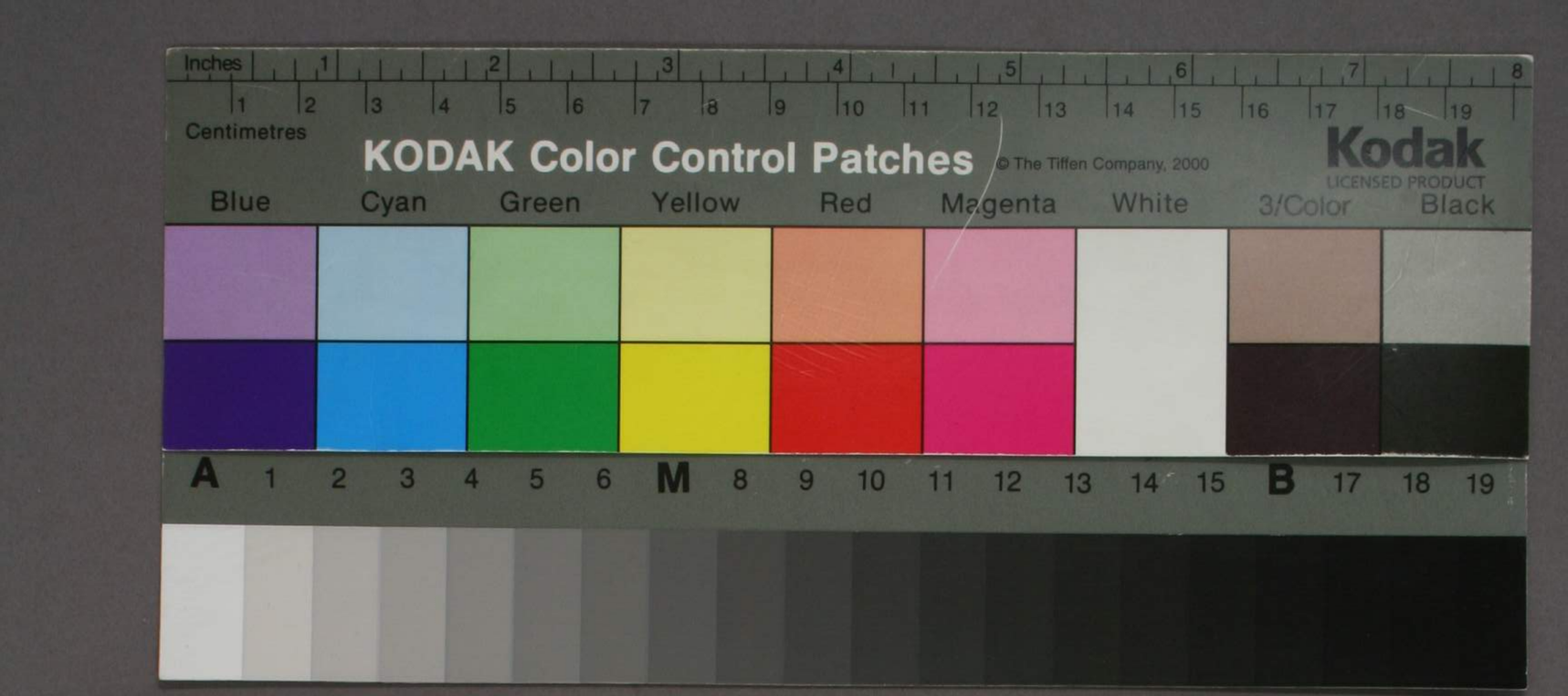
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查字之法一以[illegible]如諸字在目錄言部之中[illegible]則為P00即從此類[illegible]在目錄水部之七[illegible]亦為P00則諸與滿皆在P00[illegible]在二部之二筆仵字在人部之四筆其旁[illegible]則皆W00由此推之一揀[illegible]凡與英人言而一時未能遽出諸口者揀此書示之兩相會意豈非大快

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五車韻府

華文譯英文字典

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

BY THE

REV. R. MORRISON, D.D.

IN ONE VOLUME

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY THE

SHANGHAI:
TIEN-SHIH-CHAI.
—
1879.

不絕口惟此書蓋英文譯華文而已茲又將五車韻
府即華文譯英文字典一書續印以公同好亦立價
甚廉考究西學者購備一部展閱之下每字部位
每不一目了然若熟讀之則無所處而不當未始非
衆西學士臨池之一助云

光緒五年 十月既望 點石齋主人識

光緒五年冬十
月上海點石齋
照相石印縮本

申報館申昌書畫室發兌

41-8502

五車韻府序

蓋自中國創設書院以來不下數十年而其間人材蔚起講究西學者指不勝屈但講究西學者不屬閱兩文字典則學問不得其精文理亦不得其當惱乎字典之價向來極昂計購取一部非十數金不可以致讀者每被阻止本齋深為惜之故本歲春間不惜工本雇印英華字典一部以公於世立價五角購者接踵而來見者稱

勝保氏曰藏書

五車韻府

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

AN

A

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

AN

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

CHA

AOU

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

CHA

查 Wood floating in water; a float; a raft; to examine into; to enquire; to refer to records in public offices. A surname. A bar or hindrance.

巨查 Keu-cha, the great raft,—probable allusion to the ark of Noah.

CHA

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

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

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

搽 To smear; or to apply ointments or other external medicines to the skin. In common use, but not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. To prick as with a pin or needle. Cha-hwa 搽花 to delineate with a needle. (M.S. Dictionary.)

踏 To tread upon with the feet. Cha-tă 踏蹅 denote the same. Not sanctioned by some Dictionaries.

蒼 Plants which float on the surface of the water.

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

CHA

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

參 To stretch out; to extend; to open or spread out. Cha-hoo 參戶 to open a door. Cha-yan 參言 stretched out words; ostentatious speech.

修磋 To stretch out, to extend.

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

鎈 Adhesive. From Cha, to stretch, and Shoo, millet or grain, of which paste is made. Reiterated Cha-cha. Cha-na 鎈鎈 adhering together as when pasted; mutually adhesive; sticking together.

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

腊 An ill-closed cicatrix.

艖 A large horn, wide spreading horns; to seize an animal, as by the horns.

譇 To talk big. 譇孳 Cha-na, to be ashamed of poverty, and to endeavour to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display. Cha-naou 譇譊 inexplicable, clamorous, and ostentatious

CHA

boasting, to conceal actual poverty and meanness.

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

擃 To take hold of with the hand.

擃廬 A house going to decay; a ruinous house.

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

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

穭 A species of grain. Red. 赤穭 Chih-cha.

瘥 An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 痂瘥 Kea-cha and 痂甲 Kea-kă.

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

臜 A pimple on the nose.

齇鼻 The reddened swelling of a drunkard's nose. Same as 齇.

齇苴 Distorted teeth; the teeth unevenly set.

Plants floating on the surface of the water, same as 查. This character is pronounced several other ways, in a variety of senses.

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

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

赤棠 The juice or sirup of a plum-like fruit, called 棠 Chang-taou.

Same as above.

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

Cha pŭh to 差不多 error not much. Cha pŭh yuen 差不遠 error not remote, i. e. nearly, not very far from the truth. Cha tih yuen 差得遠 different from, remotely; very different from. Yih she cha tso 一時差錯 a temporary mistake; failing for once, or accidentally, into error.

剉 A small spear. To pierce; to stab. 樹剉 Tsan cha, to shrink up; to shrivel.

CHA

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

艖 A certain description of boat, or small vessel.

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

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

叉 The fingers of the hand, inserted into each other; any thing diverging, or forked; a road diverging into two or more directions. Cha show 叉手 the hands joined with the fingers crossing each other.

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

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

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

詧訝 A kind of clasp; to fasten a girdle round a person. Diverse or strange speech. To reprehend. To take

CHA

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

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

跠 A diverging road; to tread.

敦 A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

頒 The side of the face; the jaw. Expressed also by 頷頒 Han-cha.

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

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

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

看茶 Kan-cha, to inspect tea; to examine its quality. 稱茶 Ching-cha, to weigh tea. 烹茶 Pang-cha, 炮茶 P'aou-cha, or 㪘茶 Tun-cha, to prepare tea by boiling. 吃茶 Keih-cha, or 食茶 Shih-cha, to drink tea; the more usual phrase is 喝茶 Hŏ-cha.

Cha-chung 茶盅 a tea cup. Cha-hwa 茶花 the flower Camellia Japonica. Cha-ke 茶几 a small stand or table on which to place tea. Cha-mŏ 茶末 tea which is much broken; broken down to mere dust. Cha-pei 茶盃 a tea cup. Cha-she 茶匙 a tea spoon. Cha-sze 茶師 a person who inspects the quality of teas and decides the prices, is, at Canton so called, a Tea Inspector. Cha-tsze 茶仔 the broken refuse of tea-leaf, used by the Chinese to wash the hand with. Cha-yĕ 茶葉 tea-leaf; the term by which the Chinese distinguish the leaf from the infusion.

嗏 A tone or expletive, used in modern songs.

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

踩 Difficulty in walking, is expressed by 踩跱 Cha-che.

乍 Suddenly; inadvertently; abruptly; speedily; hastily; for a short time; to commence. Cha-këen 乍見 to see unexpectedly and for a short time.

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

奓 Large; big; ostentations; boastful.

[illegible] Broad; wide; full; solid.

[illegible] An unfinished house, or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised. Cha-ya 厏厊 uneven; irregular.

痄 A wound which does not close.

Cha-ya 痄疨 a severe state of disease.

苲 The name of a plant.

砟 A stone tablet.

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

[illegible] To ornament with silk.

詐 Erroneous; false; deceitful; fraudulent. Cha-shen 詐善 hypocritical. Cha-jen 詐然 fallaciously; fraudulently. Cha-tsang 詐臟 and Go-cha 訛詐 to obtain money from people by working on their fears; applied chiefly to the officers of the police and retainers about public courts. Cha-wei 詐僞 false; hypocritical.

[illegible] To utter what is shameful.

[illegible] A carriage split or broken.

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

搾 To press down with the hand; to hold a thing down with the hand.

榨 An utensil for compressing and defecating oil or wine.

醡 A wine press; an utensil for expressing oil.

奼 A young girl; an unmarried woman.

[illegible] The name of a plant.

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

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

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

姹 Same as preceding.

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

[illegible] To sputter and admit moister from the nose.

CHĂ

扎 From Show, the hand, & Yin, stooping. To pluck up; to eradicate. Cha tŏ 扎縛 to bind together; the same is expressed by 纏縛 Chen-tŏ. Cha hwa 扎花 to embroider with a needle (M. S. dictionary). Not sanctioned by Kang-he; probably belongs to 紮 or is a vulgar and local usage of the character.

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

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

蚻 Name of an insect.

[illegible] A bird with variegated feathers; a certain water bird that feeds on fish.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Distemper; pestilence; untimely death.

劄 To prick with a style or needle; a particular form of statement to the Emperor. A certain bundle of paper is called 劄子 Chă tsze, or 紙劄 Che chă, in this sense, appears on the sign boards of stationers. 劄單 Chă tan, a written agreement made between the buyer and seller.

[illegible] Diligent and strenuous exertion of one's strength.

[illegible] Desultory, incoherent discourse, is expressed by [illegible] Chă-chih.

閘 A gate that may be opened or shut, whether placed at the ends of streets, narrow passes in the country, or on canals forming a kind of lock. Chă-tsă 閘卡 a gateway at streets or passes, kept by a military guard. Chă-fang 閘房 the guard house at a Chă. The wall and gateway which limits or forms a barrier, to Europeans at Macao, is called 關閘 Kwan-chă. Chă-ho 閘河 the river with locks; expresses the famous Chinese canal. Chă-mun 閘門 a lock on a river, or canal.

[illegible] To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

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

臿 [illegible] [illegible] To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down as when raising a mud wall. From 干 Kan, representing a pestle, and 臼 K'ew, a mortar. (Shwŏ-wăn.) From 午 Choo, representing the arms raised and lifting the pestle high to acquire the greater momentum, when letting the pestle fall again into the mortar. (Ching-tsze-tung.) The modern character for pestle is 杵 Choo, which is also applied to the beater used in raising mud walls; and which in some parts of the country is called Chă.

偛 偛傀 Chă tsŏ, a pounded wretch; a sorry, petty, worthless creature. The Chinese express the same idea by 小人 Seaou-jin, a petty man.

[illegible] The noise of slicing a thing with a knife, or mincing a thing small with a knife.

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

[illegible] To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secrete; to hide; a low cottage.

插 To pierce flesh; to stick into; to plant; to insert; to attach to, as a flag to the mast head. Same as 鍤 An iron instrument; to stick into or pierce the ground. Cha kow 插口 to insert one's mouth, or 插嘴 Chă-tsuy, to insert one's lips, denote putting in one's word; interfering in a conversation or debate. Chă lă-chŭh 插蠟燭 to put a candle into a stand for it.

[illegible] Same as 查 and 槎. The name of a fruit; part of the name of a person.

[illegible] Low and damp. One says, Water falling down in drops; to drip. The character seems formed from water and the sound of Chă.

牐 To close or shut with a board or plank. From 片 Pëen, a splinter or plank, and Chă, the noise made in shutting a door or gate; hence the meaning, to shut a city gate; any thing closed, shut or covered with boards or planks.

[illegible] Rumpled; puckered; wrinkled like the skin of old people.

[illegible] A stony appearance.

[illegible] From grain, and to stick in. To plant.

[illegible] To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

[illegible] To prepare in a certain way by boiling.

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

[illegible] [illegible] Chă-chă, reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring. Chă-yă [illegible] uncertain, dubious language, the noise of laughter.

[illegible] Name of a gaming utensil.

[illegible] Hasty steps; to walk with speed.

[illegible] Appearance of the feet moving.

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

霅 From rain and Chă, the noise of rain; a heavy rain.

[illegible] Grain beaten to flour, and prepared as a bait; a bait.

[illegible] The appearance of a horse walking, pacing, prancing, coursing, is expressed by Chă or Chă-chă.

齰 [illegible] Chă-nă, the motion of the teeth.

察 Reiterated inquiry; examination; to investigate; to examine; to scrutinize; to judge; to manifest; to make conspicuous; to take an extensive or general survey. Chă-chă, clean, clear, pure; uncorrupted inquiry. Read Tse, to sacrifice; denoting that when all human inquiry has failed, recourse is had to superior powers by sacrifice. Săng chă 省察 to inquire into; to examine. Chă tŏ 察奪 examine and decide, are words of form which close the prayer of persons petitioning their superiors.

擦 To examine with the hand; to rub assiduously.

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

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

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

CHAE.

齋 From 示 She, to manifest, and 齊 Tse, order, regularity. To cleanse the heart; respect, veneration for what is good; to fast; abstinence from sensual indulgence. Chae keae 齋戒 to abstain from wine, animal food, and venery. 食齋 Shih chae, to eat vegetable food. 持齋戒殺 Che chae,-keae shă, to keep a fast, and abstain from taking animal life.

[illegible] From Yen, a covering, and Chae, abstinence. A straw hat; a thatched cottage.

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

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

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

[illegible] To bite or gnaw with the teeth.

釵 From gold and fork. A kind of bodkin or large pin with which the Chinese females fasten the holds or plaits of their hair. Part of the name of a certain medicine. 釵口 Chae kow, the point of a pin or bodkin.

猜 To dislike; to suspect; to conjecture; to guess. Chae hăn 猜恨 to feel dislike or ill-will. Chae e 猜疑 to doubt; to cherish suspicion. Chae leang 猜量 or 猜度 Chae tŏ, to conjecture; to suppose. Chae chŏ 猜着 to conjecture rightly. Chae pŭh chŏ 猜不着 to be unable to guess. Chae mei 猜枚 or 猜拳 Chae keuen, to guess the number of fingers thrown out, or stretched straight from a previously folded hand; which is a drunken amusement of the Chinese. When the opponent guesses the right number of fingers thrown out, at the instant he speaks, he wins; and the person throwing out his fingers has to drink as a forfeit. Read also Tsae.

差 To send a messenger; the messenger sent. Chae jin 差人 a messenger; an envoy. Chae she 差使 public service on which any one is sent. Chae fun 差分 and 重差 Chung chae, are terms used in arithmetic. 欽差 K'in-chae, an imperial messenger; an envoy of the emperor of China, to any part of his own dominions, or sent to neighbouring states. He refuses to allow any Envoy or Embassador from another nation to employ the term Kin. 當差 Tang chae, to sustain an imperial or government commission; to be actually sent on some public service. 打差 Ta chae, to send away for any cause.

[illegible] A small spear. Also read cha. Tsan cha [illegible] to shrink up, to shrivel.

瘥 Disease in a convalescent state.

柴 Bundles of sticks; fuel. 燔柴 Fan chae, the wood in ancient times burnt in sacrifices. Paper is now commonly used for this purpose. Chae ho 柴火 fuel for the fire; fuel. 砍柴 Kan chae, to cut fuel in the woods or on the hills. Chae fei 柴扉 or 柴門 Chae mun, the door of a cottage, as if made with bits of sticks; any door.

祡 The wood used in sacrifice; to burn wood in sacrifice to the gods of heaven, or to Heaven. 柴 was the original form, which was changed to this form in order to distinguish it from the common word for fuel.

跐 To tread upon with the feet. Kang-he reads Tsze.

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

豺 犲 [illegible] A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf, called also 豺狼 Chae-lang, and 犲狗 Chae-kow. In the She-king, the words 豺虎 Chae-hoo, wolf-tiger, occur. 身瘦如豺 Shin sow joo chae, as lean as a wolf, is quoted in the MS. Dictionaries. One says, Chae should be the character 柴, which would make the saying, as lean as a stick.

[illegible] The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger is expressed by [illegible]足 Chae tsŭh.

債 To bear a burden; to be in debt; a debt. Chae-jin 債人 or 負債 Foo-chae, a debtor. 債主 Chae-choo, a creditor. 欠債 Këen-chae, to owe a debt. 還債 Hwan chae, to pay a debt. 討債 Taou chae, 取債 Tseu-chae, to seek or ask for the recovery of a debt.

寨 A dwelling amongst the hills within palisades. An enclosure for sheep. An encampment; a station or barracks for troops; which is also expressed by 營寨 Ying-chae. 前山寨 Tsëen shan chae, the military station at Casa Branca, near Macao, is so called.

嘬 To eat ravenously; to bite; to gnaw. 嘬血 Chae heuĕ, to suck blood.

蒂 The twig or stem by which fruit hangs.

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

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

CHAN.

[illegible] An artful crafty hare. [illegible]檀 Chan-tan, the name of a tree, said to have belonged to Confucius. The last syllable Tan, is now applied to sandal-wood.

儳 Men in an unsettled disorderly state, like horses or rabbits. Irregular, uneven; a line of soldiers in disorder; hasty; indecorous levity; contemptible manner.

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

[illegible] To pull or toss things about in order to take from amongst.

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

imitate others.

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

劖 Same as 壥.

儳 Irregular; uneven.

攙 To pierce; to stab; to stick. One says, to support. A comet is called 攙搶星 Chan tseang sing. To repair the side of; to complete mending or repairing.

欃 Name of a certain wood. Same as 毚. A comet is expressed by 欃槍 Chan-tsëang; same as the preceding. Sharp pointed. A water gate. Same as 壥.

𣤒 To laugh.

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

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

獑 The noise made by a dog.

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

𧤼 A horny appearance like having horns.

讒 To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattering to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place. Chan yen 讒言 and 讒佞 Chan ning, express the same; the latter expression, denotes a specious flattery connected with the calumny. 讒諂面諛 Chan chen mëen yen, to slander the absent and offer adulation to the person present. 讒人 Chan jin, a slanderer.

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

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

韂 Chan or 鞍韂 Gan chan, a saddle for a horse.

𩖅 𩕊𩖅 Lan chan, the appearance of the head; a long head.

饞 Greedy; gluttonous: used also in common with 嚵 Chan.

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

孱 Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing. Chan jŏ 孱弱 feeble; weak.

僝 To see; to manifest. 僝僽 Chan tsow, abusive language.

𠞰 To cut; to arrange; to attack.

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

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

驏 A horse without saddle or bridle. Chan ke 驏騎 to ride a horse without either saddle or bridle.

嶘 High; lofty.

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

棧 A kind of covered stage or scaffold; a tent with an upper story; a place fenced in; a place to store goods; a warehouse; a kind of carriage made of bamboo and wood; a hearse. A path or bridge made with boards or planks; palisades or railing; boards connected together for any purpose. A stable, or floor for a stable made with boards. 馬棧 Ma chan, a stable for horses. 羊棧 Yang chan, a sheep cot; a sheep fold. 棚棧宜高燥 Päng chan e kaou tsaou, a tent, stable, or fold, should be high and dry. The name of a wood. A small bell. Chan-yih 棧齴 a lofty appearance. 棧香 Chan-hëang, a certain fragrant wood. 棧房 Chan fang, a warehouse; a place to store up goods.

𡾇 High, lofty; still higher.

𢈬 A house or room for keeping sheep, a sheep cot. Some use 𤞖.

琖 A cup made of chrysoprase stone.

錢 A wine cup; or other vessel for containing wine. Used also for the preceding.

碊 An artificial bank raised against water.

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

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

菚 The name of a plant.

虥 A species of cat. A tiger having cast its hair, is called 虥貓 Chan maou.

蝬 A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬蝬 Ma chan. Vulgar name is 馬蠾 Ma-chŭh, the horse insect peculiar to stables, called also, 蜆馬蝬 Hëen ma chan; and 馬蠲 Ma keuen, represented as a creeping worm-like insect, with numerous feet.

𧢲 A cup for wine; probably a horn cup.

𧮙 The name of a certain valley.

輚 A military carriage; a carriage to sleep in. Chah-lŏ 輚輅 denotes the same.

盞 A small cup for containing wine or oil. Horn cups were used for lamps; hence Chan, is the numeral of lamps. 一盞燈 Yih chan tăng, a lamp.

𣚾 The name of a certain tree or wood.

𪌙 A species of wheat.

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

斬 From a military carriage and a battle axe. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. Chan denotes, existing but for a short time, as an increase of military and weapons speedily decides any affair.

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

Chan twan 斬斷 and 斬截 Chan tsëĕ, to cut off; to cut asunder. 斬首 Chan show or 斬頭 Chan t'ow, to cut off a person's head. 斬伐 Chan fă, to subjugate. 斬罪 Chan tsuy, a capital offence.

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

慙 慚 The feeling arising from being cut off from the good, or the virtue one wishes to perform; a sense of failure, or defect; shame; to feel ashamed; to blush. 羞慙 Sew chan. 慙愧 Chan kwei or 愧慙 Kwei chan, all express the sense or feeling of shame. Often read Tsan.

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

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

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

䃪 磛 A high rocky precipitous mountain.

蔪 Chan or Tsëen, to cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

𧹒 Species of money. Same as 獑.

偡 Chan or 偡然 Chan jen, great order and regularity, such as becomes human beings.

湛 Deep water; an appearance of depth, thickness; weight, stillness, clearness, said of heaven and of heavy dew. Quiet; composure. The name of a river. 澄湛 Ching chan, Clear; pure. A surname. Read Tan, pleasure; delight; excess. Read Chin, to sink or immerse in water; to steep; to soak; to imbibe; to receive benefits. Read Yin, long continued rain. Read Tsin, to steep or immerse in water; or wine. Dregs.

撰 Chan, Chen or Chuen, to regulate; to form according to rule; to make; to dispose in order; to record; to correct; to put books in order. Read Seuen, to send; to select. 撰之 Seuen che, a species of grain, so named from being well picked and examined. 白撰 Pih seuen, a species of pearl shell. 修撰 Sew chan, title of the first literary personage in the empire; otherwise called 狀元 Chwang-yuen; he is called Sew-chan, in allusion to his putting in order the national records.

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

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

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

產 To produce, as from the ground by growth; to send forth from the native place, said also of persons. To bear, as the female of human, or other creatures; that which is produced; an estate; patrimony; property in houses or land. The occupations of the people, in order to obtain a livelihood. A musical instrument of the reed kind. The name of a river; a surname. 置產 Che chan, to purchase an estate. 產業 Chan nëĕ, property in houses or land. 家產 Këa chan, the property of a family. 獻家產 Hëen këa chan, to give up all the property of a family as in the case of a bankrupt merchant. 敗落家產 Pae lŏ këa chan, to destroy and lose one's patrimony. 分產 Fun chan, to divide a patrimony amongst all the children. 土產 Too chan, the productions of the soil. 恒產 Hăng chan, constant employment. 生產 Săng chan, to bear a child.

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

嵼 Chan, or 𡾲嵼 Këen chan, circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.

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

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

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

𤢻 Tame or domesticated animals.

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

𨆌 To ride without saddle or bridle.

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

𩮀 Same as the preceding.

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

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

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

𦢌 臉𦢌 Lëen chan, a particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard, and vinegar.

𨣺 𨢿 Sour; a sour taste

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

𠟉 To cut even; to cut to pieces and adjust.

𢹂 To stick into.

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

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

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

賺 賺 To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. Same sense as 躭悞 Tan woo, to sell not at the real price; to impede another person's affairs by underselling him; to gain profit by trading. Chan tsëen 賺錢 to make a profit. 未有錢賺 We yew tsëen chan, there is no profit to be made.

賘 Common form of the preceding, in Canton.

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

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

𪉳 Salt taste; very salt.

CHANG.

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

A clause of any arrangement 章程 Chang ching, a statement of regulations 大章 Ta chang, the great rules laid down by ancestors, the name of an ancient piece of music. 皇章 Hwang chang, imperial laws and regulations 犯章 Fan chang, to violate the laws of the empire. 表章 Peaou chang, or 奏章 Tsow chang a luminous statement presented to the Emperor. Chang, luminous; clear. A numeral of forest trees. The name of a place; of an official situation. 上章 Shang chang, the year under certain circumstances. 印章 Yin chang, a seal. A period of nineteen years in reference to the moon; the golden number is called Chang, or 章部 Chang poo. 章甫 Chang poo, a certain ancient cap. The name of various palaces; the name of a country. Occurs used for 嫜 慞 樟 and 獐.

傽 傽偟 Chang hwang, the external appearance of alarm or fright.

墇 To stop up; to separate by something intervening.

嫜 The epithet by which a wife designates the father or mother of her husband. 拜姑嫜 Pae koo chang.—Koo chang denotes a husband's mother.—To make obeisance to the parents of a husband. In this sense 章 occurs. 兄嫜 Heung chang, a husband's brother. 傽 occurs in the same sense.

𢊁 Same as 墇 Chang.

嶂 A high and dangerous mountain. 峰嶂 Fung chang, 山嶂 Shan chang, a high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. 青嶂 Tsing chang, a verdant hill.

彰 From Chang, variegated; and Shang, hair or feathers; because the colour and beauty of quadrupeds and birds consist in their hair and feathers. Elegant composition. Luminously exhibited. To manifest; to exhibit. 天理昭彰 Tëen le chaou chang, a manifest display of the superintendance of Heaven in rewarding or punishing.

𢓭 𢓭徨 Chang hwang, hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

慞 慞惶 Chang hwang, alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

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

樟 樟樹 Chang shoo, 樟木 Chang mŭh, 香樟 Hëang chang, the camphor tree; it grows very large at 新淦縣 Sin-kin hëen, in the Province of Këang-se. 櫲樟 Yu chang, are two species of camphor tree, which must grow together seven years before they can be separated. The name of a district in Këang-se, so called from the trees which grow at it. A small camphor tree is called 鈎樟 Kow-chang. Chang-naou 樟腦 camphor. Borneo camphor is called 冰片 Ping-pëen.

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

獐 Same as 麞 Chang.

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

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

蔁 Name of a certain plant.

𨗲 To walk; to go.

遧 Chow chang 迥遧 remote, wide, vague.

鄣 The name of a place.

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

韓 Chang-ne 韓泥 certain ornamental work on a saddle.

騿 A certain description of horse.

鷾 Chang or 鷾渠 Chang keu, a certain water fowl.

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

長 長 Long, in respect of space or time; senior, aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. To increase by growth; to extend. The name of a star; of a palace; of a place; of a hill; of an animal; of a plant. A surname; name of a spirit or divinity. Chang ke keaou gaou 長其驕傲 to nourish his pride. 長强 Chang këang, the os coccygis. 長久 Chang kew, a great length of time. 長狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of conduct. 長吏 Chang le, a superior officer. 長輩 Chang pei, superiors. 長兵 Chang ping, long weapons; as 弓殳矛戈戟 Kung, shoo, mow, ko, keïh, the bow, the single-point spear, the hooked lance, the spear with a central and a diverging point, the spear with a central and two diverging points. 長勺魯地名 Chang-chŏ loo te ming, Chang-chŏ, name of a place in the state Loo; the birth place of Confucius. 長丁 Chang ting, a long form or stool. 長短 Chang twan, long and short. Chang urh sow shang yuĕ hoo 長而瘦上曰瓠 long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 長嘯良久 Chang seaou lëang kew, to whistle aloud for a long time. 長我兩歲 Chang wo lëang suy, two years older than I am. 長白山 Chang pïh shan, mountains on the south of Manchow Tartary, near the frontier of Corea. 長沙 Chang-sha, the capital of Hoonan province. 長一身有半 Chang yih shin yew pan, one half longer than one's body—applied to night clothes. 長遠 Chang yuen, remote; distant. Chang yew 長幼 old and young. 家長 Këa chang, the senior of a family. 師長 Sze chang, a teacher. 尊長 Tsun chang, a person in a more honourable place. 百夫長 Pïh foo chang, the principal man of a hundred; the commander of a hundred men. 伙長 Ho chang, is applied to the Mates or Officers of merchant vessels. 生長 Săng chang, to grow; applied to animals or plants. 養長 Yang chang, or inverted, Chang-yang, to bring up; to nourish; to educate; to cause to grow. 少長 Shaou chang, a little older.

倀 Madly; blindly; to fall down. Chang-hăng 倀悻 careless. 倀狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of behaviour. 倀鬼 Chang kwei, the manes of a man who has been devoured by a tiger; a kind of vampire.

帳 From to extend and a napkin, or piece of cloth. A curtain; a cloth spread out. To spread out; obscurely. 蚊帳 Wăn chang, mosquito curtains. 幃帳 Wei chang, 帳子 Chang tsze, 帳幕 Chang mŏ, any curtain. 帳房 Chang fang, a tent, used literally and figuratively for one's place of abode. 設帳 Shĕ chang, to pitch one's tent; to officiate as a teacher. 混混帳帳 Hwăn hwăn chang chang, in a confused indistinct obscure manner. 帳簿 Chang poo, an account book. Some erroneously use 部 for the second character. 算帳 Swan chang, to reckon up; to estimate; to state and discuss the reasons of. 打帳 Ta chang, to estimate the weight or force of reasons; to calculate accounts. 認帳 Jin chang, to acknowledge a debt, or the justness of a claim. 收帳 Show chang, to receive a debt. 帳目 Chang mŭh, a bill or account. 開帳 Kae chang, to make out an account. 完帳 Wan chang, to settle an account.

張 From to extend, and a bow, to draw the string of a bow, or an instrument; to stretch out; to hang up and spread out; to lay out. To boast; to place; to state, or draw out an account or list of things; a numeral of tables, beds, and such things as imply the idea spreading out. The name of an animal, and of a star. A surname. In composition, it sometimes means the mind stretched out or distracted. Used for 帳. Chang hëen 張絃 to draw the string of a bow. 開張 K'ae chang, to open, to spread out. 主張 Choo chang, to lord the spreading out; to have a settled opinion or plan; to direct. 蹶張 Keuĕ chang, to stretch a certain kind of bow with the feet. 張燈 Chang tăng, to hang up and spread lamps or lanterns. 譸張 Chow chang, widely, strangely, precipitately. 乖張 Kwae chang, unreasonably, perversely. 張口大喙 Chang kow ta chuen, gaped and panted exceedingly. 張傘 Chang san or 開傘 K'ae san, to open or spread out an umbrella.

墇 The appearance of a hillock of sand rising up.

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

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

蟐 Chang-le 蟐螭 name of an insect; otherwise called 蚰蜒 Yew yen, it is represented with long and numerous feet.

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

涱 Same as 漲.

瘴 A swelling of the abdomen. Same as 瘬.

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

磢 To rub; to grind; to stop up.

粻 Rice for food. A local word, the same as 糧 Lëang.

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

萇 The name of a plant or tree. A surname. 萇楚 Chang-tsoo, a certain tree. 烏萇 Woo chang, the name of a country.

蟑 A certain insect. Same as 蟐.

譸 Wild; irregular. 譸張 Chow chang, irregular, precipitate manner, as if crazed. 譸悖 Chang tun, a careless, loose, hasty manner.

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

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

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

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

餦 Meat spread out; a bait; which is also expressed by 餦餭 Chang-hwang.

鼞 The sound of a drum.

昌 The light of the rising sun. Elegant; beautiful. Suitable; abundant; affluent. Increasing in length, affluence and splendour, applied to nations. Chang-ming 昌明 bright, splendid. 昌盛 Chang shing, effulgent and affluent. 文昌 Wăn-chang, the name of a star or deity. Chang is used for 物 Wŭh, a thing.

倡 A splendid showy person; a singing girl. To harmonize or accord with. A seducer, a leader. Used for 唱 and 娼. Chang-yew 倡優 entertainments of singing and playing; theatrical amusements. Players; singing girls, prostitutes. 倡予和汝 Chang yu ho yu, do you sing, and I will respond to you. (She-king.) 天下倡 Tëen hëa chang, the leader, first or head of the empire; the Sovereign. 倡亂 Chang lwan, to lead or head an insurrection. 倡隨 Chang suy or 倡和 Chang ho, to lead and to follow;—applied to husband and wife. 倡頭 Chang t'ow, a head or leader. 倡狂 Chang kwang, irregular vicious conduct.

唱 To utter the voice. To recite; to sing. Chang ko 唱歌 or reversed, Ko chang, to sing graver songs. 高唱 Kaou chang, to sing aloud. 唱戲 Chang he, to recite plays. 唱禮 Chang le, to give the word at great sacrifices, for the performance of the several prostrations and so on. The master of ceremonies is called 禮生 Le-săng. 唱曲子 Chang keŭh tsze, to sing light songs. 唱喏 Chang jŏ, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Chang yïh.

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

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

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

稖 The husk of paddy; chaff.

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

蜎 A certain small shell fish; a cockle.

裮 Garments loosely thrown about one. Same as 倡 Chang.

誯 To sing. Same as 唱. A man's name.

閶 Gate of an ancient palace; the name of a modern city gate 閶門 Chang-mun. Chang-kŏ 閶闔 name of a wind said to arise in the west. The gate of heaven, said to be kept by the ancient warrior 關夫子 Kwan-foo-tsze.

騸 A designation of a horse.

鶬 The name of a certain bird.

鯧 The sediment of a natural salt.

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

倘 To stop suddenly; the appearance of doing so. Chang jen che 倘然止 stopped suddenly. More frequently read Tang.

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

惝 Chang or 惝怳 Chang-hwang, disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

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

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

廠 Or Chwang, an open shed; ~~a roof without surrounding~~ walls; such erections are common at mines above ground, and at other places where extensive works are carried on, as 銀廠 Yin-chang, erections for works at silver mines. 煤廠 Mei-chang, a colliery. 硝廠 Seaou-chang, salt-petre works. 硫磺廠 Lew-hwang chang, sulphur sheds, where sulphur is prepared.

懺 Alarmed; apprehensive; frightened appearance. Abbreviated by the character 惝.

氅 The feathers of a certain bird called 鶖 Tsew. 鶖氅 Tseaou-chang, the feathers of a little bird said to be woven into garments.

鷩 Same as the preceding.

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

鞝 A certain skin.

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

常 From 尚 Shang, to manifest or display, and 巾 Kin, a piece of cloth. Garments which are *always* displayed; hence used also for 裳 Chang, the lower garments.—Constant; usual; common; constantly; frequently; in the habit of. Five virtues which ought to be invariably practised, are called the Five Chang. The name of a divinity; of a district; of a hill; of a stream; of a banner; of a spear or lance. A surname; a measure of sixteen cubits. Chang-chang 常常 commonly; 時常 She chang, constantly; always. 非常 Fei chang, unusual, extraordinary. 照常 Chaou chang, according to what is usual. 平常 Ping chang, 尋常 Sin or Tsin chang, and 庸常 Yung chang, all express common; ordinary, applied to persons or things. 經常 King chang, regular; constant usages. 常服 Chang fŭh, one's ordinary dress, not full dress. 家常飯 Këa chang fan, a family dinner. 常生 Chang săng, continual; never-ending; eternal life. 五常仁義禮智信 Woo chang, jin, e, le, che, sin, the five constant virtues,—benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth. 旗常 Ke-chang, a banner with the sun and moon depicted on it, given by the emperor as the reward of splendid deeds. 奉常 Fung chang, he who bears the banner.

嫦 Chang go 嫦娥 a celebrated goddess in the face of the moon. 姮 Hăng, is also used for the first syllable.

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

掌 The palm of the hand, the sole of an animal's foot, called by the Chinese, the middle, and the heart of the hand; the root of the fingers. To grasp with the hand; to rule; to control. A surname. 蛭掌 Che chang, or 水蛭 Shwuy che, or 螞蝗 Ma-hwang, a leech. 鞅掌 Yang chang, to lose one's ease and self-control; perturbed; disconcerted. 職掌 Chih chang, to control; which belongs to one's office. Chang-le 掌理, 主掌 Choo-chang, 掌管 Chang-kwan, to rule; to manage. 掌教 Chang keaou, to rule and teach; applied to tutors. 打他一巴掌 Ta t'a yih pa chang, give him a slap with the hand. 如示諸掌乎 Joo she choo chang hoo, easy as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand. 熊掌味美 Heung chang wei mei, the sole of a wild boar's foot, has a sweet smell. 掌中 Chang chung, in the palm of the hand. 掌上 Chang shang, on the palm of the hand. 看手掌 K'an show chang, to practise palmistry.

蔁 The name of a plant.

璋 A certain valuable stone.

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

嘗 From 旨 Che, the will, and 尚 Chang, to manifest. To taste; to try; to essay. Having already done. The name of a certain sacrifice; a surname. 口嘗之 Kow chang che, taste it with the mouth. 嘗一些 Chang yih sëay, taste a little. 嘗一嘗 Chang yih chang, take a taste. 試嘗 She chang, to try. 疑則嘗之 E tsih chang che, when you doubt or have suspicion, try it. 未嘗 Wei chang, not yet; not occurred heretofore.

鱨 Chang or 鱨鴹 Chang yang, a flying fish, said to have a head resembling a swallow. Also called in the north 楊黃頰 Yang hwang këë.

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

鸘 Same as the following.

鸛 The name of a bird.

黨 A surname. In its other senses read Tang.

場 塲 A piece of ground laid out and appropriated to some particular purpose. An arena on which to perform the rites of sacrifice; on which to gather in the grain, to perform literary exercises, or military contests; to execute capital punishments; on which to consecrate priests; for gaming; and for the concourse of reptiles or insects.

Numeral of affairs; circumstances; a particular period of life. Time; state or class of persons 禾塲 Ho chang, place where grain is collected. 科塲 Ko chang, place of public literary examinations. 法塲 Fă chang, place of execution. 賭塲 To chang, a place for gaming. 少年塲 Shaou nëen chang, the society of the young. 一塲大夢 Yih chang ta mung, a visionary state; a dream; said often in allusion to life.

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

腸 The parts which, the Chinese say, give expansion to the subtle fluids of the stomach; the intestines; the bowels; the seat of the affections; the name of a plant; and joined with other characters, forms several proper names. 大腸 Ta chang, the great intestines leading to the anus. 小腸 Seaou chang, the small intestines; i. e. the urinary ducts. 心腸 Sin chang, a feeling towards, a liking or disposition for. 羊腸 Yang chang, name of the side of a hill. 無腸 Woo chang, name of a country. 馬腸 Ma chang, name of an animal. 黃腸 Hwang chang, name of a coffin. 魚腸 Yu-chang, name of a sword.

暢 The excellence; good, or happiness which, exists within, passing to the outside; expanding, pervading; to permeate; permeant; spreading all around. Filling; to fill; expansion of the animal spirits; contentment; joy; hilarity. A surname; the full moon; on a certain occasion the 11th moon. Applied to the playing of some songs, from their exhilarating effect. 通暢於外 T'ung chang yu wae, to permeate, extending to the outside. 美暢 Mei chang, excellent; pleasing; agreeable. 暢遂 Chang suy, according with one's wishes; pleasing. 快暢 Kwae chang, feeling delight; delightful. 暢月 Chang yuĕ, the 11th moon. 暢充 Chang chung, to pervade; to fill.

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

蕩 Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

丈 夬 The seal character represents a hand grasping ten. A measure of ten cubits length. A staff. Chang lëang 丈量 to measure. An epithet applied to old persons. 丈夫 Chang foo, a husband. 岳丈 Yŏ chang, a wife's father. 丈人 Chang jin, or 老丈 Laou chang, term of respect to a wife's father, or any old person. 大丈夫 Ta chang foo, a great man. 方丈 Fang chang, a temple or monastery of Fŭh; the head of a monastery. 函丈 Han chang, the chair of a teacher. The vulgar form is with a dot. 丈量田畝 Chang lëang tëen mow, to measure land.

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

扙 To hurt; to wound.

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

痮 Disease.

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

愴 Chang or Chwang, the heart perturbed. 悽愴 Tse chang, painful feeling; perturbation of mind; grief. 愴怳 Chang hwang, disappointment, vexation.

戧 To hurt; to wound. A wound; a sore.

[illegible] A wooden lance pointed and hardened by fire. Used by peasantry against banditti.

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

CHAOU.

召 To call upon with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; to invoke. 召見 Chaou këen, to summon to an interview, as is frequently done by the Emperor. Another person's invitation is called 寵召 Chung chaou, a gracious summons. 父召子 Foo chaou tsze, a father summons his son. Chaou t'a lae 召他來 call him here. 召臣 Chaou chin, summons his ministers to attend. Chaou pŭh taou 召不到 not to appear on being summoned.

佋 To call a man. 佋穆 Chaou mŭh, to walk in order. To place people in proper order. Chaou denotes a father; and 穆 Mŭh, a son. 昭 Chaou is used in the same sense.

[illegible] From Chaou, to invoke, and 卜 Pŭh, to divine. To enquire by divination.

[illegible] Calling to in a hoarse guttural manner.

妱 A female name.

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

[illegible] The same as 卲. To call one's-self.

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

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

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

照 炤 [illegible] 曌 The light of fire reaching to; light illumining by falling upon an object; to illumine; to extend care and superintendance to; to accord with former acts, usages or precedents; like; according to; the same as. 普照 Poo chaou, to illumine every place. 拱照 Kung chaou, to surround with light and splendour. 火照 Ho chaou, fire light. 日月照臨 Jih yuĕ chaou lin, the light of the sun and moon descending or reaching to. 正照 Ching chaou, light falling at right angles. 反照 Fan chaou, reflected light. 照應 Chaou ying, 照顧 Chaou koo, to pay attention and regard to, for the purpose of assisting. 照管 Chaou kwan, 照料 Chaou leaou, to oversee; to manage and direct affairs. 心照 Sin chaou, to regard or pay attention to with the heart or mind. Chaou ch'ang 照常 the same as usual. 照舊 Chaou kew, the same as formerly. 照例辦例 Chaou le pan le, to act or manage agreeably to standing regulations. 照壁 Chaou peih, a wall opposite the gates of government officers. 照數 Chaou soo, according to the number. 照算 Chaou swan, according to the calculation or reckoning to be made. 照此 Chaou ts'ze, according to this. 照樣 Chaou yang, the same as a pattern. 照如天日 Chaou joo t'ëen jih, as manifest as the sun in the heaven.

柖 The appearance of a tree agitated; a target to shoot at. A bathing seat or couch.

炤 The light of fire; to illumine by fire; light; mental discernment. A surname. Same as 照.

牊 Another name for 牀 Chwang, a bed or couch.

[illegible] The thin membrane which covers flesh below the external skin.

盄 A certain vessel.

眧 To make signs in sport, to a person with the eye. To wink; to ogle; to play with the eye.

祒 The name of a person.

笤 Also read Teaou, a broom; to sweep.

詔 To declare; announce or proclaim to; a Royal or Imperial declaration, or proclamation. To teach; to instruct; to promulge to the whole empire. 待詔 Tae chaou, name of a certain office in the Han-lin college. Name of a certain barbarian king. 頒詔天下 Pan chaou t'ëen hëa, to promulge the Imperial will to the whole empire. 人暗不見事宜則詔告之 Jin ngan pŭh këen sze e, tsih chaou kaou che, if a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair, then instruct him. Chaou che 詔旨 or 敕詔 Chih chaou, or 丹詔 Tan chaou, an official and public declaration of the Emperor's will; an imperial proclamation addressed to his ministers and people. 恩詔 Ngăn chaou, a gracious declaration of the imperial will, as a general pardon.

超 To step lightly; to trip; to step over; to leap over; to precede; to surpass; to excel; to raise to a higher state of intellectual or spiritual excellence; to raise from purgatory to the region of the blessed. A surname. Chaou chŏ 超卓 personal accomplishments or talents, surpassing others. 超羣 Chaou keun, to excel the ordinary class of men in talents or virtue. 超性 Chaou sing, supernatural. 超渡 Chaou too, to raise from a state of suffering, departed spirits. 超越 Chaou yuĕ, to raise or promote over the heads of others. 超拔 Chaou pă, 超升 Chaou shing, and 超舉 Chaou keu, all express a similar idea.

鉊 A large sickle or scythe.

[illegible] A cool breeze; a breeze when the air is pure and clear.

駋 Name of a horse.

吵 Read Meaou. The hoarse voice of a certain wild fowl. Read Chaou, clamour; to wrangle 相吵 Sëang chaou, mutual wrangling. Chaou jang 吵嚷 or 吵鬧 Chaou naou, to make a clamorous disturbance; to clamour. 何等吵鬧 Ho tăng chaou naou, what a wrangling noise and bother!

抄 鈔 To take; to take by force; to take or stir as with a spoon. To seize a person's effects by an order of government. To transcribe, or copy a paper. A surname. Chaou sëay 抄寫 or 抄謄 Chaou tăng, to transcribe any paper or book. 抄白 Chaou pih, to make a fair copy of any original official document. 抄正字 Chaou ching tsze, to copy out in the plain hand. 抄家 Chaou këa or 查抄 Cha chaou, 家產 Kea chan, all express searching a person's house, and taking possession of the property by order of government. Same as 鈔 Chaou. 抄咨 Chaou tsze, copy of an official letter from one officer of rank to another.

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

[illegible] To till or plough the ground.

耖 An instrument of husbandry; to plough, and re-plough the ground.

[illegible] A boat restless or agitated on the surface of the water.

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

[illegible] A horn spoon.

鈔 To take; to seize by order of government; to transcribe; to copy. Same as 吵 Chaou. A surname. 鈔關 Chaou kwan, a sealed document or official receipt given by an officer of government for articles received. A kind of paper money, or bank note employed by government, under the dynasty Sung, in the reign of 紹興 Shaou-hing (A. D. 1170); value from one to five thousand cash were called 大鈔 Ta chaou; and from one to seven hundred, were called 小鈔 Seaou chaou. Officers were appointed every where to receive and give them out. They were to be renewed within seven years, and fifteen cash for every thousand were deducted for the expense of making the notes; a general name for them was 錢鈔 Tsëen-chaou, and they were also called 楮幣 Choo-pe. A scarcity of copper is assigned as one reason; and another is, a want of money to pay the army; which led to this scheme to entice the merchant with the convenience of it; for it is said that 公私便 Kung sze pëen, it was convenient both for the government and individuals.

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

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

抓 To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails. 手抓食 Show chaou shih, to seize food with the fingers. Chaou choo 抓住 to grasp with the talons, as an eagle does. 抓抓耳 Chaou chaou urh, to scratch one's ear. 抓着他的癢處 Chaou chŏ t'a teih yang choo, scratch the part of him which itches; assail him on his weak side. 抓破臉 Chaou p'o lëen, to scratch and tear a person's face.

枛 Wood acuminated. A thorn; to pierce with a sharp point.

笊 An utensil made of bamboo or reeds, for receiving solids and permitting fluids to pass through, said to be like a spoon. (M.S. Dictionary.) Chaou-le 笊籬 a kind of uncovered basket. The nest of a bird, when made in any hole, and not on a tree.

兆 Chaou. A tortoise shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth; the mound which surrounds an altar or grave. A million. Chaou 兆 or 兆頭 Chaou t'ow, or 先兆 Sëen chaou, an omen; a prognostic. 吉兆 Keih chaou, a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 億兆 Yih chaou, the hundred thousand and the million, denotes the mass of the people, which is also expressed by 兆民 Chaou min. 京兆 King chaou, the place where the million assembles, the residence of the emperor and court. 宅兆 Tsih chaou, the ground round a tomb. 游兆 Yew chaou, a certain year of the cycle.

[illegible] Same as the preceding.

[illegible] Same as the following. Read Taou, a cave in a field.

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

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

晁 An ancient form of 朝 Chaou.

五車韻府

[illegible] A surname.

狣 A strong powerful dog.

[illegible] Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

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

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

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

鮡 The name of a fish.

朝 The morning. 終朝 Chung chaou, the morning till breakfast. A surname. An interview of Ministers with the Sovereign, is called Chaou, from their being required to go early in the morning; waiting on; seconding. Nobles or princes seeing the Sovereign, not on business, is also called Chaou. Local officers seeing a governor, is called Chaou; but not in modern use. Chaou, is the place in which the affairs of government are listened to and audience given. Chaou is also used for a dynasty; for the reigning family; for the court, and for the empire. 我朝 Wo chaou, our dynasty. 坐朝 Tso chaou, the emperor seated to give audience. 上朝 Shang chaou, to go to court. 大朝 Ta chaou, a visit to court every fifth year. 小朝 Seaou chaou, a triennial visit of ancient princes to the emperor. 明朝 Ming chaou, the late Chinese dynasty. 大清朝 Ta tsing chaou, the reigning Tartar dynasty.

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

啁 Chaou. To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to boast. Chaou chě 啁哳 the singing or chirping of birds. Read Taou, 嘐啁 Leaou taou, many words; verbose. Read Chow, 啁噍 Chow tseaou, the chirping of small birds; the sound made by the swift course of a flight of small birds. Read Leaou, to laugh immoderately.

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

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

Chaou chow 潮州 the name of a district in Canton province. 伺潮 Sze chaou, a kind of fowl that crows always at high water; vulgarly called 潮水雞 Chaou shwuy ke. 望潮 Wang chaou, a certain fish. 潮濕 Chaou shih, damp; foggy; moist air or ground. Tide, 乘潮 Shing chaou, to avail one's-self of the tide; to go with it. 潮漲了 Chaou chang leaou or 潮水滿了 Chaou shwuy mwan leaou, express the tide flowing, or high water. 潮退了 Chaou tuy leaou, ebb tide. 順潮 Shun chaou, the tide with one. 逆潮 Neih chaou, or 潮頂 Chaou ting, the tide against one.

謿 Same as 啁 To jeer; to ridicule; to laugh at.

蓢 A surname.

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

䈃 Same as 踔 Chŏ.

棹 Long oars. Same as 櫂 Chaou. Also read Chŏ, which see.

淖 To accord; to harmonize with.

犪 To carry on the horns of cattle.

猼 The name of an animal. The royal hunt in winter. Also read Chŏ.

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

罩 A kind of fishing basket. Same as the preceding.

罩 To cover over; to shade. A shade; a shade to keep the wind from a candle.

Chaou e 罩衣 a kind of surtout. 轎罩 Keaou chaou, a cover to keep a sedan-chair from the dust.

罺 A small net.

艞 To propel a boat; an oar; to row.

貈 A certain animal.

踔 Walking; going; overstepping; leaning; going rapidly, applied to designate the wind.

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

輈 A particular part of a carriage.

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

僬 Little; small. 僬僥 Chaou chaou, long appearance.

噪 Chaou, the noise or sound of the voices of a multitude of persons.

巢 Chaou or Tseaou, the appearance of a lofty hill or mountain.

摷 Chaou or Tseaou, to seize and strike; an active turbulent effort. To take.

漅 Chaou or Tsaou, the name of a lake.

磦 Tsaou, a dwelling made of stones piled on each other, without mortar; reared by people who throw themselves on or attach themselves to, a country.

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

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

藻 Chaou mih 藻蔤 the name of a plant.

攥 To take; to seize.

謿 Chaou or Tseaou, to speak for others; or to assume the words of others; to echo merely what others say, without any will of one's own.

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

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

鄛 The name of a district.

纅 To tie round; to bind; to restrict.

鷮 A high elevated appearance; a thing with long legs, or feet to it.

趙 To repair hastily to; to repair to and announce a superior, as a small state to a greater one; to return a thing borrowed. Acute; of long duration. Small or few. A surname; the name of a country.

煼 To roast; to fire-dry. 煼栗子 Chaou leih tsze, to roast chesnuts. 煼花生 Chaou hwa săng, to roast or fire-dry ground-nuts.

鬻 } Same as the preceding.
𤏶 }
鈔 }

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

Chaou hwan yin tsëen 找換銀錢 or 找錢 Chaou tsëen, to exchange silver for copper coin. 找換店 Chaou hwan tëen, money changer's shop. 找回銀 Chaou hwuy yin, exchange given to bring the value of articles bought, and the money paid to a level. 找補 Chaou poo, to make up what is wanting; to supply. 找尋 Chaou tsin, to seek for. 找足其數 Chaou tsŭh ke soo, to make up the full number.

肇 To strike; to commence; to begin. To correct or rectify. Intelligent, perspicacious; to devise; to project. Long, or of long continuance. The name of a hill. Used for 兆 Chaou.

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

鼂 A certain insect. A surname. In the sense of 朝 The morning. The splendour of gems.

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

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

箌 Same as 踔 Chŏ.

CHAY.

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

[illegible] To rend asunder.

堵 Read Chay, the name of a district; of a hill; and of a certain river. Also read Too, which see.

奢 Affluent; extravagant; wild spread; prodigal; wasteful. Name of an ancient beauty. A surname; the name of a divinity. Following 阿 O, it denotes a person who marries an old woman. Following 蕑 Lan, to praise; to flatter.

Chay che 奢侈 or 奢華 Chay hwa, wasteful, extravagant; prodigal. 奢侈繁華 Chay che fan hwa, extravagance; show; splendour.

撦 To tear or split open; to drag along; to pull roughly and forcibly.

Chay tah 撦拆 to pull or tear apart. 撦去 Chay keu, to tear away. 撦裂 Chay lëĕ, to rive or tear asunder.

漇 Chay, or 𧹞漇 Tah chay, turbid; foul.

𩋫 Wide; large. Read To, thick.

赭 To strike; to flog; to beat.

爹 The epithet of a father. A local word.

𧃒 The sugar cane.

赭 Red earth; carnation colour.

Chay shih 赭石 a carnation pigment, used by painters. 赭衣 Chay e, garments worn by criminals. 赭黃袍 Chay hwang paou, a certain royal or imperial garment.

騇 Name of a horse.

䶍 Chay, or 䶍䶍 Chow chay, ugly.

䵟 Black; dark.

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

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

岨 Name of a certain hill.

硨 Chay keu 硨磲 a certain stone, white colour, of which some Chinese cap buttons are made. Inferior to the stone called 玉 Yŭh.

[illegible] A dysentery.

莗 Chay tseen 莗前 a certain plant, said to be a remedy for a suppression of urine.

蛼 A certain insect.

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

傶 Chay or 傶儸 Chay lo, strong but not virtuous.

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

嫬 A woman's name.

摭 Chay shih 摭拾 to drag; to drag affairs into notice, which do not arise naturally.

樜 A species of mulberry tree.

𧑤 The sugar cane.

譁 } Many words; much talk.
讁 } To reprimand; to abuse; to insult.

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

Chay kae 遮蓋 to cover over. 遮瞞 Chay mwan, to hide from a person's knowledge. 遮蔽 Chay pe, to screen. 遮飾 Chay shih, to gloss over. 遮失 Chay shih, to conceal one's failures or errors. 遮掩 Chay yen, to screen or conceal from.

𧅞 The sugar cane.

蔗 The sugar cane. Same as the preceding.

蟅 } A certain insect. One says, a species of locust.
䗪 }

𧃒 Name of a medicinal plant.

鷓 Chay koo 鷓鴣 a partridge.

斥 A surname. Otherwise read Chih.

䌨 To fasten with a cord.

𨖭 Opposed to at a distance.

庑 Name of a hill.

踷 To stand in the road.

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

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

晊 A clear day.

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

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

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

Chay ko jin 這個人 this man. 這裡 Chay le or 裏 le, this place; here. 這事 Chay sze or 這件事 Chay këen sze, this affair or business. 這時 Chay she or 這時候 Chay she how, at this time. 這樣 Chay yang, thus. 這等 Chay tăng, this class, sort, or kind; such.

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

柘 A species of mulberry tree.

CHE.

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

Che che chin hing che leih 知之眞行之力 knowing its truth, practice it strenuously. 知府 Che foo, the magistrate of a Foo district. 知縣 Che hëen, the magistrate of a Hëen district. 知會 Che hwuy, to give information to; to inform; to tell. 知己者 Che ke chay, a very intimate friend. 知覺 Che këŏ, to advert to; to remark; to observe; to notice. 知幾如神 Che ke joo shin, to know incipient causes like the gods. 知明處當 Che ming choo tang, that which is clearly perceived will be managed well. 知滿 Che mwan or 知足 Che tsŭh, to know that one has enough; to be contended. 知道 Che taou or 知道了 Che taou leaou, I know it; very well; said in reply to some information given. It does not signify approbation, nor its opposite. These words are often the official reply of the Emperor to papers which are sent to him. 知識 Che shih, knowledge; information. 知無不言 Che woo pŭh yen, to tell, to a pupil, all that one knows.

䝭 To walk; to go or come.

䟡 To walk; to go or come.

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

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

Che sze 智士 or 智者 Che chay, a wise and good man. 知之端 Che che twan, the principles of knowledge.

潪 Name of a stream of water.

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

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

Che gae 痴呆 silly, foolish. 痴㾇 Che choo, not capable of understanding. 痴痴不知

五

六

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

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

蜘 Che-choo 蜘蛛 a spider.

贄 To give property as a pledge or security.

踟 Hesitation; embarrassment; irresolute.
Che-choo 踟躕 embarrassment; unable to proceed either on with a journey or with affairs.

魑 A kind of demon or evil spirit.

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

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

至 A bird flying down to the earth, where it arrives at the termination of its flight. To go or come to; arrival at the given or extreme point; to arrive at a certain place, or point of time; til; the extreme limit; the highest degree; great; good; to communicate information to; the extreme of the sun's course north and south; the solstices. As to; respecting.
Che chang 至掌 name of an insect. 至醜 Che ch'ow, most ugly. 至易 Che e, most easy. 至惡 Che gŏ, extremely vicious; wicked in the highest degree. 至賢 Che hëen, the highest degree of morals and goodness. 至近 Che k'in, as near as possible. 至公 Che kung, most just and equitable. 至極 Che keĭh, the utmost extreme; a double superlative. 至難 Che nan, most difficult. 至于他邦 Che yu t'a pang, went to another state. 至老姦邪 Che laou këen seay, even until old age, intriguing and unprincipled. 至聖 Che shing, most holy, is applied to Confucius. 至神 Che shin, most divine, was applied to the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty. 至德 Che tĭh, most virtuous. 至親 Che tsin, the nearest related—are father and son; elder and younger brother. 至此地位 Che ts'ze te wei, to this state of circumstances—either good or bad. 至遠 Che yuen, extremely remote. 至仁 Che jin, most benevolent.

䇧 A certain species of bamboo.

致 To go to, or come to; to visit; to take pleasure in; to repair to with alacrity; to carry to the utmost degree; to push inquiries for the perfecting of knowledge. To terminate or resign an office. To expose or venture one's life in a cause. To rule or regulate; the end to be aimed at and the manner of pursuing it. Minute; subtile. To lead to; to tend to; that, noting the cause which leads to a certain end; or the tendency to a certain end.
Che ching 致誠 the utmost truth and sincerity. 致之 Che che, to make a list of and send. 致意 Che e, to communicate one's good wishes or compliments to another person. 致命 Che ming, to give or sacrifice one's life in a device. 致女 Che neu, the formal civilities of inquiry and compliments paid to a bride three months after marriage. 致書 Che shoo, a letter between equals; a national letter from the Tartars is so called in History. 致仕 Che sze, to resign an office. 致師 Che sze, one who stimulates to daring in battle. 致身 Che shin, to resign one's life. 致達 Che tă, to communicate information to. 致知在格物 Che che tsae kih wŭh, the perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things. 致用 Che yung, to collect or prepare for use. 致樂 Che yŏ, to regulate music.

傚 Che. Things coming together, coming into contact.

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

滍 Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

瘈 Disease in the inferior extremities.

緻 Fine; subtile; delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate. To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

褫 襧 To seam or mend garments.

蓻 Large grass.

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

鞊 Sole of a shoe.

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

鮨 The name of a fish.

止 To stop; either as an active or neuter verb. To desist; to be still; to rest or abide in a certain place, or given circumstances; to stop at a certain point; hence; only; the point at which any transaction closes.
Che lew 止留 to stop; to detain. 止怒 Che noo, to desist from anger; to be pacified. 止息 Che seĭh, to desist from. 止是 Che she, only is; only; but. 止得 Che tĭh, only can.

啼 Che or Te, to bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. 哭哭啼啼 Kŭh kŭh te te, weeping and lamentation. 鳥啼 Neaou te, the bird sings. 啼哭 Te kŭh, to bewail and weep.

址 A foundation; that which is fundamental. 基址 Ke che, a foundation, as of a house or a family; seems also used metaphorically.

咫 咫 Eight 寸 Tsun or tenths of a cubit. 咫尺 Che chĭh, measures of length generally. Near to; not far.

砋 A large stone; a stone for beating silk.

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

祉 Happiness; felicity.
Che fŭh 祉福 or reversed, Fŭh che, happiness; joy; felicity.

峙 To be supplied with provisions is expressed by 供峙 Kung che. To halt; to hesitate.

紕 Certain rushes or grass platted into a cord.

耻 Vulgar form of 恥 Che, a feeling of shame; to put to shame.
Che jŭh 耻辱 to disgrace or insult. 耻心 Che sin, a feeling of shame.

芷 A certain fragrant medicinal plant; also called 白芷 Pĭh che, and 芳香 Fang heang. The name of a place.

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

趾 The toes of the feet; the foot of a wall; a foundation.
交趾 Keaou che, Cochin-china was formerly so called; appears to have been a nick name implying that their toes folded over each other, in an odd manner.
Che kaou sin pŭh koo 趾高心不固 he who trips lightly has an unsteady mind.

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

之 From 㞢 issuing forth from; going to; meeting with. The lower stroke represents the ground; the middle one the stem of a plant; those on the side, leaves or shoots which go forth from the stem; hence, borrowed to denote the possessive case of nouns. Expressive of that which comes forth from, or belongs to. It may often be translated by *of*, or the sign of the genitive *'s*. 一人之子 Yĭh jin che tsze, a man's son. 天之恩 T'ëen che găn, the favour of Heaven. When coming between two nouns, the first of which is preceded by a verb, it may be translated *who* or *which*; as 有德之人 Yew tĭh che jin, a man who is possessed of virtue; i. e. a virtuous man. 有險之事 Yew hëen che sze, an affair which has danger; i. e. a dangerous affair. It is the same between a verb and a noun, as 可惡之事 K'o woo che sze, an affair which is worthy to be hated; i. e. a detestable affair. After a verb, it may be translated by the pronouns, *him, her, it, them*. 不要做之 Pŭh yaou tso che, don't do it. In the same sense it occurs before the verb, as 臣未之聞也 Chin we che wăn yay, I have not heard it. It frequently occurs doubled, 之之 Che che. The first of which is translated, him, her, it, them, according to the gender and number of the antecedent noun; and the second Che, is translated by *who*, as 聽之之人 T'ing che che jin, the person who hears him, or her, or it, or them. 之子 Che tsze, a bride.

芝 The budding forth of plants, name of a particular plant, said to be incorruptible, and is used as an emblem of happiness. It has nine stems; is of a gold colour, and admits a lustre at night. Others say, there are six varieties of colour. 靈芝瑞草 Ling-che suy ts'aou, the spiritual Che, the felicitous plant. A surname. There are varieties called 水芝 Shwuy che, and 土芝 T'oo che.
Che lan che shĭh 芝蘭之室 the mansion of the Che lan flower, and 芝蘭氣味 Che lan k'e we, the fragrant exhalations of the Che lan, both refer to the beneficial influences of human happiness.

支 A hand pulling off a branch of bamboo. A branch; those that branch off as posterity. To branch off; to diverge; to separate; diverging. To grasp or hold up; to measure. The twelve Che are periods of two hours each. A surname. 說話支離 Shwŏ hwa che le, a discourse that branches off and leaves the point in question. Vague, irrelevant harangue. 本支 Pun che, the root and branch; ancestors and posterity. 宗支 Tsung che, those who are descended from the same ancestor.
Che choo 支柱 a post; a support. 支干 Che kan, branch and trunk. 支給 Che kĭh, to give out to; to distribute. 支離 Che lé, branching off widely; vague; out to the point. 支派 Che p'ae, to point to a particular branch, or situation. 支子 Che tsze, descendants from the first born son of the Emperor or princes. 支借 Che tseay, to lend. 支用 Che yung, to employ in its own branch; to appropriate; to lay out any money. 支葉 Che yĕ, the branch and leaves.

忮 To dislike; to hate; stubborn; forward. To offend; to injure.

枝 The branch of a tree; to spread; to scatter; the joints of the fingers. Numeral of branches of flowers. A surname.
Che k'o 枝柯 a branch or half. 枝葉 Che yĕ, the branch and leaves. 枝梧 Che wo, the first is an upright post; the other is placed aslant.

汥 Diverging streams of water flowing from one source.

秓 A stalk of grain.

疧 Sickness; disease.

衼 Certain garments peculiar to the nuns of the Buddha sect, and enjoined by the rules of their order.

肢 The upper and lower extremities of the body are called 四肢 Sze che, the four Che.
Che t'e 肢體 the body. 肢解 Che keae, to cut a body into four parts; to quarter.

跂 The feet diverging; pressing onward to the attainment of virtue. Read Ke, in other cases.
Che wang 跂望 to stand on tiptoe with expectation; to hope anxiously for.

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

鳷 Ch'e or 鳷鵲 Ch'e tsŏ, a certain bird referred to in Fable and in Poetry; harbinger of glad tidings.

𡖅 Many; much.

志 𢗁 㤻 That on which the mind determines; the inclination; the will. Topographical and statistical work.
Che e 志意 the inclination; the bent of mind; the will. 志向 Che hëang, that to which the mind or inclination is directed; the inclination. 志意高遠 Che e kaou yuen, an elevated and comprehensive mind.

慸 To forget.

痣 A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour. 人有生紅痣的 Jin yew săng hung che tĭh, there are some people who break out in red spots. 有好痣有惡痣 Yew haou che yew ŏ che, there are good spots, and there are bad spots. It is remarked of the first Emperor of the Han dynasty, that he had on his legs seventy two dark spots.

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

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

厎 Che or Te, a kind of soft stone, fit for grinding or rubbing tools on. Leading to a final end; that; certain; to or at.
Che shĭh 厎石 a whet-stone. 朕言惠可厎行 Chen yen hwuy k'o che hing, my words are reasonable, and may be carried into effect. (Shoo-king.) 厎柱 Che choo, name of a hill.

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

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

扺 To strike; to beat or strike with the hands; to clap the hands. More frequently read Te, which see.

砥 A grind stone on which to rub tools. Even; flat; level as a stone which is rubbed plain; equitable.
Che le 砥礪 stone on which to sharpen grind tools; to exercise one's-self in moderation; to rub off vicious angles or asperities. 砥礙 Che gao or yae, a certain valuable stone.

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

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

秪 Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes replanted. Also read Te.

帋 紙 紙 Che, denotes smooth; something made level and smooth by rubbing on a stone. Paper; it should be written without the dot. The character is formed from Silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. A surname. 蔡倫 Ts'ae lun, (A. D. 940) cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it, from which time 巾 Kin, piece of cloth entered into the composition of the character. 白紙 Pĭh che, white paper. 紅紙 Hung che, red paper. 草紙 Tsaou che, paper made from plants.
Che chang 紙張 paper in sheets; a sheet of paper. 紙錢 Che ts'ëen, paper money; means paper burnt in certain rites. 紙牌 Che pae, gaming cards. 打紙牌 Ta che pae, to play at cards. They are of various sorts. The most ancient and most elegant are called 點子牌 Tëen tsze pae, dotted cards. The dots have a reference to the stars. They were introduced by the Emperor 宣和 Seuen-ho, originally called 牙牌 Ya pae, bone or ivory tickets. 紙通 Che t'ung, the paper-like lamina of the plant T'ung, known in England by the term Rice Paper. 紙通花 Che t'ung hwa, artificial flowers made of rice paper.

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

胝 胵 Che or 鵖胵 Pe che, the stomach or crop of a bird. The stomach of a cow.

觝 A certain drinking vessel.

翄 Same as 翅 Ch'e, a wing. Occurs in the San-kwŏ.

𧿹 To tread with the feet.

貾 A certain pearly kind of shell-fish.

鮔 鮀 A certain fish.

鴟 Ch'e or Te, a certain bird.

屖 犀 Se or Ch'e, slow; not progressing; length of time; stillness. Strong. 犀利 Ch'e le, strong beneficial or useful; applied to utensils.

墀 Ch'e, a raised path leading to the hall or principal apartment; the vestibule, or open landing place in front of a hall, to which there is an ascent by one flight of steps; the name of a country. 天子以丹漆地故稱丹墀 T'ëen tsze e tan tsĭh te koo ch'ing tan ch'e, the Emperor varnishes the ground with a red colour, and hence the path or vestibule is called Tan-che. The landing place is commonly called 天階 T'ëen keae. That of the Emperor is otherwise denominated 赤墀 Chĭh ch'e and 玉墀 Yŭh ch'e. The first of which terms denotes that the vestibule is of carnation colour; and the last, that it is of gems. A great variety of epithets are applied to this vestibule, open to the heavens, as 天墀 T'ëen ch'e, 階墀 Keae ch'e, 金墀 Kin ch'e, the golden vestibule or porch. 玉龍墀 Yŭh lung ch'e, the precious stone dragon vestibule, and so on. 拜月墀 Pae yuĕ ch'e, the vestibule, on which the moon is worshipped. 竹埽墀 Chŭh saou ch'e, the bamboo's brush, the vestibule. 露盈墀 Loo ying ch'e, the vestibule covered with dew. Though the word vestibule is not strictly applicable to an uncovered porch, it is here used to avoid circumlocution. Same as 墀 Ch'e.

稺 穉 Young grain; late grain; grain that is late in ripening, whatever is young and small is expressed by Che. One says, a self-conceited haughty manner.
Che k'e 稺氣 delicate temperament. 稺子 Che tsze, a young, a delicate boy. 稺且狂 Che tseay kwang, young and wild.

蓫 Name of a plant.

譯 譯 } Language serious and impressive. A man's name.

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

Ch'e che 遲滯 impeded in its course. 遲緩 Ch'e hwan, delay; dilatory. 遲久 Ch'e kew, slow and long. 遲留 Ch'e lew, to detain; or be detained. 遲遲吾行 Ch'e ch'e woo hing, slow and leisurely do I walk. 遲明 Ch'e ming, before or about day-break. 遲速不同 Ch'e sŭh pŭh t'ung, slow and fast are different.

[illegible] Slow, leisurely mode of speaking.

[illegible] Speaking in a slow leisurely tone.

摯 To seize or grasp with the hand; to hurt or break; to reach or extend to; that which extends to and manifests. To take a thing and offer it as a present when about to see a person. A present; to introduce to; to carry to the extreme. Name of a country; the name of a person. To loosen or open up. Read Che, to drag along the ground. Read Chih, a surname.

Che këen le wih 摯見禮物 to take a present, when visiting a superior.

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

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

輊 [illegible] } A cart heavily laden on the fore part.

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

[illegible] To cut things.

制 [illegible] [illegible] } To cut and form; to adjust; to regulate; to direct; to rule; to make; to invent.

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

掣 [illegible] [illegible] } To drag upon the ground. 掣肘 Ch'e chow, to impede as by holding under the arm; to put an obstacle in the way of progress being made; to embarrass or hinder.

淛 Che or 淛河 Che ho, the name of a river.

製 [illegible] } To cut out clothes for garments; to make; to form; to fashion; to regulate; to decide; to compound, as medicines. A pattern for clothes. 裁製衣服 Tsae che e fŭh, to cut out clothes. 法製藥 Fă che yŏ, to compound, or make up medicines. 他製的是什麼樣衣服 T'a che tih she shĭ mo yang e fŭh, what is the pattern of the clothes which he is cutting out?

Che tsŏ 製作 or 製造 Che tsaou, to make; to do; to invent.

[illegible] A clear bright eye.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] } Fish brine; the brine from salted fish; pickled or preserved fish roes.

[illegible] Perverted speech.

[illegible] An instrument for eradicating plants.

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

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

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

躓 To stumble by something embarrassing the feet. Che urh tëen 躓而顛 stumbled and fell headlong. 躓蹶 Che keuĕ, to stumble; to fall; familiarly 失脚 Shih keŏ, to slip the foot.

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

Ch'e chung 始終 the beginning and end of any affair; applied also to human existence. 始終俱善 Ch'e chung keu shen, the beginning and end of (human life) both such as are desirable. 始得贖回 Ch'e tih shŭh hwuy, then succeeded in being restored by ransom.

治 The name of a stream of water. To put in order. To heal; to rule; to direct; to govern a family or a nation; to form. Denotes some end being sought; experienced, or accustomed to; the petty affairs of prisons. The retired apartments of the sect Taou. Also read Tae and E.

Che hëa 治下 to rule those below one. 治家人 Che këa jin, to chastise domestics. 治家 Che këa, to rule a family. 治國 Che kwŏ, to rule or govern a nation. 治人之道 Che jin che taou, the principles by which to govern others. 治病 Che ping, to cure a disease. 治世之才 Che she che tsae, talents fitted to rule the world.

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

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

[illegible] [illegible] } Vulgar form of the preceding.

[illegible] Near to.

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

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

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

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

[illegible] To open; in the same sense read Ke. Read Chae, to strike.

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

Che kŭh 枳殼 a certain medicine. 枳落 Che lŏ, a place fenced in as a residence. 枳實 Che shih, the fruit of the Che tree.

[illegible] Name of a stream of water.

疻 To beat and wound; to bruise with the hand or with a stick; to peel the skin off and discover the part, but not cut the flesh.

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

峙 A lofty mountain. 供峙 Kung ch'e, provided with; prepared for.

Ch'e-leih 峙立 to stand firm as a mountain. 峙其粻 Ch'e ke chang, well provided with a supply of provisions.

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

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

持 To grasp; to hold fast.

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

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

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

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

Ch'e-ch'wang 痔瘡 a posterior ulcer.

跱 To halt; to stop. 跱躇 Ch'e choo or 躇 Choo, irresolute; undetermined; unable to make progress. The phrase is variously written.

[illegible] Prepared. Same as the preceding.

偫 To wait; to stand; prepared for. Syn. with 沢

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

Ch'e sze 侈肆 irregular, extravagant.

[illegible] [illegible] } Wide; large; extensive; to extend; to increase the power of; to attack on one side.

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

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

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

[illegible] A person's name.

[illegible] Much flesh; fat; plump; handsome. [illegible] Chay ch'e, coarse.

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

[illegible] Separated; spread out; diffuse.

Ch'e chang 誃張 spread out; extended.

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

Ch'e tae 迻臺 a kind of terrace, appended to a royal palace mentioned in history.

[illegible] Same as 馳 Ch'e.

陊 The rushing down of a hill or mountain.

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

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

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

[illegible] [illegible] } To grasp something and stand opposed to; to oppose.

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

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

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

疐 Hindered; impeded; wishing to advance, but prevented by something which embarrasses. Read To, the bit of stalk by which fruit hangs from the tree.

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

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

㫖 The same as the preceding.

懥 懫 } Vexation; anger; rage.

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

Che chang 指掌 to point to the palm of the hand; easy as doing so. 指畫 Che hwă, to write, to draw lines with the finger, as on sand. 指揮 Che hwuy, to point to, to make a signal with the hand. 指日高陞 Che jih kaou shing, point to the day of elevated promotion; a favourite sentence with the Mandarins. 指日可待 Che jih k'o tae, the day may be pointed out when you will attain, said in compliment. 指南車 Che nan chay, the compass and needle. 指事 Che sze, to point to an affair; to make an allusion; the second class of characters. 指天 Che t'een, to point to heaven.

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

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

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

Ch'e choo 滯住 a stoppage or impediment of any kind. 滯氣 Ch'e ke, a stoppage of a subtile fluid in the human system, or in nature. 滯隔 Ch'e kih, impeded; making no progress. 滯積不通 Ch'e tseih pŭh t'ung, an accumulation of any thing which causes a stoppage. 滯胃 Ch'e wei, a stoppage in the stomach; indigestion.

懘 Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

猘 A mad dog.

蹛 To tread with the feet. 蹛林 Che lin, the name of a plant.

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

Che heung ho 値凶禍 to meet with severe misfortune. 價値 Këa chih, the price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo këa ts'ëen, what is the price of it? 値得十員 Chih tih shih yuen, it is worth, or cost, ten dollars. 不値錢 Pŭh chih ts'een, it does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不値一錢 Pŭh chih yih ts'ëen, not worth a farthing. 不値與他計較 Pŭh chih yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

[illegible] A kind of bow.

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

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

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

[illegible] To stand erect.

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

Ch'e yaou che 齒咬之 to bite with the teeth. 齒牙之[illegible] Ch'e ya che hwuy, the sharpness of the teeth; expresses a ready elocution. 齒根肉 Ch'e ken jow, the flesh at the roots of the teeth; the gums.

[illegible] To bite, the root of the teeth; the gums.

[illegible] [illegible] } To chew over again; to ruminate. This word is used for the cow; other words are used for other animals.

[illegible] The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

[illegible] Name of a plant.

[illegible] Same as [illegible] Ch'e.

[illegible] A certain wine vessel.

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

Ch'e keih 絺綌 the fine and the coarse sort of the above. Ch'e is the fine sort, and Keih the coarser.

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

four 升 Shing. 玉巵 Yŭh che, a cup made of stone. 漏巵 Low che, a syphon to drain off liquids. 酒巵 Tsew che, a wine syphon. 水巵 Shwuy che, a water syphon. 巵言日出 Che yen jih chŭh, language daily changes, like a vessel, now full then empty.

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

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

螭 Same as the following.

魑 A fairy mountain or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast. Che mei wang leang shan chuen che suy 魑魅魍魎山川之祟 superhuman and monstrous appearances of an infernal or diabolical nature, are the expressions of the wrathful displeasure of the gods emanating from hills and rivers.

黐 A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste. Also

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

傂 A wheel. Also the same as the following.

[illegible] Uneven.

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

褫 To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate. Ch'e kih 褫革 to dismiss from office. 褫氈 Ch'e chun, a couch or matress on which to lie down.

杝 To split up fire wood; to split or cut up wood.

池 A pool; a pond; a ditch or fosse; a receptacle for water, or any liquid. The sea. Ornaments for a coffin; joined with various proper names: a surname. 城池 Ch'ing ch'e, a ditch round a city wall. 魚池 Yu ch'e, a fish pond. 中池 Chung ch'e, *the well in the*

centre; the heart. Ch'e tang 池塘 a pond, a fish pond. 池魚 Ch'e yu, fish from a pond. 池中物 Ch'e chung wŭh, a thing in a pond. This and the preceding expression are used figuratively, to denote being limited to a place for want of talent to acquire promotion.

馳 To run at full speed. To gallop, to ride on horseback. To propel, or go with a ship or boat, as if at full speed; that which extends remotely. Ch'e keu hwang loo 馳驅皇路 to gallop on the Imperial road; i. e. to be employed in the service of government. 馳馬試劍 Ch'e ma she këen, to practice riding and a kind of sword exercise. 馳名 Ch'e ming, a name which is known at a great distance; famous. 馳道 Ch'e taou, the imperial road; that on which the Emperor himself travels. A surname.

蚩 A worm; an insect. Ugly; crawling; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. To treat as if ignorant; to impose on. The gait or motion of an animal. Ch'e ming 蚩氓 ignorant people; poor labouring classes; plain honest people. 蚩蚩

Ch'e ch'e, plain honest appearance.

嗤 Appearance of laughing. Ch'e che 嗤之 laughed at him.

媸 A worthless woman; ugly and lewd; foolish.

袲 Long handsome garment robes. Read E, the name of a place. Also read No.

雉 The fowl species; they say there are forty sorts. An open aperture on the top of a city wall; an embrasure. A surname. Name of a district. Che neaou 雉鳥 or 雉雞 Che ke, a bird of the fowl or the pheasant species. A pheasant.

茌 Che or 茌母 Che moo, a certain medicinal plant.

饎 Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice. To prepare or dress provisions. Ch'e chan 饎饘 provisions; victuals. 饎人 Ch'e jin, a cook.

糦 Same as the preceding.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A handle; a something on which to wind silk.

緤 Fast bound or connected together. Strong.

禔 Repose; rest; happiness. Also read Te and She.

啻 Only. Used in the sense of 但 Tan, and 止 Che. 不啻 Pŭh ch'e, not only. Also denotes an overplus; an excess. 不啻父母 Pŭh ch'e foo moo, not only as father and mother; i. e. more than father and mother.

夂 Walking slowly leisurely.

耻 恥 From heart and ear. Because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of. Ch'e sew 恥羞 shame manifested in the countenance. 恥心 Ch'e sin, inward feeling of shame. 恥不若人 Ch'e pŭh jŏ jin, ashamed of being inferior to other people. 恥惡衣 Ch'e ŏ e, to be ashamed of bad clothes. 恥惡衣惡食者未足 Ch'e ŏ e ŏ shih chay we tsŭh, he who is ashamed of bad clothes or bad food, is deficient in right feeling.

徵 One of the Chinese notes in music. Read Ching, in a different sense.

黹 To embroider with the needle; a kind of embroid-

ered cap used in performing sacrifices; variegated. Chin che 針黹 to embroider with a needle.

茝 Che or Che-lan 茝蘭 a certain odoriferous plant.

寘 To place; to put down in a place of rest; to put near one; to place in one's bosom. To lay aside.

豸 Crawling reptiles; insects destitute of feet; opening or expanding; a wriggling motion like a worm. Che-che 豸豸 appearance of a long back.

觶 觗 A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

翅 Only. 不翅 Pŭh ch'e, not only. Commonly used for the following.

翄 Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke. Ch'e ch'e 翄翄 appearance of flying.

癡 痴 Foolish; idiotical; simple. 癡態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner.

傺 To stop; to embarrass; to detain. Ch'e cha 傺侘 undetermined; irresolute.

嗜 To relish much. Usually read She. Ch'e e 嗜義 to relish or delight in truth and righteousness.

彘 Swine; pigs; a sow. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname.

CHĔ.

折 To break asunder; to break off; to break off a part, as of a piece of a thing; to deduct; to diminish. To break in the midst; to decide; to bend; to press down; to repress; to oppress; to stop; to point out a person's offence. To reprehend; to pull down; to rear an altar. To cut short one's life. A certain part of funeral equipage. Name of a place. A surname. Read Te, at rest or ease. Read Che, to bend; to break. Chĕ 折 or 扣折 Kow chĕ, a kind of discount, which buyers sometimes insist on; if they promise a hundred dollars for an article, they insist on reckoning the dollar at such a weight as makes 77 or 78 dollars equal to a hundred. 折服 Chĕ fŭh, to induce, or persuade to submit to. 折福 Chĕ fŭh, to ruin one's happiness, by vicious practices. 折中 Chĕ chung, to break in the midst; to decide equitably. 折花 Chĕ hwa, to pluck a flower. 折毀 Chĕ hwuy, to pull down; to lay in ruins. 折桂香 Chĕ kwei heang, to pluck a branch of the fragrant olive; denotes attaining the rank of *Keu-jin*; because that flower is in blossom in Autumn when the examination occurs. Chĕ pëen 折辯 to debate or discuss a person's conduct whether right or wrong. 折損 Chĕ sun, to break; to injure. 折樹枝 Chĕ shoo che, to break off the branch of a tree. 折罪 Chĕ tsuy, to make amends for a crime or fault by doing something meritorious. 折斷 Chĕ twan, to break asunder to decide or determine. 折獄 Chĕ yŏ, to decide who is to enter prison; i. e. to determine as a magistrate. 折墮我 Chĕ to wo, break and sink me to hell; a vulgar imprecation.

[illegible] Reciprocal; mutual.

哲 To know; to have a clear and thorough knowledge of; possessing great knowledge and keen discernment. Wise; sage. To rhyme, read Chih and Che. 知之曰明哲 Che che yuĕ ming chĕ, to know a thing is called ming-chĕ. 古先哲王 Koo sëen chĕ wang, the wise king of ancient times.

喆 A high degree of intellectual light and intelligence. 聖喆之治 Shing chĕ che che, the rule of governments of the enlightened sages.

[illegible] A certain insect; a species of locust.

悊 哲 Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge. 不悊 Pŭh chĕ, indistinct vision; want of clear discernment. 明哲之性 Ming chĕ che sing, naturally endowed with clear discernment and acute intelligence.

晣 晢 Clear, bright; luminous; splendid, as a star, or as the sun. Also read Che.

浙 Name of a river. To wash or scour rice. Chĕ-keang 浙江 a province on the east coast of China south

of Këang-nan; the river which runs through it is also called Chĕ-keang. The province seems named from the river.

[illegible] Chĕ or Che, a lance like weapon.

[illegible] Chĕ or Che, to hear.

蜇 The sting of an insect; to sting. Chĕ p'e 蜇皮 or 海蜇 Haé chĕ, or 水母 Shwuy moo, a kind of blubber fish; which is prepared and eaten by the Chinese.

肵 The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

[illegible] To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds or rushes.

[illegible] A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

[illegible] The smell spoiled; stinking.

聶 Read Neë, to place the ear to another person's mouth in order to listen, which makes a union of three ears. To whisper. To take. Read Shĕ, in the same sense. Read Chĕ, to cut small; to mince; to unite together. Read Shĕ and Yĕ a waving appearance, as of trees.

囁 Chĕ, a mouth without any rule or law to itself. The

mouth moving or chattering and talk; vilifying; backbiting. Chĕ joo 囁嚅 loquacious, wordy: indistinct murmuring. 囁呫 Chĕ nëĕ, indistinct whispering.

[illegible] Chĕ, a certain earthen-ware vessel to contain wine or water.

[illegible] Grain shaken by the wind.

[illegible] A kind of earthen-ware basin.

讘 Loquacity; talkativeness. Chĕ noo 讘譳 much talking and chattering; indistinct prattle. 讘[illegible] Chĕ kĕĕ, verbosity, loquacity; unfounded prattle and chattering.

欇 The small leaves of a tree.

箃 The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

菆 Grass or herbage; grass or herbs growing. Hemp prepared by steeping. A good arrow or dart. Excess, overplus. Read Chow, a bird's nest. Read Choo, to take wood and cover over a coffin, after which mud was applied as a plaster.

摺 To destroy; to complicate; to fold or gather up;

to double up as garments: to plicate; a paper folded up: an official document send to the Emperor; to send or state, by that means. Chĕ tsze 摺子 an official document, send to the Emperor by his higher officers of government. Read Lŏ, to drag; to seize. 奏摺 Tsow chĕ, to report by an official document to the Emperor. 摺疊 Chĕ tëĕ, to heap one thing over another; to complicate with many folds.

[illegible] Meat minced and half dressed.

[illegible] To cut or mince meat. Originally written 䐑 Chĕ, a knife to cut herbs into small parts.

殜 Disease. 殗殜 Yen chĕ, slight disease.

䐑 From meat and a leaf. To cut into leaves. To cut into small slices, or bits; to mince meat; minced meat whether beef, mutton or fish.

聅 To run an arrow through the ear; a military punishment.

CH'Ĕ.

[illegible] That which unites two leaves or planks. Ch'ĕ fung [illegible]縫 to join a seam. Also read Che, to carve or engrave.

晣 晢 A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.

[illegible] 硩 Ch'ĕ. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

[illegible] Submissive. 心服也 Sin fŭh yay, the heart submitting.

懾 Timid; timorous; fearful; apprehensive; wanting courage; wanting boldness; pusillanimous. Also read Shĕ. Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ 懾懾 afraid; frightened; pusillanimous.

[illegible] To take. [illegible] Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ, to pant or palpitate; heaving or motion caused by the breath.

欇 [illegible] The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

襵 褶 To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumpled. A plant.

[illegible] Flesh cut into small pieces; minced meat.

[illegible] A distorted mouthing, and incorrect speaking.

徹 Pervious; penetrable; to penetrate; penetration, perspicacious; intelligent, discerning; that may be passed through; passable; a road. To skin; to peel off the skin. To cultivate land; to throw in ruins; to pull to pieces; to remove, or take away food whilst the music plays. Ch'ĕ chan 徹饌 to take away food, or the remains of a sacrifice. 徹俎 Ch'ĕ tsoo, to remove the vessels used in sacrifice. 徹始徹終 Ch'ĕ sh'e ch'ĕ chung, to discern clearly the whole from beginning to end, from first to last. 徹底 Ch'ĕ te, to penetrate to the bottom, as in examining a case. 徹底做過 Ch'ĕ te tso kwo, to make entirely over again; to begin again and make from the very bottom.

澈 澈 Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water through which you may see to the bottom.

轍 [illegible] Traces; footsteps of; print or mark left on a path or road.

撤 To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either *from* one, or *to* one. Ch'ĕ k'eu 撤去 to send away.

撤回 Ch'ĕ hwuy, to recall; as, an officer of the government in case of causing dissatisfaction. 撤席散坐 Ch'ĕ seih san tso, to remove the tables and sit round the room. 撤樂 Ch'ĕ yŏ, to send away the music.

[illegible] A certain fruit of the plum kind.

[illegible] Torn or tattered garments.

耴 The ears hanging down. 耴耳 Ch'ĕ urh, the name of a state.

[illegible] Chă ch'ĕ [illegible] the appearance of a mean worthless man.

[illegible] Chă ch'ĕ [illegible] the appearance of a vicious woman.

[illegible] The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar.

[illegible] Ch'ĕ, Tëĕ or Neĕ, to take hold of firmly with the fingers.

輒 The sides of a wheeled vehicle; of a war chariot, where the weapons are stuck. Suddenly; abruptly; forthwith; without ceremony; without taking time to ask permission; without enquiry; hastily; diseased in the feet. A surname. Ch'ĕ kan 輒敢 forthwith dare.

輙 A common, but erroneous form of the preceding.

銸 Ch'ĕ, or Neĕ, small tweezers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

鮿 Fish prepared without salt; dried fish; cured without salt. Ch'ĕ yu 鮿魚 or 鮿膊魚 Ch'ĕ pŏ yu, fish cured without salt.

慴 Fearful; timid; timorous; to tremble with fear; cowardly. Same as 懾; also read Tëĕ and Seĭh, in the same sense. Ch'ĕ fŭh 慴伏 to succumb; to submit in a dastardly manner.

謵 Indistinct, erroneous pronunciation; precipitate, hurried enunciation. Ch'ĕ ch'ĕ 謵讋 hurried indistinct pronunciation, such as is induced by fear.

掣 To drag or pull; to take; to pluck out; to draw, as in drawing lots. Ch'ĕ chow 掣肘 to hinder or impede in the doing of a thing; to be hindered. 掣籤 Ch'ĕ ts'ëen, to take out a Tsëen; i. e. a slip of wood with the name of a province on it. It is a drawing of lots to determine in which province an officer is to serve. To preside on this occasion is called 監掣 Këen ch'ĕ. 掣

筆 Ch'ĭ peih, to take hold of a pencil.

譫 The hurried, inarticulate enunciation of fear, as if out of breath. Fear; apprehension; dread. Incessant talking. A man's name.

CHEN.

占 From 卜 Pŭh, to divine, and 口 K'ow, the mouth. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil. To divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read Chen, to usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. 隱占 Yin chen, secret study of the prognostic. 口占 K'ow chen, to deliver orally, or to dictate in order to be committed to writing; to deliver verses, without any previous theme. Chen pŭh 占卜 to cast lots; to divine. 占年 Chen neen, to divine what will be the fortune of the current year. 占驗 Chen yen or 占應 Chen ying, the verification of certain prognostics. 占不靈 Chen pŭh ling, a prediction from certain signs, which fails of being accomplished. 占候 Chen how, to wait; to look for; to expect; in the sense of 贍 Chen. 占小善 Chen seaou shen, to possess a small portion of goodness. 遺占 E chen, a posthumous command, or order.

佔 To see; to look at. Commonly used for 擅 Ch'en, to denote assuming or usurping. Chen p'een e 佔便宜 to assume that mode of acting which is for one's own convenience or benefit, without regard to others. 佔身分 Chen shin fun, to have regard to one's station, and careful not to disgrace it. 佔先去 Chen seen k'eu, to assume the precedence rudely in walking.

怗 Chen ch'e 怗滯 interrupted, broken discordant sounds. Otherwise read Tëĕ.

毡 A carpet or cloth for a floor. Same as 氈 Chen. Chen shang pă t'seaou maou 毡上拔條毛 (easy and as little felt as) plucking a hair of down from a carpet.

沾 To moisten; to imbue with; to wet; to tinge; to be moistened or wet by the dew or mist. To receive benefits from; to be the recipient either of good or evil; to be affected or infected by. Read Teen, the name of a river. To add to. Chen kan 沾感 to be moved to gratitude by benefits received. 沾光 Chen kwang, to receive light or honor from the visit or friendship of a superior. 沾溉 Chen kae, to be wet or moistened by. 沾病 Chen ping, to catch a disease; to become sick. 汗出沾背 Han ch'ŭh chen pei, the perspiration comes forth and wets the back. 沾恩 Chen ngăn, to receive acts of kindness. 沾候齷齪之態 Chen how ŭh tsŭh che t'ae, a halting, interrupted, embarrassed manner. 沾潤 Chen jun, to be moistened, mollified or wet by; figuratively. To receive and be benefited by. 沾染 Chen yen, to be infected by some noxious air or influence, which induces disease.

惉 懘 Chen, or Chen ch'e 惉懘 discordant sounds; broken, interrupted, and tumultuous sounds which distress and annoy.

霑 A drizzling rain. To wet with a drizzling rain. Chen fŭh 霑服 wet clothes. 霑濕 Chen shih, damp or wet with small rain. 霑體塗足 Chen t'e t'oo tsŭh, the body wet with rain, and the feet dashed with mire.

䀡 To peep; to spy; to look slily and clandestinely at; to eye a person in an underhand manner.

站 跕 To stand up; to stand erect; to stand steady a long time; a stage of a journey. Chen choo 站住 to stand firmly; to be in secure circumstances. 站起來 Chen k'e lae, to get up; to stand on one's feet; or imperatively commanding to do so. 站立 Chen leih, to stand erect. 站不穩 Chen pŭh wăn, to stand insecurely; to be in unsafe and uncertain circumstances.

蛅 Name of an insect, described as a hairy worm like insect on the pomegranate tree.

袩 The appearance of garments waving or shaken. Read Tëen and Tëĕ. an upper garment or fold which covers the joining of the inferior one.

覘 To spy; to peep; to take a side sly look at.

詀 To chatter and talk much; specious, clever, seductive language. To play or joke with, as with children. The appearance of disagreeing with. A man's name.

迠 To walk; to go.

閚 To open a door in a slight degree; to set the door ajar in order to wait for. 闚閚 K'wei chen, to peep through an opening amongst the grass, as a frightened bird.

颭 Any thing moved or shaken by the wind; the waves agitated by the wind.

詹 Many words; verbose; at such a time; to examine into and give directions and orders about; name of an officer who presides at divinations. The name of a hill. A surname. Read Tan, the feet. Chen sze foo 詹事府 a certain officer at court, whose duties consist in a kind of supervision. 詹尹 Chen yin, an officer who presides over divinations.

噡 譫 Conversation; talk; loquacity. Read Tan, 噡噡 Tan tan, troublesome verboseness; fatiguing loquacity. Originally written 譫 Chen.

敁 Chen, or Chen sheo 敁敠 the appearance of raising the hand.

幨 幨 A kind of curtain that surrounds a wheel carriage; that which covers or screens an aperture; an outer part or fold of a vest, which hides the joining of an under one. Ch'ay chen 車幨 a carriage curtain.

嶦 The peak of a hill or mountain.

瞻 To look upwards to; to look up to with reverence and awe as to a sovereign, or as man to the deity. The name of an office; of a certain landscape. A surname. The name of a certain state or country. Chen t'eaou 瞻眺 to look upwards and remotely. 瞻視 Chen she, to look upwards to something superior, or to the gods. 瞻仰 Chen yang, to raise the head and look upwards to something great or striking; to look up to the Emperor of China as the Sovereign of the world. Foreign Embassadors seeing his Imperial Majesty, is expressed by Chen-yang. 瞻禮 Chen le, the rites and ceremonies, attending state interviews or religious solemnities.

譫 Verbose; a multitude of words; loquacity.

驙 A horse running at full speed.

襜 裧 韂 A kind of curtain or cloth which surrounds or covers a wheel carriage. Same as 幨. Garments which hang down before and cover the knees; also the corresponding part of the garment which hangs down behind. The appearance of being adjusted and put in order. 裳襜 Shang chen, the flaps of an Asiatic garment. Chen chen 襜襜 moved or shaken as garments, which hang down loose are moved by walking, or by the wind.

趈 趈 Chen-chen 趈趈 walking with haste. To advance with a hurried step.

閵 To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

隵 To rush down as falling into a pit; to be involved.

韂 Certain ornaments about a saddle.

鸇 A certain ominous bird, that portends the fall of a dynasty.

亶 Chen, or 屯亶 Tun chen, proceeding with labour or difficulty; making little or no progress.

䟴 The same as 邅 Chen.

旃 A banner or flag composed only of one colour.

氊 氈 Hair worked up into a kind of cloth or felt. Of this the Chinese make caps, coverlids, and carpets, also the soles of shoes; for this last purpose cotton is also worked into a felt. 毛氈 Maou chen, hair felt; a felt cap. 地氈 Te chen, a carpet. Chen is also used for textures which are of a coarse hairy, felt like appearance.

皽 The epidermis or scurf skin.

䁪 To look at and stop, or with surprize; to look at and change colour.

䊴 A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool, particularly rice water: thick congee.

膻 Appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.

邅 Chen or T'an chen 邅邅 to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

醦 Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

鬻 饘 Thick rice water; congee. 粥粥之食 Chen chŏh che sih, a congee, or rice water diet.

顫 The head inclined to one side, and all the members of the body trembling with cold.

驙 A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

鱣 A certain large fish, whose mouth is said to be below the chin; having a long snout and no scales. In some places called 黃魚 Hwang-yu. The accounts given of it are contradictory.

鸇 鹯 A certain kind of prey, said to be yellow in colour, rapid in its flight, to fly with a tremulous motion of its wings against the wind, and to pounce particularly on the pigeon species, which it devours.

嗿 To speak with difficulty.

戰 戰 战 To fight. A battle; to be struck with fear; to dread; to be alarmed. A surname. 打戰 Ta chen, to join in battle. Chen chen 戰戰 fear; under alarm. 戰陣 Chen ch'in, an army arrayed for battle. 戰船 Chen ch'uen, a ship-of-war. 戰十餘合 Chen shih yu hŏ, fought upwards of ten battles. 戰懼 Chen keu, fear; alarm. 戰兢惕厲 Chen king t'eih le, a constant apprehension of erring; care; great attention. 戰輸 Chen shoo, to be defeated in battle. 戰死 Chen sze, died fighting in battle. 戰鬭不息 Chen tow pŭh seih, incessant fightings and wars.

蔪 The name of a plant.

展 㠇 㞡 From four persons turning over cloth. To inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of; true; sincere. Something great effected or attained; or capable of effecting something great. A surname. Chen ch'ing 展誠 a faithful sincere man. 展發 Chen fă, to open and exhibit. 展禮牲 Chen le sing, to lay or spread out victims. 展緩 Chen hwan, to extend or delay the time; to defer the time of doing something. 展開 Chen k'ae, to open or spread out; to open a scroll or a book. 展閱 Chen yuĕ or 展看 Chen k'an, to open and look at. 展省 Chen sing, to examine; to investigate.

嫸 嫸婷 Chen t'ing, beautiful; handsome.

搌 To bind; to tie. 搌搭 Chen chen or Këen, to spread or lay out as wide as possible. A long ugly appearance.

輾 To turn as a wheel; to turn half round. Chen chuen fan ts'ih 輾轉反側 to turn backwards and forwards. 輾轉不能寐 Chen chuen pŭh năng wang, revolving a thing over and over in the mind, unable to forget it.

轏 A certain appendage on the outside of wheels.

𧸘 To plan, by force or fraud, to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high-way.

旜 A certain kind of banner; a certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

蕆 An imperial order.

儆 To direct; to moderate.

僝 Chen or Chan, to see; to manifest. 僝僽 Chen ts'ow, abusive language. Also read Chwan, to prepare; to supply. Chen kung 僝功 to manifest that which is meritorious.

CH'EN.

蟾 Species of toad, parts of which are eaten medicinally by the Chinese, and also applied to ulcers; it is variously denominated. Ch'en ch'oo 蟾蜍 or 蟾諸 Ch'en choo, and 蟾蠩 Ch'en choo, called also 蝦蟆 Hëa mŏ and 去蚊 K'eu wăn, a destroyer of mosquitos; this animal is further said to reside in the moon, and possesses certain spiritual powers; hence, Ch'en kwang 蟾光 the lustre of the moon.

儃 Ch'en or Shen, air; look, manner. 儃佪 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance. Also read Tan, 儃儃然 T'an t'an jen, easy, leisurely, no appearance of haste. Read Tăn, but; but when. Commonly written 但 Tan. Read Shen, occurs in the sense of 禪 Shen, to transfer to.

擅 Ch'en or Shen, to assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To presume to do any thing of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority. Ch'en chuen 擅專 or 擅權 Ch'en k'euen, to usurp authority; to assume a power to act independently of any other person. 擅到 Ch'en taou, to presume, without permission, to go to a place. 擅自去做 Ch'en tsze k'eu tso, without asking permission to presume to go and do a thing of one's own accord. 擅自作爲 Ch'en tsze tsŏ wei, to presume to do or act of one's own accord.

䆄 Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

繵 A single garment; cool garments. Used also for 纏 Ch'en to wrap or twine round. Ch'en yuen 繵緣 the veins which wind round the stomach, according to Chinese anatomists.

襢 A single light plain unadorned garment; a particular robe of a Queen. To open or lay partially aside. The covering of a corpse, to prevent its speedy putrefaction: a shroud.

譠 To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

嘽 To breathe; to pant. A horse panting or broken winded. Ch'en heen 嘽咺 leisurely, slowly. In one part of China, seeming stoppage of the throat, which is occasioned by anger, was expressed by Chăn heuen.

嬋 Ch'en or Shen, beautiful; elegant; beauty in colors; elegance and gracefulness of manner. Ch'en yuen 嬋娟 a handsome elegant appearance; the pleasing beautiful appearance of trees, or plants, or flowers.

幝 The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

燀 The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

撣 Ch'en or Ch'en hwan 撣援 to pull; to drag.

㺗 To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

禪 Ch'en or Shen, an altar or leveled arena on which to offer sacrifice. To resign in behalf of another. Used by the Buddhists, denoting a silent, quiescent, contemplative state; abstracted contemplation. They distinguish five sorts. Ch'en lin 禪林 the contemplative forest; a concourse of people devoted to a contemplative life. 禪師 Ch'en sze, teacher of the contemplative doctrines. 禪堂 Ch'en t'ang, the hall of contemplation.

繟 A kind of sash worn with its ends hanging down.

蟬 Ch'en or Shen, an insect of the cricket kind, it appears in the fifth moon. The cicada. Poison. A certain kind of carriage. A man's name. Ch'en t'uy 蟬退 the shell cast off by the cricket. 蟬噪 Ch'en ts'aou, the noise made by the cricket.

譂 Unfounded; fabulous; lying; irregular speech. A man's name.

闡 To open; to lay or spread out; to manifest clearly; manifest; luminous; great; to extend. Name of a place. Ch'en choo 闡註 a clear and luminous explanation of, or commentary on. 闡廣 Ch'en kwang, to extend the limits of a territory.

灛 Water of a river overflowing and forming a number of small streams. The name of a river.

鄲 Name of a city in the state Loo.

䁳 䁳䁳 Ch'en ch'en, a gaping silly foolish appearance.

囅 Ch'en jen 囅然 a laughing appearance; loud laughter.

䵐 Yellow colour.

廛 壥 A place where things are sold; a shop. 廛市 Ch'en she or 廛肆 Ch'en sze, a shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.

瀍 Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

㨻 To twist or turn round with the hand.

纏 To wind round and cling to; to bind to; to tie; to wrap with silk. A surname. Hing ch'en 行纏 to wrap clothes round the legs in order to strengthen them for walking. Ch'en tae 纏袋 a long pudding-like sash, which the Chinese tie round them, and in which they carry money or secret papers. 纏頭 Ch'en t'ow, a cloth wound round the head, as the people of Fŭh-këen do. 纏繞 Ch'en jaou, to wind round; to convolve round and round; to implicate. 纏綿 Ch'en mëen, to wind about and adhere to; to dwell upon with the mind.

𨘷 To remove.

躔 To tread with the feet; to move; to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

Ch'en ts'ze 躔次 the course of the stars or planets.

鄽 A place where things are sold; a market place.

鑳 Ch'en ch'uen 鑳釧 a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

闤 The gate of a shop or market place.

剗 Ch'en or Ch'an. To pare off; to make level. To reap or cut down grain. Read Chén, to attack; to reduce; to level; to equalize.

Ch'an seŏ 剗削 to pare off. 鏟剗 Ch'oo ch'en, to pare or level the ground; to plough.

諂 To flatter; to address praise, worship, or sacrifice to those to whom it is not due; mean spirited adulation; to gratify the eye and ear. 不諂可敬 Pŭh ch'en k'o king, he who will not flatter deserves respect.

Ch'en yu foo kwei 諂諛富貴 to flatter the rich. 諂媚 Ch'en mei, the soothing blandishments of flattery. 諂笑 Ch'en seaou, to flatter and giggle. 諂人可鄙 Ch'en jin k'o pe, the flatterer deserves contempt.

CHĬH.

彳 A small step or pace; a step made with the left foot. Joined with 亍 Choo, a step with the right foot; united they make 行 Hing, to walk.

只 Chih or Che. From Mouth, and Lines representing the breath falling. A final particle; a mere tone. In the beginning of a sentence; it forms a connective, which may be rendered *merely; only; but; but just; then; forthwith;* and so on, as the scope requires. A surname.

Chih o 只宜 implies this way alone is proper. 只可 Chih k'o, this alone may be done. 只見 Chih këen, only saw; just observed; it was seen; it then occurred; then—very common in colloquial books. 只顧 Chih koo, mind nothing but; heedless of other things. 只管 Chih kwan, denotes acting from the spur of the moment; a temporary essay; also inconsiderately acting according to one's humour. May be translated, just try; merely for the present; inconsiderately permit themselves; thoughtlessly; indiscreetly; continually; on every occasion. 只得 Chih tĭh, only can; to be obliged to; having no alternative. 只有 Chih yew, merely have; will then assuredly be.

汁 Juice; gravy; the good of any thing obtained in a liquid form, by steeping or expressing, or boiling; thick liquor. Used metaphorically for any piece of writing, which pleases the mental taste. Snow and rain blended; sleet.

Chih tseang 汁漿 gravy; juice; any thing tasty, that pleases the palate or the imagination. 汁水 Chih shwuy, water thickened by steeping anything in it.

隻 From a Hand grasping one Wing; hence a single bird. A hand grasping two wings, makes 雙 Shwang, a brace; a pair. Single; alone; not in pairs; one of a pair. Numeral of things which are single. 一隻鴨 Yih chih yă, a duck. 一隻狗 Yih chih kow, a dog. 一隻洋船 Yih chih yang ch'uen, a foreign ship.

Chih shin 隻身 one person alone in a place, or a cause. 隻手不能遮天 Chih show pŭh nâng chay t'een, one hand cannot screen the heavens; i. e. cannot effect much.

炙 From 月 Jow, flesh, placed on 火 Ho, fire. To broil; to dry with fire; to apply fire to, or to apply to the fire; to heat; to near; to approach near, said of persons.

Chih e fuh 炙衣服 to dry clothes with fire 炙熟 Chih shŭh, to broil maturely. 炙過 Chih kwo, broiled; dressed at the fire. 炙熱 Chih jĕ, to heat by applying to the fire.

侄 Firm; unbending. Foolish. Name of an animal. 侄佐 Chih yih, not advancing; impeded.

姪 Chih or Tsih, from woman and to go. The sons or daughters of brothers; these accompanied the daughters of the rich when married. A husband also calls his wife's nephews and neices Chih or 外姪 Wae chih. His own are called 內姪 Nuy chih, internal.

Chih foo 姪婦 a nephew's wife. 姪女 Chih neu, a neice. 姪婿 Chih seu, a neice's husband. 姪孫 Chih sun, a nephew's children. 姪子 Chih tsze, a nephew.

挃 To cut down grain. 挃挃 Chih chih, the noise made in cutting down grain. To beat; to strike a blow with the fist.

桎 Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

Chih kŭh sze chay, fei ching ming yay 桎梏死者非正命也 to die in fetters and manacles, is not a regular death. 丹桎 Tan chih, a certain medicinal bark. 桎轄 Chih hëă, a certain piece of iron at the ends of the axle of a wheeled carriage, by which the wheels are regulated. Applied to persons who regulate by moral doctrines the manners of the world.

秷 The noise made in reaping or cutting down grain with a sickle.

晊 Great; large; light; splendid.

窒 To stop or close; to fill; to impede; the moon at a certain period.

Chih ngae nan t'ung 窒礙難通 embarrassed; impeded, difficult to comprehend, or get through the management of. 窒塞 Chih sih, to fill or stop up.

[illegible] To vomit; to speak angrily, or opprobriously.

[illegible] Dull of hearing, in a moral sense; obtuse; dull of comprehension.

螲 Name of an insect somewhat like a spider, and which shuts itself up in a hole.

蛭 A species of leech.

跮 Footsteps; traces of the feet.

銍 A short hook or sickle for cutting grain or grass. One who reaps or mows. Name of an ancient district.

帙 A cloth to prevent losing; Covers for books, made of cloth or other materials; a little bag. In order; arranged. A surname.

Shoo chih 書帙 a case or cover in which to enclose books.

抶 To strike; to beat; to chastise by beating or flogging.

祑 Sacrifices offered, with a certain order of the persons attending.

紩 To seam; to mend; to connect as by sewing.

Chih e 紩衣 to mend, or repair garments; to seam.

袠 帙 A cover or case for books; to pierce as with a needle; a satchel made with a needle, used by women. A period of ten years. A surname.

直 直 Straight; direct; morally upright. 直來的船 Chih lae teih ch'uen, ships which come direct from a place.

Chih le 直隸 the province in which the Court of China is now held; it is an epithet applied to various districts in the empire. 直上 Chih shang, to go straight up to. 直前 Chih ts'een, to advance straight forward. 直道 Chih taou, to go the straight road, either physically or morally.

値 To be worth; the value of; the price. Read Che, to manage or transact; to occur; to take hold of. 價値 Kea chih, the price. 是甚麽價錢 She shin mo kea ts'een, what is the price of it. 不値錢 Pŭh chih ts'een, it does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不値一錢 Pŭh chih yih ts'een, not worth a farthing. 不値與他計較 Pŭh chih yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

Chih tih shih yuen 値得十圓 it is worth, or cost, ten dollars.

埴 Clayey, adhesive earth. Work in clay is called 摶埴 T'wan chih. To poke or feel one's way as a blind man, is called 擿埴 Chih chih.

㥁 To apply the heart or mind, is called 專㥁 Chuen chih.

植 Erected; planted; to thrust into the ground; to stick into; placed erect; to lay down. A surname.

Chih k'e ch'ang urh yun 植其杖而芸 stuck his staff into the ground and rooted up the plants. 植立 Chih leih, to plant erect; to raise perpendicular. 植木 Chih mŭh, to plant a tree; any piece of wood erect. 植璧秉圭 Chih peih ping kwei, laid down the Peih and took hold of the Kwei. 植物 Chih wŭh, any thing standing erect.

殖 To fatten; to enrich, as by steeping in fat; to plant; to grow; to erect and make to grow; to erect and make to prosper. To increase; to flourish; to increase wealth and riches. To be covetous of gain and prosperity. Chih chih, even; to level; to confer office upon.

Chih ho 殖貨 to raise the price of goods from a covetous desire of gain. 殖有禮 Chih yew le, give office to those who are correct in their deportment. 殖苗 Chih meaou, grain planted and well manured.

[illegible] Chih or Tsih. Fearless. [illegible] Chih chih, bad, vicious. Read Cha, [illegible] Kwa cha, appearance of walking.

嘀 The noise of haste or hurry. The vulgar form of 謫 Tsih, to reprehend.

摘 Chih or Tsih, to take with the hand; to pluck. See Tsih.

[illegible] Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

謫 Chih or Tsih, to blame; to reprehend; to find fault with; to be angry with; to punish or chastise. To change appearances.

[illegible] The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

擲 擿 To throw; to cast away with the hand; to throw or cast away with some vehemence. 擲地金聲 Chih te kin shing, thrown to the ground sounds like gold; is applied to a sonorous pleasing style.

Chih hëa 擲下 to throw down 擲瓦 Chih wa, to throw tiles or brick-bats. 擲果盈車 Chih kwo ying ch'ay, threw fruit and filled the carriage; has an allusion to an ancient story. 擲回 Chih hwuy, to throw back, used by the Emperor in reference to documents which displease him. 擲光陰 Chih kwang yin, to throw away one's time.

躑 Chih, or Chih chŭh 躑躅 embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one way nor another, making no progress any way.

摭 Chih or Chŏ, to take. 摭拾遺文 Chih shih e wăn, to take up and adopt other people's essays, instead of writing one's own thoughts.

Chih tseu 摭取 to take to one.

蹠 To tread with the feet; to skip or leap for joy in dance. To occur; to happen.

Chih tsŭh hëa 蹠足下 to tread under the feet.

執 执 To take with the hand; to grasp, to lay hold of; to stop or fill up; to pursue and apprehend; to persecute. A surname. 捕執 Poo chih, to apprehend as by the officers of the police. 固執 Koo chih, to be obstinate and inflexible.

Chih ch'e 執持 to seize hold of with the hand or with the mind. 執法相繩 Chih fă seang shing, to grasp the law and measure with a line; a pertinacious adherence to rule. 執法如山 Chih fă joo shan, maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; the declaration of magistrates. 執抝 Chih ngaou, obstinate and perverse; a pertinacious wrangling manner. Obstinately firm. 執會 Chih hwuy, to summon the meeting of a kind of benefit society. 執己見 Chih ke këen, to adhere pertinaciously to one's own views of things. 執迷不悟 Chih me pŭh woo, to adhere to a stupid apprehension of things. 執守 Chih show, to grasp and maintain hold of. 執手 Chih show, to take by the hand in token of friendship. 執性 Chih sing, a determined disposition. 執事 Chih sze, to grasp an affair; or be a manager of affairs, great or small. 賤也執事者 Tseen yay, chih sze chay, the ignoble or mean, are those who manage the affairs. 執一不通 Chih yih pŭh t'ung, to seize hold of one view of a subject or sentiment, and be impervious to the reasons assigned for any change. To grasp one form of a subject and be impenetrable to every thing else. 徒執己見 Too chih ke këen, a useless and absurd adherence to one's own perception of any opinion or circumstance.

縶 To connect as by sewing or tying together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

蟄 A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. Chih or Chih ch'ung 蟄虫 insects which retire into holes and become torpid; one of the Chinese vernal terms takes its name from their coming forth again.

[illegible] A name of women.

織 To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind.

Chih ke 織機 a loom for weaving. 織布 Chih poo, to weave cloth-cotton cloth. 織綢緞 Chih ch'ow twan, to weave silk. 織得精緻錦繡 Chih tih tsing che kin sew, woven with elegant figures.

職 聀 To record small affairs; to control; to direct; to manage; continued direction or control of; tributary offerings; undivided attention; direction to. Chih chih, much, many. A surname.

Chih yuen 職員 an official officer; one who has purchased rank, but does not actually fill any station, a mere honorary appointment. 職事 Chih sze, to control; manage or direct any affair. 職主 Chih choo, or 職理 Chih le, or 職掌 Chih chang, or 職守 Chih show, to superintend; to direct; to manage. 職分 Chih fun, an official national appointment. 有職分 Yew chih fun, is to be an officer of the government. 職任 Chih jin, the duties of any official situation. 職分之內 Chih fun che nuy, to be included in one's official duties.

櫛 A general term for combs; to comb the hair; to put away dirt or any thing offensive.

Chih fung mŭh yu 櫛風沐雨 to be combed by the wind, and wet by the rain; to suffer by the wind and rain.

瀄 The noise made by water dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

[illegible] Earth imbued or saturated with water.

[illegible] To congregate in large numbers. A large collection of silk worms is called Chih chih.

擇 Chih or Tsih, to choose; to select; which is also expressed by 選擇 Seuen chih, or reversed Chih seuen.

Chih fei urh she 擇肥而噬 to select the fat and eat them; denotes selecting wealthy people as objects of extortion. 擇交 Chih keaou, to select good people for acquaintances. 擇善 Chih shen, to select and practice what is good. 擇食 Chih shih, to select food-persons on whom to exercise extortion. 擇地而蹈 Chih te urh taou, to select the ground on which one treads, to select the place of one's residence; used when China was divided. 擇人 Chih jin, to choose proper people to employ.

捗 To strike. Read Poo, to collect together scattered grain.

陟 To raise to a higher place; to cause to ascend; to promote; to advance; high; eminent. A man's name.

Chih ch'ŭh 陟黜 promotion and degradation; applied to the officers of government. 陟降 Chih keang, to ascend and to descend; applied to spirits being present with a worshipper, although invisible. 陟臨 Chih lin, denotes Heaven or the gods looking down on human affairs from on high.

質 The body or substantial part of; the substance or matter of; to substantiate as by witnesses; to confront; to examine, to settle or fix. To realize; plain, unadorned; true; sincere; a mark at which to shoot; a kind of agreement for wholesale merchandize. The ground or nature of; regular, correct procedure; the part which the hand grasps in a bow. A surname. 原告解往備質 Yuen kaou keae wang pe chih, let the accuser or plaintiff be sent forward (under custody) to be ready to confront with the accused. K'e 氣 and Chih 質 both refer to the elements of things; K'e respects the more subtle, and Chih, grosser elements, and includes the accidents or qualities of matter. K'e chih, taken together denotes the natural complexion.

Chih chih 質直 naturally straight forward; of an upright plain and honest disposition. 質訊 Chih sin, to confront and examine; to interrogate face to face. 質地 Chih te, the natural constitution; temperament and talent of a person. 質劑 Chih tse, a kind of bond, in ancient times. 質地過人 Chih te kwo jin, possessing original talents superior to other men.

[illegible] Chih. The body feeling cold; to tremble with cold.

礩 A stone base of a column; or the stone on which a wooden pillar stands.

櫍 A certain instrument used to inflict punishments, or torture the feet. Used also for the following. An axe or hatchet.

鑕 An axe or hatchet. A sword with which to decapitate.

騭 隲 A stallion. To mount a horse and ascend a hill; to cause to ascend, to raise; to promote the welfare of; to fix; to determine. Yin chih 陰騭 the secret favorable determinations of heaven respecting any one; the secret blessing of Heaven on the actions which procure it.

CH'ĬH.

尺 A measure of length; the Chinese cubit. Its length has been various at different periods. The tenth of it is called 寸 Ts'un. Shih ch'ih wei ch'ang 十尺爲丈 ten cu-

bits make a Ch'ang. 咫尺 Che ch'ih, near.

Ch'ih yew so twan ts'un yew so ch'ang 尺有所短寸有所長 that which is too short for a cubit, may be more than enough for an inch; the person who cannot answer every purpose, may answer some purposes very well. 尺蠖 Ch'ih hwŏ, a worm. 尺寸 Ch'ih ts'un, measured with the Chih and the Ts'un; adjusted; proportioned; the measurement; the dimensions.

叱 To drive with noise and shouts; to bid in a rough angry tone; to hoot at, as to a dog; to mention. Ho ch'ih 訶叱 or 叱咤 Ch'ih ch'a, loud, angry, boisterous utterance. 煩爲叱名致候 Fan wei ch'ih ming che how, I'll trouble (you) to mention (my) name and make (my) compliments. Read Tsih, noise; sound; strong breathing.

斥 To expel; to drive far from one; to accost rudely; to reprehend unceremoniously; to eject; to exclude. Salt land; reaching far; many; to extend; to point to. The name of a hill; a surname. 指斥 Che ch'ih, to point at, and find fault with.

Ch'ih chŭh 斥逐 to thrust or drive out. 斥蠖 Ch'ih hwŏ, a worm. 斥候 Ch'ih how, unprepared and standing aloof; looking watchfully at, as two opposing armies. 斥罵 Ch'ih ma, to scold or find fault with a person in an abrupt offensive manner. 斥辱 Ch'ih jŭh, to put to shame by an offensive reprehension. 斥鹵 Ch'ih loo, salt unproductive land, as on the sea coast.

坼 Ch'ih or Tsih, to split; to rive; to rend asunder. To crack; to open. 甲坼 Kea ts'ih, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in Spring.

Ch'ih peih nan ch'an yay 坼副難產也 difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih peih.

拆 To split, or rend; to tear open; to break open, as a letter; to pull to pieces; to lay in ruins. To strike; to attack. Ch'ih hwae 拆壞 to break up; to break to pieces, as the planks of a boat. 拆開 Ch'ih k'ae, to break or tear open. 拆毀 Ch'ih hwuy, to lay in ruins. 拆爛 Ch'ih lan, to break to pieces. 拆卸 Ch'ih sëay, to pull down, as a house. 拆閱 Ch'ih yuĕ, to break open and look at.

赤 Naked. Carnation or colour; of a reddish colour; vermillion. Name of a river. A surname.

Ch'ih t'e ch'ih shin 赤體赤身 the naked body. 赤地千里 Ch'ih te ts'ëen le, a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land. 赤子 Ch'ih tsze, an infant; a word of tenderness for the people. 赤土 Ch'ih t'oo, a red earth, which serves as a dye. Same as [illegible].

咥 Ch'ih or He, a loud laugh. 咥咥然 He he jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëĕ, to gnaw; to bite.

伬 Ch'ih. Alarmed; timorous; afraid.

勅 勑 敕 A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere. 勅旨 Ch'ih che, the Imperial will made known officially. 勅行 Ch'ih hing, the Sovereign's mandate promulged to the Empire. 勅命 Ch'ih ming, 勅書 Ch'ih shoo, or 勅令 Ch'ih ling, a written imperial order; written credentials or letter concerning some privilege. 誡勅 Keae ch'ih, precepts; admonitions; directions; orders. 勅封 Ch'ih fung, office conferred by Imperial order.

鶒 A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

飭 Compact, firm, reverent, respectful manner; well regulated; adjusted; arranged; to command; to give injunctions or orders to, as a master, teacher, or Sovereign. Ch'ih hëa 飭下 to give orders to inferiors. 飭其子 Ch'ih k'e tsze, to give injunctions to his sons.

餝 Erroneously written for the preceding.

喫 吃 To eat or drink; to receive, or be impressed by; to suffer. See Shih. In Colloquial Language, to eat or drink is commonly thus pronounced. The Dictionaries read Shih which see.

CHIN.

㐱 Bushy; thick black hair; a fine head of hair in Chinese estimation.

抮 To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

[illegible] New fledged.

珍 珎 Valuable; precious; important; excellent in its kind; extraordinarily good; to deem precious. Name of a district.

Chin choo 珍珠 pearls. 珍珠粉 Chin choo fun, a species of white sage. 珍重 Chin chung, to esteem; and take care of as valuable; applied to one's person and one's health. 珍寶 Chin paou, excellent and valuable. 珍奇 Chin k'e, rare and valuable. 珍貴 Chin kwei, excellent and valuable. 珍怪 Chin kwae, strange; extraordinary, applied to food. 珍饈 Chin sew, excellent food; eight animals are called the Eight Chin. 珍瑞 Chin suy, excellent; felicitous. 珍玩 Chin wan, a valuable curiosity. 珍味 Chin we, a delicious taste.

畛 A kind of dyke in Chinese fields, which serves both for a path and as a division of the land. To approach before, as before the gods; to announce or state before. The name of a river. To terminate; the root of.

Chin yih 畛域 a land-mark or boundary.

昣 Clear; bright.

疹 A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small-pox.

[illegible] A rugged rocky appearance.

Chin chin [illegible] difficult to approach, or reach to.

眕 Something intercepting the sight; heavy; dull. A man's name.

聄 To tell or state to; to hear.

紾 Turned; bent; curved; perverse. Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

胗 A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips, pustules; small-pox.

袗 Black garment; single raiment, such as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them. Chin e 袗衣 single thin garment.

診 To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

Chin mih 診脈 to try or feel the pulse. 診視 Chin she, to look at and examine. 診夢 Chin mung, to interpret a dream.

軫 A transverse piece of wood in the hinder part of Chinese carts or carriages. To move; to turn; a numerous collection of carts. A certain string of the Kin instrument. The name of a country; a surname.

Chin hwae 軫懷 painful, anxious thoughts.

鉁 Same as 珍 Chin. See above.

[illegible] Bashful, modest; attentive; little hair upon the head.

Chin lin [illegible] little hair on the head; a partial baldness.

駗 Chin or Chin chen 駗驙 a horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

鬒 Long hair.

[illegible] Black; dark.

眞 真 True; truth; sincere; sincerity; real; genuine; pure; spiritual; the name of a star; a name of tea; a name of gold, of incense, of a stone, and of a district. A surname; a designation of Buddha, and of the eminent in the Taou sect.

Chin ch'a 眞茶 a particular species of tea. 眞人 Chin jin, a designation of those of the sect Taou, who put off their corporeal figure and become a kind of spiritual genii. 眞如 Chin joo, a phrase of the Buddha sect, denoting the original nature or constitution of. 眞假 Chin këa, or 眞僞 Chin wei, true and false; real and fictitious. 眞經 Chin king, the mysterious dogmas of Chwang-tsze, and several other ancient writers are so called. 眞理 Chin le, true principles; truth. 眞實 Chin shih, true and real. 眞宰 Chin tsae, the True Ruler, denotes Heaven. 眞元 Chin yuen, the True Origin; refers to Heaven.

嫃 A woman's name.

瑱 Stones formerly suspended at the ear. Fame of a particular stone. A man's name.

[illegible] To stretch, as the string of a bow; to strike, as the string of an instrument.

禛 The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

稹 A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick, close, collection of.

[illegible] A certain vessel or utensil. Reeds of which arrows are made.

縝 Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

蒖 Name of a plant.

[illegible] A cross bar in the hinder part of a wheeled carriage. To move. A surname.

鎭 To press down; to keep down; to repress; to keep the people in subjection; hence applied to certain officers. To repress any evil influence or occurrence from arising, hence applied to pagodas, hills, and so on, which, in the Chinese superstition, are thought to keep down demoniacal or pestilential influences. A surname; name of a star.

Chin yă 鎭壓 to repress; to keep down. 鎭守 Chin show, to keep in a state of subjection. 鎭臺 Chin t'ae, the title of certain military officers whose duty it is to keep down the people, and to prevent sedition or insurrection. 鎭守廣東將軍 Chin show Kwang-tung tsëang keun or 鎭粵將軍 Chin yuĕ tsëang keun, the Tartar General placed over Canton town and Province.

鬒 Thick, bushy, black hair.

黰 Black hair; an elegant head of hair. A dark black appearance.

侲 Boys from ten to twelve years of age. Chin, denotes Good.

Chin tsze 侲子 and 侲童 Chin t'ung, boys employed to play on instruments at funerals.

唇 Alarm, apprehension; to intimidate. Commonly used for 脣 Shun, the lips.

帪 A kind of bag employed in feeding horses; or a basket with grain in it, to suspend round the horse's head. Applied also to a vessel or basket to carry provisions for men when travelling on horse-back.

振 To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to raise; to rescue; to adjust to; put in order; to repair. To stimulate; to rend or tear asunder; to stop; to receive. Chin occurs in the sense of ancient; the appearance of a flock of birds flying. A great number or quantity of. Read *Chin*, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

Chin mŭh tŏ e tseu chong 振木鐸以聚衆 to ring a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude. See 木 Mŭh. 振作 Chin tsŏ, to excite; to rouse; to stimulate to action; to repair or put in order.

桭 Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house.

賑 [illegible] [illegible] Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

Chin p'in min 賑貧民 to afford pecuniary assistance to the poor people. 賑恤 Chin sŭh, to commiserate and perform acts of beneficence. 賑濟 Chin tse, to afford supplies, or give assistance to those in want. 賑乏絶 Chin fă tseuĕ, to relieve those who are impoverished and destitute.

震 To shake; to agitate, as by thunder or by an earthquake; to raise; to commence; to conceive or become pregnant; to intimidate or strike terror into by pomp and state, or by despotic power. Name of one of the eight Kwa.

Chin chĕ 震慴 to tremble with apprehension; fear. 震驚 Chin king, to strike with alarm. 震懼 Chin keu, to be shaken with fear; to tremble with fear. 震氣 Chin k'e or 震怒 Chin noo, to rouse; to excite; to put in motion, or cause the action of. 震怒 Chin noo, to shake with anger; to tremble or quiver with rage; to terrify by one's anger; the anger of a king. 震動 Chin tung, to shake; to put in motion; to agitate. 震澤 Chin tsih, the name of a lake.

揕 To grasp and strike; to stab. The noise of cutting timber.

斟 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; to add to; to pour into; to deliberate, and adjust. A surname.

Chin chŏ 斟酌 to consult about; to deliberate and consult with. 斟議其事 Chin e k'e sze, advise, consult, or deliberate about the affair. 斟酌盡善 Chin chŏ tsin shen, to have deliberated about and brought to an arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

椹 A kind of staff, an instrument for cutting down wood.

碪 A stone on which to beat silk.

[illegible] A kind of brooch or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together as the hair braided up.

戡 To strike suddenly.

鍖 A kind of an awl, or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

Chin jin 鍖銋 an interrupted noise; a noise which does not increase.

[illegible] To use effort, or exert strength.

枕 杭 A block or stake of wood or something of the kind to fasten cattle to. A pillow on which to rest the head. A surname.

Chin t'ow 枕頭 a pillow for the head; in China they are generally hard. 枕上死 Chin shang sze, to die on one's pillow; to die peaceably in one's bed. 枕畔 Chin p'an, the side of the pillow.

[illegible] To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

[illegible] A melon with a bluish skin.

頕 A certain bone at the back of the head or neck.

[illegible] 鴆 A certain bird said to eat serpents, which renders it poisonous; its feathers steeped in any liquor are said to form a strong poison.

Chin tsew che kŏ 鴆酒止渴 to drink poison to quench one's thirst; is applied to those who borrow money at exorbitant interest, in order to supply temporary necessities. 鴆毒 Chin tŭh, a deadly poison.

[illegible] To dig a hole in the ground; to pound. A dark carnation colour.

陣 陳 [illegible] To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. A *gust* of wind; a *shower* of rain. Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door; an ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan. 上陣 Shang chin, to ascend the ranks, to enter the army, or engage in battle.

Chin wang 陣亡 to die fighting in the ranks. 陣例 Chin lëĕ, to arrange; to put in order.

霃 Clouds; banks of clouds.

箴 A needle; a surgeon's instrument to probe with; formerly made of stone, now of steel; to probe. A surname.

Chin yen 箴言 piercing words; moral truths which probe or prick the conscience. 箴規 Chin kwei or 箴誡 Chin keae, moral instructions delivered in pointed language. 箴諫 Chin këen, pointed remonstrance, addressed to the Sovereign, or other superiors.

葴 A certain water plant; a certain sour sirrup.

鱵 A kind of sword fish.

[illegible] Chin or [illegible] Chin tsze, a certain water fowl.

鍼 A sharp instrument to sew with. A needle; to prick as with a needle. A man's name.

Chin shih 鍼石 a caustic stone. 鍼術 Chin shŭh, the art of cauterizing. 鍼灸 Chin kew, to cauterize with a hot iron.

針 An abbreviated form of the preceding. A needle; a pointed instrument.

Chin fung sëang tuy 針鋒相對 a needle and lance opposed to each other, two keen and fierce opponents. 針線 Chin sëen, needle and thread. 針嘴魚 Chin tsuy yu, a species of sword fish. 針黹 Chin che, needle work of the finest sort; embroidering, working figures, and so on.

甄 To burn earthern ware; to form or mould as the Potter. To search; to examine; to brighten; to illustrate. Also read Këen.

Chin pëĕ jin ts'ae 甄別人材 to examine and discriminate men's capacities. 甄陶 Chin t'aou, to form; to mould; to fashion as the Potter; as Heaven forms all things; and as men mould or fashion the characters of others by education.

[illegible] Name of a plant variously denominated; one name is, the pig's head.

朕 In ancient times used by all persons indiscriminately for the Pronoun I. Two centuries before the Christian era, it was employed by the first universal monarch of China, as the peculiar designation of royalty, and has continued so ever since; Chin is, *I, the Emperor*. The seam of a garment, or of a skin formed into armour.

Chin chaou 朕兆 the incipient springs of.

眹 The pupil of the eye; the incipient principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient operations, are called Chin, or Chin chaou 眹兆 Kang-he uses the preceding.

挋 To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an

agreement.
Chin chih 搢拭 to wipe clean.

疹疢 A disease which causes heat or fever.

CH'IN.

趁 To approach from behind; to walk hastily up to; to take possession of, or embrace an opportunity.

Ch'in k'eu 趁墟 to go to market. 趁早走 Ch'in tsaou tsow, to take an opportunity of going early. 趁洋 Ch'in yang, to go to sea. 趁機會 Ch'in ke hwuy, to take an opportunity; concurrence of favorable circumstances. 趁時候 Ch'in she how, to take a right or favorable time. 趁趙 Ch'in chen, the appearance of progressing with difficulty; embarrassed.

嗔 Vulgar form of Ch'in 謓 angry words; scolding; railing; mutual abuse.

磌 Ch'in or Teen, the noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other, is expressed by Ch'in jen 磌然. Chin further denotes the base of a pillar.

瞋 To stretch wide the eyes in anger; to stare in a passion.

Ch'in she 瞋視 to look in an angry enraged manner. Read Chin luxuriant; affluent; abundant.

謓 Used both for laughing or smiling, and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

戡 A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill.

諶 True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

顛 Weak; feeble.

沈沉沉 To sink. To cause, to sink under water.

Ch'in shwuy 沉水 to sink in the water. 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun to lŏ, to sink down to an extremely low state of moral depravity, or of suffering after death; sometimes uttered as an imprecation, in which use, it corresponds to Europeans imprecating damnation. 沉沒 Ch'in mŭh, to sink and be drowned; to be lost in the water. 沉案 Ch'in ngan, to sink, or to suppress a case in any court, for a bribe given. 沉溺 Ch'in neih, to sink under water.

訦 True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

酖 A wine or liquor in which a certain poison is infused.
Ch'in heo yu tsew 酖酗于酒 poisoned and enraged with wine; rendered mischievous by intoxication.

芜莐莐 Read Yin, not Read T'an or Ch'in, name of a plant, otherwise called 茺母 Che-moo; employed in medicine.

鱏 A bone in the head of a fish.

蟫 Ch'in or Ch'in tun 蟫蜳 the appearance of insects crawling, unsettled appearance.

琛 Natural gems or precious stones.

臣 Any man who serves another; to be subject to; one who has to stoop and bend; which is represented by the character. Now used only for state servants. A servant in a family of distinction. It is modified by the words 大 Ta, *Great*, and 小 Seaou, *Small, petty*, preceding it. The minister about the person of the Sovereign are called Ta-ch'in Chinese Governors of Provinces, and others who are permitted to write to the Emperor, use Ch'in, instead of the Personal Pronoun I, to designate themselves.—The Tartars use 奴才 Noo-ts'ae, a slave.

Ch'in tsze 臣子 a public servant. 臣事君 Ch'in sze keun, a statesman serves his Prince.

岑 A hill or mountain which is high, but small and tapering; a kind of peak. A surname. A certain edible plant. Ch'in-ch'in, mournful; sorry.

覘 To put out the head and peep clandestinely.

塵 From a stag and earth, the dust thrown up by the stag running. In the language of the Buddha sect, the world; the age. Dust; small particles of earth or sand; effluvia. Traces of a person. A surname. To rhyme, read Chen. Occurs in the sense of 久 Kew, a long time.

Ch'in she 塵世 the world; the present state of existence. 俗塵 Sŭh ch'in, vulgar dust, expresses the same. 塵埃 Ch'in yae or 有塵 Yew ch'in, dusty. 灰塵 Hwuy ch'in, the dust of ashes. 一點塵 Yĭh tëen ch'in, a particle of dust; an atom. 無一塵 Woo yĭh ch'in, not a particle of dust;

not an atom. 一塵不染 Yĭh ch'in pŭh jen, not soiled by a particle of dust. 烟塵 Yen ch'in, smoke and dust. 塵污 Ch'in woo, to defile with dust. 拂塵 Fŭh ch'in, to wipe or brush away the dust. 清塵 Ts'ing ch'in, to cleanse from dust. 囂塵 Heaou ch'in, noise and dust. 揚塵 Yang ch'in, to raise a dust. 掃塵 Saou ch'in, to sweep away the dust. 心塵 Sin ch'in, the dust of the heart; used in a bad sense for vicious propensities. 後塵 How ch'in, the traces of a person, left to posterity. 步後塵 Poo how ch'in, to walk in the footsteps of an eminent person gone before. 塵惑所染 Ch'in hwŏ so jen, defiled by the seductions of the world. 塵器 Ch'in k'e, a dusty vessel.

闖 The appearance of a horse going out at a door; to thrust out the head; to bolt suddenly out or in; to rush precipitately. Also read Chwang.

Ch'in ch'uh 闖出 to bolt or rush suddenly out. 闖關 Ch'in kwan, to bolt past the custom-house, for the purpose of smuggling. 闖了進來 Ch'in leaou tsin lae, bolted in. 闖出頭 Ch'in ch'uh t'ow, to thrust out the head.

CHING.

正 From *To rest in, or maintain*, and *One*; *to be uniform; not ambiguous, no duplicity*. An apartment fronting the light; the name of a bird. Name of an office. In the centre or middle place; not inclined to either side, not deflected from the straight line. The first; the principal; correct; regular; adjusted; to correct; to justify or put in right order; just at a given point of time. To execute the laws.

Ching chih yu 正直語 correct straight forward speech. 正法 Ching fă, to execute the laws, generally refers to inflicting capital punishment. 正理 Ching le, right reason, correct principles. 正氣 Ching k'e, right feeling, or spirit, a correct virtuous temper of mind. 正革 Ching kih, or 正的 Ching teih, a mark at which to shoot with an arrow. 正是 Ching she, accurately is—as

has been described in what precedes. 正單貨 Ching tan ho, the regular cargo of a ship. 正堂 Ching t'ang, the principal officer, in contradistinction from an assistant. 正進來時 Ching tsin lae she, just when he came in. 正宗 Ching tsung, or 正經 Ching king, correct and honorable; of the correct and sacred books; are applied to a person's conduct, denoting that it is moral. Immoral is expressed by 不 Pŭh, before these. 正從 Ching ts'ung, when two persons are of the same rank, but still one has a precedence of the other, the first is called Ching, and the second Ts'ung, hence, 正一品 Ching yĭh p'in, the first of the first rank. 正要再問 Ching yaou tsae wăn, just whilst wanting to repeat the question or ask over again. 正月 Ching yuĕ, the first moon or month of the year.

佂 Ching kung k'eo hing maou 佂伀遽行貌 Ching kung, denotes appearing to walk in haste; agitated; afraid.

姃 A woman's name.

[illegible] A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

征 To walk; to go; to mark; to take; to spy; to subjugate; to conquer or reduce to subjection, as a punishment. A surname.

Ching tseaou 征剿 to reduce and exterminate; to subjugate and destroy enemies. 征之 Ching che, to reduce or conquer.

㢟 To walk; to go.

怔 Ching, or Ching chung 怔忪 fear; apprehension.

炡 Ching yŏ 炡爚 the rapid motion of flame.

政 To serve; to render a kind of tributary service to the government; to be ruled or governed. To regulate; to rule; government. The seven planets are called seven Ching. A surname.

Ching hwăn chŭh 政昏濁 want of discernment and order in the acts of government. 政治脩舉 Ching che sew keu, every thing perfectly well arranged in the government. 政令 Ching ling, the orders of government. 政事 Ching sze, the affairs of government; politics. Good government is called 仁政 Jin ching. Cruel tyrannical government is called 酷政 K'ŭh ching. To talk of politics is called 論政 Lun ching. 政體 Ching t'e, the matter or subject of government; the rules of government.

[illegible] The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

症 Disorder; a diseased state of mind or body. 瘋狂症 Teen k'wang ching, the disease of madness.

Ching chung 症痭 a disease which consists in the loss of memory. 症效 Ching heaou, disease; complaint; disorder.

証 To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

Ching keu 証據 to be evidence. 証見 Ching këen, to witness. 証人 Ching jin, a witness. 証明 Ching ming, to state clearly on evidence in one's own behalf. 証質 Ching chih, to bear witness to the fact; to witness against.

𨑨 To walk regularly and orderly.

鉦 A kind of bell or other jingling instrument used in armies to make certain signals. A certain part of a bell. Ching koo 鉦鼓 the bell and the drum; the first is a signal to rest, or desist; the last is a signal to move, or act.

鴊 A certain bird; a species of the eagle or hawk.

整 From *to strike, to bind*, and *to adjust*. To repair; to put in order; to adorn, or ornament.

Ching che 整治 to repair, as roads, bridges, and so on. 整肅 Ching sŭh, pompous, stately, grave, serious deportment. 整齊 Ching tse, to put away things in regular order; to adjust one's dress.

貞 From Pŏh, to divine, and Pei, a kind of pearl shell. To enquire by divination. Name of one of the Kwa. Chaste; correct in morals; pure; uncorrupted; not depraved; firmly tenacious of correct principles and conduct. 守節 Show tseĕ, to remain a widow during life.

Ching tseĕ 貞節 correct, chaste strict moral conduct.

偵 To enquire. A spy; a servant to watch the motion of the enemy.

Ching sze 偵伺 or 游偵 yew ching, all express the same. A spy is otherwise called 細作 Se tsŏ, and 間諜 Këen teĕ.

媜 A woman's name.

M

寊 Name of a man, which occurs in ancient history.

揁 To lead; to draw.

楨 The name of a tree, otherwise called 女楨 Neu ching, an evergreen.

Ching kan 楨幹 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

湞 Name of a river.

禎 From Ching, pure and uncorrupt; and She, a manifestation of heaven. A favorable prognostic; a manifestation of Heaven's approbation of virtue.

Ching tseang 禎祥 a felicitous omen.

遉 Same as 偵 Ching, to explore.

郎 Name of a place.

隕 Name of a certain hill.

徰 Walking in an irregular manner.

[illegible] Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

[illegible] To strike.

[illegible] Hot vapour. Used also for the following.

拯拯拼撜 To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist. 拯已於水火之中 Ching ke yu shwuy ho che chung, to save from the midst of water or fire; figuratively to save from any calamity; to save the people from national calamities by defending the country from foreign invasion.

Ching kew 拯救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

烝 Vapour ascending from fire; to apply fire to any liquid; to warm or heat; to boil; to decoct; to distill. To send; a Prince; to advance; to flourish. A multitude; dust caused by a wind. To place or put down. A winter sacrifice. To debauch superiors. An expletive, occurring in the commencement of a sentence. 雙烝酒 Shwang ching tsew, double distilled spirituous liquor.

Ching ch'a 烝茶 to boil tea. 烝嘗 Ching ch'ang, sacrifices in winter and autumn. 烝飯 Ching fan, to boil rice. 烝梨 Ching le, to boil pears. 烝酒 Ching tsew, to distill spirituous liquors. 烝而為雨 Ching urh wei yu, vapours collected and forming rain. 烝魚 Ching yu, to boil fish.

癥 Ching, or 骨癥 Kŭh ching, disease or aching of the bones.

篜 A certain species of bamboo.

蒸 A kind of torch; the stalk of hemp of which a torch may be made; to ascend as vapour. Used in several of the senses of 烝 Ching. A warm, or hot vapour.

Ching ching jih shang 蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher, better and better; said of the wages of the people, and of the progress of learning. Ching sin 蒸薪 Ching, expresses fuel of [illegible] Sin, common fuel.

[illegible] Ching or Ching jing [illegible]仍 words boiled and served up again; tedious tautology.

脀腞 Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tuy 脀腞 a well boiled leg of pork.

[illegible] Same as 蒸 Ching.

[illegible] A yellow colour.

[illegible] Ancient forms of the following.

徵 To induce incipient action; to set in motion the hidden spring of action; to act; to do; to inflict; to witness; to make manifest what internally exists; to prove the truth of something preceding by the fulfilment of what was expected, as of hopes founded on prayer to the gods; the fulfilment of a prediction. Evidence; to enquire after, or call for; to gather together; aim at or seek some end. A surname. 有徵 Yew ching, possessing evidence. 無徵 Woo ching, without any proof.

Ching chaou 徵召 or 徵命 Ching ling, an invitation or call from the Sovereign for men of talent and virtue to come forward to serve the country. 徵諸庶民 Ching choo shoo min, to afford a proof to the people; i. e. a proof of the existence of virtue, by practicing it one's-self. Ching peih 徵辟 or 徵聘 Ching p'ing, to invite to come with much formal civility, presents being sent with the invitation. 徵實 Ching shih, a thing proved, as an essay supported by classical quotations. 徵驗 Ching yen, completion; accomplishment.

癥 Ching, or 癥結 Ching keĕ, a disease of the abdomen, a kind of cholic.

[illegible] Name of an ancient nation.

僜 Ching, or 倰僜 Ling ching, to walk as if sick or lame; to walk as if drunk.

證証 To witness; to verify by evidence; to confront; to substantiate.

CH'ING.

呈 A statement, or exposition of any case in the form of a petition; to present a petition to; to offer up to a superior. A surname.

Ch'ing k'ung 呈控 to petition against. 呈明 Ch'ing ming, to state clearly any case to a friend or to the government. 呈上 Ch'ing shang, to present up to; to lay before a superior. 呈子 Ch'ing tsze, a petition. 呈閱 Ch'ing yuĕ, to present to in order to be revised.

徎 To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

侱 A bye path.

悜 Ch'ing or 悜愃 Ch'ing heuen, the intention or mind not fully laid open; anxious, mournful.

程[illegible] A certain small measure, ten hairs make a Ching; a decimal part of a rule; a pattern; a measure; a limit; a road or path; to travel on a road or path. Name of a city; a surname. Chang ch'ing 章程 rules and regulations. 前程 Tsëen ch'ing, preferment; promotion; prosperous circumstance.

Ch'ing too yaou yuen 程途遙遠 the road is vastly long; the distance is great. 程數 Ch'ing soo, a certain decimal part of a debt paid by a person who becomes bankrupt. 一程 Yĭh ch'ing, one tenth. 五程 Woo ch'ing, five tenths, &c.

鄭 Substantial; possessing worth; diligent; careful. Name of an ancient state, and of a Hëen district; an usual surname.

珵 A certain valuable stone, such as the Chinese wear at their girdles, as ornaments.

睈 Ch'ing-ch'ing 睈睈 to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

筳 A certain species of bamboo or reed. A mat made of reeds, on which the Chinese of former times sat and ate their meals.

裎 Ch'ing or Lo-ch'ing 祼裎 naked; disrobed in a rude barbarous manner. A girdle worn round the waist; to wear at the girdle.

逞 High minded and presuming; thrusting one's self forward; seizing or availing one's-self of; precipitate; alacrity; pleased with; to penetrate or [illegible] to; to carry to the extreme limit; a careless dissipated manner of acting is called 不逞 Pŭh ch'ing.

Ch'ing yĭh she këen teih fun noo 逞一時間的忿怒 to act on a fit of passion.

酲 Partially roused from a fit of intoxication; slightly come to one's senses after being intoxicated; the sorrow and vexation which is felt on recovering from a degrading state of drunkenness.

[illegible] Provisions; victuals.

䞼 Unable to sell; unsaleable.

頳 䞓 赬 A carnation colour; twice dyed; a change of colour; extreme toil and labour, which idea, they say, arises from a fish's tail becoming reddish by toil, and the human hair white.

丞 Two men supporting with the hands. Original form of the following. A surname.

承 丞 [illegible] To be second to; to second; to aid; to help; an assistant; a helper; an assistant in office. To receive or present to 扶丞 Foo ch'ing, to support. 丞相 Ch'ing sëang, a minister of state was so called under the Ming dynasty. 縣丞 Hëen ch'ing, a second officer or assistant in a Hëen district. 中丞 Chung ch'ing, a certain officer of considerable rank in the state, who has the privilege of writing to the Emperor. 上丞 Shang ch'ing, and 少丞 Shaou ch'ing, names of stars.

Ch'ing hing kung 丞行公 the head clerks who drew up papers in the inferior public offices. See 稿 Kaou.

浾 Ch'ing, or Tsëen ch'ing 潛浾 to put under water; to sink.

脀 [illegible] [illegible] To fill a tripod used in sacrifice, with the flesh of the victim: a vessel without feet, filled in the same manner, is expressed by 胾 Tsae.

[illegible] To fly; to raise high; to assist.

[illegible] The feet.

[illegible] [illegible] To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

成 To assist in perfecting; to finish; to perfect; to effect; to complete; to become; that which is good and fit for use; things to be done in the day, month or year; that which is well and properly done. To level or adjust; a complete piece of music. Name of a district; a surname.

Ch'ing sze tsae t'ëen 成事在天 to give success to, or perfect any work, remains with Heaven; it is not in man's power. 成人之美 Ch'ing jin che mei, to assist people in affecting their virtuous purpose; or 成人好事 Ch'ing jin haou sze. 成空 Ch'ing k'ung, to become a void; to be annihilated. 成吉思可汗 Ch'ing-keih-sze-k'o-han, Geoghisk'han, the great Tartar conqueror. 成帝 Ch'ing-te, the Emperor who reigned when our Saviour appeared in Judea. 成員 (or 圓) 銀子 Ch'ing yuen yin tsze, whole dollars.

See 碎 Suy. 成大儒 Ch'ing ta ju, became a great scholar. 成都 Ch'ing too, the capital of Sze-chuen Province. 成就 Ch'ing tsew, to assist in effecting, whether it be good or bad. 成功 Ch'ing kung, to effect a meritorious work. 成人 Ch'ing jin, to act as becomes a human being, and not as a brute. 成始成終 Ch'ing che ch'ing chung, that which ends well, and has had a good beginning; all well executed. 成了 Ch'ing leaou, finished; completed; brought to a successful termination or conclusion. 成不起 Ch'ing pŭh k'e, unable to effect, or to complete. 成交 Ch'ing keaou, deciding on a commercial transaction, finishing a bargain.

城 From T'oo, earth, and Ch'ing, formed; perfected. The wall of a town; a walled town or city. A surname. 化城 Hwa-ch'ing, converted to a city; occurs in the books of Buddha. 內曰城外曰郭 Nuy yuĕ ch'ing, wae yuĕ kŏ, withinside is called Ch'ing, without is called Kŏ: the city and the suburbs. 皇城 Hwang ch'ing, the imperial city; denotes that space which is enclosed within the city of Peking, around the Imperial palace. 省城 Săng ch'ing, the metropolis of a province. 廣東省城 Kwang-tung săng ch'ing, the city of Canton.

Ch'ing jin 城人 the battlements on the wall of a city. 城根 Ch'ing kăn, or 城脚 Ch'ing keŏ, the foot of the wall of a city. 城池 Ch'ing ch'e, the ditch or moat which surrounds the wall of a city. 千里長城 Ts'ëen le ch'ang ch'ing, the city wall a thousand le in length, is the famous Chinese Great wall. 産城 Ch'an ch'ing, growing city; is a phrase applied to those princes of ancient times, who by assumption aggrandized the limits assigned them by the Emperor. The expression alludes to a child's gradually increasing in size. 火城 Ho ch'ing, fire city, denotes a vast collection of lights. 司城 Sze ch'ing, a certain officer. 赤城 Ch'ĭh ch'ing, and 析城 Chĭh ch'ing, a certain mountain. 墓地曰佳城 Moo te yuĕ Këa ch'ing, the place of a tomb is called Këa-ch'ing, a happy city. To rhyme, read Chang.

峸 A hill.

宬 To contain, as a house; that which is contained in a house.

[illegible] A kind of cupboard or press, in which to keep rice.

珹 A certain valuable stone.

[illegible] The bricks or tiles connected with the pillar of a house.

盛 Ch'ing or Shing. The grain to be offered up to the gods placed in its appropriate vessels; name of a vessel; to receive or contain as a vessel of vast capacity; to put into; filled full. Affluent; luxuriant; exuberant foliage; abundant; plentiful; copious; excellent; good in the highest degree; flourishing; prosperous. To guard off, or guard against. See Shing.

Ch'ing tsew 盛酒 to fill with wine; to pour out into cups.

筬 Ch'ing kwang 筬筐 an instrument, or utensil used in weaving.

絾 To form by weaving.

誠 Without guile; without admixture; of one mind; sincere; true; honest; sincerity; truth.

Ch'ing shĭh 誠實 true and real; sincere; without deceit or fraud. 誠心在乎人 Ch'ing sin tsae hoo jin, sincerity of mind depends upon a man himself. 誠能動物 Ch'ing năng tung wŭh, sincerity can influence, move, or excite all nature.

葴 A certain plant, or plants generally.

郕 The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname.

[illegible] Name of a hilly region.

[illegible] The neck.

[illegible] Name of a bird.

懲 To form; to regulate; to stop, or cause to desist; to repress; to caution; to warn; to correct.

Ching chwang 懲愴 to repress what is vicious or irregular by reprehending or chastising. 懲忿窒慾 Ching fun chĭh yŭh, to repress anger, and restrain vicious desires.

乘 椉 [illegible] Ch'ing or Shing. A cart or carriage drawn by one or more horses; pairs of things are expressed by Shing; also things in fours. In ancient times, eight hundred families furnished to government one war chariot and a horse; three men in armour, and twenty two foot soldiers; hence, Tsëen ch'ing che kwŏ 千乘之國 a nation with a thousand chariots of war, which was considered a great nation, contained eight hundred thousand families. Read Shing, to ascend a carriage; to mount a horse; to embrace an opportunity; to avail one's-self of. 車乘 Chay ch'ing, a carriage.

Ch'ing hing 乘興 to feel elevated; cheerful. 乘駕 Ch'ing kea, to ascend a horse or carriage. 乘馬 Ch'ing ma, to mount a horse; or read Ching, four horses. 乘矢 Ch'ing she, four arrows; has a reference to an ancient story. 乘時 Ch'ing she, to avail one's-self of a favorable time. 乘勢 Ch'ing she, or 乘機 Ch'ing ke, to avail one's self of an opportunity, as it respects circumstances. 乘輿 Ch'ing yu, to ride in a carriage.

塍 [illegible] 塍 A ridge or dike in the midst of Chinese fields, which serve to divide them, and also a path for the husbandmen to walk on.

[illegible] A path for water.

剩 [illegible] 賸 Overplus; remainder. See Shing.

嵊 The name of a hill.

[illegible] A simple silly appearance.

[illegible] Words rapidly enunciated.

[illegible] A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one.

爯 To raise; to elevate.

稱 [illegible] 秤 称 From Grain, which is used with various terms denoting measuring. To measure; to weigh; to adjust; to be adjusted to one's wishes; corresponding to each other; suitable; the mind gratified or satisfied with. To speak about; to denominate; a designation, or name. To say; to declare; to state verbally; to compliment; to praise; to commend. A surname. 通稱 Tung ch'ing, a general designation or name. 自稱其父曰家父 Tsze ch'ing k'e foo yuĕ Këa-foo, to designate one's own father is done by the term *Këa-foo*.

Ch'ing ch'a 稱茶 to weigh teas. 稱呼 Ch'ing hoo, to designate in complimentary phrase; the terms proper for complimentary address. 稱人意 Ch'ing jin e, to suit people's wishes. 稱人之父曰令尊 Ch'ing jin che foo yuĕ Ling-tsun, to compliment a person's father, or to call him by a courteous epithet, is done by the term *Ling-tsun*. 稱人 Ch'ing jin, to praise other people. 稱己 Ch'ing ke, to praise one's-self. 稱功 Ch'ing kung, to tell of one's meritorious deeds. 稱名 Ch'ing ming, to tell one's name. 稱病 Ch'ing ping, or 稱疾 Ch'ing tseih, to plead, or make a pretext of sickness. 稱羨 Ch'ing sëen, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; 稱道 Ch'ing taou, or 稱說 Ch'ing shwŏ, to say; to state; to declare; to speak well of. 稱揚 Ch'ing yang, or 稱舉 Ch'ing keu, to exalt; to laud to praise. 稱物輕重 Ch'ing wŭh k'ing chung, to weigh whether things be light or heavy.

[illegible] Ch'ing-ch'ing [illegible] a simple, stupid, silly appearance.

偁 To commend; to praise; to exalt.

[illegible] A woman's name.

[illegible] Ch'ing, or Keu-ch'ing 巨[illegible] a certain plant.

澄 Still pure water; clear, limpid.

Ch'ing ts'ing 澄清 clear, pure, limpid. 澄江 Ch'ing keang, a pure river of water; a clear stream.

憕 Evenness or composure of mind.

[illegible] Rice black and spoiled.

檉 From Tree, and Ching, intuitive knowledge. A river willow; a willow which grows by the side of a river, and whose bark is of a reddish colour. It exhibits some unusual sensibility to the approach of rain, from which circumstance it has derived its name. The name of a place.

蟶 A species of oyster of an oval figure.

憴 To praise. Ch'ing-ch'ing, to caution; to warn.

譝 To praise; to commend.

繩 Ch'ing, or Shing, a cord; a string; a rope; a line stretched; to make a straight mark; to cause to conform to the straight line, in a moral sense; to warn; to restrain; to restrict; continued as by a line, not disconnected. Occurs denoting to praise or commend. 玉繩 Yŭh ch'ing, the name of a star. 繩繩 Ch'ing ch'ing, many; a multitude; a great number of. 繩法 Ch'ing fă, royal laws or restrictions. 繩己 Ch'ing ke, to restrain one's self from any irregularity; to bind one's-self by the laws of decorum and moral propriety. 繩墨 Ch'ing mĭh, string and ink, a Chinese carpenter's marking line; he uses black ink. 繩子 Ch'ing tsze, a string or cord. 繩人 Ch'ing jin, to point out the line of duty by instruction; or to enforce it by authority.

[illegible] A surname.

鱦 Small fish.

[illegible] Many; a great number.

[illegible] To walk; run or press straight forward; a horse running straight forward at full speed.

[illegible] Ancient form of the preceding.

CHŎ.

亍 Formed from the reverse side of 彳 Chĭh, to step with the left foot. According to Shwŏ-wăn, Chŏ, denotes to stop a little. According to others, to step with the right foot, which joined with Chĭh, makes the character 行 Hing, to walk.

卓 To erect; to erect firmly; establish; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant. A surname. 超羣卓立 Chaou k'eun chŏ leĭh, raised superior to all. 超卓 Chaou chŏ, to give preeminence to; supereminent. 顏苦孔子卓 Yen k'oo K'ung tsze chŏ, delighted in the lofty and difficult doctrines of Confucius.

Chŏ tsuy woo te che jin 卓錐無地之人 a man without land enough in which to stick an awl. 卓異 Chŏ e, an honorary title bestowed by the recommendation of governors on able officers at Quinquennial examinations. 卓絕 Chŏ tseuĕ, or 卓越 Chŏ yuĕ, to surpass others in talents; external figure; address or goodness. 卓立 Chŏ leĭh, to erect; to establish; erect; upright; morally correct.

倬 Great; lofty; bright; manifest. 倬彼雲漢 Chŏ po yun han, clear and extensive as the Milky Way. 有倬其道 Yew chŏ k'e taou, there is a large open road.

啅 Same as the preceding. Also, the appearance of many mouths. Read Sŏ, many voices. Read Chaou, as 啅啅 Chaou-chaou, the voices of birds.

婥 Chŏ-yŏ 婥約 a handsome and delicate appearance.

晫 Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

棹 The name of a certain wood; a table. 椅棹 E chŏ, a kind of table or stand.

Chŏ tsze 棹子 a table. 棹子上 Chŏ tsze shang, on the table. 放在棹子上面 Fang tsae chŏ tsze shang mëen, place upon the table.

槕 Commonly used for table. Considered also the same as 卓 Chŏ. A man's name.

焯 The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

[illegible] A certain articulate sound, which is denominated 轉舌呼 Chuen she hoo, articulating or enunciating, with a turn of the tongue; such as the 羅 Lo, and 嚕 Loo, i. e. *Ro* and *Roo*, of the Buddhists and Tartars; by which it would appear that the sound referred to, is that of the letter *R*.

淖 Chŏ yŏ 淖約 supple; weak; delicate. It is used with several other characters. Read Naou, mire; miry; the name of a stream. A surname. Read Chaou, concord; harmony.

[illegible] A fierce strong dog.

[illegible] Chŏ or Chaou, a kind of basket for taking fish with.

[illegible] Clearness of sight.

綽 Slow; leisurely. Chŏ yŏ 綽約 weak; delicate.

踔 Chŏ or 踸踔 Chin chŏ, an unusual extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular. 跉踔 Chin chŏ, not making progress.

趠 逴 Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance, remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, to over-step; to over-pass.

[illegible] A horse making little or no progress.

䯾 Long hair.

勺 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids. To contain a small quantity. Name of an ancient piece of music. A certain exercise; a surname. 一勺水之多 Yĭh chŏ shwuy che to, as much as a Chŏ (or spoonful) of water. 漏勺 Low chŏ, a wooden bowl, or large spoon with holes, to lift the solids and permit the liquids to flow out.

Chŏ, implies to take or adopt, 勺先祖之道也 Chŏ sëen tsoo che taou yay, to adopt or follow up the principles or doctrines of the ancient fathers. 舞勺 Woo chŏ, a kind of exercise which consists in brandishing weapons, and throwing one's self into various attitudes.

彴 A plank; a plank for crossing a stream.

Chŏ yŏ 彴約 a shooting star.

汋 The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream, and of a place.

[illegible] Strong; robust.

灼 To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

Chŏ chŏ 灼灼 a splendid luminous appearance; glorious 灼艾分痛 Chŏ ngae fun t'ung, cauterizing himself to share the pain (with his brother.)

箹 Chŏ, or Chŏ ke 箹箕 a kind of cover, to keep the rain off a carriage.

葯 Name of a plant.

犳 Name of an animal like a leopard.

芍 Chŏ, or Chŏ yŏ 芍藥 a medicinal plant, well-known in China.

袀 A single garment; cool clothes; short garments which leave the legs at liberty.

酌 To pour out and fill other vessels; to deliberate; to consult; in order to devise the best means; the name of a place. Chŏ 酌議 to consult, to devise. 酌酒 Chŏ-tsew, to pour out wine, to fill another vessel with.

黫 Chŏ, or Teĭh. A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

啄 噣 To strike with the bill; to peck. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chów, in the same sense. 俛啄蚊虻而食之 Foo chŏ wăn mang urh sĭh che, bowed the head, pecked flies and ate them. 剝啄 Pŏ chŏ, to knock, as at a door. Chŏ sŏ 啄粟 to peck grains of millet. 啄木鳥 Chŏ mŭh neaou, a woodpecker. To rhyme, read Tŭh.

戳 To strike; to push.

㧻 To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

椓 A punishment which consists in depriving of the parts of generation, or otherwise mutilating the body.

涿 Flowing down in drops; to strike. Name of a stream, and of a district.

琢 To work stones or gems; to cut; to carve. To choose; to select. Chŏ yŭh ch'ing k'e 琢玉成器 to cut a stone and form it into some utensil for use or ornament. 琢磨 Chŏ mo, to cut and rub a stone; used to denote employing labour upon any thing, particularly on the style of written composition. 琢雕 Chŏ teaou, or 琢彫 Chŏ teaou, to cut and carve, or dress up a stone. 琢文 Chŏ wăn, to cut and adorn with engraved lines.

涿 Name of an ancient principality.

瘃 Chŏ or Chŭh. Sores on the hands and feet, caused by cold.

硺 To strike, as with a stone.

斵 To cut; to engrave; to carve; to cut into pieces or slices.

諑 To attack with words; to state or tell to. To reprehend; to blame; to rail at; to slander; to vilify.

䮽 Chŏ, or Ma chŏ 馬䮽 a certain horse insect.

踱 To skip or leap.

餟 To eat; a kind of cake.

㹙 A hill.

䝁 The tail of a dragon.

闒 Name of a river.

捉 Chŏ or Tsŭh, to prosecute; to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch; to seize; to reprehend. Chŏ choo 捉住 to seize and hold fast. 捉獲 Chŏ hwŏ, to catch; to seize as a criminal. 捉姦 Chŏ keen, to catch an adulterer. 捉拿 Chŏ na, to take hold of; to seize. 捉摑 Chŏ neĭh, to grasp; to seize. 捉賊 Chŏ tsĭh, to catch a thief.

娖 婕 浞 Chŏ, or repeated Chŏ chŏ, discreet, respectful, correct manner.

浞 Sediment; dregs; that which sinks to the foot or bottom. Han-chŏ 寒浞 name of a person mentioned in history.

娖 Chŏ or Chŭh, class; series; arranged in order.

𥂕 A cup or other vessel of the kind.

𥑮 Chŏ or Chŭh, a small stone.

𨂐 Chŏ chŏ, a slow drawling pace, as if diseased in some way.

鋜 To fetter the feet; an iron instrument for delving.

齪 Chŏ or Tsŏ, noise made by the teeth against each other; the grinding of the teeth; gnashing the teeth, expressive of the pressure of some difficulty, which is also denoted by 齷齪 Uh-chŏ.

擉 An utensil for catching fish; to take by piercing or sticking into; to strike; to harpoon; to push.

㩟 Disquietude of mind.

斀 To deprive of the parts of generation as a punishment; to mutilate the body.

蓫 Name of a plant.

鐲 A kind of small bell used in the army for making signals.

擢 To pluck up; to select from; to raise; to promote; to employ in office; to lead; to induce; to excite. Chŏ yung 擢用 to raise and employ in the government.

籗 To wound, hurt, or injure any thing with a bamboo.

藋 Sŏ-chŏ 蒴藋 a certain plant with five leaves.

濯 To rinse; to wash; to drink; bright. A fat and sleek appearance, an oily shining appearance, such as is exhibited by well fed animals.

獾 A certain animal like a monkey, of a yellow colour.

𧾱 A certain animal of the monkey species; a kind of small frog.

霍 Chŏ-chŏ, a heavy rain.

鸐 A wild fowl with a long tail; a pheasant.

著 箸 着 To place; to cause to take effect; to order; to command; to strike at; a command or order. Following Verbs, shews their action, or their taking effect. Chŏ keĭh 着急 to become impatient, anxious; the mind in a hurried flutterd state, not knowing what to do. 着落 Chŏ lŏ, being placed; arranged, the responsibility, or obligation to pay, fixed on some individual, or class of persons; when exactions of the government offices are thus settled, they are said, Yow 有 to have Chŏ lŏ. 看着 K'an chŏ, to look at.

儫 A surname.

擆 To place near to.

斮 To split or rend.

躇 To skip; to hop; to run in an irregular manner.

斲 斵 斱 To cut; to pare; to hew.

鐯 To cut or hew; to chop.

剅 To chop or hew. Read Tow, a small orifice.

斫 斮 斱 斲 To cut off; to cut across, or cut down, with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

灂 Name of a stream of water.

𣂺 A kind of axe or hatchet.

籱 An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

䈾 Garments reaching to the ground.

繳 繁 Chŏ, or 矰繳 Tsăng-chŏ, silk cord attached to an arrow or dart to shoot at birds and draw the arrow back again. Chŏ jaou 繳繞 Winding about; wound round.

CH'Ŏ.

妁 A go-between in making marriage alliances; to consult about uniting two families.

促 Near, short, close; urgent, pressing. See Tsŭh.

䣱 A name of a person famous in history, is 顓頊 Yen-ch'ŏ.

CHOO.

丶 A point; a stop. That which denotes a stop. The flame of a lamp. Borrowed to denote 主 Choo, that which illumines and directs; A lord or master.

丷 In the religious books of Fŭh, used for 伊 E, a pronoun, he, she, it, they. Also, the form of 下 Hea, below, in the Running hand.

主 The flame in the midst of a lamp. That which gives light and direction; A Sovereign; a lord; a master. The principal; the chief. Read as a Verb, to rule; to govern; to direct, to consider as the principal or chief. 家主 Kea choo, the master of a house. 人主 Jin choo, 國主 Kwŏ choo, 君主 Keun choo, 主子 Choo tsze, the Sovereign of a country. 施主 She choo, a person who gives a donation to a religious house. 恩主 Ngăn choo, a benefactor. 債主 Chae choo, a creditor. 誰作主 Shwuy tsŏ choo, who acts as master? who controls? 主 Choo, the Deity, in the language of Chinese Mahommedans. The Romish Missionaries use 天主 Tëen choo, the Lord of Heaven, to denote the Supreme Being. 店主 Tëen choo, an inn-keeper. 祭主 Tse choo, the person who presides in offering sacrifice. 縣主 Heen choo, a magistrate of a district. 公主 Kung choo, a Princess. 上公主 Shang kung choo, the sisters of the Emperor. 大上公主 Ta shang kung choo, the Emperor's aunt. 自主 Tsze choo, to direct one's-self; personal liberty. 我不敢專主 Wo pŭh kan chuen choo, I dare not assume the control. 是他的主意 She t'a teĭh choo e, it is his will. 任憑你主意 Jin p'ing ne choo e, you may have your own will. 有個主意在此 Yew ko choo e tsae ts'ze, here is a plan, I recommend this method. 神主 Shin choo, a tablet in family temples, with the name of the deceased inscribed on it. If he has held an official situation, the name of his office is inscribed before his own. 爲主 Wei choo, to be, or to be considered the chief or principal. Choo ch'e 主治 to govern, to regulate. 主持 Choo ch'e, to have the control in one's own hand, to have the management of. 主張 Choo chang, a plan of proceeding or management existing in one's mind; to manage. 主意 Choo e, the decision; the will; a plan. 主父 Choo foo, a double surname. 主奧 Choo ngaou, to sit in retirement. 主顧 Choo koo, a patron, a protector. 主令 Choo ling, to order. 主人 Choo jin, the opposite of guest. 主人 Choo jin, a master. 主日 Choo jĭh, the Lord's day, or the chief day; is used for Sunday by the Catholics in China. 主母 Choo moo, a mistress. 主簿 Choo pŏ, an assistant officer in a Heen. 主保 Choo paou, to protect, or advocate the cause of another. 主守 Choo show, to keep; to guard; to protect. 主使 Choo she, to order or direct as a master. 主宰 Choo tsae, to rule, to control. 主意不在我 Choo e pŭh tsae wo, the decision does not rest with me.

住 To halt; to stop; to erect; to withstand; to dwell. A surname. 停住脚 T'ing choo keŏ, to stop the foot; to cease from walking. 留住 Lew choo, to detain. 塞住 Sĭh choo, to stop up an aperture. Choo show 住手 to stop the hand; i. e. to cease from working or doing anything. 忽然住了口 Hwŭh jen choo leaou k'ow, suddenly stopped the mouth; i. e. ceased to speak. 抵敵不住 Te teĭh pŭh choo, unable to withstand an enemy. 忍不住 Jin pŭh choo, unable to endure. 你在那裡住 Ne tsae na le choo, where do you live? or which expresses the same 你住在那裡 Ne choo tsae na le. 我係在省城居住 Wo he tsae săng ch'ing keu choo, I reside at the chief city of the province. 雜住 Tsă choo, various ranks or tribes of persons living in the same place. 住止 Choo che, to be settled in for a time only. 住居 Choo keu, to reside or dwell in permanently. 住了哭 Choo leaou kŭh, to desist from weeping.

咮 A distorted mouth; the sound made when calling to fowls. According to some, the bill of a bird; the voice of a bird. Same as 咮 Choo.

宔 A stone tablet erected with a kind of border around it, or in a case, on which the name of the deceased is written, otherwise called 神主 Shin choo.

拄 A post placed in an inclined position to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose. Choo mei 拄楣 a transverse beam. 拄搒 Choo ts'ang or Ch'ang, an inclined post.

柱 A wooden post; a stone pillar; used figuratively for persons who are a support to any cause; forms part of the name of a hill; of offices in the government; the strings of an instrument. To sustain; to support; to uphold. Choo shĭh che jin 柱石之臣 a statesman who is as a pillar to the empire. 柱下 Choo hea or 柱後 Choo how, a certain official cap. 柱國 Choo kwŏ, or reversed Kwŏ choo, a pillar of the nation; a minister of state; a statesman. 柱廳 Choo t'ing, a kind of dome supported by pillars. 柱工員 Choo kung yuen, a certain officer; a kind of musician.

砫 Choo, or 天砫 Tëen choo, a lofty hill.

注 Water flowing or shooting off in streams; to lead or be led; that to which the mind is directed; to record; to comment upon or illustrate by appropriate attention to. Choo e 注意 to direct the attention of the mind to; or the mind to flow to an object. 注措 Choo tsoo, to point to and place; to spread out and arrange. 注眼 Choo yen, to fix the eyes upon.

炷 The light of a lamp, the wick of a lamp; from which chiefly the light proceeds; a match or stick of fragrant wood. Choo heang 炷香 a stick of incense.

竚 To stop; to wait.

祝 祏 砫 The tablet inscribed to departed spirits in temples; or the assistance derived therefrom. The stone or base on which the tablet dedicated to departed spirits is placed, or the tablet itself.

笙 An utensil for tuning stringed instruments.

狂 A yellow dog, with a black head.

罜 A small net for catching fish.

疰 Disease.

蛀 An insect that destroys wood.

註 To define; to explain; to illustrate the import or sense of; to record; to preserve a written account of. Explanation; definition; commentary. 四書註 Sze-shoo choo, a commentary on the Four books. Choo keae 註解 or 註釋 Choo shĭh, to illustrate; to explain. 註明 Choo ming, a clear, lucid explanation, or commentary. 註疏 Choo soo, open full explanation. 註書立說 Choo shoo leĭh shwŏ, to explain books and insert what is said by different authorities. 註說 Choo shwŏ, explanation; illustration.

䠢 胵 An erect appearance of the person.

跓 Great strength of limb; to stand firm.

軴 To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.

鉒 To inter valuables with the dead.

鞋 A piece of military dress which covers the knee.

駐 To stop and rest one's horse; a temporary residence. Choo ma 駐馬 to stop or rest one's horse; to reside, or remain in a place for the time being. 駐蹕 Choo peĭh, places at which the Emperor stops in his tours through the Empire. 駐足 Choo tsŭh, to halt; to stop; to make a temporary stay.

麈 An animal of the deer species, larger than the deer, and having a long tail; said to be a leader to flocks of deer.

黈 Something which marks and points off, as 丶 Choo, a dot or mark of a pause.

餖 A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

鼄 Choo, or Woo-choo 烏鼄 a species of tortoise.

朱 A carnation or vermilion colour. A surname. Choo yen hŏ fă 朱顏鶴髮 a red face and grey hairs; a robust old man. 朱雀 Choo tsëŏ, a constellation. 朱熹 Choo he, the name of Choo-footsze. 朱夫子 Choo-foo-tsze, a well known Commentator on the Four Books, who lived in the 12th Century. 朱紅 Choo hung, scarlet.

侏 Choo joo 侏儒 a short small person; a pigmy. Also the small pillars above the rafters of a house; in which sense it is commonly, but erroneously written 株檽 Choo now. 伶侏 Ling choo, name of an ancient Musician.

咮 Chĕ choo 嚌咮 or 䶵咮 Tĕĕ choo, loquacious talkative manner. Read Chŏ, the voice of birds. Read Chow, the bill of a bird. The name of a star. 鳳咮 Fung choo, the name of an ancient stone on which to rub ink.

姝 Handsome features; beautiful countenance; delicate. Choo sĭh 姝色 a pretty woman.

株 The root of a tree lying above ground; put in the lowest place; the most degraded state; the trunk of a tree. A numeral of trees. Choo show yĭh yu 株守一隅 confined in a corner for want of talent to appear in the world; said by persons of themselves. 株枸 Choo kow, a tree broken in the midst.

洙 Name of a stream of water, in Shan-tung. A surname. Choo sze 洙泗 two streams

which meet and join near the native place of Confucius.

[牛朱] A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy

[犭朱] Choo, or Choo-joo 侏儒 an imaginary animal, said to be like a fox, having the scales of a fish, and wings.

珠 A pearl or a bead; beads strung and worn like a necklace; the ball of the eye. Choo or Chin-choo 珍珠 the pearl obtained from oysters; any thing precious or valuable. 江珠 Këang-choo, denotes a species of amber; the name of a place, and of a certain wood. 蓮珠 Lëen-choo, the name of a work well known amongst Chinese literati. 混圓的珠子 Kwăn yuen teih choo tsze, pearls that are so round as to roll about. 朝珠 Ch'aou choo, court beads; worn as an ornamental necklace, by the present Dynasty; the different ranks of officers wear different kinds.

Choo pih san 珠珀散 a certain medicine. 珠稱夜光 Choo ch'ing yay kwang, pearls are called night splendors; meaning the carbuncle. 珠翠 Choo tsuy, pearls and feathers, for head dress.

硃 Choo, or Tan sha 丹砂 a red oxide; vermillion. 銀硃種 Yin choo chung, cinnabar; an ore of mercury combined with sulphur found in the earth.

Choo sha 硃砂 Cinnabaris nativa. 銀硃 Yin choo, vermillion made from the preceding. 硃砂桔 Choo sha keih, the best kind of Mandarin orange; denominated from its beautiful colour.

祩 Imprecations; curses.

[竹朱] A kind of screen; not spread out, or extended.

絑 A species of red or crimson silk.

蛛 The spider; otherwise called 蜘蛛 Che choo, which expression comes from 知誅 Che choo, to *know* how to *destroy*; alluding to the skill of the spider in forming its web.

袾 Red garments.

茱 Choo yu 茱萸 name of a medicine, of an acrid taste.

誅 To make inquisition for; to punish; to wound; to destroy; to put to death; to kill; to involve the residue of men in crime, as the root being taken out of the ground causes the decay of the branches and leaves; to eradicate; to exterminate.

Choo tsih 誅責 to punish; to chastise. 誅戮 Choo lŭh, to exterminate by cutting to pieces human beings; to inflict capital punishment on state prisoners or rebels; to exterminate or reduce a smaller state, for some real or supposed insult. 誅累 Choo luy, to involve in some calamity.

跦 The appearance of a bird; leaping and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing impeded.

邾 Name of an ancient nation.

[酉朱] To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

銖 Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

Choo teih ts'un luy 銖積寸累 to accumulate farthings and hoard up inches; is applied to persons to denote that they are miserly. 銖衣 Choo e, certain garments worn by genii.

駯 A horse with a black mouth.

鮢 Name of a fish.

鴸 [朱隹] A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

宁 The space between a door and a screen. Choo leih 宁立 to stand inside the door, but outside of the screen.

佇 A considerable length of time; to stand a long time; to wait. Choo k'an 佇看 to stand and look. 佇立 Choo leih, to stand and look. 佇望 Choo wang, to stand hoping for, or expecting.

拧 To heap upon and press down.

[舟宁] [illegible] 褚 A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

[忄宁] Knowledge and wisdom.

柠 楮 A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made, there are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

眝 To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

泞 Clear; pure; limpid.

[火宁] To cause to fume by the force of heat.

[宁皿] A certain utensil or vessel.

竚 To stand for a long time.

[竹宁] 杼 The transverse part of a loom

紵 [衤宁] A cloak, screen, or covering.

[金宁] A vessel for containing rice.

羜 A lamb.

苧 The name of a plant; a species of hemp; the root of this plant is mixed up with wheaten flour and formed into 苧羅 Choo-lo, cakes.

詝 That which is known; knowledge; wisdom. A man's name.

貯 To accumulate; to store up; an accumulation; a hoard. Choo k'oo 貯庫 to lay up in a public treasury. 貯在 Choo tsae, to lay or store up. 貯藏 Choo ts'ang, to store up; to lay up in a warehouse.

楮 The name of a tree, of the bark of which both cloth and paper were made; name of a paper once substituted for money; name of a hill. Choo pe 楮幣 a kind of bank note. See 鈔 Ch'aou 楮錢 Choo ts'ëen, gilt paper which the Chinese burn in sacrifices.

渚 Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

煑 煮 To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo-tseou 煮[illegible] name of a place. Choo shwuy 煮水 to boil water.

Choo chŭh 煮粥 to boil rice to a kind of gruel. 煮飯 Choo fan, to boil rice. 煮茗 Choo ming, to boil tea, expresses to prepare an entertainment. 煮熟 Choo shŭh, to boil maturely. 煮菜 Choo ts'ae, to boil vegetables; to prepare food.

豬 猪 A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, and of a hill, and of a district; the name of a medicine. Choo lung ts'aou 豬籠草 Nepenthes distillatoria. 豬隻 Choo chih, a pig. 猪油 Choo yew, pig's oil; lard. 猪口 Choo k'ow, the name of a place. 猪肉 Choo jow, pork. 猪毛 Choo maou, the hairs or bristle of a swine.

潴 A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

藷 藸 Name of a medicinal plant.

櫫 The name of a wood.

箸 櫡 The two slips of wood used by the Chinese to eat with; they hold them in their fingers so as to perform the part of nippers; chop-sticks.

[竹豬] A kind of basket made of reeds.

褚 A surname.

著 To manifest to the world; to make or be conspicuous; to publish books as an author; to supply; to fix; to settle. Used for 宁 Choo. Choo ming 著明 to illustrate clearly. 著述 Choo shŭh, to narrate; to write and publish.

儲 Choo or Chŏ, a surname.

諸 Not one only; several; many. All; every. A particle denoting in; at; from; respecting. Sometimes denotes doubt. The name of an office; of a divinity. A name of plants; and trees; and insects; and hills, and swamps. A surname. Choo fan 諸凡 all; every. 諸凶曰惡 Choo heung yuĕ ho, all evils are called Ho. 諸侯 Choo-how, princes of ancient states. 諸葛 Choo-kŏ, a man famous in the history of the third century. 諸公 Choo kung, or 諸位 Choo wei, all you gentlemen. 諸事 Choo sze, all or every affair. 諸多 Choo to, a great many. 諸子 Choo yu, certain clothes. 求正諸己 K'ew ching choo ke, to endeavour to put one's person in a straight, correct posture in order to shoot with the bow.

儲 To collect together; to provide in order to assist. To assist, or be second to. A surname. Choo teih 儲積 gathered together; accumulated. 儲君 Choo keun, or 東儲 Tung-choo, the Prince, or heir apparent. 儲跱 Choo che, provided with.

櫧 Name of a wood, said to be very durable.

[氵諸] Name of a stream or river.

[石諸] Choo, or Këen-choo 礛[石諸] a certain blue stone for grinding or rubbing; it is fit for polishing gems.

藷 Another name for the sugar cane.

Choo yu 藷萸 a certain plant.

蠩 Choo, or Keu choo [illegible]蠩 name of a certain insect.

櫫 A certain wood. 楬櫫 Këĕ choo, a kind of wooden tomb-stone; a piece of wood, with the name of the deceased upon it, left at the place of interment. Used in ancient times.

瀦 A place where water stagnates.

翥 翥 翥 To fly up, or fly off; to fly away.

[月者] Used for Choo, a pig; and for Too, the abdomen.

蝫 [魚者] Name of an insect or fish, which is variously described.

褚 A kind of bag or other utensil for putting clothes in; a pall with which to cover a coffin; to cut out, or make clothes.

鑄 鑄 To fuse metals; to melt. A surname. The name of an ancient kingdom; the name of a place.

Choo ts'ëen 鑄錢 to coin money.

馵 A horse with a white hind left foot, and white above the knees. A horse with its feet bound.

[illegible] Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

CH'OO.

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo. From *Knife* and *Clothes*. To begin to cut garments. To use garments to cover the figure, is the commencement of civilization. To begin; to commence; the commencement. A surname. 凡事始初難 Fan sze che ch'oo nan, every thing is difficult at first. 你做了初一我就要做初二了 Ne tso leaou ch'oo yih, wo tsew yaou tso ch'oo urh leaou, do you do the first, and I'll do the second, is the language of threatening. My conduct will be regulated by yours; as you behave to me, I'll behave to you. 人之初性本善 Jin che ch'oo sing pun shen, the nature or disposition of man is originally (at the birth of each individual) virtuous. 亞初哥 Ya ch'oo ko, a beginner; one quite unexperienced. 始初 Che ch'oo, the beginning; at first.

Ch'oo lae cha taou 初來乍到 just now come for the first time. *Ch'oo is applied to the first ten days of every month.* 初旬 Ch'oo seuen, the first decade, or first ten days of the month. From the tenth to the twentieth, or second decade, is called 中旬 Chung seuen. The last decade, or from the twentieth to the thirtieth, is called 下旬 Hëa seuen. 十月初八日 Shih yuĕ ch'oo pă jĭh, the eighth of the tenth moon. 每月初一 Mei yuĕ ch'oo yih, the first of each moon. 幾日到初十 Ke jĭh taou ch'oo shĭh, how many days are there to the tenth? 今日甚麼日初 Kin jĭh shin mo jĭh ch'oo, what day of the first decade is to-day?

殊 To kill; to destroy; very different from; exceedingly; very. Used also for 誅 Choo. Commonly read Shoo, which see.

趎 A man's name.

躇 [足諸] Ch'oo, or 躊躇 Ch'ow ch'oo, the feet entangled; embarrassed, literally or figuratively; at a loss how to proceed; unable to advance; perplexed.

除 Steps up to a hall or palace; the space inside of a door, but outside the door screen. To exclude; to remove any evil; to cure a disease; to open wider. To put out of the number; to subtract, to except from; to put away; besides. To be installed in a new office, the preceding officer being displaced; to exchange. The period when the old year expires, and is changed for the new one. Read Yu, denoting the 4th moon.

Ch'oo e 除疑 to lay aside doubts or suspicions. 除非 Ch'oo fei, excluding; the putting aside, doing so and so; i. e. putting the doing so out of the question, or suppositive; if it be put out of the question, then so and so may be done; sometimes translated by *if*, or *if it be so*. 除亂 Ch'oo lwan, to suppress anarchy. 除收尙欠 Ch'oo show shang k'ëen, besides what has been received, still owing. 除了這個 Ch'oo leaou chay ko, exclusive of this; besides this. 除惡口 Ch'oo ngŏ k'ow, to put away evil speech; a vicious, harsh mode of speaking. 除根 Ch'oo kăn, to eradicate. 除皮 Ch'oo pe, exclusive of the package. 除非拚死 Ch'oo fei pwan sze, putting aside the consideration of its being at the risk of one's life. 除夕 Ch'oo seih, or 除歲 Ch'oo suy, the last evening of the year. 除惡務盡 Ch'oo ngŏ woo tsin, in putting away bad men, they must be excluded entirely. 除去奸黨 Ch'oo k'eu këen tang, to eject an intriguing traitorous party. 除去幾多還剩幾多 Ch'oo k'eu ke to, hwan shing ke to, how many are put away or subtracted; and how many yet remain? 除去蓋頭 Ch'oo k'eu kae t'ow, put off the bride's vail. 除了我 Ch'oo leaou wo, excepting me. 除非不要這件物 Ch'oo fei pŭh yaou chay këen wŭh, if this thing be not wanted.

篨 K'eu ch'oo 籧篨 a mat rolled up; a deformed person; hunch-backed.

蜍 Ch'oo, or Ch'en-ch'oo 蟾蜍 a species of frog. See Ch'en.

[疒除] Silly; stupid; foolish; swollen.

滁 The name of a river; and of a district.

蒢 A certain plant, known by more names than one.

廚 廚 A quiver to contain arrows; a case for books. A place for killing animals; a kitchen; a cook-house.

Ch'oo fang 廚房 a cook-house; a kitchen. 廚子 Ch'oo tsze, or 廚人 Ch'oo jin, a cook.

幮 A kind of curtain; a bed curtain.

躕 Entangled; embarrassed.

[氵廚] Seasonable rain.

筡 Ch'oo, or T'oo, a certain reed or bamboo; to break these reeds; baskets formed of them.

抒 Ch'oo or Shoo, to take by the hand; to lead; to lay open one's mind, or state one's feelings; to explain; to remove or exclude.

Ch'oo seay sing ts'ing 抒寫性情 to state one's feelings in writing to a friend. 抒意 Ch'oo e, to exhibit or declare one's intention.

杼 A transverse part of a loom. Thin or narrow; to pare thin. Name of a wood and of a fruit; in which last sense it is read Mow.

Ch'oo chŭh 杼軸 two parts of a loom; the one transverse, the other lengthwise.

杵 A wooden beater, or pestle. K'ew ch'oo 臼杵 a mortar and pestle. Chin ch'oo 砧杵 Chin, a stone on which clothes are beaten to whiten them, and Ch'oo, the wooden beater.

樞 The centre of motion; a hinge; what is central; fundamental; indispensable; the north polar star is called Tëen ch'oo 天樞 the hinge of heaven; the first star, as the Chinese consider it, of 北斗 Pih tow, Ursa-Major. The name of a wood; name of a sacrifice.

Ch'oo ke 樞機 the controller of motion; the hinge on which all turns, either literally or figuratively. 樞密 Ch'oo mih, the hinge of secrets, or secret hinge; formerly the title of a Commander-in-Chief, or military board. 樞紐 Ch'oo new, the loop on which anything hangs or turns. 樞德 Ch'oo tih, a cardinal virtue. (MS. Dictionary.) 樞密院 Ch'oo mih yuen, a kind of privy council under the Sung dynasty.

[犭區] Name of a certain animal.

攄 To spread out; to extend; to scatter; to extend; to ascend; to mount; to determine; to decide.

貙 Ch'oo, or Ch'oo-hoo 貙虎 animal about the size of a dog, said to be like a fox.

Ch'oo jin 貙人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

樗 A certain wood; a wood, the substance and bark of which is like varnish, and its leaves stinking; when large, it is full of protuberances which make it unfit for use; and when small it is so crooked as to be useless.

Ch'oo leih yung ts'ae 樗櫟庸材 an ordinary material; useless as the trees Ch'oo and Leih. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the Emperor.

處 処 處 To stop; to rest; to dwell; to reside; to distinguish; to discriminate; to manage; to arrange; to do what is necessary in any case. A district; a surname. Read Ch'oo, a

a place; a particular portion of space; a dwelling place. A circumstance; a point of conduct or character. A man's name. 居處 Keu ch'oo, to live, to dwell. 短處 Twan ch'oo, the short part of a man's character; a fault; an error. 怎麼處 Tsăng mo ch'oo, what place? Ch'oo tsze 處子 an unmarried woman who dwells retired. 處置他 Ch'oo che t'a, to place him down; to settle, or do for him; to put him to death. 處世 Ch'oo shr, to attend to the affairs of the world. 處家 Ch'oo këa, to manage the affairs of a family. 處己 Ch'oo ke, to manage or attend to one's-self. 處暑 Ch'oo shoo, a term, August 24th. 處事遲而不急 Ch'oo sze ch'e urh pŭh kĕih, to manage affairs leisurely, not with precipitate haste. 處大事 Ch'oo ta sze, to manage great affairs.

CHOW.

冑 A kind of helmet.

宙 To contain under cover, as in a ship or carriage; to contain as the earth, or the universe; including all ages, from high antiquity to the present time. See 宇 Yu. 宇宙 Yu chow, the universe.

妯 The heart moved or affected by grief; disquietude of mind.

Chow le 妯娌 the wives of the eldest and second son, are denominated by these two words; they address each other by them; the junior calls the senior Chow, and the senior calls the junior Le.

怞 Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

縐 縐 Chow, or Tsow. 縐紗 Chow sha, a species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture.

詶 To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

冑 A helmet. 貝冑 Pei chow, a helmet adorned with gems. 甲冑 Këă chow, armour and helmets. 甲冑在身不能全禮 Këă chow tsae shin pŭh năng tseuen le, armour and a helmet are now upon me, I cannot perform what perfect ceremony requires. To be distinguished from 冑 Chow, see Radical 肉 Jow, these two are often confounded in Classical books.

稠 The produce of the grain called 稻 Taou.

縐 Confused; obscure. One says, the end of a ball of thread.

鼩 A creature of the rat or mouse species.

鮋 A certain fish.

州 A place which is habitable in the midst of water; an island; a place where men and birds are collected in numbers. A district; an ancient division, supposed to be a ninth part of the world. A surname; name of an ancient nation, and of a city.

Chow, hëen 州縣 a Chow district and a Hëen district. The Chow district consisted in ancient times of two thousand five hundred families. 廣州府 Kwang-chow foo, the district of Canton. 城 Ch'ing, city or town, added to the preceding, expresses the city of Canton, in the province known by that name to Europeans. 九州 Kew chow, the nine islands near Macao; these two words are used to denote the whole world, in allusion to a division made after the Deluge. 州里 Chow-le a district; a neighbourhood generally.

𨑓 To walk; to go

洲 An island; a place habitable for men or birds in the midst of the water. 靑洲 Tsing-chow, the Isle de Verde, at Macao. 三洲塘 San-chow-tang, provincial dialect Sam-chow-tong, or San-ciang.

菷 The name of a plant.

錭 A golden knife; the word gold is probably used to denote metal generally.

舟 A boat or other vessel; to put into and carry; to transport to another place. The name of a place; and of an office. A surname.

Chow ch'ay so che 舟車所至 wherever a boat or a carriage can go to. 舟之 Chow che, to carry a thing with one. 舟中 Chow chung, in a boat or vessel. 舟山 Chow-shan, the port commonly called Chu-san. 舟楫 Chow tsëĕ, a boat oar. 舟遒膠淺 Chow shih keaou tsëen, the boat (in which the king was) got fast aground. 舟次 Chow tsze, to remain some time in a boat; to pass the night in a boat.

賙 To circulate or extend to every part.

𠊱 Something extended or spread, so as to screen, to shade, or obscure.

淍 A slight ripple on the surface of water.

燽 The motion of fire or flame.

矪 An arrow for shooting birds.

綢 Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

蒋 Name of a plant.

翢 Weak feathers.

謅 Much talk; loquacity.

𨒬 Embarrassed, making no progress.

輈 A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

騆 Chow-sow 騆騶 a large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

鯛 The name of a fish.

周 From 用 Yung, to use, and 口 k'ow, the mouth. To provide for fully; to supply the wants of; a curve; a bend. To perform a circle; to extend to every place; to complete; faithful. Close together; to the extreme degree; to the end. Enters into the formation of proper names; a surname. To rhyme, read Shoo. 道周 Taou chow, the windings of a road. 陽周定周平周皆縣名 Yang-chow, Ting-chow, P'ing-chow, keae Hëen ming, Yang-chow, Ting-chow, and P'ing-chow, are all names of districts. Chow chang 周章 hurry; bustle. 周周 Chow chow, the name of a bird. 不周 Pŭh chow, name of a hill. 周流 Chow lew, to flow all around; to travel every where. 周密 Chow meih, closely connected; thickly joined; crowded together; secret; every part attended to. 周備 Chow pe, to be all fully prepared. 周遍 Chow pëen, all around. 周旋 Chow seuen, to bring matters round; to explain away and remove some difficulty. To circulate; to go round. 周帀彌密 Chow tsă me meih, all around crammed close together. 周到 Chow taou, every thing complete. 周道 Chow taou, a royal way or road. 周財 Chow tsae, an abundant store of wealth. 周濟 Chow tse, to supply the wants of; to relieve the necessities of. 周詳明晰 Chow tsëang ming chĭ, clear and perspicuous in every part. 周全 Chow tseuen, to complete the circle; to perfect any affair; to leave no part undone; often used in the language of entreaty by persons who have been already assisted, to induce one to assist them still farther and carry them through all their difficulties. 周而復始 Chow urh fŭh che, to go round and begin again. 周圍 Chow wei, to surround; all around.

啁 Chow or Chaou. To laugh and jest; to ridicule and boast.

婤 A woman's name. A surname.

徟 Chow chang 徟倀 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

晭 The light of the sun, which extends every where.

淍 Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

𥉌 Deep; sunken.

敤 To ward or guard off.

粡 Chow, or Keaou chow 粰粡 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

蒟 Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

䳶 Appearance of a tiger playing.

觸 The horns of a dragon.

調 Heavy; severe. Chow ke 調飢 severe hunger.

賙 To bestow charity, to relieve the wants of, in a charitable benevolent manner. Chow seŭh 賙恤 to compassionate and bestow charity. 賙濟 Chow tse, to supply the necessities of.

輖 Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

隅 Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

鄅 Name of an ancient nation.

週 To turn round; to revolve; to circulate. Chow che 週知 to inform a whole circle of persons; to send a circular notice. 週流不息 Chow lew pŭh seih, flowing incessantly, or circulation without interruption; applied to the blood.

霌 A rainy appearance.

颾 A windy appearance.

騆 A divine horse.

鬍 Bushy thick hair.

疇 Chow chang 疇張 motion or rolling the eyes.

譸 Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

Chow chang to sze 譸張多事 bustling, irregular, wild, officious.

咒 詋 To curse; to imprecate; to rail. Used by the sect Fŭh, for Prayers, spells, and other religious papers, in the sense of *True sayings*. To recite those prayers or spells. Some write 祝 Chow, which also means To bless.

Chow choo 咒詛 or 咒詛 Chow tsoo, to curse; imprecate; an imprecation, of which the Chinese have various forms. 咒罵 Chow ma, to rail and curse. 咒誦 Chow sung, recitative; to recite. 急得發咒賭誓 Keĭh tĭh fă chow too she, provoked to utter curses and squander oaths. 賭咒 Too chow, to utter imprecations. 符咒 Foo chow, charms or spells. 誦咒 Sung chow, to recite prayers or spells.

祝 Chow, or Chŭh, to bless gods or men. See Chŭh.

疛 Pain in the lower part of the abdomen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

紂 A certain silk trapping of horse is, in a certain part of the country called Chow, a piece of wood which passes below the tail of an ass or mule. Chow-wang 紂王 a vicious king of the Dynasty Shang, and with whom that dynasty closed. His name is extremely infamous.*

箒 A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

䖞 A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

肘 The fore-arm. The joint at the elbow, a cubit and five tenths are called Chow. The muscles of the legs and arms of animals. To seize a person by the arm in order to detain him. The name of a book.

Chow tsze 肘子 a joint of meat. 肘腋 Chow yĭh, the armpits; under the arm. Persons or things nearly related, as the arm and the ribs.

酎 Generous wine.

帚 Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

啼 The noise made by a group of birds.

箒 A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

盩 To lead and strike; to pluck from amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

㑇 Chow. A person of a tall appearance.

籀 A person's name, commonly called Chow ta-she 籀大史 Chow, the great Historian, and framer of the Seal Character, B. C. 1043. 籀文 Chow wăn, Chow's mode of writing.

晝 The whole of the day from the rising to the setting sun; day-light; in the day time. The name of a place. A surname.

Chow pŭh yew t'ing 晝不游庭 in the day time not saunter about the halls, or external rooms of a mansion; said of women. 晝夜 Chow yay, day and night. 晝夜流行 Chow yay lew hing, flowing day and night—said of the blood.

CH'OW.

抽 To take *from* with the *hand*. The water; to take a part or dividend; to draw forth. Mei shĭh fun ch'ow yĭh 每十分抽一 to take one tenth; which is also expressed by 加一抽 Këa yĭh ch'ow or 三丁抽一 San ting ch'ow yĭh, to take every third man for the army. 五抽二人 Woo ch'ow urh jin, to take two men from five. 私抽 Sze ch'ow, an underhand and private exaction. 逃抽 T'aou ch'ow, to run and take a share; i. e. by smuggling. 加二抽分 Këa urh ch'ow fun, to take two tenths.

Ch'ow ch'ŭh 抽出 to take or put from amongst. 抽分 Ch'ow fun, to take from, or out of—a certain part, portion, or sum; to take a percentage. 抽起身來 Ch'ow k'e shin lae, to rise up from sitting. 抽官稅 Ch'ow kwan shwuy, to levy the regular taxes. 抽剝 Ch'ow pŏ, to extort and tear off the skin; applied to the extortions of the police. 抽拔 Ch'ow pă, to rescue; to deliver.

抽身 Ch'ow shin, to take one's-self off. To remove or go to. 抽頭 Ch'ow t'ow, is phraseology used in gaming, to denote each taking his share. 抽引 Ch'ow yin, to draw out.

菗 Ch'ow or Ch'ow choo 菗蒢 a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

紬 Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

Ch'ow twan 紬緞 a general term for silk. 紬絹 Ch'ow tseih, or 紬績 Ch'ow tseih, to arrange the threads of silk, as is done by women previously to weaving. 紬繹 Ch'ow yĭh, some read Yew yĭh, to study, to attain the abstruse and more delicate points of a subject.

圳 About the Yang-tsze-këang, a low dyke or foot path, with a ditch on each side for the division of fields or different estates, were formerly called Ch'ow. 田圳 T'ëen ch'ow, the dyke which divide fields from each other, a land-mark. These are subjects of very frequent affrays and litigations with the Chinese.

詶 To answer or respond by words. To revile; to curse. Ch'ow tay 詶對 or Ch'ow tă 詶荅 to answer; to reply to. 詶吝 Ch'ow tsze, to convey notice, or information to.

梑 Name of a certain wood.

綢 Fine, sleek, smooth, glossy, warm silk.

惆 Ch'ow ch'ang 惆悵 grieved; mournful; sorry.

皗 White silk; clear, bright.

稠 Grain growing thick.

Ch'ow meih 稠密 close; thick; crowded together.

綢 To wrap round; to hang with ornaments; used for silk generally; thick; close; crowded together.

Ch'ow chih joo fă 綢直如髮 as thick as the hair of the head. 綢繆牖戶 Ch'ow mew yew hoo, to hang with wreaths and ornaments the windows and doors. 綢綾 Ch'ow ling, a looser and more open silk. 綢繆 Ch'ow mew, to wrap about; to bind; to hang with wreaths; to hold close and intimate consultation with. 綢緞 Ch'ow twan, silk generally, particularly the thick and close kinds. 綢緞店 Ch'ow twan tëen, a Silk mercer's.

裯 A single covering for a bed; a coverlid; bed curtains, a single garment.

𧮢 The name of a valley.

醻 A certain species of liquor or wine.

儔 A number of persons; a company; a party; four persons. Who? Read Tan, obscure. 儔類甚衆 Ch'ow luy shin chung, a very large number of the same class of persons. Syn. with 疇 Ch'ow. To rhyme read Choo.

嬦 A woman's name.

幬 A single curtain; a curtain for a carriage; a leather screen around a carriage. Read Taou, covering like a tent; canopy of heaven.

懤 The appearance of deep sorrow, grief in the extreme.

𣪠 殼 To reject; to cast off, or cast away.

檮 To cut down wood; to pierce; to stab; a certain wood deemed useless and pernicious. A certain auspicious animal; a foolish ignorant appearance. A certain ominous plant. A man's name. Read T'aou, a coffin. 檮杌 T'aou wŭh, a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and incomparably hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

𣪠 To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

燽 To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

疇 A cultivated field; a field of hemp; to cultivate; to manure. Who? Time past. To be handed down through successive ages. Class or species; a pair. Name of a kingdom. A surname.

Ch'ow seih 疇昔 indeterminate time past; yesterday, formerly.

𤸫 A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

籌 To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. 擂籌 Tseen ch'ow, to draw lots. To draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand; he who draws the longest wins.

Ch'ow hwă 籌畫 or 籌度 Ch'ow t'o, to devise and settle a course of action. 籌算 Ch'ow swan, to deliberate; to

contrive; to calculate how to proceed. 籌策 Ch'ow tsĭh, to devise; to scheme; a plan; a stratagem. 籌矢 Ch'ow she, a kind of vase into which reeds are thrown for amusement; the reeds are called Ch'ow.

[米壽] A thick gruel or congee.

薵 Name of a plant. Ch'ow choo 薵藷 a species of onion. 薵蒙 Ch'ow mung, to over-spread or cover as a canopy.

躊 This character is never used alone but thus, Ch'ow ch'oo 躊躇 or 躊躇不進 Ch'ow ch'oo pŭh tsin, embarassed irresolute state; unable to determine and proceed; making no progress. Ch'ow-choo, in the sense now given, is written in a great variety of ways.

[月壽] A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh. Ch'ow seih [月壽]腊 dried and salted meat.

酧 酬 醻 To return the pledge, ceremony, or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompense. The first offer of wine to the guest is expressed by 獻 Hëen. The return made by the guest, is called 酢 Tsŏ; and the host's return again is called 酬 Ch'ow. Ch'ow tsŏ wang lae che le 酬酢往來之禮 the ceremony of pledging backwards and forwards. 酬報 Ch'ow paou, or 酬答 Ch'ow tă, to answer to; to retort; to recompense. 酬謝 Ch'ow seay, to render thanks to.

[魚壽] Large fish are denominated Chow.

[鳥壽] A bird of the fowl species.

譸 Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

[髟壽] Bushy; thick hair.

售 Ch'ow or Show, to sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shŭh, in the same sense. 賈售 Koo show, or 賣售 Mae show, to sell. 售價 Show kĕa, or 售值 Show chĭh, the price or value of what is sold. 消售 Seaou show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. 貴者常難售 Kwei chay ch'ang nan show, the dear (commodities) are always difficult to sell.

雔 讎 Ch'ow, or Ch'ŏw, a pair of birds. To wrangle; to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy. To pay retribution. 報讎 Paou ch'ow, To revenge. Ch'ow chĭh 讎直 to pay the price of. The last word is commonly used without *Mouth* below.

讎 仇 讐 Opposed to; to reply to whatever is said; railing for railing; a pair; equals; rivals; class; species; to pledge again when drinking; to afford proof by a correspondence of parts; to collate. Dislike; enmity; hatred; an enemy; to bear an enmity to; to revenge. A surname. Used also for 酬. Ch'ow soo pei 讐數倍 to pledge in several times the quantity of wine. Ch'ow tuy 讐對 to debate, or altercate, in a quarrelsome manner.

犨 犫 A white coloured cow; a cow lowing. A surname.

丑 丒 Appearance of a hand taking hold of something; a missile weapon; a new born infant raising its hand. A name of a deity. A horary character, the second from mid-night; from one to three in the morning. The name of a medicine.

吜 Sound, noise, the voice.

杻 A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

[月丑] The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read New, to eat flesh.

侴 A surname.

臭 臰 Smell or flavor generally; scent; offensive smell; disgreeable odours; fume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offensive. The character is formed from 犬 K'euen, a dog, in allusion to that animal finding its way by the scent. 香臭 Hëang ch'ow, a fragrant smell. 容臭 Yung ch'ow, anything fragrant and ornamental carried about one's person. 赤臭 Ch'ĭh ch'ow, a bad man. 善臭 Shen ch'ow, a good smell. 惡臭 Ngŏ ch'ow, a bad smell. 遺臭萬年 E ch'ow wan nëen, to leave an eternal reproach on one's name. 其臭如蘭 K'e ch'ow joo lan, it smells fragrant as the Lan-flower. 無聲無臭 Woo shing woo ch'ow, neither sound nor smell.

Ch'ow ch'ung 臭虫 a stinking insect, a vicious abandoned person. 臭氣 Ch'ow k'e, an offensive effluvia. 臭名 Ch'ow ming, a bad reputation; infamous. 臭敗 Ch'ow pae, to spoil or corrupt, referring to the smell. 臭草 Ch'ow ts'aou, the plant Rue. 臭味 Ch'ow we, a stink. 臭味差池 Ch'ow we ch'a ch'e, a variety of smells and tastes, is applied to acquaintances of different tempers and habits.

溴 Vapour; exhalation arising from water.

殠 The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

嗅 The mournful note of a bird.

糗 Ch'ow, or Ch'ow lëang 糗糧 dried grain.

醜 Ugly; deformed; hateful; stinking; offensive; moral deformity; shameful disgraceful conduct. To hate; to abhor. A group, class, or species; to compare. The name of a hill. A surname. Ch'ow maou 醜貌 or reversed Maou ch'ow, an ugly, disagreeable countenance.

[艹醜] A certain plant.

CHUĔ.

叕 To connect together, connected; uninterrupted succession.

剟 To hold an instrument with which to engrave; to pierce; to stab. To cut away; to cut off. Read Tŭh, to scrape off; to reject what is bad. 有敢剟法定令者死 Yew kan chuĕ fă ting ling chay sze, he who dares engrave the law shall die. Chuĕ ts'in hoo che lëen 剟寢戶之簾 to cut away the curtains of the bed-chamber door. 剟其瑕礫 Chuĕ k'e hëa leih, to reject or put away broken pieces of earthen ware.

啜 Appearance of weeping; to weep and sob; drawing in the breath. Much and incessant talking. Read Chuĕ and Chuy, to taste; to drink; to ingurgitate. 留啜 Lew chuĕ, to detain a person; to puzzle.

惙 Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

棳 The name of a Hëen district.

[叕欠] Che or Chuĕ, to bite; to gnaw; to sip.

涰 To weep; weeping.

畷 A path on a kind of ridge or dyke, in Chinese fields.

[矢叕] Short; stunted.

綴 To connect; connected together; a kind of band of fencers, employed for amusement in ancient Chinese courts. To stop, or cause to desist. Chuĕ yin 綴淫 to repress dissipation and excess.

罬 A kind of trap for taking birds.

[叕羊] A skipping or leaping in a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death. Also read Keae.

諁 啜 Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.

[走叕] Chuĕ or Ke, to leap, to jump.

[足叕] Chuĕ or Keuĕ, to skip; to leap; a small jump.

腏 Chuĕ or Seuĕ, the marrow in a bone, or to take the marrow out of a bone. Read Chuy, to pour out a libation at a sacrifice.

輟 A carriage slightly injured and repaired again. To desist; to stop. Chuĕ kung 輟工 to rest a while from labour; to desist; to stop.

[殹叕] A distorted mouth.

[叕殳] The pointed top of a long staff; a prong in the end of a stick for urging on a horse.

[車叕] Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

[馬叕] A horse with a white forehead.

[骨叕] To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

餟 [示叕] A succession of sacrifices, or that part of the ceremony which connects the several parts, as the pouring out of libations; to eat or drink. Chuĕ chŭh mëen shin hih 餟粥面深黑 to eat congee and let the face become exceedingly black with dirt,—as when mourning for parents.

歠 Chuĕ or 流歠 Low chuĕ or 連歠 Lëen chuĕ, to sip with rude noise by applying the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid. Chuĕ t'ang 歠湯 to swill down soup; instead of taking a spoon to it.

拙 Unskilful; unable to learn; wanting in talents and ingenuity; stupid. Chuĕ ke 拙計 a stupid bad plan; a man who exposes his silly schemes. 拙荊 Chuĕ king, an affected expression for *my wife*. 拙了 Chuĕ leaou, dull; stupid; impenetrable to reason or common sense. 拙性 Chuĕ sing, a stupid disposition. 拙筆 Chuĕ peih, an unskilful writer, a bad scribe. 拙算 Chuĕ swan, a bad speculation; an absurd calculation.

柮 A tree without branches. Also read Na and Tŭh, denoting the top of a post or pillar.

茁 The appearance of plants at first budding forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chŭh, the name of a plant. Chuĕ chwang 茁壯 gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants and animals.

[出頁] The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

CHUEN.

專 One; alone; oneness of uniformity of pursuit. To turn to one point; apply to solely; undivided attention to; to assume to act for one's-self without regard to others. A surname. Tsze chuen 自專 to take upon one's self. Chuen sin 專心 close and undivided application of mind. 專意 Chuen e, close application to any purpose; on purpose. 專功 Chuen kung, to apply to one object; not to distract the attention by dividing it. 專房 Chuen fang or 專寵 Chuen ch'ung, to place the affection on one person, or concubine. 專責成 Chuen tsĭh ch'ing, to be charged with one thing, one department, and to apply solely to that. 專一 Chuen yĭh, to apply only to one thing.

剸 Chuen, Chuĕn or Twan; to cut into parts; to mutilate. Read Chuen, used in the sense of 專 Chuen, which see.

嫥 One; uniform; lovely; to accord with. Chuen wan 嫥捖 to accommodate, and endeavour to induce harmony and concord amongst many persons.

瑼 Name of a certain valuable stone.

磚 A man's name. Used for 甎 Chuen, a brick, or tile or square of earthen ware, such used to pave floors; any child's play thing, or tile on which women twist threads. 瓦磚 Wa chuen, a brick or tile. 火磚 Ho chuen, a burnt brick. 土磚 Too chuen, a sun dried brick. 石磚 Shih chuen, a stone flag.

竱 To class; arrange; to adjust.

膞 To cut or mince meat; to cut flesh into small pieces; to cut flesh; a piece of flesh or meat. A man's name.

甎 Brick or tiles; flags made of burnt bricks; a kind of tile laid on the knee when twisting thread, by Chinese women. See 磚 Chuen.

[竹甎] Brick or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

轉 [車專] To turn; to turn about; to turn round; to revolve; a kind of cover for the top of a carrige. 輪轉 Lun chuen, revolving in a circle as a wheel. Chuen che 轉致 to send a message. 轉輒 Chuen chĕ, too frequent changes, and too much bustle about things. 轉身而去 Chuen shin urh k'eu, to turn round and go away. 轉眼成空 Chuen yen ching k'ung, in the twinkling of an eye it ceases to exist; all becomes a vacuum; said of sensual pleasure and the vanities of the world. 轉輪 Chuen lun, to turn a wheel; the metempsychosis. 轉眼有情 Chuen yen yew ts'ing, to roll the eyes amorously; to ogle. 轉運 Chuen yun, to revolve; to turn round; to transport goods. 轉相效尤 Chuen seang heaou yew, to propagate vicious habits by the influence of example; one having set the example of excess, it passes from hand to hand and is imitated by all. 轉環處 Chuen wan ch'oo, a turning; a corner.

[足專] The heel; the bell of the leg.

囀 Flexibility of voice; the chirping or song of a bird; modulations of the voice, whether in birds or in men. 聲囀 Shing chuen, modulations or inflections of the voice. 新年鳥聲千種囀 Sin nëen

neaou shing ts'een chung chuen, at the new year the voice of birds are modulated in a thousand different ways. 流鶯百囀 Lew ying pĭh chuen, the birds Ying hop from tree to tree chirping with numerous modulation of the voice. 聲嬌囀 Shing keaou chuen, a voice delicate and finely modulated.

鄟 The name of a of place. Chuen mun 鄟門 the name of a city.

鱄 Fish of a large kind; fish that are found in the 洞庭 Tung-ting lake. Part of a man's name; also read Twan.

耑 Chuen or Twan, the lower part of the character represents roots; the upper part represents a thing growing out of the ground. The head, or the commencement of any thing; bearing the same sense as 端 Twan. Also any vessel or utensil hollow in the centre.

歂 To breathe fast; to pant.

喘 Chuen, to pant; to palpitate. Read Twan, the first budding forth; the origin; regular; correct.

諯 To number; numbers; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

[耑瓦] A kind of basin or platter.

顓 To carry the head high and firm; to regulate; to direct; to pay close or particular attention to; appearance of respect and veneration; eminent; regular; correct. Chuen chuen 顓顓 attentive in the highest degee. 顓制 Chuen che, to decide; to direct. 顓頊 Chuen heuh, the title of an ancient emperor, expressive of his eminence and correctness. 顓蒙 Chuen mung, a rude simplicity.

遄 Haste; speed; to go and return expeditiously.

[耑鳥] The name of a bird.

撰 Chuen or Seuen, a stand or support; to place on a stand. To arrange; to put in order; to prepare for publication as a book; to make or compose. To take hold of with the hand. Chuen shŭh 撰述 to record; to compose narrative; to write books. 撰制文字 to compose letters; to write essays or history. 修撰 Sew chuen, the first in rank amongst the literary, so called from his composing the national records. 撰杖 Chuen chang, to grasp a staff.

CH'UEN

[王巽] A kind of pearl is expressed by 珍[王巽] Chin chuen.

襈 The collar of a garment; that part which surrounds the neck; a kind of selvage stitched on to the border of a garment.

譔 Chuen, Tseuen, or Seuen, to compose; to make; to write; to write or compose an essay or book. Compare with Tseuen.

饌 Food; provisions; victuals. To eat and drink.

[魚巽] The name of a fish, said to have no bone.

[土彖] The earth which is turned over by the plough; to mix or blend by ploughing.

篆 篆 Chuen shoo 篆書 or 篆文 Chuen wăn, the ancient character called by Europeans, the Seal Character, from its being employed on seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

僎 Chuen, or Swan, affairs fully provided for. To collect together.

CH'UEN.

川 Sze-ch'uen 四川 a province on the west of China. Ch'uen-pe 川鼻 the anchorage for ships of war at the entrance of Canton river; commonly written Chumpee. Also written 穿 Ch'uen. 川鼻灣 Ch'uen-pe-wan, the bay to the Southward, called Anson's bay. Ch'uen lew pŭh seĭh 川流不息 interminable flow.

汌 Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

[目川] To direct the eyes to one point, as a stream flows in one direction; to gaze; to look intently.

釧 A gold-ring for the arm; an armlet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone; a surname. Ch'ae ch'uen 釵釧 gold pins for the hair, and bracelets for the arms.

舛 To turn the back to when sleeping; opposed to; to opposed; to contradict; erroneous. Read Chun, mixed; confused. Ch'uen pŏ 舛駁 oppose to; to oppose; to contradict. 舛情 Ch'uen ts'ing, of discordant dispositions. 舛錯 Ch'uen ts'o, erroneous; mixed; confused; in disorder.

[竹舛] A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

荈 The old leaves of tea; deemed in the Chinese Dictionary, better than the young leaf. 茶荈 Ch'a ch'uen, old tea—was considered as wine.

僢 Flowing in different or opposite directions. Read Ch'ŭen, sleeping with the feet inwards from the door; the custom of the barbarians of Cochin-China. When a man is about to die, his feet are turned towards the door. A precious stone found in a particular way.

傳 To transfer to; to deliver over to in succession; to communicate information; to deliver an order; to promulge; to record; to hand down to posterity; to send by express; a kind of pass; to follow in succession. Read Ch'ŭen, the instructions, or books containing the instructions of, moral writers. 可傳於後世 K'o ch'uen yu how she, worthy to be transmitted to succeeding generations. 歷代相傳 Leĕ t'ae sëang ch'uen, transmitted through successive generations. 秘傳 Pe ch'uen, to transmit secretly; some secret, as the composition of quack medicines, &c. communicated by others. 祖傳 Tsoo-ch'uen, received from one's ancestors. 春秋傳 Ch'un ts'ew ch'uen name of an Historical Work, by Confucius, one of the Five King.

Ch'uen kung 傳供 to interpret evidence; an interpreter in Chinese courts, who understands the local dialects and explains to the magistrate the evidence given; often in a dialect with which he is not acquainted. A narrative; memoir, or history. 傳教的人 Ch'uen keaou tih jin, one who propagates principles of any kind. 傳教 Ch'uen keaou, to propagate religion. 傳授 Ch'uen show, to deliver to. 傳信 Ch'uen sin, to transfer any news or information. 傳書 Ch'uen shoo, to transfer or convey a letter. 傳聲 Ch'uen shing, to relate a report. 傳道 Ch'uen taou, to promulge virtuous doctrines or principles. 傳遞文章 Ch'uen t'e wăn chang, to transfer a written document from one hand to another. Ch'uen, expresses a person's having arrived at the age of seventy, from his then transferring the management of affairs to the hands of others. 傳遞 Ch'uen t'e, to pass to, or present to for another person. To pass from one to another. 傳於世 Ch'uen yu she, to propagate in the world. 傳聞 Ch'uen wan, to relate what one has heard. To tell that persons may hear; to declare to. 傳位 Ch'uen wei, to transmit the throne to.

摶 摶 Ch'uen or T'wan, to turn round; to cause to circulate with the hand. To roll up; to bind. Occurs also in the sense of 專 Ch'uen, to unite in one; to assume or take under one's own control or command, as several armies. 摶黍 Ch'uen shoo, name of a bird.

槫 Ch'uen or T'wan, round; a hearse.

篿 Ch'uen or T'wan, a round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboos broken in order to divine with them.

喘 To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma. 哮喘 Heaou ch'uen, asthma. 疾息爲喘息 Tseih seih wei ch'uen seih, diseased breathing, makes shortness of breath, or panting. 口中發喘 Kow chung fă ch'uen, began to pant. 張口大喘 Chang k'ow ta ch'uen, gaped and panted exceedingly.

Ch'uen urh yen 喘而言 to pant and speak. Sha-mŭh defines it 氣逆而息急 K'e yĭh, urh seih keih, the breath rebelling (rising) and the breathing quick, and by 呼吸不相接 Hoo heih pŭh sëang tsëĕ, the expiration and inspiration not meeting each other. 令人喘一氣不能食 Ling jin ch'uen yĭh k'e pŭh năng shih, he caused people to pant and breathe, so that they could not eat. 喘定了 Ch'uen ting leaou, panting fit being over.

敪 Chuy, Ch'uen or To, to measure; to weigh.

蝡 Insects; reptiles. Some say, those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

椽 The corner of a house; or a beam which supports it; a round beam supporting the tiles of the roof; a square one is called 桷 Keŏ.

瑑 A dragon or other figure depicted on the sceptre-like stones of the Chinese, called 圭 Kwei.

猭 Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

[illegible] A dog walking amongst the grass.

腞 Ch'uen or Twan, to make the heel scrape the ground in walking; to make or engrave characters. Read Tŭh, fat.

[illegible] To walk; to go.

鶨 A certain bird.

串 To connect things; connected as beads on a string. 勾串 Kow ch'uen, connected, or combined with. Always taken in a bad sense. 貫串 Kwan ch'uen, strung, passing through. 文意不貫串 Wăn e pŭh kwan ch'uen, an incoherent style.

Ch'uen t'ung tsŏ pe 串同作弊 clandestinely connected together for illegal purposes. 串子 Ch'uen tsze, a certain officer of the treasury and government stores. 串炮 Ch'uen p'aou, crackers, made with gunpowder. 串合 Ch'uen hŏ, to unite together. 串計 Ch'uen ke, or 串謀 Ch'uen mow, a scheme or intrigue that connects two or more persons. 串吞 Ch'uen tun, to combine to defraud a person.

穿 To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe.

Ch'uen pe 穿鼻 an anchorage in Canton river, commonly called Chumpee. 穿楊貫虱 Ch'uen yang kwan sĭh, to pierce the Yang leaf, and shoot through a louse (with an arrow). 穿山甲 Ch'uen shan kiă, a certain animal. 穿房便喚 Ch'uen fang she hwan, a maid servant to be called to any part of the house. When these words are inserted in purchasing a slave girl, it is understood that she is to become a concubine. 穿腸痔 Ch'uen ch'ang ch'e, a disease which obtrudes the larger intestines.

船 舡 舩 A boat, ship, or other vessel for navigating either the sea or a river. A surname. The collar of a garment; a boat or small platter into which a tea-cup is set. 下船 Hëa ch'uen, to go on board; to embark. 上船 Shang ch'uen, to disembark. 洋船 Yang ch'uen, a foreign ship; an European ship. 西瓜扁船 Se-kwa-p'ëen ch'uen, a chop-boat; i. e. in the jargon of Canton, a boat employed as a lighter to carry cargo to and from the ships. 船主 Ch'uen choo, ship master or lord, is the common appellation of European Captains. 船主貨 Ch'uen-choo ho, the Captain's investment.

剢 To take off the skin.

CHŬH.

竹 The bamboo, a well known reed. One of the eight tones of the Chinese; a thin slip of wood to write on. The name of a place; of a plant; of a vegetable; of a fruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. 竹 Chŭh or 竹竿 Chŭh kan, canes or bamboos placed erect. 竹槓 Chŭh-këang, Wanghees, or Japan canes. 竹布 Chŭh poo, Irish linen, is so called. 竹葉青 Chŭh yĕ tsing, a certain wine, or liquor. 竹節有筠 Chŭh tsëen yew yun, the hollow bamboo has a hard outside; is applied to a man of clear perception, and firm conduct. 竹笋 Chŭh sun, sprouts of the bamboo, which are eaten. 竹簟 Chŭh tëen, a mat made of bamboos. 竹蝨 Chŭh sĭh, the bamboo louse, an insect which destroys the leaf. 竹有雌雄之類 Chŭh yew ts'ze heung che luy, bamboo have female and male species. 竹膚 Chŭh foo, the skin or outside of the bamboo. 竹簡 Chŭh këen or 竹帛 Chŭh pĭh, the materials of which books were made, before the invention of paper. 竹花 Chŭh hwa, flower of the bamboo. 竹實 Chŭh shih, the fruit of the bamboo. These are said to be rarely produced. 竹醉日 Chŭh tsuy jĭh, the 13th of the 5th moon, the day when the bamboo is drunk.

𥫗 Compound form of the preceding.

竺 A bamboo. Name of a district; a surname. 天竺 T'ëen chŭh, or 西竺 Se chŭh or 竺國 Chŭh kwŏ, India; its ancient name. 天竺黃 T'ëen chŭh hwang, a certain medicine.

築 To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls. Chŭh shĭh 築室 to build a mud house. 築城 Chŭh ch'ing, to rear a city wall; to build a city. 築牆 Chŭh tsëang, to build a mud wall.

筑 A certain musical instrument made of bamboo, and having a certain number of strings. To take up from the ground.

[illegible] To strike any thing with the hand.

朮 术 Chŭh or Shŭh, a certain plant that grows amongst hills. See Shŭh.

炢 Smoke issuing forth.

[illegible] Name of an animal said to have two heads.

[illegible] A certain plant.

㑁 A short appearance.

噣 Sound; noise.

妯 Chŭh or Chow. See 諸 Choo.

柚 A certain part of a loom; that which takes up the woof. 杼柚 Choo chŭh, are two parts of a loom; the one takes up the warp, and the other the woof.

舳 The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened. 舵舳 T'o chŭh, the tiller.

軸 A certain part of the axle of a carriage. Hilarity; alacrity; cheerfulness.

濁 Chŭh or Chŏ, name of several rivers; muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname.

Chŭh sze chŏ tsŭh 濁斯濯足 with the foul water wash the feet. 濁世 Chŭh she, a vicious state of the age; prevailing corruption and vice; it implies that these originate with the heads of the government. 濁淸 Chŭh ts'ing, foul and clear; corrupt and pure.

燭 烛 The light of a candle; a candle; to illumine, as by the sun or moon. The name of a star. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A surname. Also read Choo.

Chŭh chaou 燭照 to illumine; to illustrate; to apply light to, physically or morally. 燭理 Chŭh le, to state clearly; to discriminate; to illustrate given principles. 燭至起 Chŭh che k'e, when a light approaches rise—as a mark of respect.

斣 Chŭh or Tow, a measure for grain; to walk with strenuous effort. To commute according to the value.

瞩 An erroneous form of 矚 Chŭh, see below.

[illegible] A sash or girdle.

[illegible] The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

躅 Footsteps. 躑躅 Chih chŭh or 蹢躅 Chih chŭh stamping with the foot; progressing in an interrupted manner.

[illegible] Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupefying plant.

囑 嘱 To bid; to order; to give orders to; to engage another person to do. 囑托 Chŭh t'ŏ, to engage a person to do. 囑書 Chŭh shoo, a written will or testament. 囑附 Chŭh foo, to charge; to injoin.

孎 Respect; veneration; the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife.

[illegible] To grasp; to seize.

曯 To afford light to; to shew the way with a light.

灟 Chŭh chŭh, respectful; profound veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernible path.

爥 To afford light to; to light; to illumine.

[illegible] A sash or girdle.

矚 瞩 瞩 To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to a distance.

蠾 A certain insect; a local word for the spider.

[illegible] Walking in respectful sedate manner.

[illegible] A path trodden by cows or horses.

啄 A bird eating; to pick up food with the beck; to peck. Also read Chŏ and Chŏw, in the same sense, which see.

逐 To propel; to push or drive out; to expel; to drive with haste; a state of excitation. To take out the several topics or subjects from amongst many, and to attend to each apart.

Chŭh ch'ŭh 逐出 or 逐去 Chŭh k'eu, to drive out; to expel. Chŭh-chŭh, sincere; substantial; successive; reiterated; interrupted schemes or labour. 逐一 Chŭh yĭh, to take each subject apart by itself.

篴 A certain species of bamboo. Read Teĭh, a musical reed with seven holes.

蓫 Weeds; useless herbs.

蠋 A kind of leech.

[illegible] Vulgar form of 軸 Chŭh, and axle or roller.

[illegible] To leap; to skip.

柷 柷 柷 Chŭh yu 柷敔 a certain musical instrument.

[illegible] Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

騳 Ma chŭh 馬騳 the name of an animal.

祝 Good expressions to the gods; blessings; to bless divine beings. To decide. A surname. Its opposite is 詛 Tsoo, to curse.

Chŭh taou 祝禱 blessings and prayers; to pray.

鸀 Chŭh kew 鸀鳩 the name of a bird.

粥 鬻 Chŭh, or Me chŭh 糜粥 rice boiled to a kind of gruel or congee. 粥粥 Chŭh chŭh, weakness; disability.

[illegible] Excessive rain; heavy rain.

喌 From 吅 Heuen, to call to. The noise made in calling to fowls by those who take care of them. The sect Taou has a person they call 喌雞翁 Chŭh kë ung, the old fowl-caller.

CH'UH.

趉 The appearance of walking; walking forth.

跦 Ch'ŭh-t'eĭh 跦踢 a certain double headed animal. Same as [illegible].

出 Represents grass springing forth. To go forth; to go out; to manifest; to write out; to produce; to beget. Read ch'ŭh, to put out; to eject. The two pronunciations are, however, confounded. Under the first pronunciation, it is generally used as a Neuter and an Active Verb. To rhyme, read Che and Jŭh. 隨便出入 Suy pëen ch'ŭh jŭh, to go out and in when one pleases. 我要出家 Wo yaou ch'ŭh këa, I want to go from home. 拿出來 Na ch'ŭh lae, to bring out. 他做甚麼出身 T'a tso shin mo ch'ŭh shin, What did he spring from? 他不愛出身 T'a pŭh ngae ch'ŭh shin, he does not like to come forward to public service. 禍從口出 Ho ts'ung k'ow ch'ŭh, calamities proceed from the mouth; i. e. unguarded or improper language causes much evil to individuals. 我之自出 Wo che tsze ch'ŭh, I myself produced him; i. e. my own son. 寫出來 Sëay ch'ŭh lae, to write out. 鬧出大事來 Naou ch'ŭh ta sze lae, to create a great disturbance. 露出來 Loo ch'ŭh lae, to expose; to discover. 赦出 Shay ch'ŭh, to forgive, or remit punishment. 訂出 Ting ch'ŭh, to select from amongst many.

Ch'ŭh chung 出衆 or 出凡 Ch'ŭh fan, to rise superior to all others; a high degree of eminence. 出乎 Ch'ŭh hoo, to proceed from. 出乎爾者反乎爾者也 Ch'ŭh hoo urh chay, fan hoo urh chay, yay, it proceeds from you, and the consequence will devolve on you. Now used as a proverb. 出入 Ch'ŭh jŭh, to go out and in, these two are opposites. 出入無時 Ch'ŭh jŭh woo she, to go out and in at no regular time; said also of the mind. 出入自得 Ch'ŭh jŭh tsze tĭh, to go out and in perfectly, at one's own ease and pleasure. 出氣 Ch'ŭh k'e, to emit fume; to revenge another person's quarrel. 出其不意 Ch'ŭh k'e pŭh e, exceeding what is ... occurring beyond one's expectation or calculation. 出恭 Ch'ŭh kung, to retire for the purpose of easing nature. 出格 Ch'ŭh kĭh, to exceed due limits. 出嫁 Ch'ŭh këa, for a female to be married; or to leave the house of her parents to go to that of her husband. 出來 Ch'ŭh lae, out comes, are words often joined with other Verbs, and denote the completion of what is implied in the Verbs. 出名 Ch'ŭh ming, famous. 出門 Ch'ŭh mun, to go out of the door; denotes either to go from one's own house, to some other part of a town or village; or to go from one's native place to a distance. 出泥入脂 Ch'ŭh ne jŭh che, to come forth from the mire and enter amongst fat; to emanate from poverty and attain to affluence. 出世 Ch'ŭh she, to come into the world. 過世 Kwo she, to go out of it. 出身 Ch'ŭh shin, refers to a person's parentage and circumstances in childhood and youth. 來歷 Lae leĭh, the circumstances of a man's parentage and progress up to manhood. 出聲 Ch'ŭh shing, to utter the voice or other sound. 出妻 Ch'ŭh tse, to repudiate a wife. 出倉銀子 Ch'ŭh

ts'ang yin tsze, new whole dollars. See 碎 Suy. 出士 Ch'ŭh sze or 出任 Ch'ŭh jin, to enter on the magistracy. 出頭 Ch'ŭh t'ow, to put out the head; i. e. figuratively to stand forward to act for others. 出痘 Ch'ŭh tow, breaking out of a pustule, as the small-pox. 出遊 Ch'ŭh yew, to go forth to ramble.

㤕 Sorrowful; mental concern. Read Tŭh, alarmed; apprehensive. Ch'ŭh jen k'e yay 㤕然起也 became sorrowful.

欪 Ch'ŭh or Tŭh Ch'ŭh 咄欪 shameless; no sense of propriety. Read Heĭh, to rail or scold. Read Keĭh, to laugh.

泏 Appearance of water, or of water issuing forth. Read Kŭh, water settled or stagnant. Occurs denoting to pass through or ford; to steep in water.

窋 The appearance of coming out of a den or cavern, or of being stationary there. One says, the appearance of an empty space, as the mouth of a cavern.

黜 To blame and to degrade, to put out of office; to expel; to drive away; to exterminate. Ch'ŭh chih 黜職 to degrade from office. 黜落去了 Ch'ŭh lŏ k'eu leaou, to send down to a lower rank. 黜陟 Ch'ŭh chih, to degrade, and to promote.

畜 From black and field; black loamy land, fit for pasture. Domesticated animals, which are the care of the shepherd, and which are offered in sacrifice. In the pasture, they are called Ch'ŭh; when about to be used, they are called 牲 Săng. To feed; to bring together as a herd. To endure or bear with. To raise; to obey; to yield filial obedience to; to detain. A surname. Formerly read Heŭh, to stop. The great and little Ch'ŭh, are certain of the Kwa, or Diagrams. Ch'ŭh mŭh 畜牧 animals under the care of the shepherd, at grass. 畜寵童 Ch'ŭh ch'ung t'ung, to herd together boys for unnatural purposes. 畜德 Ch'ŭh tih, to cherish or cultivate virtue.

傗 傗偱 Ch'ŭh sŭh, bent; made to crouch or stoop. Occurs in the sense of 畜 Ch'ŭh, domestic animals.

[女畜] Female gracefulness and elegance.

慉 To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate.

搐 To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag.

滀 To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together; rapid; to excite. Ch'ŭh t'ă 滀漯 water running with rapidity to one place.

蓄 To collect; accumulate; to hoard; to keep with care. To nourish or take care of; to feed; to bring up; to breed. 蓄積 Ch'ŭh tseĭh, or 蓄聚 Ch'ŭh tseu, to accumulate; to collect many things together. 蓄力 Ch'ŭh leĭh, to be careful of one's strength, and not exert it unnecessarily. 蓄猪 Ch'ŭh choo, to rear pigs. 蓄馬 Ch'ŭh ma, to breed horses. 蓄養 Ch'ŭh yang, to feed, as cattle.

[衤畜] A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

歜 A high degree of anger; wrath; rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, the root of a plant. The name of a place.

觸 To push as with the horn of an animal; to gore; to oppose; to strike or hit against; to offend; to excite. A man's name. Ch'ŭh fan 觸犯 to affront intentionally. 觸藩 Ch'ŭh fan, to push against a fence, like a sheep; a person who is irresolute. 觸寒 Ch'ŭh han, to take cold. Ch'ŭh is also applied to beat. 觸類 Ch'ŭh luy, to understand a whole species, by hitting on one individual. 觸怒 Ch'ŭh noo, to excite a person's anger. 觸目警心 Ch'ŭh mŭh king sin, to strike the eye and rouse the mind; applied to the style and sentiment of books or essays. 觸處洞然 Ch'ŭh ch'oo tung jen, whatever (subject) he attacked, he clearly understood.

屬 Ch'ŭh or Shŭh, related or pertaining to; is. See Shŭh.

属 Abbreviated form of the preceding.

矗 Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees. Ch'ŭh-ch'ŭh 矗矗 aspiring peaks of mountains shooting up.

CHUN.

屯 屯 Representing plants first budding forth with difficulty; the lower part represents the curved end of the root. All creatures beginning to grow, or to exist; thick, endured with difficulty; sparing, unwilling to part with One of the Kwa, or Diagrams. Read Tun, to collect together and station; stationary soldiers who cultivate the ground. Chun k'e kaou 屯其膏 to fatten or enrich in a sparing manner; to confer favours. 屯卦 Chun kwa, one of the Diagrams.

吨 Chun chun, obscure unintelligible language. Also read Tun.

囤 A bamboo round basket to contain rice. A small granary. Also read Tun. Considered a vulgar form of [竹屯] Tun. 米囤 Me tun, a wooden receptacle for grain. Chun tseĭh 囤積 to forestall and hoard up grain.

忳 Tun. Mournful; sorrowful; in a confused manner. Read Chun, a man's name; and reiterated Chun-chun, to instruct persons in unwearied diligence.

窀 Chun seĭh 窀穸 laid up for a long night; confined; to put into a coffin. Chun seĭh che king 窀穸之敬 respectful contribution to the coffining, is written on the envelope of a small present sent to the person who presides at the funeral, a universal practice.

盹 Deep sunken eyes; dull; stupid.

訰 Chun chun, appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, loquacity.

肫 Earnest; honest; sincere appearance. Flesh dried in a particular way. The bones of the face. Chun che 肫摯 to hold or grasp with vehemence. 肫肝 Chun kan, the stomach and liver of a bird.

[酉屯] Wine of a superior or excellent quality.

迍 Difficulty of progressing; appearing to make no progress; labouring without effect.

啍 Chun chun, to say over and over again; to enjoin repeatedly.

埻 Chun or Chan, a mark to be shot at with an arrow, also written 準 Chun. A mound of earth. Read To, a path or walk appropriated to archery. Read Tuy, earth or clay raised up so as to form a mound. Read Kwŏ, 埻端 Kwŏ twan, the name of a country.

惇 惇 Chun kih 惇恪 solidity or sincerity of heart or mind. 惇厚 Chun how, to behave to persons with sincerity. Plain, honest and kind.

敦 Read Tun, denoting substantial; sincere; friendly, and other senses. Read Chun, in the same sense as the following.

諄 諄 To state to very fully and impressively; to inculcate. Chun chun yen che 諄諄言之 to inculcate repeatedly; to instruct with unwearied assiduity; indefatigable in teaching.

[門隼] A central door.

准 To approve; to allow; to grant; to decide; to determine; to fix previously. Common form of the following. To receive. Ts'ze chun 此准 or 准此 Chun ts'ze, occurs in government papers in the sense of *receiving* a document from a superior officer. Chun hing 准行 grant to be done; to allow a thing to be done. 准給 Chun keĭh, to permit; to give to; to give permission to. 准於七月內回廣 Chun yu ts'ĭh yuĕ nuy hwuy kwang, it is decided or settled to return Canton during the 7th moon. 准備 Chun pe, to prepare for.

準 To equalize; to adjust; to fix; to allow; to mark; to weigh; to measure; a mark or measure by which to adjust. Name of an office, and of an instrument of music. See the preceding. Also read Chuĕ, the cheek bones; the tip of the nose is called 鼻準 Pe chun. Tuy chun 兌準 to adjust by weighing; to weigh. Chun chĕ 準折 to give the worth of one commodity in another, and so close the transaction; to barter. 準繩 Chun shing, a marking line, such as is used by Carpenters. 準則 Chun tsĭh, a rule; a law. 準提 Chun t'e, a goddess with numerous arms, indicating her power to save.

盾 Chuen, or Shun, a kind of shield. Name of an

office; of a certain country; and of a star. Read Tun, a man's name. 矛盾 Maou tun, a spear and shield; contradictory speech; to contradict one's-self.

[巾盾] A cloth or bag to contain rice.

遁 To walk; to go.

輴 A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

[盾鳥] A certain bird.

CH'UN.

杶 櫄 A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

純 Shun. Silk thread; pure; unmixed; unspotted; great. Read Ch'un, or Keun, the ornaments at the lower part of a garment; the fringe; a cap embroidered with black and white silk. Read Tun, to roll round; to bind with. Read Tsuen, the whole of; the complete number. Ch'un sih 純色 one unmixed colour. 純儒 Ch'un joo, a person decked with the garb or name of a scholar, without the reality.

淳 Ch'un or Shun, clear; pure; unmixed; to wash or cleanse; part of a military carriage. Great. Ch'un lo 淳鹵 salt bad land. Ch'un-ch'un, the appearance of flowing and moving. 淳風 Ch'un fung, a pleasant breeze.

春 旾 Spring season; the beginning of the year, when all nature buds forth. A surname; name of a liquor and of a flower; figuratively it implies hilarity; prosperity; wantonness. Ch'un ts'ew 春秋 spring and autumn. Name of an historical work compiled by Confucius, giving an account of the sixth century before the Christian era. 春風 Ch'un fung, vernal breeze; pleasing countenance. 春分 Ch'un fun, March 22nd. The Spring term. 春色 Ch'un sih, tables with trees, flowers and living figures on them, paraded about the streets. 春牛 Ch'un new, a clay buffalo employed at the rites of Spring. 春夏秋冬 Ch'un hëa ts'ew tung, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 春雨如膏 Ch'un yu joo kaou, vernal showers are like mollifying ointment. 春意 Ch'un e or 春公 Ch'un kung, refer to the animal intercourse of the sexes, and obscene pictures.

偆 Thick; substantial; rich

[口春] Ch'un, or 吹[口春] Ch'uy ch'un, to blow.

媋 A woman's name. A beautiful woman.

惷 Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind. Ch'un ch'un 惷惷 appearance of being shaken and agitated; disturbed as by grief.

椿 Name of a certain long-lived tree. Ch'un or Ch'un t'ang 椿堂 is used to designate a father; a numeral of affairs. 椿萱並茂 Ch'un heuen ping mow, father and mother both in excellent health. 一椿快事 Yih ch'un kwae sze, a pleasing affair.

瑃 Name of a certain valuable stone.

[糸春] White colour.

箺 A thick clump of bamboos.

睶 Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

蠢 偆 [戈春] To move; a kind of internal crawling motion like that of insects; simple; foolish; doltish. 蠢子 Ch'un tsze, silly; stupid; foolish. 痴蠢 Ch'e ch'un, expresses the same. Ch'un tung 蠢動 to move; to shake; to stir up one's self in a proud, ignorant manner. 蠢笨無知 Ch'un pun woo che, stupid and ignorant.

萶 Name of a plant; to push forth as plant; mixed; blended.

[月春] Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

賰 Rich; wealthy; affluent.

踳 Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous. Ch'un keaou 踳駮 mixed; variety of colours.

[馬春] A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

鰆 Name of a sea fish.

鶞 Name of a bird.

[車春] A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

CHUNG.

中 Chung. The middle; the centre; within; half. Read Chúng, K'eu-shing, is a Verb. To hit the centre; to

attain the object. 內中 Nuy chung, within; included in the number; amongst. 放在中間 Fang tsae chung këen, put it in the midst, or within. 不中用 Pŭh chung yung, not of any use, not answering the purpose. 價不中 Këa pŭh chung, price not coming up to what is wanted. 大中至正 Ta chung che ching, holding the perfect medium, without the least deviation from rectitude; said in praise of persons. 人中 Jin chung, the middle part of the upper lip; immediately below the partition of the nostrils. 郎中 Lang chung, a certain officer in the government, at the capital. 當中 Tang chung in the middle. 我不中意 Wo pŭh chung e, I don't wish, or like. 量中 Leang chung, to guess right. 秉中 Ping chung, to take hold of the middle; and act justly. 司中 Sze chung name of a star. 正中其懷 Ching chung k'e hwae, to hit the sentiment or opinion which exists in another person's breast. Chung ch'e 中池 the heart. 中意 Chung e, to hit one's wish; to like. 中途而廢 Chung t'oo urh fei, stopping in the midst of one's purpose. 中寒 Chung han, ill from the influence of cold. 中興 Chung hing, to raise insurrection in the midst of the empire. 中間 Chung këen, in the middle, within. 中國 Chung kwŏ or 中華國 Chung hwa kwŏ, the central and flourishing nation; viz. China. 中協 Chung hëĕ, name of a military officer of the 3rd rank. 中裠 Chung k'eun, lower, inner garments; under-petticoats. 中道而立 Chung taou urh leĭh, standing in the middle path; said in a moral sense. 中呂 Chung leu, a certain part of the year. 中國之主天日之表 Chung kwŏ che choo t'ëen jih che peaou, the Sovereign of China is a manifestation of the sun in the heavens; said by a Tartar over-powered by the glories of the Emperor. (A. D. 1060.) 中暑 Chung shoo, ill from the influence of heat. 中酒 Chung tsëw, to become intoxicated. 中當 Chung tang, a principal minister of state. 中不得 Chung pŭh tih, cannot hit, cannot attain to eminence. 中等人材 Chung tăng jin tsae, mediocrity of talent. 中途 Chung t'oo, half way, either literally or figuratively. 中秋節 Chung ts'ew tsëĕ, a term which occurs on the 15th of the 8th moon. 中嶽 Chung yŏ, a mountain in Ho-nan. 中庸 Chung yung, the second of the Four Books of Confucius. 中圓 Chung yuen, the half of a dollar. 中央 Chung yang, the centre. 中國人 Chung kwŏ jin, a Chinese. 中人 Chung jin or 中保人 Chung paou jin, a person who acts as a mediator, or negociator between two others. 中人 Chung jin or 中等的人 Chung tăng teĭh jin, a man possessing a mediocrity. 中舉人 Chung keu jin, to obtain the rank of *keu-jin*, viz. a certain literary rank.

仲 From Man and Middle. The second in order of three. An instrument of music. A surname. Part of the name of Confucius, he was called 仲尼 *Chung-ne*, from being the second brother. 伯仲 Pih chung, two brothers; the elder and the younger. 昆仲 Kwăn chung; brothers. Kwăn, denotes those elder than the person addressed; Chung, denotes the younger. 有幾位昆仲 Yew ke wei kwăn chung, how many brothers have you? Four brothers beginning with the eldest are called 伯仲叔季 Pih, chung, shŭh, ke. The eldest may also be called 孟 Măng. The three months of each season of the year, have the words 孟仲季 Măng, chung, ke, applied to them in order. Thus 孟仲 Măng chung, denotes the first month in Spring. 仲夏 Chung hëa, the second month in Summer, or the fifth of the year. 季冬 Ke tung, the last month of winter, or the last month of the year. In these senses, 中 Chung, without Man by the side, is sometimes used. Four Twin brothers, are called in order, 子孟中叔 Tsze, măng, chung, shŭh. 仲父 Chung foo, father's younger brother. 仲尼 Chung ne, Confucius.

茽 A luxuriousness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

妕 A woman's name.

忠 A respectful sedate feeling; upright; uprightness. Faithfulness; fidelity;

not double-minded; not selfish. Honest; devoted; patriotic. Name of a district, and of a sea. Chung ch'in 忠臣 a faithful servant of the crown, a patriotic statesman. 忠貞 Chung chin, faithful and uncorrupted, as a public servant. 忠義 Chung e, honest and eminently devoted to right principles, without regard to consequences. 忠厚純一 Chung how shun yih, fidelity and singleness of intention. 忠耿 Chung kang, faithful and upright. 忠烈 Chung 烈 vehemently faithful to a deceased husband. 忠心 Chung sin, sincere; faithful. 忠言逆耳 Chung yen neĕ urh, faithful words grate the ear. 忠厚 Chung how, faithful and honest.

盅 盄 An empty or hollow vessel; a cup. Occurs in the sense of 沖 Chung. 茶盅 Ch'a chung, a tea cup. 酒盅 Tsew chung, a wine cup. 你食得幾盅 Ne chih tih ke chung, how many cups (of wine) can you drink?

苪 Name of a plant.

蚛 Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

衷 衷 Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe, nor too light; what is right and just. The garments withinside; the garments ordinarily worn about one's person; internal moral goodness; sincerity of heart; moral rectitude; sincerity. Internally; to perceive thoroughly; to wind about the heart. The heart; the mind. 折衷 Chĕ chung, to decide equitably between conflicting opinions.

Chung ching 衷正 internal rectitude of mind. 衷懷 Chung hwae, the mind; the heart; the feelings. 衷當 Chung tang, rightly adjusted. 衷情 Chung ts'ing, something on the mind undivulged.

神 Trowsers or breeches.

鴨 Chung, or Leaou chung 鷯鴨 a species of bat.

蝩 The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

螽 蝶 蠡 A species of locust, also called 草螽 Ts'aou chung. The names by which the locust is known, are very numerous. 螽斯 Chung sze, a locust said to bring

forth ninety-nine at a time.

重 Heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight and importance to. Important; respectable. To be grave and decorous. Heinous, applied to crimes; severe, applied to punishments. To reiterate; reiterated; double. 鄭重 Ch'ing chung, careful and attentive. 三重之則六 San chung che tsih lŭh, three being doubled make six.

Chung foo k'e pin 重富欺貧 to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor. 重人倫 Chung jin lun, to regard with respect, and give weight to the relations of social life. 重刊 Chung kan, to reprint; to make a new edition of. 重貴 Chung kwei, to esteem valuable. 貴重 Kwei chung, valuable and important. 重論 Chung lun, or 從重論 ts'ung chung lun, or 以重論 E chung lun, are law phrases, denoting that the severest construction must be put on the case referred to. Exercising lenity, or putting a favorable construction on the circumstances, is expressed by 輕 K'ing, light, in the place of Chung, in the above phrases. 重十一斤 Chung shih yih

kin, weighing eleven catties. 重位 Chung wei, an important and dignified station. 重翟 Chung teih, to shade; to veil. 重陽節 Chung yang tsëĕ, a term which occurs on the 9th of the 9th moon. The people fly paper-kites.

偅 儱偅 Lung chung, not meeting with; not succeeding; imbecility; dotage. Syn. with 憧 Chung, irresolute.

徸 To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

喠 Unable to speak. 喠嗒 Chung yung, a disposition to vomit. Read Chung or Tsúng, flurried; appearance of being hurried, or agitated; panting.

媑 A woman's name.

憧 Slow; dull; heavy.

撞 To push and strike.

湩 The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

燑 The appearance of fire rising up.

犝 A pregnant cow.

種 To plant or sow; seed; sort; class or kind; tribe. The name of a place. The appearance of short hair; to spread out as in scattering seed. 雜種 Tsă chung, mixed, or various sorts

Chung chung 種種 every sort and kind; every species of. 種花 Chung hwa, to plant flowers. 花種 Hwa chung, flower seeds. 種類 Chung luy, class; sort; species. 種種弊端 Chung chung pe twan, every species of meanness and illegality. 種痘 Chung tow, to plant the small pox; inoculate; to vaccinate.

瘇 A swelling or puffing up.

鍾 A certain measure.

褈 Double suit of clothes; thick; substantial. To work or embroider.

腫 To swell; to grow tumid; a swelling; a being inflated; used physically and morally.

Chung k'e ts'ing hih 腫起青黑 to swell up blue and black; to bruise.

踵 Lung chung 拼踵 walking or acting in a distorted deflected manner.

踵 踵 The heel of the foot; to follow at heel; to trace the same footsteps; to act in the same way as has been done before.

Chung urh hing che 踵而行之 to act as predecessors have done. 踵事增華 Chung sze tsăng hwa, to do as before with some additional show and pomp; understood in a bad sense.

翀 Wings.

腫 A woman pregnant.

鍾 A certain vessel to contain wine; to collect together; heavy; a certain measure; the natural talent conferred by Heaven, is called Chung, and 鍾靈 Chung ling. The name of a nation; of a district; of an official situation; and of a musical instrument. The appearance of shedding tears. Used also for 鐘 Chung, a bell. 茶鍾 Ch'a chung, a tea cup. 酒鍾 Tsew chung, a wine cup. Chung ling yŭh sow 鍾靈毓秀 gifted with the most elegant talents, applied both to internal and external accomplishments.

籦 Chung lung 籦籠 a certain bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

陣 Name of a place.

雛 A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

鶽 Chung chang 鶽鶬 a certain bird; a small bird flying.

貐 A kind of mole, otherwise called 土豬 Too choo, earth pig.

蹱 Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon; also called 躘蹱 Lung chung.

Chung k'e mun 蹱其門 to tread the threshhold of a door.

鐘 A bell; a bell for musical purposes; certain tones in music. A bell for religious temples, and for common purposes; any thing hollow that emits sound of whatever material made. The name of a place, and of a hills. 石鐘 Shih chung, a stone bell. 撞鐘 Chwang chung, or 打鐘 Ta chung, to strike or ring a bell.

Chung peaou 鐘表 a clock.

冢 冢 From 勹 Paou, to enclose around; the other part used for sound. A swelling high; the summit of a hill. The mound of earth raised over graves, and the surrounding ridge enclosing it. Chung, often denotes the grave itself. Great, the first and most honorably born son is called 冢子 Chung tsze. 山冢崒崩 Shan chung tsŭh păng, the rocks rush down from the summit of the mountains. 至若父有冢子稱日冢督 Che jŏ foo yew chung tsze, ching yuĕ Këa-tŭh, as to the father's first-born son, he is denominated Këa-tŭh; i. e. the ruler of the family.

Chung keun 冢君 the sovereign of a country. 冢土 Chung t'oo, a mound of earth; altar of earth on which to sacrifice. 冢宰 Chung tsae, entrusted with great authority.

塚 A grave or sepulchre. 荒塚 Hwang chung, a deserted grave; a tomb at which no descendants worship.

㟲 Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

潀 To fend off water.

柊 Name of a certain wood.

終 The end or close of a ball of thread; the end of the year; a space of twelve years; the year under certain circumstances; a certain portion of land. The end; the termination; the close; the *finis* of a book. To end; to terminate; the close of 君子 Keun-tsze, a good man's life is expressed by Chung; of a mean man by 死 Sze, death. A surname.

Chung pŭh kae kih 終不改革 never reform. 終古 Chung koo, the whole of antiquity. 終世 Chung she, to close the age; to die. 終身 Chung shin, the end of the body; the close of life; death; to the close of life; the whole of life. 終身之事 Chung shin che sze, an affair that concerns one's whole life. 終壽 Chung show, the end of one's days. 終日 Chung jih, the whole day. 終身受用 Chung shin show yung, a degree of comfort and enjoyment all one's life. 始終如一 Che chung joo yih, the beginning and the end the same.

𥳍 A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

蔠 Chung kwei 蔠葵 name of a certain plant.

虤 The streaks or spots of a tiger red and black.

𪂅 鴤 Chung and Tung, a certain water bird.

衆 衆 依 A large concourse of; a multitude; a great number. Many; the name of a star; the name of a district; the name of a plant. A surname.

Chung to 衆多 a great many. 衆盛 Chung shing, great abundance and affluence. 衆論 Chung lun, the opinions of the multitude, or public opinion. 衆生 Chung săng, every living thing, all mankind; men generally. 衆生皆有佛性 Chung săng keae yew fŭh sing, all mankind partake of the nature of Buddha. 衆雨 Chung yu, the rainy season. 衆人 Chung jin, many men; the public.

豵 A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

遼 Ease; leisure; retirement.

霙 Small rain; the noise of rain. 霙雨 Chung yu, a term; the rainy season.

𦃃 Heavy; added to; double.

㓙 刨 To cut or pare a thing.

CH'UNG

沖 沖 To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written 冲 Ch'ung, the same as with three dots; and also delicate; young; to fly up to heaven, or to dart suddenly to a place; the sound of pieces of ice rushing against each other; ornaments which hang down. The sense to fly is also expressed by 翀 Ch'ung. 予冲人弗及之 Yu ch'ung jin fŭh keĭh che, I a young person had not attained to a proper knowledge of things. 鑿冰冲冲 Tsŏ ping ch'ung ch'ung, the noise of breaking ice from the hills. 一飛冲天 Yih fei ch'ung t'ëen, dart to heaven at a flight. 劍氣冲霄漢 Këen k'e ch'ung seaou han, the glare of the swords dart high as the heavens. Seaou, denotes the clouds; Han, the milky-way. 六月十二五日冲 Lŭh yuĕ urh shih woo jih ch'ung, despatched on the 25th of the

sixth moon; said of a letter. To rhyme, read Ch'ung

Ch'ung fung p'o ch'in 冲鋒破陣 to rush upon an enemy and break their ranks; to charge an enemy. 冲寒 Ch'ung han, to take cold. 冲破 Ch'ung p'o, to break or defeat, either literally or figuratively. 冲動 Ch'ung tung, to shake; to move.

忡 Sorrowful; mournful; grieved or distressed in mind. Ch'ung-ch'ung, expresses the same.

沖 The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

惷 Sorrowful; mournful.

种 Young grain. A surname.

窜 To bore or work a hole in the middle.

笁 A certain species of bamboo or reed.

翀 翀 To fly straight up.

充 充 Ch'ung. To fill; to fill an office; to carry to the utmost extent of; to fulfil the duties of; to act in the capacity of. To stuff or

stop up. Sufficient; prepare; excellent; to fatten; to satiate. Long; high. A surname. Formed from 𠫓 Tŭh, to issue forth suddenly, and 儿 Jin, man. 一臣不能充二役 Yih ch'in pŭh năng ch'ung urh yŭh, one person cannot fulfil the duties of two services. 承充買辦 Ch'ing ch'ung mae pan, to fill the situation of a Compradore; or one who purchases provisions and necessaries for a family. 不能充滿人心 Pŭh năng ch'ung mwan jin sin, cannot satisfy the heart of man. 事充政重 Sze ch'ung ching chung, excessive service (required) by government (and heavy taxes.) 耎如充耳 Yew joo ch'ung urh, laughing as if their ears were stopped. It is remarked that deaf people are found to laugh much.

Ch'ung jin 充人 one who feeds and fattens animals. 充實 Ch'ung shih, stuffed; made solid. 充足有餘 Ch'ung tsŭh yew yu, a sufficiency; and something to spare. These expressions are understood both physically and metaphorically. 充斥 Ch'ung ch'ih, numerous; extending far; said of banditti. 充會 Ch'ung hwuy, to continue the meetings of a society.

充飢 Ch'ung ke, to satisfy hunger. 充軍 Ch'ung keun, to fill the army; to transport to a distance and give as slaves to the army. Such offences are given only to the Tartar troops. 充徧十方 Ch'ung pëen shih fang, filled every region; the phraseology of the Buddhists. 充做 Ch'ung tso, to do; to fulfil the doing of; to act in the place of. 充足 Ch'ung tsŭh, completely filled. 充滿 Ch'ung mwan, to fill; to occupy a given space. 充眼目 Ch'ung yen mŭh, to perform the task of spy or informer.

悾 The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

揔 To skip or leap.

流 The noise of water.

筦 Sharp pointed bamboo.

琉 Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

䘪 Single garments.

茺 A certain plant.

銃 Hollowed or bored with an axe.

Ch'ung paou 銃炮 a great gun; a cannon.

𠑮 To fill; to occupy.

虫 蟲 Animals, either inhabiting earth or water, which have feet; quadrupeds and bipeds; insects; those without feet are called 豸 Ch'e. Occurs used for the following. A surname.

Ch'ung poo 蟲部 insect and reptile class; it includes frogs and shell-fish.

烛 爞 A kind of hot steam, fume, or vapour.

𤞷 Animals without feet; reptiles.

𠝹 To pierce or stab.

鱅 Name of a certain fish.

𠠎 To pierce; to stab.

徸 Ch'ung-ch'ung, the appearance of walking or going.

憧 An unsettled state of mind; going backwards and forwards continually; uninterrupted motion.

Ch'ung ch'ung wang lae 憧憧往來 incessantly going backwards and forwards.

橦 A certain tree of the flower of which cloth can be made; a section of a tree, three cubits five tenths long; a staff.

潼 Ch'ung or T'ung, name of a river and of a sea, beyond the north pole. Ch'ung ch'ung, high; eminent. A river or stream spoiling a road; wet; damp.

Ch'ung yung 幢容 a kind of cloth cover for a carriage.

穜 A short spear or lance.

穜 A particular species of grain or seed; to plant or sow.

艟 A vessel or ship of war of a certain description is called 艨艟 Mung ch'ung.

蟲 A species of locust.

𥨊 Vacant; empty.

衝 衝 To excite; to move; sudden motion; abrupt; a path or thoroughfare; a kind of war chariot. 蒙衝 Mung ch'ung, a ship of war.

Ch'ung chwang 衝撞 to rush abruptly against; to offend by words

罿 A net to catch birds

轞 A kind of war carriage.

潨 A smaller stream running into a larger one. An assemblage of streams; the noise of waters rushing to a point.

寵 Affection; tender regard to; love; kindness, an honorable dwelling. A surname.

Ch'ung ngae 寵愛 ardent affection; love. 寵妾 Ch'ung tseĕ, a favorite concubine. 寵異 Ch'ung e, unusual kindness. 寵恩 Ch'ung ngăn, the most gracious and kind treatment. 寵錫 Ch'ung seih, a favor or benefit bestowed in the most gracious manner.

傭 Sëay ch'ung 斜傭 perhaps denotes depraved, partial regard.

舂 To beat as with a pestle; to pound. Name of an office; an instrument of music; name of a district; of a hill; and of a bird.

Ch'ung choo 舂杵 a wooden pestle or beater. 舂坎 Ch'ung kan, to pound in a certain earthen vessel. 舂米 Ch'ung me, to pound rice.

嗺 Appearance of the mouth being filled.

槌 桘 椎 To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drum-stick; to beat or strike with a club or drum-stick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. 木槌 Muh chuy, a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

鎚 A mallet of any kind, either wood or metal; a club; to beat as with a mallet or club; to pommel. Read Tuy, to work stones. 鐵鎚 Teĕ chuy, an iron club.

Chuy wo 鎚我 to beat me.

瘇 Disease; a swelling of the feet.

䊑 A bait made of rice flour.

縋 A cord or rope; to let down as over a city wall by a cord or rope.

腄 A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.

䨨 Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

甀 An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

硾 To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above.

Read To, a stony appearance.

箠 A particular species of reed or bamboo; pendent bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinade or punish with the bamboo.

錘 To beat with a pestle; to pound; in a mortar.

諈 To cause an affair to bend down on, and implicate another person; to connect or involve affairs; to search into other people's secrets. A surname.

Chuy wei 諈諉 to put blame from one's-self and change other people; to implicate and involve people.

腄 The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

隹 A general term applied to all birds with short tails. Occurs in the sense of 嶉 Tsuy, high, lofty, a forest shaken by the wind.

椎 Used for 槌 Chuy, and 棰 Chuy, to strike; to beat. A bludgeon; a club, an iron mallet. Name of a tree that bears an edible fruit. Blunt; thick; unbending; simple; stupid, rustic.

Chuy loo 椎魯 rustic; simple; stupid. 椎子 Chuy tsze, the fruit of the Chuy tree.

CHUY.

追 To escort or go with; to follow after; to expel; to go after. To pursue after; to prosecute at law; to seek to find out, or to recover; to trace back to former times. The name of a state. Read Tuy. 追治 Tuy che, to work a precious stone. 毋追 Moo tuy, a certain cap of former times.

Chuy keih 追及 or 追到 Chuy taou, to pursue and overtake. 追拿 Chuy na, to pursue and seize. 追遠 Chuy yuen, to follow after to a distance; to look back and worship distant ancestors. 追尊四代 Chuy tsun sze tae, bestowed retrospective titles on four generations deceased; done by the first Emperor of Ming Dynasty. 追究 Chuy kew, to prosecute at law; to investigate to the bottom. 追封王 Chuy fung wang, retrospectively appointed him king; i.e. after his death. 追非 Chuy fei, to lay one's faults on other people. 追憶 Chuy yih, to endeavour to remember the past. 追他回來 Chuy t'a hwuy lae, run and call him back.

萑 Exuberance of plants; the name of a plant. Also read Hwan, the name of a bird.

錐 A sharp pointed instrument; an awl; the sharp point of a weapon; a needle's point; metaphorically, a small affair; a trifling concern. The point of an arrow; the point of a pencil. 毛錐 Maou chuy, a pencil. 毛錐子 Maou chuy tsze, a person who wields a pencil, or hair awl; spoken of contemptuously in reference to war.

Chuy ch'oo nang pëen tang t'ŏ ying 錐處囊便當脫穎 an awl put into a bag will find its way through; denotes a man's being keen in a particular sphere. 錐刀之末 Chuy taou che mŏ, the point of an awl, a trifling affair not worth speaking about. 錐鋩 Chuy mang, the extreme point of a weapon. 錐矢 Chuy she, a sharp pointed arrow.

顀 A high forehead.

騅 A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history. 黃騅 Hwang chuy, name of a fish.

鵻 鷦 Name of a bird; a species of pigeon.

隊 To fall down from a higher place; a dangerous precipitous path between hills. Read Tuy, a group or company.

墜 To slide down; to fall down; to fall over; to fall down as a heap of rubbish. 文武之道未墜於地 Wăn Woo che taou we chuy yu te, the doctrines of (the ancient kings) Wăn and Woo, have not yet fallen to the ground. 星墜木鳴國人皆恐 Sing chuy mŭh ming, kwŏ jin keae k'ung, the stars fell, the trees spoke, and all the people of the country were affrighted. 累墜 Luy chuy, fallen in confusion; i. e. an affair difficult to arrange or to manage. 杞人有憂天墜 K'e jin yew yew t'ëen chuy, there was a man of the state Ke, under an apprehension that the heavens would fall down.

Chuy hëa 墜下 to fall down. 墜胎 Chuy t'ae, falling womb, abortion.

叕 To unite several things together; to connect; to form a continuous line.

醊 A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

畷 Chuy, chuen, or Chuĕ, a path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

䅵 The appearance of grain.

綴 To connect together; to form or connect garments; to take care of the royal robes; a mixture of various colours, variegated; to bind or connect together; uninterrupted; to cause to desist; to put a stop to.

Chuy chaou 綴兆 to make a signal to. 綴衣 Chuy e, to superintend the royal robes. 綴旒 Chuy lew, to bind or connect to the standards; to attach to. 綴淫 Chuy yin, to put a stop to vicious excess.

錣 A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon up. Read Chuĕ, a stick with an iron point for spurring on a horse.

餟 To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuĕ, in a similar sense.

惴 Chuy-chuy, mournful; sorrowful appearance; the moan of grief. Read Kae, difficulties; embarrassments; impediments which affect the mind.

Chuy chuy joo lin shin yuen 惴惴如臨深淵 embarrassed as one who is forced to the edge of a deep abyss.

揣 To measure; to measure heights; to endeavour to find the origin of with the hand, as the composition of the character implies. To try or essay; to push aside; to put away. A surname. Occurs denoting to strike. Read To, to shake or move. Read Twan, to collect together.

Chuy tŏ 揣度 to measure; to conjecture. 揣摩 Chuy mo, to feel; to try to find out a person's wishes or weaknesses; to study the import of books. 揣測 Chuy ts'ih, to try to fathom; to penetrate what is secret or abstruse. 不揣冒昧 Pŭh chuy maou mei, I do not discover or detect my own rashness and obscurities, in giving this advice, and therefore I venture to state it. A mode of qualifying advice, used in letters and in memorials sent to the Emperor.

贅 From Fang, to place down on Pei, a pearl; To give something as a pledge. To connect together; something superadded

pended which is as useless external swellings; fixed; doing what is improper; useless repetition; tautology, verbosity; to one question giving two answers.

Chuy yen 贅言 to say over and over again. 贅及 Chuy keih, a kind of postscript. 贅累 Chuy luy, reiterated, wearisome, tautology. 贅筆 Chuy peih, to add a postscript. 文有贅句 Wăn yew chuy keu, a repetition of the same sentiment in written composition.

CH'UY.

搥 To throw from one; to strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

Ch'uy shih t'ow 搥石頭 to throw stones. 搥瓦片 Ch'uy wa pëen, to throw brick bats. 搥鼓 Ch'uy koo, to beat a drum. 搥鐘 Ch'uy chung, to strike a bell.

䏘 The bone at the back of the neck.

垂 𠂹 To hang down from above; suspended from a higher place; reaching to. Nearly; near to. A boundary; a territory on the frontier. The name of a place; the name of a person. To bow down; to condescend to; to extend from ancient times to the present; or from the present times to subsequent ages. Occurs in the sense of 陲 Ch'uy, The outer part of a hall near the steps. Also read Shwuy.

大帶垂三尺 Ta tae ch'uy san ch'ih, large sashes hung down three cubits. 厲是垂之貌 Le she ch'uy che maou, Le expresses the appearance of hanging down. 名垂後世 Ming ch'uy how she, name descends to future ages. 孔子垂法萬世 K'ung-tsze ch'uy fă wan she, Confucius left a rule to ten thousand ages. 永垂不朽 Yung ch'uy pŭh hew, to descend down forever without rotting. 名垂竹帛 Ming ch'uy chŭh pih, to hand down one's name on bamboo and silk; the materials used for writing on before the invention of paper. 蒙你垂愛 Mung ne ch'uy ngae, I thank you for your condescending regard. 東垂西垂 Tung ch'uy se ch'uy, the eastern and western extremity of a hall, near to the steps by which one descends. 虔劉我邊垂 K'ëen lew wo pëen ch'uy, killed the people on my frontier. 卒於垂 Tsŭh yu ch'uy, died at Ch'uy.

Ch'uy tsze shang ch'uy hëa 垂自上縋下 Ch'uy is from above to hang or reach down to a place below. 垂着手 Ch'uy chŏ show, to let the hands hang down. 垂手而得 Ch'uy show urh tih, to hang down the hands and obtain; expresses acquiring with ease. 垂裳而治 Ch'uy ch'ang urh che, is now used to express the ease with which a Sovereign rules in prosperous times. 垂低頭 Ch'uy te t'ow, to hang down the head. 垂頭喪氣 Ch'uy t'ow sang k'e, to hang down the head in a spiritless manner. 垂世 Ch'uy she, to descend to subsequent ages. 垂範後來 Ch'uy fan how lae, to leave a pattern or example for those who come hereafter. 垂裕後昆 Ch'uy yu how kwăn, to cause blessings to descend to posterity. 垂憐 Ch'uy lëen, condescending compassion. It cannot be affirmed of one's-self, but of the kindness and compassion of another person. To compassionate an inferior. 垂危 Ch'uy wei, in imminent danger; near to death. 垂老 Ch'uy laou, to approach to old age. 垂下 Ch'uy hëa, to hang down. 垂顧 Ch'uy koo, to look down kindly upon, in order to take care of. 垂愛 Ch'uy ngae, to shew affection to an inferior.

倕 Ch'uy or Shwuy, heavy. Name of a person famous for his craft and ingenuity, in the time of 黃帝 Hwang-te. Shoo-king writes it without *Man* by the side.

娷 To implicate others; to involve; to connect by implication.

捶 To beat with a stick or club; to beat or pound.

Ch'uy kow 捶鉤 the bit of a horse's bridle.

棰 To beat with a club or stick; to torture; to induce a confession; wood growing exuberantly.

Ch'uy ts'oo che hëa, ho k'ew pŭh tih 棰楚之下何求不得 what (confession) is there that may not be obtained (from one suffering) under a cluster of bludgeons!

睡 Commonly read Shwuy, to sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant.

陲 The edge, or hanging over of a precipice, dangerous.

錘 Silver weighing twelve taels. A weight used in weighing with scales or steelyards. Heavy; a man's name. Name of a district. A hammer for beating metals when heated.

雖 A bird of the fowl species; also said to be a species of crow.

騅 Appearance of a small horse.

𩙪 The appearance of the wind causing a thing to bend down, as plants; blowing down flat, as grain.

推 To select; to command; to advance; to set forward; to promote; to search; to investigate; to scrutinize. To push to the results, or consequences; to infer; to draw a natural consequence from preceding premises. Read T'uy, to push away.

Ch'uy ch'ŭh 推出 bring a calculation to a result. 推本之 Ch'uy pun che, to search to the root, or bottom of. 推官 Ch'uy kwan, a Judge or Magistrate, in the style of former days. 推其原故 Ch'uy k'e yuen koo, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of. 推究 Ch'uy kew, to search into a subject; to investigate a cause. 推類 Ch'uy luy, to extend a principle to subjects of the same class or species. 推筭 Ch'uy swan, to calculate; to pursue results by calculation. 推測 Ch'uy ts'ih, to calculate or infer from natural appearances, events which are still future; as, 推測祿命 Ch'uy ts'ih lŭh ming, to calculate fates respecting emoluments and longevity. 推以及人 Ch'uy e keih jin, to extend or propagate (virtuous principles) to other persons.

蓷 Name of a plant.

犨 A name of a cow.

䭔 A kind of ornament of silk attached to the head of a club; an ancient military weapon. Read T'uy, a certain animal denominated divine. A man's name.

毳 The fine hair on the skins of animals; fur; soft hair; down; nap; the downy feathers of birds. Name of a certain court cap or crown; any thing delicate and easily broken; soft and delicate. Occurs used for 膬 Ch'uy. 甘毳 Kan ch'uy, soft delicate and beautiful; sweet and delicate. 火毳 Ho ch'uy, a species of cloth.

Ch'uy e 毳衣 certain garments worn by the priests of the Buddha sect. 毳幕 Ch'uy mŏ, a particular felt or camlet curtain.

竁 䆯 To burrow in the earth; to dig a hole in the earth; to dig a grave. One says, the noise made by a small mole or rat.

橇 A kind of sledge for travelling through miry places; said to have been used by the great 禹 Yu, who removed the waters of the Deluge.

毳 毳 To pound or beat over again. To give thanks. To pound or beat; to beat or pound over again.

膬 Delicate and easily torn or broken; soft and delicate, applied to food.

吹 To expel the breath from the lungs; to expire; to blow, applied to the breath; or to the wind; to play on a wind instrument; to puff off, or assist a person by recommendation. Read Ch'úy, the wind. 鼓瑟吹笙 Koo sih ch'uy săng, to play on the Sih and blow the Săng. 鼓吹 Koo ch'uy, drumming and blowing; playing on instruments generally. 這裏過堂風倒凉快吹一吹再走 Chay le kwo t'ang fung taou lëang kwae, ch'uy yih ch'uy, tsae tsow, the wind which passes the hall here, is rather cool and pleasant; I'll enjoy a few blows more and then go. 風大吹 Fung ta ch'uy, the wind blows strong. 輕吹 K'ing ch'uy, 小吹 Seaou ch'uy, 細吹 Se ch'uy, all express blowing lightly, gently, and so on. 魚吹細浪 Yu ch'uy se lang, the fish blow and cause a slight ripple.

Ch'uy ch'ŭh k'e yay 吹出氣也 Ch'uy, to expel the breath. 吹簫打鼓 Ch'uy seaou ta koo, to play on the Seaou and beat the drum. 吹噓相佐助也 Ch'uy heu sëang tso tsoo yay, ch'uy-heu, to lend assistance to, by commending to a third person; to recommend. 吹開 Ch'uy k'ae, to blow open. 吹倒 Ch'uy taou, to blow down. 吹滅蠟燭 Ch'uy mëĕ lă chŭh, to blow out the candle. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy maou k'ew ts'ze, to blow aside the feather and search for the wound; not to judge by the external appearance only. 吹灰之力 Ch'uy hwuy che leih, strength to blow away dust; a slight effort. 吹噓 Ch'uy heu, to blow or puff off a person or thing; to praise them.

吹氣 Ch'uy k'e, to blow with the breath; to expand flesh-meat by blowing it. 吹燈誓願 Ch'uy tăng she yuen, to blow out the light and swear by uttering an imprecation.

⿰口風 To blow. The same as 吹 Ch'uy. Read Ch'úy, to call to; to shout after.

炊 To boil, or dress food with fire. Used for 吹 Ch'uy, to blow. Seems also used for the afflatus or anima of departed persons.

Ch'uy fun tsze 炊粉餈 to boil a kind of pudding. 炊火筒 Ch'uy ho t'ung, a tube to blow through and increase the action of fire. 炊鼻 Ch'uy pe, the name of a place.

籥 龡 To blow an instrument; to blow through a reed and cause a sound to be emitted.

喙 Ch'ay or Hwuy, the mouth, the bill or beak of a bird; the head of a bird; the name of a star; the name of a plant. A certain medicine. Also read Ch'uy and Tow. In Yih-king, when describing the mystical properties of the 八卦 Pă-kwa, it is said, 艮爲黔喙之屬 Kăn wei k'ëen hwuy che shŭh, Kăn, one of the Kwa pertains to impeding or stopping, as birds are represented to do with their bills. In Le-king it is said, 羞首者進喙祭耳 Sew show chay, tsin hwuy tse urh, the superintendant of the sacrificial victims, introduces the mouth of the animal, and the most honorable person takes it by the ear to lead it to be sacrificed. 深目猳喙 Shin mŭh kēa hwuy, deep eyes and a boar's snout. 白馬黑喙 Pih ma hĭh hwuy, a white horse with a black mouth. 鳥喙 Neaou hwuy, a certain star. 香草石芸一名顧喙 Hëang ts'aou shih-yun yih ming, koo hwuy, another name for the fragrant herb shih-yun, is koo-hwuy. The fruit of the 芡 K'ëen, is otherwise called 雁喙 Yen-hwuy; the K'ëen, is also called 烏頭 Woo-t'ow, and 烏喙 Woo-hwuy, by it people can 度飢 Too-ke, pass over, or through hunger; i. e. though the thing spoken of be not proper food, it will do to satisfy hunger partially.

Hwuy seih 喙息 to breathe by the mouth.

CHWA.

撾 To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.

檛 A switch or whip. 馬檛 Ma chwa, a horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

簻 A switch; a lash. A coarser and larger is called Chwa, a finer one is called 枚 Mei. Read Ko, denoting grass, herbs. One says, it implies hunger.

⿱竹朵 Read Chwa and To, a bamboo reed; a switch.

髽 To bind up the hair in a particular manner, whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

⿰禾差 Cha or Chwa, in a confused disorderly manner.

嗄 Chwa, a vicious mouth; vicious or opprobrious language.

CHWAE.

⿰扌罪 To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

敊 Distorted; depraved; deflected.

CH'WAE.

嘬 Ch'wae or Ch'ae, to eat; to gnaw. To eat with greediness all at once; great numbers eating, as flies do carrion. 毋嘬炙 Woo ch'ae chih, do not eat greedily the roasted meat. In the passage from which this is quoted, there are various rules for behaviour at table, which indicate great barbarity existing to make such rules necessary. 蠅蚋姑嘬之 Ying juy koo ch'ae che, the (flies called) Ying-juy, together eat them; viz. dead bodies left in the waste lands before the rites of sepulture were instituted.

膗 Ch'wae or Ch'uy, an ugly figure is expressed by 腂膗 Luy ch'wae.

磪 Ch'wae or Ts'uy, to grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick.

CHWANG.

壯 壮 Large; great; strong; robust; to strengthen. Affluent; abundant. An epithet of the 8th moon. The age of thirty; manhood; strong hairs upon the forehead. To wound. To cauterize a place is, in Medical language, called Chwang. A surname. 民壯 Ming chwang, a kind of armed police or militia. 氣壯 K'e chwang, boldness, fortitude, firm, undaunted. Chwang fei 壯肥 fat and strong. 克壯 Kih chwang, overpowering force. 壯志 Chwang che, 壯心 Chwang sin, firmness and strength of mind. 壯健 Chwang k'ëen, strong; robust. 壯年 Chwang nëen, the years of manhood. 壯貝 Chwang pei, one of five sorts of pearl shell. 壯士 Chwang sze, strong able bodied men or soldiers. 壯盛 Chwang shing, the exuberance of strength; high health; vigorous strength. 壯丁 Chwang ting, young men above sixteen years of age.

妝 粧 Dressed; ornamented; the face painted or daubed in the manner of Chinese females. 粧飾 Chwang shih, dressed; ornamented; adorned; painted; glossed over. 粧扮 Chwang pan, dressed, generally; dressed either well or ill. 粧奩 Chwang lëen, or 嫁粧 Kēa chwang, a lady's toilet, et cetera; the portion of furniture and household necessaries given with a daughter as a marriage portion.

⿰忄𤖨 Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

⿰木𤖨 A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is no larger sort which is different.

焋 ⿰氵𤖨 The appearance of fire; to fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam. 焋餻 Chwang kaou, a sort of pudding or dumpling; or to boil puddings.

⿸疒𤖨 A disease of the febrile kind.

⿰糸𤖨 To stuff with cotton.

憧 Unsettled state of mind. See Ch'wang.

莊 Plants budding forth; plants growing rank and luxuriantly. Grave; sedate; stern; severe; rigid; firm; highly; adorned. A high road. Farm house; name of a gate or door. A surname; a certain pearl shell. 康莊 K'ang chwang, a large level road. 田莊 Tëen chwang, a farm house. Chwang king 莊敬 serious, sedate mind. 莊子 Chwang tsze, an ancient philosopher of some note. 莊宅使 Chwang tsih she, an officer placed over country houses in the time of Tang. 莊敬誠實 Chwang king ch'ing shih, serious, grave, sincere, plain. 莊嚴 Chwang yen, a severe grave demeanour; gravity.

糚 Painted; rouged; dressed out; adorned; glossed over.

裝 装 To bind or tie round; to bind up; to dress. To put into any containing vessel; a box, or a ship; to present to. 船上裝了什麼貨物 Ch'uen shang chwang leaou shĕ mŏ ho wŭh, what cargo or goods are contained in the ship. Chwang pan 裝扮 to dress. 裝茶 Chwang ch'a, to put tea into a chest, or to take it on board ship. 裝束 Chwang shŭh, to dress a person which care. 裝載 Chwang tsae, to put into; to contain. 裝頭 Chwang t'ow, one sort or parcel of goods. 裝扮起來甚好看 Chwang pan k'e lae shin haou k'an, very well dressed.

狀 External appearance; form; fashion. To make visible, to declare in writing; to accuse; a letter; a petition; an accusation. Chwang yuen 狀元 the highest degree of literary rank; the title usually is 狀元及第 Chwang yuen keih te. 自狀其過 Tsze chwang k'e kwo, to accuse one's-self. 狀如 Chwang joo, appearing as if. 狀貌非常 Chwang maou fei ch'ang, a countenance and figure unusually handsome. 無狀 Woo chwang, no appearance; is said in apology for undress and inattention. 狀師 Chwang-sze, attornies or lawyers, not sanctioned by government. 告狀 Kaou-chwang, or 詞狀 Tsze chwang, an accusation, or written complaint, sent into government. 狀裹 Chwang ko, to wrap or roll up; to bandage. 狀箱 Chwang seaou, to pack up dueties to be forwarded to Peking.

庄 Commonly used for 莊 Chwang, a country village. A farm house; a cottage where any work conducted in the fields is collected, as at the tea hills.

Chwang hoo 庄戶 a farmer; a person who rents land and cultivates it. 庄婦 Chwang foo, a farmer's wife.

CH'WANG.

牀 床 Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's-self; to rest and sleep. Eight cubits. A wooden casing put within-side a wall to prevent the earth falling down. 蛇床 Shay ch'wang, or 馬床 Ma ch'wang, a certain medicinal application.

Ch'wang p'oo 床鋪 bedding. 上床 Shang ch'wang, to go to bed. 床頭金盡壯士無顏 Ch'wang t'ow kin tsin chwang sze woo yen, when there is no more money at the head of the bed, the ablest man can no longer show his face.

傖 Used for 愴 Ch'wang in the She-king.

凔 Cold; intense cold. Also read Tsăng the name of a river. The name of a district.

創 A wound made by a knife or weapon. In which sense it was orginally written 办 Ch'wang. 身被七十創 Shin pe ts'ëĭh shĭh ch'wang, he received seventy wounds. 頭有創則沐 T'ow yew ch'wang tsih mŭh, if the head be wounded then wash it. Read Ch'wáng, to begin; to make first; to invent; to adopt first means to effect a certain end; to lay the foundation of. To reprehend. In this sense, otherwise written 刱 Ch'wang. Ch'wang che 創始 to commence any work. 創業 Ch'wang nëĕ, to lay the foundation of a family, by the acquisition of property. 創造 Ch'wang tsaou, to make at first.

⿰牀阝 The name of a place.

噇 The appearance of eating; eating ravenously; gormandizing.

愴 A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. 悽愴 Ts'e ch'wang, grief; pain of mind; to commiserate.

瘡 Any sort of ulcer or sore. There is a great variety of terms applied to these sores. 生瘡 Săng ch'wang, or 生起瘡 Săng k'e ch'wang, the breaking out of a sore. Ch'wang keae 瘡疥 small itching sores.

幢 A certain kind of standard or banner. Read Ch'ang, a kind of screen or curtain for a wheeled carriage. Read T'ung, appearance of feathers attached in a certain way. Ch'wang fan 幢幡 long streamers in the temples of Buddha.

撞 To grasp with the hand and pound. To beat; to rush against; to bounce upon; to knock; to take or seize. Ch'wang chŏ 撞着 to strike or to be struck with; literally or figuratively. 撞鐘 Ch'wang chung, to strike a bell. 撞擊 Ch'wang keih, to strike; to attack. 撞見 Ch'wang këen, to bounce upon suddenly. 撞跌下來 Ch'wang teĕ hëa lae, to knock down or off;—as from a horse by rushing against. 撞板 Ch'wang pan, to beat a piece of wood as a signal. 撞騙 Ch'wang p'ëen, to defraud; or cheat. 撞倒 Ch'wang taou, to knock or strike down. 撞入 Ch'wang jŭh, to enter forcibly or abruptly.

童 A pole or staff; for a banner or standard. To stab or pierce. Read T'ung, a certain wood. Also read Ch'ung, which see.

瞳 A foolish stare. Otherwise read Ch'ung and T'ung, the pupil of the eye.

⿰石童 A stony or rocky appearance.

穜 Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

⿰童見 To see indistinctly. To stare at.

⿰車童 War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemies lines.

⿰食童 To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

⿰骨童 Ch'wang kēang ⿰骨童⿰骨江 the lower extremity of the spine or back bone.

囧 The ancient form of 窗 Ch'wang, a window; or as it is expressed 屋之目虛以通明 ŭh che mŭh, heu e t'ung ming, the eye of a house, an open space to admit light. The Seal Character represents the lattice work, which is yet placed in windows in the north of China.

囪 An aperture for the admission of light; a window. 在牆曰牖在屋曰囪 Tsae ts'ang yuĕ yew tsae ŭh yuĕ ch'wang, a window in a wall is called Yew; in a house, it is called Ch'wang. Also read Ts'ung, the door or mouth of a furnace.

Ch'wang tsoo hoo wei ming 囪助戶爲明 The window assists the door in affording light. 天囪 Tëen ch'wang, a sky light, or aperture in the roof of a house. Commonly written 窗 Ch'wang.

億 A number complete; entire; a multitude. Tsze-hwuy defines it erroneously, a multitude of barbarians.

⿰金囪 Ch'wang or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to stab; to beat a bell or drum.

牕 窻 窗 窓 An aperture opened to assist the door in admitting light; a window; or an additional door for the admission of light. A window in a wall is strictly called 牖 Yew. Read Ts'ung, an aperture which affords a passage through. Ch'wang hoo 牕戶 or 牕門 Ch'wang mun, is the common term for a window. 牕下 Ch'wang hea, below the window; refers to the table placed at a window where one reads or studies; the period of juvenile studies. 同牕 T'ung ch'wang, at the same window; i. e. a fellow student. 天牕 Tëen ch'wang, a sky-light; a window in the roof.

舂 Name of certain foreigners in ancient times; one of the eight barbarous tribes. See Chung.

⿰亻舂 Ch'wang or ch'ang, an appearance of standing erect; erect.

樁 A certain club or weapon. Mŭh ch'wang 木樁 a post stuck into the ground; to hit; to strike; a stick placed; so as to sustain what is hung upon it. Otherwise read Chung and Tang. 打樁 Ta ch'wang, to drive a post into the ground. Ch'wang keuĕ 樁橛 posts driven into the ground to fasten boats to; or to stop the bank from being washed away.

惷 Simple; doltish; foolish; silly; a natural, silly and rustical person, so much so as to be excused by the law. They explain it by saying, the percipient principle is obscured by grosser matter. Ch'wang yu 惷愚 foolish; idiotical; one of three classes included in pardons.

⿰氵舂 A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

⿱髟舂 Ch'wang nung ⿱髟舂⿱髟農 appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

⿰舂見 To see indistinctly.

⿰舂戈 Ch'wang or Shwang, a certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

戇 戅 Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. 粗戇 Ts'oo ch'wang, rude, doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

办 A wound made by a sharp weapon. Afterwards written 創 Ch'wang, and now commonly 瘡 Ch'wang.

刱 Ch'wang, or Ch'ang. To make or form at first; original pattern. 井 Tsing, was the original pattern for the division of land; in this sense Syn. with 創 Ch'wang, and occurs also in the sense of 瘡 Ch'wang, a hurt or wound.

闖 Vulgarly read Ch'wang, to put out the head; to peep; to bolt out or in.

E.

丿 Reaching or extending down to the ground. Otherwise read Pëĕ.

乂 To cut grass or herb; hence to regulate, to govern; to shear. Also an appellation of those possessing virtue and ability. 俊乂 Tseuen e, extraordinary talent.

刈 From 乂 E, a pair of shears, and 刀 Taou, a knife. To cut grass; to mow. To take; to kill; to cut off; to exterminate.

E ts'aou 刈草 to cut down grass. To cut grain is expressed by 穫 Hwŏ. 艾 E, occurs used for 刈 E. as 艾朝鮮之旃 E chaou-sëen che-chen, cut down the standards of Chaou-sëen, or Corea.

汉 Name of a stream or river.

已 To stop; to have finished; terminated; done; a particle preceding verbs, and forming the perfect tense, answering to *already*, as 已做 E tso, already done. To decline, to put aside; to put away; to reject. An excessive degree.

E shin 已甚 an extreme; an excessive degree; the same as 太過 Tae kwo. 已而 E urh, past the proper time. 而已 Urh e, denotes that the whole is previously expressed; nothing car be said; or that the expression means nothing more. 不得已 Pŭh tih e, unable to stop; compelled to do; obliged to; to be distinguished

from 已 Ke, and from 已 E.

忞 To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. 懲忞 Ching e, to punish; subjugate other nations.

以 吕 Said to be derived from the reverse side of 已 E, which denotes the mind already determined or fixed. By; to the end that; the cause or instrument by which. 所以 So e, that by which; thereby; therefore. 是以 She e, hence; therefore. 可以 Kh'o e, may; can; might; could. 可以使得 Kh'o e she tih, it may answer; it may pass. 此可以做 Ts'ze kh'o e tso, this may do. 何以 Ho e, by what? how? 理以慾混 Le e yŭh hwăn, reason is disordered by passion. 何其久也必有以也 Ho k'e kew yay peih yew e yay, why so long, there must be a reason. Occurs in the sense of 已 E, to terminate; to cease. 無以 Woo e, not cease; not desist. Also in the sense of 用 Yung, to use; to employ. 不使大臣怨乎不以 Pŭh she ta ch'in yuen hoo pŭh e, do not cause the higher officers of state to resent their being left unemployed.

E taou shā jin 以刀殺人 to kill a person with a knife. 以直爲曲 E chĭh wei keŭh, by straight make crooked; to pervert things. 以執壓人 E chĭh yă jin, to crush, to oppress people by power. 以久旱益疑 E kew han yĭh e, an account of a long drought was more suspicious. 以明霞覩美色 E ming hëa she mei sih, view the most fascinating pleasure as a cloudy vapour, which a moment annihilates. 以指畫 E che hwa, to draw lines with the finger. 以尊天子 E tsun t'ëen tsze, to honor the Emperor. 以理推度 E le ch'uy tŏ, to infer from reasoning. 以爲 E wei, by it make; to esteem or consider it so; to judge it to be. 以理而言之 E le urh yen che, to speak of a thing in reference to, or agreeable to, the principles of reason. 以理言以氣言 E le yen, e kh'e yen, to speak something in reference to an invisible influence. 以爲成大功 E wei ch'ing ta kung, reckoning that they had performed a great exploit.

苡 苢 Fow-e 芣苡 the name of a plant; (M. S. Dictionary, Plantago) used also for the following. 薏苡 E-e, the fruit of the Water-lily.

E-me 苡米 pearl barley; also called 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahomedan rice.

台 I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read T'ae, a surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. 天台 T'ëen t'ae, the name of a hill. 老台 Laou t'ae, venerable sir. 兄台 Heung t'ae, exalted brother. 謹遵台命 Kin tsun t'ae ming, with profound respect I obey your exalted order. 三台星 San t'ae sing, the three t'ae stars; they are distinguished by the terms 上台中台下台 Shang t'ae, chung t'ae, hëa t'ae, the upper, middle, and lower T'ae.

T'ae ting 台鼎 an epithet applied to three of the highest officers of state. Eminent; exalted; in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. 台駕 T'ae këa, eminent Sir. 台甫 T'ae foo, your honored name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. 台背 Tae pei, extreme old age, a term taken from the wrinkling of the skin, in the manner of the fish 鮐 T'ae.

佁 Obstinate stoppage; impeded; unable to proceed. A foolish silly son.

Yae e 佁儗 an impediment in speech; a foolish manner. 佁蹶之機 Yae keuĕ che ke, plan to cause to stumble.

怡 Pleased; to please; concord; harmony; joy.

E-e 怡怡 harmony subsisting amongst brothers. A surname. 怡聲 E-shing, a pleasing sound or voice. 怡色 E-sih, a pleasing countenance; manifesting satisfaction and joy. 怡悅 E-yuĕ, pleased; joyful; taking delight in. 怡和 E-ho, pleased with harmony; taking delight in mutual concord. Name of the Senior Hong Merchant, at Canton. (1818.)

怠 Commonly read T'ae, remiss; careless; slothful; inattentive to; a rudeness which arises from defect of due attention. The name of a bird.

珆 A stone that resembles corundum stone.

瓵 A certain earthen vessel.

詒 To communicate or hand down, as to posterity; to connect, or continue in succession. That which is left behind one at death, as a testament or will; in this sense, Syn. with 貽 E, to laugh at; to ridicule; to expose one's self to be laughed at. Read T'ae, remiss; negligent or wearied appearance; to insult; to treat fraudulently, or with disrespect. 欺詒 K'e e, to defraud, or insult.

E seaou ta fang 詒笑大方 to expose one's self to the laughter of persons of enlarged and liberal views, by petty contracted ways of thinking and acting. 詒笑於人 E seaou yu jin, to make one ridiculous. 詒我子孫 E wo tsze sun, to leave to my sons and grandsons. 自詒伊阻 Tsze e e tsoo, to involve one's self in difficulties.

粭 Boiled rice forming a kind of gruel.

貽 To present to; to give and leave to; to leave, or be left to, as property at the death of a parent; to induce or bring upon one's self; to cause. 自貽伊戚 Tsze e e ts'ĭh, to bring sorrow upon one's self. 貽 E, is commonly used in the Classics.

E keuĕ sun mow 貽厥孫謀 to plan and execute benevolent deeds, that the blessing of Providence may descend on one's posterity. 貽貝 E pei, a certain black coloured shell. 貽贈 E tsăng, to give to; to present with. 飴悞 E woo, to impede, or cause any delay to business; to throw an impediment or hindrance in the way of.

飴 飫 Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed. 飴鹽 E yen, a particular kind of salt.

衣 Garments for the upper part of the body; the lower are called 裳 Ch'ang. Clothes; a cover cloak, or case of almost any kind; a shell or skin of fruit. 書衣 Shoo e, a cover for a book. 棺衣 Kwan e, a cover for a coffin; a pall. To clothe; to put a cover on. A surname; a man's name.

E-ch'ang 衣裳 garments generally. 衣食兩門 E shĭh lëang mun, raiment and food are the two concerns of most importance to the mass of mankind. 衣緣 E yuen, or 衣純 E shun, a selvage or border stitched on to the collar, or other part of the margin of a garment. 衣服 E-fuh, clothes; raiment. 衣德言 E tĭh yen, to clothe one's self with virtuous sayings of the ancients; to have them always at hand. 緦衣 Sze e, garments worn when offering sacrifice. 寢衣 Ts'in e, sleeping garments, a night dress; or rather a coverlid for the bed. 心衣 Sin e, garments worn about the breast or stomach. 小衣 Seaou e, the garments worn next the skin. 大衣 Ta e, the external garments; dress. 中衣 Chung e, the garments in the middle; i. e. those that have under garments and a dress above. 衣冠中人 E kwan chung jin, a man amidst dresses and caps; denotes a person well dressed, a person of respectability. 著衣 Chŏ e, or 穿衣 Ch'uen e, to put on clothes. 男人衣 Nan jin e, men's clothes. 婦人衣 Foo jin e, woman's clothes. 短衣 Twan e, short garments; jackets. 便衣 Pëen e, one's ordinary clothes; undress. 朝衣 Chaou e, court dress. 青衣 Ts'ing e, light blue dress; former dress of the Sew-ts'ae graduates; persons genteely dressed. The name of a place. 換衣 Hwan e, to change one's clothes. 白衣 Pih e, white garments; persons clothed in white; the common people who have no rank in the country. 單衣 Tan e, a single garment. 重衣 Chung e, double folds of garments. 蠶衣 Ts'an e, the ball or covering of the silk-worm. 耳衣 Urh e, or 面衣 Mëen e, covering for the face and ears in northern climates. 牛衣 New e, a kind of cover for a cow. 垣衣 Yuen e, a kind of moss.

依 To rely on; to trust to; to accede to; to conform to; as; according to. A surname. A space between the door and window. 憑依 P'ing e, to lean upon. 無依依 Woo e e, or 無所依 Woo so e, nothing on which to depend. 楊柳依依 Yang lew e e, the willows in abundance mutually reclining. 不勝瞻依之至 Pŭh shing chen e che che, the highest possible degree of reliance on, or regard to a person. 斧依 Foo e, a kind of painted wooden screen, in the Imperial apartments. E also denotes the wrapping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery. 不學博依不能安詩 Pŭh hëŏ pŏ e, pŭh năng ngăn she, those who have not learned similitudes thoroughly, cannot be at home in poetry. To rhyme, read Nae.

E chŏ 依着 to lean against. 依人作活 E jin tsŏ hwŏ, to depend on other people for a livelihood. 依律 E leŭh according to law. 依依不捨 E e pŭh shay, to cling to; unable to part from (a friend.) 依舊 E kew, as of old; as formerly; as before. 依道 E taou, according to reason, reasonable. 依佛語 E fŭh yu, to rely on the words of Buddha.

偯 Moaning; the tone of lamentation after weeping. 童子哭不偯 T'ung tsze k'ŭh pŭh e, children (at the tombs of their parents) weep, but do not moan and lament afterwards.

㤦 The tone of distress or commiseration.

㛄 A woman's name.

㕈 Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secrete, hide or lay up.

㳖 A certain stream or river.

扆 A kind of ornamented or painted screen placed where the Emperor gives audience. A surname.

陭 E, or 天陭 T'ëen e, a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country.

䄬 A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part of a garment; a sleeve or cuff.

袣 A long robe or garment; a long flowing appearance of the dress; sleeve.

裔 兗 褻 The lower border of a garment; a border; an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity. 苗裔 Meaou e, descendants, posterity. 後裔 How e, 裔裔 E e, the appearance of walking; progressing; flying. 融裔 Yung e, a long protracted sound.

澬 E or 溶澬 Yung e, waves; water greatly agitated.

匜 A vessel, with a handle and spout, to contain water. A vessel in which to wash the hands; a pitcher; a hand-basin. 卮匜 Che e, vessels, the one to contain wine, the other water. 匜盤 E p'wan, a hand-basin or platter. The original form of the Character was 也 Yay, which having come into common use as a particle, 匚 Fang was added to it, in the sense of pitcher or basin.

E se show k'e 匜洗手器 E, a vessel in which to wash the hands.

詍 Same as 訑 She, much talk; loquacity.

x

庖 A kind of out door shed for eating under.

庖 廆 廖 The bar which fastens a door.

訑 詑 E e 訑訑 the appearance of self-possession; self-sufficiency; an ignorant self-sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, loquacity; the name of an animal. Read T'o, to insult, and bravade; to brag; to boast.

䏧 To hurt or tear open; to tear out the bowels.

貤 貤 貤 Rising or placed one upon another; degrees of strata rising higher and higher; advantage; to advance; to remove to another degree or place.

E tsăng 貤贈 the fee paid to the boards at Peking, in order to have honors conferred on one's parents. 一貤 Yĭh e, one step, degree; story or flight.

㐌 A tribe of barbarians in Canton. See 猺 Yaou.

椸 E këa 椸椵 a kind of coffin; the inner coffin, that into which the corpse is put. Read Le, 栘柂 E le, a kind of wine.

㢮 A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

袘 The middle part of a garment where it joins before; the bottom selvage of a garment. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

迤 E le 迤邐 to walk by the side of the road. 委迤 Wei e, appearance of self-sufficiency. Read T'o, 逶迤 Wei t'o, appearance of walking.

酏 酶 A liquor made from rice; sweet wine; a kind of congee or gruel made from millet; a thin clear decoction made from pulse.

施 To remove; to cause to reach or extend to, as to posterity; to stand by and cause to reach to. Also read She, which see.

暆 E e 暆暆 the sun moving on, diffusing light and splendour. The name of a place.

椸 A clothes stand; men and women must not use the same 椸架 E këa, clothes stand. A stool before a couch or bed.

伊 He; she; it; they; that person or thing, referring to some antecedent Noun. A surname. The name of a district, and of a river. 鬱伊 Yŏ e, appearing displeased or sorry. 吾伊 Woo e, the noise made in reading aloud; in which sense it is otherwise written 尹 E.

E k'e 伊耆 the epithet of an ancient king. Also used as a modern surname. 伊犂 E le, a place in western Tartary, to which Chinese are banished. 伊年 E nëen, that year. 所謂伊人 So wei e jin, that or the person alluded to. 伊誰 E shwuy, who? 伊等 E tăng, they; them. An expletive, ushering in a sentence, as 伊誰云從 E shwuy yun ts'ung, from whom does he come. 伊尹 E yun, a famous sage of antiquity; the minister of 湯 T'ang. 伊威 E wei, a certain insect found in damp dirty places, below earthen vessels, &c. Also called 鼠婦 Shoo foo, and 濕生 Shĭh săng.

吚 To breathe; to moan. Used for 伊 E, and 咿 E.

咿 喔咿嚅唲 Uh e joo ne, expresses forced, or violent laughter.

洢 Name of a river in Honan.

蛜 蝛 E wei 蛜蝛 a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

夷 夸 巳 To wound; to hurt; to destroy; to exterminate; to eradicate. To change; to level; equalize; to class; to arrange. Great; good and long lived; easy; comfortable; pleased. The name of a place; the name of a hill; and of a river. A surname. A man's name. Foreigners on the east; foreigners generally. Employed as a syllable in some of the translations of the Buddha sect.

E san tsŭh 夷三族 to destroy the kindred of one's father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. 女夷 Neu e, name of a god of wind, or of flowers. 鴟夷 To e, a certain utensil for wine. 留夷 Lew e, a fragrant plant. 東夷 Tung e, was originally applied to Corea; title by which that kingdom was founded. The four words, 蠻狄羌夷 Man, teĭh, këang, e, express the foreigners on the South, North, West, and East, of China. In the designation of the Southern tribes, there was an allusion to *Insects*; in the northern, to *Dogs*; in the western, to *Sheep*; and in the eastern, to the *Great Bows* which they used. The Character E, being formed of 大 Ta, great, and 弓 Kung, a bow. 馮夷 Fung e, or 冰夷 Ping e, or 無夷 Woo e, the names of a person, who lived in ancient times, and who, with one 河伯 Ho-pih, had power to impede the energies of nature. 陵夷 Ling e, levelled or cut down as the mountain forest; denotes any affair which flourishes at the commencement, but in the end, fails. 夷人 E jin, a foreigner. 夷船 E ch'uen, foreign ship.

侇 Order; class, or species. To cover a corpse.

咦 To call out aloud. A local word. The appearance of laughing.

姨 The sisters of a wife; the elder sisters are designated 大姨 Ta e, great; the younger are called 小姨 Seaou e. A mother's sister are also called E. 堂姨 T'ang e. a mother's sisters. 十八姨 Shĭh pă e, spirit or god of the wind.

峓 Yu e 嵎峓 name of a hill and territory on the east; towards the rising sun.

帹 The appearance of garments or clothes.

𢓡 Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner; a large level road.

恞 Pleased; delighted.

𡰥 E or Tsun e 蹲𡰥 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

桋 Name of a wood of a reddish colour, and thick white bark, fit for making carts or carriages. Read Te, a small but tall tree; otherwise called 女桑 Neu sang, the female mulberry.

洟 洟 Watery excretion from the nose; in Chinese, the word is often joined with 涕 Te, tears, when speaking of grief. 温洟 Wăn-e, the name of a marsh or lake.

㹫 A brute animal.

痍 To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also to wounding or distressing the mind.

荑 A certain plant. To cut down or eradicate plants. Read Te, the appearance of plants budding forth.

蹟 To sit on the ground; or sit cross legged.

膭 The back bone.

騞 Name of a horse.

医 A case or quiver for arrows; a cover or case in which bows are carried.

㥯 To discriminate; to judge; silent; sedate; calm; serene.

殹 Sound of hitting something in the middle; sound echoing. Occurs as a mere expletive; also denoting a curtain or canopy.

堅 Particles of earth or dirt; dirt.

嫛 E or Yuen-e 婉嫛 yielding; complying; according with; complaisant.

檕 A sort of black wood veins.

瞖 A disease of the eyes; diseased eyes. Something that screens the eyes; the caligo or cataract. The Chinese remove it by puncturing the eye. E tsze 瞖子 the name of a seed employed for the cure of caligo.

㙠 Stone of a black colour.

礊 A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

蠮 Name of an insect.

繄 A kind of case or cover for a lance. Embroidered or variegated with purple and black. Used as an euphonic particle. Tone of sighing. The name of a child's garment; in which sense it is the same as the following.

褩 E-lŏ 褩褡 the second or upper garments of a child; a child's loose dress.

謦 To answer; to respond; a tone of assent, like 是 She, signifying that one hears and promises to attend to the affair.

翳 A kind of umbrella, parasol, or fan; formerly made of the pheasant's tail. The Chinese still make one of peacock's feathers as an ornament, which resembles the ancient one. To cover or hide; to screen or shelter what is secret. Trees dying of themselves; the name of a bird. 屏翳 P'ing e or 荓翳 P'ing e, appellation of a spirit supposed to preside over rain and thunder.

蘙 Name of a plant. E-hwuy 蘙薈 luxuriant.

醫 The work of curing disease; the person who does so. To heal; to cure; the Medical profession. The name of an insect. To drink. E fang 醫方 a medical prescription. 醫家 E kea, or 醫門 E mun, medical practitioners; the faculty. 大醫院 Ta e yuen, the medical establishment at court for the use of the Emperor. 醫師 E-sze, an official physician at the head of many others. 醫生 E-săng, a surgeon or physician. 醫士 E sze, a medical man.

毉 Same as preceding.

嚚 E heu 嚚嘘 To gape and laugh.

譩 E or He, a kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

䮱 A black coloured horse.

鬗 醫 Black hair.

鷖 A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

黳 A small black spot; black.

枻 An oar for a boat. Read Sëë, an utensil for regulating a bow.

泄 Name of a river; streams spreading out; to disperse; to go away scattered; spread wide; expanded; ease; gentle flow or expansion of the mind; leisure; indulgence; many; a multitude. Read Sëë, to lose, drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence.

E e k'e yu 泄泄其羽 the gentle motion of the wings exhibited by some birds in flying. 泄泄 E e, gentle flow; leisurely expansion; easy gait; an expression of admiration on seeing the multitude of persons, who collect the mulberry leaves.

玴 A certain stone like the corundum.

詍 Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄 E. Read She, in the same sense.

袣 褉 A long coverlid; or counterpane; appearance of a long garment or robe; a sleeve.

跇 To overstep; to overpass; to leap over; to cause to pass over; to transfer one's self or another thing. Also read She.

𦐇 E e 𦐇𦐇 flying; to fly.

鞢 To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read Sëë, a bridle.

倚 To lean against; depend on. Inclined to one side. A surname. 無所倚靠 Woo so e k'aou, nothing to depend on. 中立而不倚 Chung leĭh urh pŭh e, standing to either side. 倚廬 E loo, 'a coarse shed by the side' of tombs, where dutiful children are said to have long remained, to weep over their parents.

E e 倚倚, E k'aou 倚靠, E lae 倚賴, E sze 倚恃, E chang 倚仗, all express reliance on; dependance upon. 倚伏 E fŭh, to lean upon and be secreted under; to be nearly connected with; to be included in; they say prosperity and adversity are nearly allied. 倚賴 E lae, or 倚藉 E tseĭh, to rely upon; to depend or lean upon. 倚托 E t'ŏ, to depend on and engage a person to do something.

𢈘 E or Yae, to sit and lean against.

椅 A certain wood which is esteemed, and of which furniture is made; it has four different names.

E tsze 椅子 a seat which has something to lean against; a chair. 椅桌 E chŏ, a chair and a table; chairs and tables. 椅角 E kŏ, a division of an army stationed to oppose an enemy. 椅梓 E tsze, the wood above referred to; it is said to be the best of all woods. 椅柅 E ne, weak delicate wood.

欹 E-yu 欹歟 an exclamation of admiration.

猗 A strong fierce dog; long; extended; to add to; to be near to each other, as two horses drawing.

E e, or E yu 猗與, E tsëay 猗嗟, E he 猗兮 exclamations of admiration; commendation; praise. 猗氏 E she, name of a district. 猗 E. is used for the preceding character, and for 倚 E. read O, the appearance of the mulberry tree.

漪 Waves; the ripple or curl on the top of a wave; the brushing or dashing of waves.

䄌 Grain luxuriant; growing plenteously.

犄 A particular description of cow. Long; robust. Violent; strong. A large strong dog.

𤸊 The body in a critical state; weak; delicate; sick; bed-ridden; helpless and useless as if dead. A short appearance.

䂀 A short appearance.

䄌 A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

𧲞 A violent fierce dog.

裿 E, or Chen e 裿裿 clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

E ne 裿袘 garments well put on; dress properly adjusted.

輢 The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

錡 A metal vase or boiler with feet for dressing food in. A stand for military weapons, for putting bows into. A surname; a man's name. Name of a stream. Occurs denoting a kind of den; any kind of boiler or pan. Also read K'e.

陭 A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

䫏 Good; good in appearance.

馩 E ne 馩馜 fragrant, agreeable smell.

齮 To bite or gnaw. A surname; a man's name. Also read K'e.

歖 To desire; to covet.

噎 A pain in the throat. A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. Read Yae, or Ngae, in the same sense as 嗄 Shă, hoarse. 噎食窒不下亢也 Yĭh, shĭh chĭh pŭh hea k'ang yay, yĭh is food stopping and not passing down the gullet. 噎食病 Yĭh shĭh ping, yĭh is a disease which affects eating. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yĭh, 'like a stoppage at the heart.' Denotes deep sorrow, as is expressed by a weight or load upon the mind.

撎 To raise and let fall the hands; to raise the hands before the breast, and drop them gracefully folded, bowing the same time. The Chinese mode of bowing, is now commonly written 揖 Yĭh.

曀 Cloudy and windy; the wind driving the clouds and obscuring the sun.

懿 歖 㦤 The heart directed to the one true good; morally good; excellent; virtuous. In the language of elegaic composition, benign, mild, intelligent, virtuous. A surname.

E-mei 懿美 good; excellent; worthy of admiration and love. E tĭh 懿德 virtuous in an eminent degree.

殪 To kill by one spear or arrow; to throw down; to destroy; to exterminate, or cut off; to terminate; to tie. To shade; to overhang; or overshadow. To cover over; to bury.

譩 E-tao 譩譸 to bring things to one rule; to judge; to decide rightly.

意 From *heart* or *mind*, and *sound* or *speech*. That which emanates from the mind or will; the ideas; thoughts; reflections; the purpose; the intention. One's meaning; one's motive; the meaning or import of a word. Opinion; sentiment; the mind directed to external objects. Used as a particle of aspiration or exclamation. To rhyme, read Tae.

E pŭh seang pei 意不相背 no contrariety, or clashing of opinion or sentiment. 意見相符 E këen seang foo, a correspondence or sameness of opinion. 意想不到 E seang pŭh taou, unthought of; unanticipated. 意外 E wae, outside i. e. of the intention; something not contemplated or anticipated. 意願 E yuen, a wish. 意外之虞 E wae che yu, some failure or evil unanticipated. 意用 E yung, to employ one's thoughts about; to think industriously. 意想 E seang, to think. 意思 E sze, thoughts; ideas; the feelings. 不好意思 Pŭh haou e sze, feeling unpleasant, for some fault or indecorum. 是甚麽意思 She shin mo e sze, what is the meaning.—of a word—or motive of a person? 有些意思 Yew seay e sze, there is some thought, or sense, or meaning, or intention.

噫 Breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh. The sound of severe pain; the tone of indignation; the tone of sighing. Oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. 噫噫噎咳 E e, yĭh kĭh, to belch and cough or sneeze. 夫大塊噫氣其名爲風 Foo ta k'wae e k'he k'he ming wei fung, the breathing of immaterial energy in nature is called Wind. (Chwang-tsze) the literati use 大塊 Ta k'wae, for heaven and earth. Chwang-tsze, is a mystic writer.

E sin pŭh p'ing shing 噫心不平聲 E is a tone of disquietude of mind. 噫嘻 E he, ah! alas! Tone of admiration.

嬑 A woman's name.

𢡃 An exclamation expressive of disquietude and of indignation; of anger and of pain. A mere tone of responding. Name of a bird.

薏 In the heart or middle of. 薏苡 E-me, Pearl-barley. These are the provincial characters. Otherwise called 薏苡仁 E-e-jin, and 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahommedan rice. Also 草珠鬼 Ts'aou choo kwei, grass pearl demon.

E-ts'ze 薏茨 the name of a plant. Also read Yĭh.

醷 E or Yĭh, a certain briny liquor; a certain thick syrup or sauce. Read Yae, a collection of fume or steam.

鷾 Name of a certain bird.

鷾 E-urh 鷾鴯 a name for the swallow.

譩 The tone of pain; moaning from a feeling of pain; lamentation.

易 To cultivate or dress, or to cut down plants and trees, to cultivate the field; to be remiss and treat with indifference and levity; negligent; idle; that which is effected by such persons, or that which is easy; easily done; not difficult. Otherwise read Yĭh, to change or exchange. 容易 Yung e, or 輕易 Kh'ing e, easy to effect, not difficult of operation.

E t'ae 易怠 or 慢易 Man-e remiss; careless, slothful; negligent; disrespectful. 易略 E leŏ, to make light, or cheap of.

傷 Light; that which is made light of. To be distinguished from 偒 T'ang.

敡 To lighten or diminish; to make light of; to treat with irreverence or disrespect. To change; to alter.

宜 宐 That which by nature is constituted fit, right, proper; fitting for; suitable to; according with; union; harmony. Business; affair. Name of a sacrifice; and of a district. A surname. Used for 儀 E.

E hoo pŭh e 宜乎不宜 is it proper? 宜人 E jin, title of the wives of officers of the fifth rank. 宜然 E-jen, suitable; proper; fitting. 宜其有此事 E k'he yew ts'ze sze, either affirms that an affair is proper, or in an interrogative tone, implies the contrary.

㱅 To cut down or eradicate plants or trees.

竩 What is proper or fit for man; virtue; goodness.

誼 諠 What is fit, suitable, or proper for man; virtue; goodness; order; right. Persons who form friendships. An acquaintance. 交誼 Keaou-e, or 情誼 Ts'ing-e, or 蘭誼 Lan-e, friends; intimate acquaintances; bound by mutual kindnesses. Persons who form a voluntary relationship to each other. 世誼 She-e, families amongst whom a friendship has existed for several generations. 戚誼 Ts'ëih-e, relations by blood.

E pŭh yung ts'ze 誼不容辭 the principles of friendship will not admit of a refusal.

𪖐 The nose of any animal.

𨛵 The name of a country place; and of a certain town.

䫾 The face; the countenance.

𩓰 The eyes and eye-brows.

輗 輗 輗 A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

齯 E or Yae, the teeth standing out exposed.

兒 E or Urh. The Seal Character represents an infant, the bones of whose head are not yet closed. An infant; a child; a boy. Feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the Northern and Tartar people. A surname.

Urh tsze 兒子 a boy. 女兒 Neu urh, a girl. 男曰兒女曰嬰 Nan yuĕ urh; neu yuĕ ying, a male (child) is called Urh; a female, is called Ying. This distinction is not generally adhered to. 嬰兒 Ying urh, a new born infant. 小兒 Seaou urh, or 小兒子 Seaou urh tsze, a little boy; or in the language of courtesy, my little boy. 孩兒 Hae urh, a child, or Your child; used by children to their parents, instead of I, or me. 一點兒 Yĭh teen urh, a little; a small quantity. 明兒 Ming urh, to-morrow. These expressions are quite colloquial. 齒兒 E urh, in extreme old age receiving a new set of teeth. 老頭兒 Laou t'ow urh, old man. Also read E, a surname. 兒女 Urh neu, a boy and girl. 兒倪也人之始如木有端倪 Urh ne yay jin che che joo mŭh yew twan ne. Urh, a feeble infant, an incipient man, like the first budding of a tree or plant.

倪 Appellative of little children, of those that are weak and small. To benefit; to distinguish; a limit; utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. 反其旄倪 Fan k'e maou e, send back their old men and children. 端倪 Twan e, the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. 不露端倪 Pŭh loo twan e, not to make the least disclosure. 俾倪 Pe ne, to peep; to look obliquely. 左倪右倪 Tso e, yew e, to look on the right and the left. Also read Ne.

堄 P'e e 埤堄 a turret; parapet on a city wall, with a hole through which to shoot arrows and observe what is done below. Otherwise called 女牆 Neu-tseang, a woman's wall. Also written 俾倪 P'e e, and 埤睨 E hëen. Thus expressed in Chinese. 城上女牆間箭眼以窺黃城下因以爲名 Ch'ing shang neu tseang k'ae tsëen yen, e k'wei hwang ch'ing hea; yin e wei ming, a woman's wall on the top of a city wall, and in which is opened an arrow's eye, through which to peep, and observe what is done below; and hence the name (woman's wall) which is given to it.

婗 A new born infant; the cry of an infant. One says, an ugly woman.

E-woo 婗嫵 the appearance of the eye brows. One says, doubt; undecided.

掜 To fix or decide; to determine. A child seizing hold of, and grasping with the hand; to refuse to comply. To collect together. A surname. Also read Nae.

棿 A cross bar in front of a carriage. Read Nëë, 杌棿 Wŭh nëë, disturbed; restless.

晲 The declining sun; afternoon.

淣 The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

五車韻府

猊 Tseun-e 夋猊 a species of lion.

㹫 E-ta'ze 㹫䚏 indignation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, the eye diseased.

睨 To look aslant; to squint or look sideways, from artifice or from anger; the side glance of brute animals or birds. The sun throwing its beams obliquely. A man's name.

E urh she che 睨而視之 with a side glance looked at it.

䝘 E or Keae, a particular kind of sheep.

蜺 Name of certain insects said to be produced from fog or vapour. The male is called E, the female 虹 Hung; they are of various colours, red, green, blue, and so on; hence 虹蜺 Hung e, denote the rainbow. Read Nëë, under which the character is said to denote the female of certain insects. 子蜺 Kee-e, to screen or stroke the head, as animals do with their paws. Some read this Character Ne.

貎 According to some, a young deer; others say, an animal resembling a lion.

䙵 Certain ornaments of dress.

䚘 To look aside; an oblique glance.

觬 Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.

輗 A cross bar in front of a carriage.

霓 蜺 Read Nëë, certain various coloured animalculae. Read e, or Yun e 雲霓 the rainbow; by allusion to those insects. 彩霓 Ts'ae-e, diversified by various colours.

E sh'ang yu e 霓裳羽衣 certain variegated garments or dresses worn on the stage. 墆霓 Tëë e, a high lofty appearance.

騀 A small horse.

䯃 A bony appearance; osseous.

鯢 A certain large fish, variously denominated, said to have four feet; the fore part like a monkey; the posterior part like a dog. It cries like a child. It is from eight to nine cubits long. It inhabits the rivers which run amongst mountains, and in time of drought decoys birds by wetting the leaves of trees. The male is called 鯨 Kh'ing. 鯨鯢 Kh'ing e, is used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.

E foo 鯢鮒 are said to denote small fish.

麑 狔 Used for the lion, or an animal deemed like it; said to devour tigers, and to go five hundred le a day. A young deer. The name of a man.

E kew 麑裘 a large garment made of deer skin.

齯 Getting new teeth in old age. Hwang fâ e ch'e 黃髮齯齒 the yellow hair and small new teeth of old age; old age, or long life.

曳 抴 拽 To trail; to drag; to move slowly; a loitering easy gait, which the Chinese deem graceful. The name of a river. With a dot, is a vulgar form. 曳白 E pih, to send in the white paper without any thing written on it at a public examination, from incapacity to write on the theme.

E hing 曳行 trailing gait; crawling on the ground; sauntering. 曳踵 E chung to trail or scrape the heel on the ground when walking; to walk in an easy sauntering manner. 曳手同行 E show t'ung hing, to walk hand in hand, which the Chinese do as Europeans walk arm-in-arm.

呭 A tittering laughing sound. Same as 呭 E.

庡 A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up.

怈 Practised or accustomed to; apparent; manifest.

洩 Expanded; spread out as streams of water; expansion or dilation of the feelings, by which Chinese generally mean ease of mind; amused; gratified. A surname.

E e 洩洩 a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read Sëë, to desist as from anger; to be appeased. To flow out; to leak; to put away; to lessen the sum of guilt or blame. Name of a mountain stream.

玴 A certain stone like the corundum.

笹 Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

秇 A certain kind of grain.

粸 Pih e 白粸 a certain kind of grain.

翍 Flying; sailing along in the air.

蛦 Certain insects.

袘 The seam of a garment. One says, a selvage or part of the dress which girds or binds about.

詍 A man's name. The same as 詍 E.

輗 䡾 To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

鶃 The name of a bird, said to bear its young flying.

吺 吳 䢃 Wavering; unsettled.

矣 埃 A particle at the close of sentences denoting that the sense is completed, and often implying that the preceding words contain a decided, pointed, strong affirmation. The allusion to an arrow in the character is, that the thought has been enunciated with the rapidity of an arrow, and has hit its mark. 想必然矣 Seang peih jen e, I am of opinion that it must be so! 可知矣 K'o che e, it may be fully known!—is said of an affair, or of a person's character, which may be known fully from some circumstance.

肄 To be versed or practised in; to attend to orders with assiduity; in the service of. Weak and delicate as plants that shoot up after being cut down. The name of a stream.

E nëë 肄業 to study in a college; to attend in the public school to the occupations of a scholar. It is the privilege of very few to reside within the college.

萟 A certain plant.

迄 To advance; to enter in; to wait.

疑 To doubt; to suspect; doubt; suspicion; to guess at; to be apprehensive of; to dislike; perverse. Name of a hill of a divinity; of an office. Read Ying, quiet; fixed. Read Yih, to stop. Occurs denoting To put a person higher.

E ngan 疑案 a case in law on which doubt yet remains; commonly refers to cases of murder. 疑惑 E hwŏ, to be suspicious, and apprehensive. 疑病 E ping, a disease of suspicion; irresolution; spiritless. 疑竇 E tow, suspicious.

儗 False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs but erroneously, in the sense of 薿 E luxuriant; abundant. Read e, obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Ngae. 佁儗 T'ae ngae, silly, foolish appearance.

寱 To examine into; to investigate.

幯 A napkin or cloth.

嶷 E, or Kew e 九嶷 the nine mountains. The name of a range of mountains seen at a distance on the western frontier of China; they are seen indistinctly, and the mind is in *doubt* about them; hence the character is made of Doubtful and Mountain. There are nine peaks said to extend upwards of two thousand Le. Repeated, E-e, eminent virtue. Applied also to denote the promising talents of children; also a fine-shaped head.

擬 To guess at; to conjecture; to surmise; to think and draw conclusions; to deem; to decide on consideration. Like; similar to; to purpose or intend to do. 相擬 Seang-e, like each other.

E e 擬議 to decide after deliberation. 擬度而後言 E t'ŏ urh how yen, to think and form opinions in the mind, and then speak. 擬奏 E tsow, to decide in any public court, and afterwards report to the Emperor. 弟本擬到京 Te pŭn e taou king, I at first, or originally, intended to go to Peking.

𧵆 Used for the preceding in the books of the Budha sect.

𤭛 A certain large earthen vessel.

䅍 A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

薿 Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain; and reiterated with a tone of admiration.

觺 E e 觺觺 the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

譺 譺 Doubtful words; to speak doubtingly; hesitation; deliberation; to speak untruly or doubtfully. Used for 擬 E, to deem; to decide. A serious respectful carriage. To wait reverently for a decision of doubts by divination.

鱃 The name of a fish.

豙 豙 From 辛 Sin, meaning stiff; and 豕 Che, a boar. An angry boar bristling up its hair; hence employed to, denote firmness and unbending strength of mind; valiant; puissant; brave. One says, to destroy plants as pigs do; cruel; unfeeling.

毅 A firm unbending mind; greatness of mind; fortitude; magnanimity; intrepid; intrepidity. Power of suffering, or acting well. The name of a place, and of a bird. A word used in playing at Chess, denoting a certain move. 弘毅 Hung e, great fortitude and strength of mind. 剛毅 Kang e, firm and unbending; firmly facing any danger or calamity. 慳毅 Yaou e, sedate and still, with undaunted firmness.

E jen 毅然 magnanimously; with fortitude.

篍 A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; a small bamboo.

蓺 藝 Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藝 槸 秇 To take and plant with the hand; to arrange and plant trees; to cultivate the arts of life; the business or occupation of life; the more polite arts, viz: the rules of decorum; music; archery; the art of driving a carriage; writing, and arithmetic. These are the 六藝 Lŭh e, six fine arts. Talent; ability. Occurs in the sense of 文 Wăn, to hit a mark; to arrange tributary affairs. An extreme point or limit.

E sze 藝事 the occupations of life, followed to gain a livelihood. 手藝 Show e, to apply the hand to business; handicraft. 技藝 Kh'e e, the superior avocations of life.

囈 嚥 The tone of laughing; noise made in sleep; snoring; talking in sleep. 眠中吩囈吁呼 Mëen chung ngan e shin hoo, snoring and calling out in sleep.

襼 The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese. 奮襼大呼 Fun e ta hoo, dashed about his sleeve and cried out aloud.

讛 Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

迻 Same as 𨓈 E. See below.

扅 Yen e 扊扅 the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

栘 Foo e 夫栘 the name of a tree; another name is 檘栘 Po e, and a third is 栘楊 E yang.

E chung këen 移中監 name of a certain office.

䝯 Name of an animal resembling a dog, with a white tail.

移 To replant grain. First to sow and afterwards replant it, as is done with rice; to remove from one place to another; to change; to alter; to change as the wind; to move down a river as a ship does; to pass a public despatch to another hand. A surname. Name of a hill. Occurs denoting to praise; great; extensive.

E ch'uen 移船 to move a ship from one part of a river to another. 移軍 E keun, to move an army from its position. 移遠就近 E yuen tsew kin, to part with property which is distant, for what is situated near. 移玉 E yŭh, to remove a gem; i. e. to invite a friend to an entertainment. 移書 E shoo, to send a letter to a person, nearly on an equality of circumstances. 移文 E wăn, to send a public despatch.

𡻕 A hill or mountain.

𣴿 An ice house.

熪 燫熪 Lëen e, fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

謻 A small cottage or lodge by the side of an elevated gallery. The rooms or apartments of a palace connected together. Also Read Che.

䔟 萎䔟 Wei e, a certain plant.

貖 A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

迻 拸 敼 To remove; to pass to another place; to change; to alter.

䙊 The door of an ice house.

鉹 A particular kind of tripod; a species of boiler. One says, a knife. Also read Che.

鶍 The name of a bird; a general term for all birds.

義 Compounded of *My* and *Sheep*. Good; right; proper; suitable; righteous; righteousness; in acting to cause every circumstance to attain its proper place. E, is opposed to 利 Le, gain, or the love of gain; and to 情 Ts'ing, what is done from kind feeling merely. E. denotes what is good and excellent of its kind, and is worthy of honor. Also, that which is done from an upright, liberal, and disinterested principle; and often refers to acts which proceed from benevolent and charitable feelings. A surname.

E kwan 義館 a free school. 義學 E hëŏ, a public school, or national college. 義理 E le, the principles of right and justice. 義氣 E kh'e, a high feeling of right; honesty; integrity; high toned moral feeling. 義犬不賣屠家 E kh'euen pŭh mae t'oo kea, don't sell a faithful dog to the butcher.

1. E is applied to a cause which brings together a great many persons aiming to attain the right moral path, as 義師 E sze, a general who heads an army that fights for principles. 義戰 E chen, righteous battles.
2. What all men honour; hence 義帝 E te, a righteous sovereign; and 義王 E wang, a title of kings, under the present dynasty. (1818.)
3. What is intended for the use of the public, or to be given freely to them; hence, 義倉 E ts'ang, public granaries. 義社 E shay, public altars to the gods. 義田 E tëen, the land of the public, or for public charities. 義役 E yih, servants for the public use, or the public service. 義井 E tsing, a public well.
4. To persons who surpass the rest of mankind in talents and virtue; hence, 義士 E sze, an eminent scholar. 義婦 E foo, an eminently virtuous woman.
5. What is brought in from without; hence, 義兒 E urh, or 義子 E tsze, an adopted child.
6. What is made from the composition of many materials; hence, 義墨 E meh, an ink composed of numerous ingredients.
7. And to animals possessed of excellent qualities; hence, 義犬 E kh'euen, a faithful dog.

檥 艤 To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a bank; straight; leaning against. One says, a pole erected as a signal.

𧀮 Same as 儀 E. See above.

巇 The name of a hill; a lofty aspiring hill or mountain. 崎巇 Kh'e e, denotes the same.

儀 The forms or usages proper for man. Right; regular; correct; proper; a rule; a pattern; a rite; ceremony. To imitate; to study to effect; to contrive. The external appearance, or manner; figure. two; a pair. A principle, or energy. A surname. 容儀 Yung-e, a proper deportment. 有儀可象 Yew e kh'o seang, a deportment worthy of imitation. 威儀 Wei e, a majestic and dignified manner. 外傅訓入奉母儀 Wae show foo heun; jŭh fung moo e, let the boys of ten years of age go out and receive the instructions of a master; the girls at the same age, enter and respectfully learn the manners of a mistress. (Ts'ëen-tsze-wăn.) 禮儀 Le e, rites and observances. 學習禮儀 Hëŏ seih le e, to learn and practice the observances of propriety and decorum. 天儀 T'een t's e, the figure of the heavens. 我儀圖之 Wo e t'oo che, I study to effect it. 兩儀 Leang e, the heavens and the earth. 三儀 San e, the heavens, earth, and man. A local term denoting to come.

E hing Wăn-wang, wan pang tsŏ fow 儀形文王萬邦作孚 imitate the virtues of Wăn-wang, and every state will exercise confidence. 儀容端好 E yung twan haou, regular, correct manners and conduct. 儀注 E-choo, or 儀註 E-choo, ceremonial; the rules of ceremony; forms of seeing or visiting each other. 儀物 E wŭh, a present. 儀文 E wăn, external ornament.

簑 A certain bamboo utensil.

艤 To lay a boat against a bank.

蟻 The ant; the white or black ant, for which the Chinese have a great variety of names. E is used by the people in petitions for the pronoun I. The name of a hill. 蜉蟻 Fow-e, a thick kind of liquor, or its dregs. 白蟻 Peh e, name of a horse; the white ant. 黑蟻 Heh e, the black ant, which devours the white ant.

E fung 蟻峰 an ant hill. 蟻聚 E tseu, collected numerous as ants; banditti. 蟻等 E tăng, we. 蟻隊 E tuy, numerous groups of people.

議 To speak on what is proper to be done; to consult; to deliberate; to plan; to

select. Rules or laws. Name of an office. 面議 Mëen e, to consult verbally, face to face, and not by writing. 八議 Pă e, eight standing rules in the ancient laws.

E lun to. ch'ing kung shaou 議論多成功少 to deliberate much and effect little. 議論 E lun, to discuss and plan. 議大夫 E ta foo, a title of secondary officers of the third rank. 議事 E sze, to consult about affairs.

轙 A certain cross bar to which the reins of a carriage are fixed.

魚+義 The spawn of fish roes.

鸃 A certain species of wild fowl.

齒+義 To bite; to gnaw.

圯 In the state Tsoo, a bridge was expressed by this word. 良嘗閒從容遊下邳圯上遇一老父授以書 Lëang, ts'ăng hëen ts'ung yung yew hëa pei e shang, yu yĭh laou foo show e shoo, Lëang, having in an easy sauntering manner wandered down to the bridge at Pei, met an old father who gave a book to him. (Ts'ëen-han.) Some think it does not denote a bridge, but the bank near a bridge; for a famous poet, 李白 Le-pih, has said, 我來圯橋上 Wo lae e k'heaou shang, which 是謂我來橋橋上 She wei wo lae kh'eaou kh'eaou shang, is saying, *I came the bridge the bridge upon;* a tautology, it is argued, that so good a writer could not be guilty of, and therefore it should be, I came upon the bridge which extends to the bank.

异 E, or 异哉 E tsae, an interjection expressive of doubt; hesitation; Can it be? how can it be? Also denoting assent to a trial being made; and of declining; putting aside; withdrawing. To raise; to retire. Used for 異 E, different from.

蛾 Commonly read Ngo, occurs used for 蟻 E, and 螘 E, see above.

頤 The chin; the side of the mouth. To feed or nourish. One of the 卦 Kwa.

顗 Deep; the name of a place; an euphonic particle. 期頤 Kh'e e, a hundred years of age.

栺 Name of a certain wood.

詣 To go or repair to in person. The name of an insect. The name of a word, in which it is used for 指 E, and of which a certain palace was made. 親詣 Ts'in e, or 造詣 Tsaou e, to go to another person. 玉詣 Yŭh e, or 候詣 How e, another person's coming to me.

顗 Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name. Also read Ngae.

殪 To die of itself, as trees or plants; to fade; to be wounded or cut, so as to cause death. A slight disease of the hands or feet.

縊 To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string. E sze 縊死 to strangle to death. 自縊 Tsze e, to hang one's self.

彝 彞 A kind of vase or tripod for containing wine used in temples at great sacrifices. Constant; invariable rule; law or principle. A rule; a law; to be honored or obeyed. 秉彝 Ping e, the moral principle instilled by Heaven in human nature. E lun 彝倫 the natural relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and so on. 彝器 E kh'e, a vessel for wine.

扌+義 To strike; to attack.

羿 A certain master of archery.

異 From 畀 Kee, a boundary; and 廾 Kung, two hands. Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange, unusual; wonderful. To oppose. A surname. 奇異 Kh'e-e, strange; odd; surprising. 無名異 Woo ming e, a certain medicinal plant. E-kh'eaou 異翹 name of a plant. 異姓 E sing of a different surname; of a different family or clan. 異心 E sin, different minds or opinions.

劓 To cut off the nose as a punishment. To cut. 其人天且劓 Khe jin t'ëen ts'ëay e, those persons shave their heads and cut off their noses. 天 T'ëen in the text, is by some thought a misprint for 而 Urh. Also read Ne.

勩 Labour; toil; distress. Also read She.

隶 E or T'ae, to reach or extend to; to approach from behind; to come up to a certain point of time.

[illegible] Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed.

瘞 In a profound retired place. Obscure; gloomy. To inter; to bury; to bury a brute. To sacrifice after interring: the victims used at a funeral sacrifice. To sacrifice to rivers and to the moon.

瘱 Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

FĂ

乏 From the reverse side of 正 Ching, to put in a right state; to supply with. Defect; temporary want; destitute; to fail. 困乏 Kh'wăn fă, weary, fatigued. 缺乏 Kh'euĕ fă, defective; destitute of. 使費缺乏 She fei kh'euĕ fă, possessing nothing to meet necessary expenditure. 窮乏 Kh'eung fă, or 貧乏 P'in fă, impoverish. 愧乏瓊瑤之報 Kwei fă kh'eung yaou che paou, feel ashamed that I possess not the gem Kh'eung-yaou, with which to recompense you; used in letters, when acknowledging the receipt of favors. As an active verb, to spoil, to injure, to render useless.

Fă shang 乏商 an embarrassed merchant. 乏食 Fă shih, to be without food.

泛 Fă tsëĕ 泛浞 a delicate small appearance. Commonly read Fan, to float.

疺 Lean; weak; feeble; lassitude; weariness, such as is induced by heat.

伐 From a man holding a lance. To strike; to destroy. To lay the country desolate. To punish. Meritorious deeds. To boast of one's services. To reduce to subjection, either rebels or a foreign enemy. The same is expressed by 征伐 Ching fă. 且旌君伐 Ts'eay tsing keun fă, and exhibit (my) prince's meritorious actions. 不自伐故有功 Puh tsze fă koo yew kung, he who does not boast of his merits, is on that account meritorious. 明其功曰伐積日曰閱 Ming kh'e kung yuĕ fă, tseih jĭh yuĕ yuĕ, to publish his merit is called Fă; daily to accumulate it is called Yuĕ. 弔民伐罪 Teaou min fă tsuy, to compassionate the people and punish the crimes (of their rulers.) 殺伐 Shă fă, to kill. Name of a certain weapon, and of a star. Occurs in the sense of 垡 Fă, a ridge. To rhyme, read Heĕ. It is said that 戍 Shoo, to guard or maintain a post, like Fă, is from *man* and *lance;* but Shoo, represents a man sitting, whilst Fă represents him standing erect.

Fă koo 伐鼓 to strike a drum. 伐木 Fă mŭh, to cut down a tree. 伐罪 Fă tsuy, to punish an offence.

垡 To till or plough the ground; otherwise expressed by 耕起土也 Kăng kh'e t'oo yay, to plough and raise the earth. Some write 墢 Fă, and others 坺 Fă.

立+戈 立+伐 To stand erect.

栰 A kind of raft to cross a river; applied also to a large vessel that navigates the sea. 火栰 Ho fă, fire vessels—are spoken of.

伐+火 Fire.

筏 A raft made of bamboos for crossing a river; a large vessel that goes to sea. A raft made of wood or planks in contradistinction from one made of bamboos, is called 簰 P'ae.

閥 閥閱 Fă yuĕ, the meritorious services of officers of the government; the degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fă; their accumulation, by Yuĕ.

Fă yuĕ che këa 閥閱之家 a family or families which have deserved well of their country. 伐 Fă, is also used in this sense. Fă, also denotes a door on the right hand; and Yuĕ, a door on the left.

灋 法 From 廌 Che, an animal of virtuous disposition, but which attacks the guilty; from 去 Kh'eu, to put away evil, and from 氵 Shwuy, *Water*, denoting every thing being reduced to a proper level. A constant invariable usage; something that bounds or restricts. A law; a rule; a precept; the regulations or rules of the Monks and Nuns of Buddha. A set of moral precepts. The infliction of the law; a punishment. To make something a rule or law to one's self. 執法 Chih fă, the name of a star. A surname.

Fă e 法衣 the garments enjoined by the order of the nuns of Buddha. 方法 Fang fă any means employed to attain some end. 效法 Heaou fă, to imitate. 法界 Fă keae, a certain division of precepts. 法律 Fă leŭh, the laws; a law. 法門 Fă mun, the Sect of Buddha. 法蘭西國 Fă lan se kwŏ, France; the French; also written 佛郎西 Fŭh lang se. 法說 Fă shwŏ, discourse on, or agreeable to, the precepts of the Buddha religion. 法術 Fă shŭh, any means employed; or any act to effectuate certain ends. 法度 Fă t'oo, a rule of proceeding or acting. 法外之刑 Fă wae che hing, punishment which exceeds the law.

發 [illegible] From 癶 Pŏ, standing with the feet spread out, added to a *bow* and *arrow*. To shoot from a bow; to send forth; to cause to issue forth; to spring forth. To send; to despatch; to transport; to induce to utter; raise higher, to make manifest; to advance; to go; to proceed to; to go with haste; to cause confusion; to attack and suppress. Name of a district; a surname.

Fă chow 發咒 to utter a curse or imprecation. 發潮 Fă ch'aou, to issue forth damp; to mould. 發端處 Fă twan ch'oo, the place or point where any thing originates. 發回 Fă hwuy, to send back. 發客 Fă kh'eh, to induce customers,—such goods as will do so; an addition common to the shop boards or signs at Canton. 發覺 Fă keŏ, to come to light; to be discovered. 發斂 Fă lëen, Fă denotes Spring; Lëen, Autumn. 發明 Fă ming, to illustrate; to bring to light; to explain. The name of a bird. 發極邊 Fă keih pëen, to send or banish to the extremities of the Empire. 發誓 Fă she, to utter an oath; to take an oath. 發瘋 Fă fung, to be smitten with the leprosy; to be leprous. 發瘋寺 Fă fung sze, an establishment for lepers; a lazar-house. 發單 Fă tan, to issue permits to Chop-boats. 發財 Fă ts'ae, to increase one's property; to acquire wealth; get gain. 發幾萬財 Fă ke wan ts'ae, make several times ten thousand pieces of money,—the current coin is generally understood. 以財發身 E ts'ae fă shin, to employ wealth to advance one's person; to make wealth subordinate. 發發 Fă fă, haste; celerity; speed. 發[illegible] Fă [illegible], the rites of marriage. 以身發財 E shin fă ts'ae, to sacrifice one's person for the sake of wealth. 行發 Hing fă, to proceed on a journey. 清發 Ts'ing fă, the name of a river.

A A

墢 Same as 坺 Fă, to till.

廢 Commonly read Fei, a house falling. To cause to desist; to stop of itself; to fail. Also read Fă, in some ancient books.

橃 A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read Pŏ, in the same sense. Read Fow, the top of a pillar.

撥 A large weapon; a kind of shield. Commonly read Pŏ, to put aside; to spread; to raise; to put in order.

Fă t'oo 撥土 to turn up the ground, to prepare it for seed.

蕟 [illegible] Coarse mats made of bamboo reeds; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast.

言+發 To utter words; to speak.

罰 Wang 罔 disorderly, improper, and 言 Yen, to speak, make 詈 Le, to rail at; to these 刂 Taou, knife, being added, makes Fă, to rail at, and threaten with a knife; hence, a petty crime; the punishment of a small offence; a slight flogging; a fine. To fine; to forfeit.

Fă tsew 罰酒 to forfeit a certain quantity, or so many cups of wine; i. e. to be obliged to drink it. 罰銀 Fă yin, to forfeit a sum of money; as by coming too late to a meeting of a club. 罰戲壹本 Fă he yĭh pun, to forfeit a play, frequent amongst shopmen in the same street; the punishment for violating the rules of the street, is to pay the expense of a play for one day. 罰俸 Fă fung, to forfeit to government, as a fine, a part of one's pay.

驋 A horse walking. A horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

藅 The name of a plant.

瞂 [illegible] A kind of shield to defend the person; something held before the eye; hence, the character is under the radical Eye. Also used for a weapon; a kind of cudgel or lance; and in the of 伐 Fă, to subdue.

髮 Hair on the human body, particularly the hair of the head; applied also to the beard. Grass vegetables, plants,

and trees are called the hair of the earth. A surname. Fă, is defined by *Root;* and by to *Eradicate.* 頭髮 Tow fă, the hair of the head. 鬚髮 Seu fă, the beard. 被頭散髮 Pe t'ow san fă, the head beat into the utmost disorder; dishevelled hair. [illegible] Pe fă, disordered hair. [illegible] Sŭh fă, the hair [illegible]ones; mosses.

Fă show shang maou 髮首上毛 Fă, is the hair on the head. Maou, is commonly applied to beasts and birds; Fă to the human hair.

FAN.

凡 凢 To include every thing. Represented by the character. The second form is the vulgar mode. All; all persons; common; commonly; vulgar; ordinary persons; as 不凡 Pŭh fan, not ordinary; i. e. extraordinary. Every; the greater part; generally; for the most part. The name of a country. A surname. 但凡 Tan fan, whoever; whatever; whenever. 大凡 Ta fan, 發凡 Fă fan, generally; generally speaking; for the most part. Syn. with 大氐 Ta te. 諸凡 Choo fan, all; every; the whole taken individually. 最凡 Tsuy fan, or 凡要 Fan yaou, the most important of the whole. 非凡 Fei fan, or 不凡 Pŭh fan, not common; not vulgar. To rhyme, read Fun.

Fan foo 凡夫 or 凡庸 Fan yung, a common person. 凡夫俗子 Fan foo sŭh tsze, a common vulgar person. 凡人 Fan jin, every body; ordinary persons. 凡世 Fan she, the world common to all; or 凡間 Fan këen, among the common mass; are expressions which denote the present state of human existence. 凡所有 Fan so yew, all which [illegible] exist, the whole number of persons or things; every body; every thing. 凡事 Fan sze, every affair; in affairs generally. 凡有天下之國 Fan yew t'ëen hëa che kwŏ, all the countries of the world. 凡事豫則立 Fan sze yu tsih lëĕ, in every affair be prepared and you will succeed. 凡胎 Fan t'ae, a common womb; born as common mortals are, having no claim to an angelic nature. 凡物 Fan wŭh, every thing.

亻+凡 To make light of; to treat with neglect and contempt.

帆 A sail of a boat or ship; a vessel propelled by the wind. 石帆 Shih fan, a certain plant. 揚帆 Yang fan, to spread sail; to sail; to depart. 帆布 Fan poo, canvas.

汎 To float; to be driven by the winds and waves without opposition; levity. The name of a river; the name of a country village. Read Fung, in the same sense. Read Fă, delicate; the noise of waves dashing.

Fan chow 汎舟 to float in a boat. 汎剽 Fan peaou, light; nimble. 汎灑 Fan sha, to scatter; to sprinkle. 汎捷 Fan tsëĕ, the dashing of waves against each other. 汎淫 Fan yin inundating; exceeding; excess.

杋 A certain wood. The back is called 水桴木 Shwuy-fow-mŭh, floating wood; perhaps a species of cork.

目+凡 Large eyes.

梵 A word found in the books of Buddha denoting, in Chinese, retirement and stillness; also the tone of recitation. It further commonly denotes, the region from which Buddha sprung. Read Fang and Fow, it denotes the wind sweeping over the tops of trees.

Fan yen 梵言 the language of Fan, or of India, in contradistinction from 華言 Hwa-yen, the Chinese language.

訉 Much talk; having a great deal to say; loquacity.

凡+阝 The name of a place.

馬+凡 The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.

反 From hand, the agent by which things are turned. To turn contrary to the first direction; to turn back; to return; again and again; contrary to; contrariwise; on the contrary; to act contrary to; to rebel. Read Fan, to turn back part of the deserved punishment of a criminal; to mitigate punishment. 使者五反 She chay woo fan, the messenger returned five times. 福祿來反 Fŭh lŭh lae fan, when blessings and wealth descend, he still continues unwearied. 來反 Lae fan, in common usage denotes, to come and go. 自來 Tsze lae, to turn back

one's self; to examine one's self. 謀反 Mow fan, to plan rebellion. 造反 Tsaou fan, or 作反 Tsŏ fan, to rebel; overt acts of rebellion. 反叛 Fan pwan, to desert the service of, and rebel against. 偪反 Peih fan, to force to rebellion by oppression. 反 Fan, or 反切 Fan ts'ëĕ, the syllabic mode of spelling. 繅素報反 Saou, soo-paou-fan, the pronunciation of 繅 Saou is obtained from Soo-paou, by going back to the initial, and joining to the final, *Saou*.

Fan chaou 反棹 to row back. 反照 Fan chaou, to reflect back light. 反反 Fan fan, decorous; attentive to propriety. 反覆 Fan fŭh, backwards and forwards; over again; tautological, applied to words. 反案 Fan ngan, to go contrary to, or deny the confession made at an inferior court, commonly on the ground of its being extorted. 反講的說話 Fan keang teih shwŏ hwa, speech which implies its opposite;—sometimes denoted by the tone of enunciation. 反回 Fan hwuy, or reversed Hwuy fan, to turn back again to. 反來覆去 Fan lae fŭh kh'eu, coming back and going away again.

反爲不美 Fan wei pŭh mei, contrary (to what I wished) it turned out unpleasantly. 反覆不定 Fan fŭh pŭh ting, unsettled; wavering. 反胃嘔吐 Fan wei ngow t'oo, his stomach turned and he vomited.

仮 Same as the preceding. A rebel.

坂 岅 Fan or Pwan, the declivity of a hill. A bank; a dike. 坡坂 Po fan, the side of a hill; a bank; a mound raised to stop water.

Fan t'oo po kaou 坂土坡高 Fan, is a high bank, precipice or declivity. To rhyme, read Pëen and Keuen.

忛 A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitant; penitent; to repent.

汳 Fan or Pan, a famous river which rises in some mountains in the Province of Ho-nan, from whence it runs north-east till it enters the Yellow river.

畈 A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.

[illegible] A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.

[illegible] To return to a reasonable mode of speaking from a

kind of compulsion arising from circumstances. To make a clamorous noise. Also read Pwan. [illegible]諺 Pwan yen, to brag; to praise one's self.

軬 A sort of cover made of mats or leather to keep the dust and dirt from a carriage.

販 販 To turn the penny; to buy cheap and sell dear; to traffic; to buy and sell; to deal in. 販賣人口 Fan mae jin kh'ow, to buy and sell human beings; to make a *trade* of buying children or grown people, is prohibited by law; the objects of this illicit traffic are generally devoted to vicious uses. To purchase boys or girls for domestic use is allowed. 牛販 New fan, to deal in cattle. 馬販的人 Ma fan teih jin, a horse dealer.

返 [illegible] To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to. 往者不返 Wang chay pŭh fan, they that go do not return.

Fan fŭh 返復 to go backwards and forwards; backwards and forwards; reiterated again and again. 返之于天 Fan che yu t'ëen, to refer it to Heaven; to the will of Providence.

阪 The bank of a lake; the dike; the precipitous side of a mountain; a dangerous place. The name of a place. Used also for 反 Fan and 坂 Fan.

Fan t'ëen 阪田 a field surrounded by a dike.

鈑 A piece of gold cast into the form of a cake, laid out in offering sacrifices on certain occasions.

飯 A meal; one time of taking food; the principal article of food; rice; rice which has been prepared by boiling or steam. 食飯 Chih fan or 用飯 Yung fan, to take any meal. 食了飯 Chih leaou fan, or 食過飯 Chih kwo fan? Have you had your meal; is a common salutation, like *How do you do?* They reply 有偏 Yew pëen, or 偏過 Pëen kwo, denoting I am beforehand with you, I have dined and cannot invite you.

Fan chih 飯食 to eat; provisions. 飯後行三十步不用開藥舖 Fan how hing san shih poo, pŭh yung kh'ae yŏ p'oo, after a meal walk thirty paces, and there will be no occasion to open Apothecaries' shops; take exercise. 米飯 Me fan, rice. 請人食

飯 Ts'ing jin chih fan, to invite a person to dinner, or any other meal.

魬 The name of a fish.

犯 [illegible] To rush against. To offend; to violate; to break the laws; to attack a territory. To invade; to overcome. An offender; a criminal. 干犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 兇犯 Heung fan a murderer.

Fan tsuy 犯罪 to commit a crime. 犯法 Fan fă, or 犯令 Fan ling, to violate the laws. 犯御名 Fan yu ming, or 犯諱 Fan hwuy, to offend the sacred name of the Emperor, by an irreverent use of it. See 諱 Hwuy. 犯流罪 Fan lew tsuy, to commit an offence which subjects one to be transported three thousand le. 犯斬罪 Fan chan tsuy, to commit a capital crime, one that is punished by decollation. 悞犯 Woo fan, to offend by mistake. 觸犯 Chŭh fan, to affront on purpose. 犯人 Fan jin, a criminal; a prisoner.

氾 To overflow; to inundate. Same as 反 Fan. Unsettled; in motion; shaken; agitated. The name of a river. A surname. The name of a country.

Fan lan 氾濫 water overflowing and widely inundating. 氾祭 Fan tse, to send every where, or disperse sacrifices widely.

范 Grass or herbage which is everywhere spread; a species of wasp. Name of a place; name of a kind of elevated terrace. A surname. Name of a certain door. Occurs also denoting to fend off.

[illegible] A certain cup for wine.

笵 Something to limit and so form a mould; a rule; a law. Made of earth it is called 型 Hing; of metal 鎔 Yung, and of reed or bamboo 笵 Fan.

軓 軓 A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

範 A pattern; a rude; a mould; a constant invariable rule; to attend to strict discipline in order to be always on the watch. 模範 Moo fan, a rule; a pattern; something that restrains excess; used also in a moral sense. 洪範 Hung fan, the great (or eternal) rule

of fitness—applied to the name of an ancient book.

[illegible] The name of a hill.

柉 The bark of a certain tree of which cords or ropes may be made.

泛 To float on the surface; to flow down a stream. Read Fung, to overturn; to throw off as a vicious horse does; to set the rider afloat; to spill him.

Fan chow 泛舟 to float a vessel. 泛駕之馬 Fan kea che ma, a spirited horse which spills his rider; a vicious boy whom it is difficult to teach. 泛觴 Fan shang, to guzzle and drink wine. 泛[illegible] Fan tsëĕ, a small delicate appearance.

芝 Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

[illegible] [illegible] A certain kind of cup.

[illegible] A precipitate hurried enunciation.

番 [illegible] From 釆 Pan, the claws of an animal, and 田 T'ëen, a field. A beast spreading its paws on the ground. A time; a turn; a repetition of. Name of a hill; a name of several districts. A surname. A low word denoting *Foreign*. Also read Pwan. 幾番 Ke fan, several times.

Fan le che 番荔枝 the custard apple. 番禺縣 Fan yu hëen, the district in which European ships anchor near Canton. 番王入貢天朝 Fan wang jŭh kung t'ëen chaou, foreign kings pay tribute to China, the celestial Empire. 番鬼 Fan kwei, foreign devil; an opprobrious epithet applied by the people of Canton to Europeans. 番鹼 Fan kan, foreign or European soap. 番邦 Fan pang, foreign states.

勫 Strong; firm.

噃 Sound; noise.

墦 Fan or Pan, a grave; a sepulchre. 墦壙 Fan lang, a grave. 東郭墦間之祭者 Tung kŏ fan këen che tse chay, those who were sacrificing amongst the tombs on the eastern suburbs of the city.

[illegible] Things accumulated together; to accumulate or hoard up. A house where things are stored up.

幡 A kind of napkin for dusting any thing; long streamers hung up in the temples of Buddha before the idols. Used for 翻 Fan, to turn over, or toss about.

Fan fan 幡幡 to lose dignity or gravity of deportment. 幡然 Fan jen, forthwith; immediately; straightway turned; or changed.

[illegible] To screen; to shade; to cover. A large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

[illegible] [illegible] To nourish life. Read Chŭh, and reiterated. Chŭh chŭh, a lowly humble appearance.

憣 The heart changed, moved or agitated.

橎 A solid strong wood, which has no flowers. A particular wood.

潘 The thick water in which rice has been washed. The name of a city, and of a spring of water. Read Pwan, rice bruised. The name of a district. A surname. A whirling round of water.

藩 A fence or boundary; a frontier; to fend off. Used for 轓 Fan, a small carriage made of varnished mats. 理藩院 Le fan yuen, board placed over the dependant countries of China.

Fan le 藩籬 a fence; a barrier. 藩屬 Fan shŭh, countries dependant on China. 藩臺 Fan t'ae, the Treasurer of a province.

籓 A kind of reed basket or duster used to remove and cast away refuse; a utensil used to push away and reject something. One says, to shade or screen; to cover and conceal from view.

燔 To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used in sacrifice. 焚燔 Fun fan, to roast; to burn.

Fan chih 燔炙 to roast.

[illegible] The noise of dogs fighting.

[illegible] A particular kind of grain.

璠 A certain kind of stone.

膰 [illegible] Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

[illegible] A certain large earthen vessel.

襎 Fan yuen 襎褑 a certain part of dress; a napkin rolled round the head.

[illegible] A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff. One says, to shade; to screen.

[illegible] The water in which rice has been washed, and which is thickened thereby.

繙 To extend; to widen; to spread out into different languages; to translate.

Fan yih sang yuen 繙譯生員 a translator of the lowest degree of rank. 繽繙 Pin fan, the appearance of the wind blowing out a flag or banner.

羳 A sheep with a yellow belly.

翻 To fly; to fly backwards. 翩翻 P'ëen fan, to fly sailing about.

Fan ch'ay 翻車 a kind of trap for catching birds. 翻弄 Fan lung or 翻案 Fan ngan, to revive or bring forward again a case in law, which has been before decided on.

蕃 Luxuriant vegetation; exuberance; abundance; plenty. The name of a plant; the name of a bird.

Fan yen 蕃衍 a numerous progeny. 蕃昌 Fan ch'ang, luxuriant growth of plants. 蕃庶 Fan shoo, a numerous population.

蟠 A female rat; a certain insect at the bottom of earthen vessels. To send to. A certain tree. To twine round as the dragon does.

Fan taou 蟠桃 a famous peach tree in the west, which blossoms once in three thousand years; and three thousand years after bears fruit; was eaten by 西王母 Se-wang-moo, the royal Mother of the West. This tree is the emblem of long life.

蹯 The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

轓 A kind of cover for a carriage to keep off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

鐇 A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

飜 To fly; to whirl about as water in an eddy.

鷭 The name of a bird.

[illegible] A reptile, called a female rat; a white rat; and one says, Insects under earthen pots.

旛 A long pendant streamer or banner; a general term for flags, colours, standards, and so on. 設立青旛 She leih ts'ing fan, to hoist a kind of banner, to invite home the manes of one who has died abroad; a Chinese usage.

棥 A kind of fence; hemmed in by a fence.

樊 Hemmed in by a surrounding fence or obstruction; unable to progress; confused, mixed, blended. The name of a place. A surname.

礬 Fan shih 礬石 alum; it is called by various names, and is of various colours. The name of a medicine. 白礬 Peh fan, the alum commonly put on paper. 青礬 Ts'ing fan, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

Fan che 礬紙 alumed paper. 山礬 Shan fan, the name of a flower.

蠜 Fan, or K'e fan 蚑蠜 a certain insect which comes forth at night.

[illegible] To see momentarily or for a short time.

[illegible] [illegible] The name of a country place.

煩 From *fire* and *head*. Head and pain in the head; excessively occupied and hurried; troubled; annoyed. Troublesome; annoying; grieved; sorry. Name of a bird; name of a place.

Fan laou 煩勞 to trouble and annoy, said in courtesy. 煩悶 Fan mun, sorry; grieved. 煩懣 Fan mun, a full heart grieved, and annoyed. 煩鬧 Fan naou, troublesome clamour and bother. 干煩 Kan fan, to trouble a person to do something. 煩聲 Fan shing, discordant sounds; a sound which distresses or annoys. 多煩你 To fan ne, I give you much trouble. 煩雜 Fan tsă or 煩亂 Fan lwan, confused by the commixture of a great many affairs. 煩擾 Fan jaou, to work up and excite trouble and annoyance.

[illegible] The name of a plant.

[illegible] 拚 Fan, Fun, Pëen or Pwan, to fly. To take hold of with the hand; to manœuvre with the hand; to brush away; to reject.

Fan ming, 拚命 to risk one's life. Commonly read Pëen-ming or Pwan-ming.

笲 A kind of basket made of reeds for putting fruit into. Also read Pëen.

[illegible] Name of an insect.

[illegible] Same as 飯 Fan, a meal of rice.

[illegible] Fan or Pwan, certain ornaments of a horse's mane. Read Po, a surname.

繁 [illegible] Multifarious; multitudinous; numerous affairs that press and worry and weary a person. Girth for a horse.

Fan hwa 繁華 multitudinous gaities; show; dress; festivities; pomp. 繁華世界轉眼成空 Fan hwa she keae, chuen yen ch'ing kh'ung, the pomps and vanities of the world, in the twinkling of an eye are annihilated. 不耐繁 Pŭh nae fan, unable or unwilling to bear trouble, or go through a multiplicity of affairs.

瀿 The name of a spring of water.

[illegible] The sail of a boat or other vessel.

颿 A horse that runs at a swift pace; a boat propelled rapidly by the wind.

蘩 A certain plant which in spring is fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

FANG.

匚 A vessel to contain things; a square vessel; a chest; a vessel containing the measure 斗 Tow. The same as the modern character 筐 Kw'ang. 匚受物之器象形 Fang show wŭh che k'e sëang hing, Fang a vessel to receive things, it resembles the form of the vessel denoted by it.

方 To lay two boats together; to connect; square, in contradistinction to round; unaccommodating, in allusion to the corners; regular; correct. The earth; a region; one's proper place; the four points of the compass; towards; a path or way; a way or means of effecting some end; a particle joining the end to the means, the effect to the cause; then, denotes possessing, or about to possess. Occurs implying, to lay down; grain not yet filled; to issue out by the side; a board or thin deal; a written document; a medicinal prescription; to compare; great. The name of a sacrifice; name of a place, and of an office. A surname. 東方 Tung fang, on the east; in the eastern parts of the world. 地方 Te fang, a region or country. 四方 Sze fang, four square; the four points of the compass; every region of the

world; all around the neighbourhood; everywhere. 五方 Woo fang, east, west, south, north, and centre of the world. 端方 Twan fang, correct regular moral conduct.

Fang-chang 方丈 the superior of a monastery or his apartments. 方諸 Fang choo, a mirror to receive light from the moon. 方法 Fang fă, means employed to effect some end. 大方 Ta fang, a great square, denotes what is on a large scale; applied to the mind or conduct; liberal; enlarged. 方向 Fang hëang, directed to; towards. 方巾 Fang kin, the ancient Chinese cap made of cloth. 方便 Fang peen, convenient to all; to do what is convenient; to do good in every possible way to all creatures, animate or inanimate; to the intelligent creation or to brutes; universal beneficence. 方纔到 Fang tsae taou, just now arrived. 方子 Fang tsze, a medical prescription. 方寸 Fang ts'un, a square inch; denotes the heart. 方且 Fang tsëay, now; then; denoting that, the thing spoken of is about to be effected.

仿 Similar; like to. 仿佛 Fang fŭh, seeing indistinctly; uncertain resemblance.

Fang fŭh k'e jŏ mung 仿佛其若夢 appearing like a dream. The phrase Fang fŭh, occurs written various ways. Occurs in the sense of 彷 Fang, as 彷徨 Fang hwang, or 方皇 Fang hwang, unable to proceed, irresolute.

𠯈 As if hearing. By some thought the same as 訪 Fang, to enquire.

坊 An inhabited lane or alley; a street; applied to parts of palaces, to the temples of Fŭh; to shops; to taverns; to ornamental gateways. The name of a place; a surname. To guard against; to impede; to be opposed to; an impediment. 你我同在一坊住着 Ne wo t'ung tsae yih fang choo chŏ, You and I live together in the same alley. 休着街坊人笑話 Heu chŏ keae fang jin seaou hwa, don't make the people of the street (or neighbourhood) laugh and ridicule. 本坊本理的人 Pun fang, pun le teih jin, people of the same street and of the same lane. 九子坊 Kow tsze fang, a part of the palace of Han. 何坊人 Ho fang jin? What place does he belong to? 某坊 Mow fang, a certain alley, or place. 太子宮曰春坊 Tae tsze kung yuĕ ch'un fang, the palace of princes of the blood, is called Chun-fang. 左春坊 Tso ch'un fang, and 右春坊 Yew ch'un fang, express certain degrees of rank of the 翰林院 Han-lin-yuen; to attain the rank is expressed by 開坊 K'ae fang. 牌坊 Pae fang, an ornamented gate-way, generally built of stone, to honor the living or commemorate the dead. In European books, commonly called triumphal arches. 書坊 Shoo fang, a book-seller's shop. 酒坊 Tsew fang, a tavern.

妨 To impede; to injure; an impediment; hindrance; objection; injury.

Fang ugae 妨礙 hindrance, difficulty, objection from apprehended danger. 大覺身妨 Ta keŏ shin fang, to feel one's self exceedingly injured by calumny. 不妨 Pŭh fang, there is nothing to apprehend; no fear.

彷 Fang hwang 彷徨 certain insects; an agitated state.

Fang yang 彷徉 going about, or roving in a state of incertitude. 彷彿 Fang fŭh, somewhat resembling; seen indistinctly; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearances and also to the mind.

房 A dwelling; a house; an office to write in. A room for any purpose; a room appropriated to a particular department in a public court, in which sense it answers to the English word *office*. 單房 Tan fang, the office which gives permits to the chopboats, at the Hoppo's. 銀房 Yin fang, a treasury. A quiver to contain arrows. A constellation in the south-east; one of seven characters applied to the days of the month. Name of a district. A surname. A certain vessel used in sacrifices. The calix of a flower; the nest of a wasp. 矢房 She fang, case for an arrow.

Fang ŭh 房屋 a house. 房子 Fang tsze, a room of a house, a house. 房內坐 Fang nuy tso, to sit down in a room.

㤃 To dislike; to dread to hate; to injure.

放 To reject or to put away; to send off to a distance; to drive away; to throw off one's hand. To place; to put; to lay down; to let go the reins of; to give loose to. To indulge; to act irregularly; to dissipate.

To imitate; to accord with; to lay two boats together; to go or extend to.

Fang fung tsăng 放風箏 to fly paper kites. 放下 Fang hëa, to put down; to lay on. 放乎四海 Fang hoo sze hae, to extend to the four extremities of the world. 放光虫 Fang kwang ch'ung, Scolopendra Electrica. 放生 Fang săng, to let go with life; a phrase used by the Buddhists, denoting the sparing of the life of animals. 放生池 Fang săng ch'e, a pond on purpose to preserve the lives of fish. 放手 Fang show, to let go one's hold. 放肆 Fang sze, to give loose to one's temper or passions; to act improperly or dissolutely. 放水燈 Fang shwuy tăng, or 放水陸 Fang shwuy lŭh, certain rites performed in the seventh moon, by the Chinese, to save souls from purgatory. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, loose, ill-regulated conduct; wild; extravagant. 放燄口 Fang yen k'how, refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

倣 To imitate; to copy. 相倣 Sëang fang, and 倣傚 Fang heaou, express Like; in imitation of; according to. The two last characters occur written without *Mun* by the side.

昉 Clear; bright; luminous; to appear plainly. To occur.

枋 A certain wood fit for making carts or carriages. To lay fish on wood, or the planks on which they are laid. Read Făng, the master or skipper of a boat. Read Ping, in the sense of 柄 Ping.

汸 Name of a certain stream or river.

牥 A certain cow employed as a beast of burden amongst shifting sands; it is said to be able to walk two hundred le daily.

旊 瓬 A kind of brick-layer or builder in ancient times. A man's name.

眆 Seen indistinctly. 眆髴 Fang fŭh, appearing as if; like; but unable to see so clearly as to be certain. The same expression is written several other ways.

祊 Sacrifices offered in the principal hall, and inside the gate and on the succeeding day, to the manes of deceased parents. The name of a city.

𥝵 A certain species of grain.

笷 A certain bamboo utensil.

紡 Hempen threads; the threads of a net. Lines; cord. To form threads; to draw out; to twist; to twine.

Fang sha 紡紗 to draw out cotton into threads. 紡綫 Fang seen, to twine silken threads; to spin. 紡綿 Fang meen, to spin cotton. 紡績 Fang tseih, to spin or draw out into threads.

舫 One accustomed to the water; a waterman; the master of a boat. Otherwise called 舟子 Chow-tsze, and 船師 Ch'uen-sze. To lay boats a long side each other.

芳 Fragrant plants; forms the names of several individual plants. Fragrant; odoriferous; agreeable; pleasing; excellent; virtuous. A surname. Name of a place.

Fang tsĭh 芳澤 fragrant; imbued with agreeable odour. 芳踪 Fang tsung, fragrant traces; the pleasing paths in which the ancients trod, and the traces they have left. 芬芳 Fun fang, fragrant effluvia; odoriferous smell.

蚄 Certain insects which group together and discover superior instinct; also called 虸蚄 Tsze fang, they are destructive to grain.

訪 To enquire; to enquire extensively of others; to deliberate; to consult; to ask advice of; to extend or reach to; to see. Occurs in the sense of 方 Fang, the name of an office. A surname.

Fang ch'a 訪查 to search; to try to find out a person or an affair. 訪人 Fang jin, to enquire about and try to find a person. 訪事 Fang sze, to try to find out an affair. 訪親 Fang ts'in, to enquire after the welfare of a relation. 訪問 Fang wăn, to ask or make enquiries about a person, affair, or thing. 訪友 Fang yew, to enquire for a friend.

肪 Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

𨑨 To go rapidly or hastily.

邡 The name of a place.

防 A bank, dike, or boundary; something that fends off; to guard or keep off; to be prepared for defence; to forbid or prohibit. A kind of screen to keep off the wind; the name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

Fang fan 防範 to be guarded against; to guard and keep a watch against. 防風 Fang fung, the name of a country. 防饑 Fang ke, to guard against famine. 防避 Fang pe, to guard against and avoid. 防備 Fang pe, or 豫防 Yu fang, to be prepared for, and on one's guard; to make previous arrangements for defence. 防盜 Fang taou, to guard against thieves or robbers. 防禦 Fang yu, a certain officer in the army, not of great rank.

埅 To impede; an impediment; a defence; something constructed to fend off.

鈁 A certain vessel made of metal.

閍 A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

𩨎 Fat; unctuous.

Fang fŭh 髣髴 like; resembling; seeming as if.

𩲡 Name of a star.

魴 A certain fish with a reddish kind of tail. A surname.

Fang yu 魴魚 a carp-like fish.

鴋 Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

𪕃 An earth rat.

FE or FEI.

巿 Fe or Pei, To cover, to overshadow. Read Fŭh, ancient garments, which, like an apron, screened only the fore part of the body. The perpendicular line passes through at one stroke, which distinguishes it from 市 She, a market.

𦍋 羛 Fe or Po and Pŭh, an ewe sheep; to push violently. A man's name.

肺 The lungs, called the metal viscera. To scrape or cut off the excrescences of a tree.

Fei fei 肺肺 the appearance of luxuriant growth. 肺腸 Fei ch'ang, the lungs and bowels; the mind, the intention. 肺肝 Fei kan, the lungs and liver; the inward parts. 肺石 Fei shih, a certain reddish stone. 肺藏魄 Fei ts'ang p'eh, the lungs contain the *Peh*, or sentient soul.

芾 A coverlet; to overshadow, by luxuriant foliage.

𧿶 Fei, or Pă, the appearance of going rapidly; running in a hurried precipitate manner.

非 Opposed to what is right; not ashamed of doing wrong; shameless; that which is shameful; low; vicious; secret; to charge with doing wrong; to reprehend. Name of a hill. A surname. A negative; not; not good; not real; not existing.

Fei tseih yen fei 非則言非 if a thing be not so, then say it is not so, if wrong, say it is wrong. 非分之事 Fei fun che sze, affairs which are no part of one's duty. 非計也 Fei ke yay, not a good plan; not a scheme likely to succeed. 非分之色 Fei fun che seh, irregular pleasure. 非禮 Fei le, indecent; immodest; whatever is indecorous or indecent. 非理 Fei le, unreasonable. 非其鬼而祭之諂也 Fei k'he kwei urh tse che, ch'en yay, to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist, is a superstitious adulation. 是非 She, Fei, right, wrong; tittle-tattle; slander. 非我子 Fei wo tsze, not my son.

剕 To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the knee-pan.

匪 A square bamboo basket or box. Not; not right; those who do what is illegal; vagabonds; banditti. It is a word much used by the government, and applied to all associations which it deems of a seditious tendency, and wishes to discredit. Variegated colours; elegant appearance of horses drawing a carriage. Read Fun, to distribute. 竹器方曰匪 Chŭh k'he fang yuĕ fei, a square bamboo containing vessel, is called Fei. 屢年積匪 Luy neen tseih fei, many years accumulating illegal acts; i. e. an old offender. 盤詰奸匪 Pw'an keih këen fei, examine strictly vagrant banditti; or, disorderly vagabonds. 會匪 Hwuy fei, associated banditti. 教匪 Keaou fei, religious banditti, the adherents of some peculiar sect or brotherhood. 苗匪 Meaou fei, the Meaou banditti, or mountaineers, commonly called 苗子 Meaou tsze; who, for many ages have lived as a people distinct from the Chinese.

Fei fan 匪犯 a criminal connected with some banditti. 匪寇婚媾 Fei k'ow hwăn kow, not seek an illicit intercourse previous to marriage. 匪類 Fei luy or 匪徒 Fei too, vagabonds, banditti. 匪色 Fei seh, variegated colors. 匪夷所思 Fei e so sze, not an every-day thought. 匪頒 Fei pan, to distribute to, or confer on, many.

厞 Fei or Pè, an obscure retired shady place, where spirits are supposed to reside.

𡋾 Dust.

奜 Large; great. A surname.

婓 Fei fei, the appearance of going backwards and forwards; sauntering; roving. 江婓 Këang fei, a certain divine female said to rove about the banks of the Yang-tsze-këang.

𡥞 Light, as opposed to heavy and to grave.

屝 Straw sandals.

𩾺 Foo fei 鵩𩾺 a certain bird.

𢅘 Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

悱 㥱 Appearing to wish to speak out and to be unable to be so 不悱不發 Pŭh fei pŭh fă, he who did not try to speak was not assisted; a student should endeavour to give the sense of a passage to the best of his ability, after which his preceptor will aid him.

扉 Folds of a door made of wood; made of reeds they are called 扇 Shen.

𢫏 To place the hand with the palm downward; to cover with the hand.

斐 Streaks or veins; varied colors; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname. Used for 匪 Fei.

Fei mei 斐美 elegant; pleasing; —of very general application to writings, persons and things.

暃 To separate; to put asunder; separate.

榧 棐 Name of a wood, the seeds of which are edible. It is an elegant wood and was formerly called 文木 Wăn mŭh, the beautiful grained wood. 棐子 Fei tsze, the fruit of the Fei tree, said to be like the Pistachia nut.

棑 Fei or Pei, a kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

𩬊 Delicate fine hair; dishevelled hair.

𣯰 Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hair.

𤇾 Dust; dusty.

𤛮 Name of a cow.

奜 A surname. Large.

猅 A dog with a short head.

䨽 Large eyes.

䅏 An ear of grain.

篚 A bamboo basket, a round basket. Kh'wang 筐 is a square basket.

緋 Silk of a reddish colour.

翡 A small bird with reddish feathers; the male is of a reddish colour and called Fei; the female is green, and called 翠 Ts'uy.

Fei ts'uy yŭh 翡翠玉 chrysoprase.

腓 The calf of the leg; to wound the leg as a punishment. Disease; changes; alteration. To shun, to avoid.

菲 The name of a vegetable which grows in marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting. Straw sandals. Used for 屝 Fei.

Fei e 菲儀 a slight attention to form—applied to a present that one gives. 菲菲 Fei fei, fragrant; odoriferous; mixed; blended. 菲惄 Fei neih, grieved; sorry. 菲薄 Fei pŏ, thin, sparing, of little value.

蕜 Sorry; grieved; mournful.

蜚 𧒩 𧓊 A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluvia of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.

裶 Appearance of long garments; garments or robes trailing at length.

誹 To speak against; to backbite; to slander.

Fei p'ang 誹謗 or reversed P'ang-fei, slanderous; backbiting. 高論怨誹 Kaou lun yuen fei, loud discussion and resentful slanderous speeches.

𨵦 Smoke passing out at a door.

霏 𩅦 Rain and snow; sleet flying; the appearance of snow flying. 雨雪霏霏 Yu seŭh fei fei, thick appearance occasioned by sleet and snow.

𩃬 A cloudy appearance.

餥 Meal dried and formed into a kind of cake; wheaten cakes eaten in visiting each other.

馡 Fei fei, Fragrant, odoriferous.

騑 Fei ma 騑馬 the two outer horses in a carriage and four.
Fei fei 騑騑 horses going along in fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.

騛 Name of a horse.

鯡 The spawn fish. One says, the name of a sea-fish.

[illegible] 鶈 The name of a bird.

肥 Abundance of flesh on an animal's body; fleshy. Fat; unctuous; fat animals fit for sacrifice; rich good land; abundant; affluent. Name of a district; name of a standard or colour. Name of a country, of a bird, of a serpent, and of a river. A surname. To fatten. To run together and form one source.
Fei mei 肥美 fat, plump, handsome; good meat. 肥田 Fei tëen, fat land. 肥壯 Fei chwang, fat and strong. 肥胖 Fei p'ang, fat, large, corpulent. 肥瘠 Fei tseih, fat, lean, rich land poor land. 肥得不好看 Fei teh pŭh haou kh'an, fattened in a disagreeable, ill-looking manner.

俷 To injure; to ruin. To turn away from, and oppose what is good.

淝 Name of a river that rises in mountains opposite the Po-yang lake. To issue from the same source, and diverge into different streams. 合淝 Hŏ fei, the name of a Hëen district.

疿 痱 A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.

笷 Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, a bamboo utensil for scraping things together.

萉 A certain plant. To shun; to avoid.

蜰 A certain stinking disagreeable insect. A kind of snake or serpent.

[illegible] Strong, brave, martial appearance.

[illegible] To strike or knock down.

梻 Wood; a wooden press.

昲 曊 Fei shae 昲曬 to dry anything, as in the sun.

沸 To boil or bubble up; to bubble as boiling water, or as a spring gushing forth. The name of a river. Name of a well; and of a deep pit of water.
Fei t'ăng 沸騰 the bursting forth of waters and overthrowing mountains. 沸渭 Fei wei, a disturbed, restless appearance.

[illegible] To bubble forth as a spring of water. Read Pei, the name of a man. Read Hae, the noise of water.
Fei wei [illegible]渭 water overflowing; running over.

狒 Fe fe 狒狒 a certain animal said to resemble a man; also said to be ravenous, and to devour men.

砩 To oppose or stop the course of water with stones. Read Fŭh, the name of a stone.

[illegible] Fei or Pe, to *spend the rice*. To break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

茀 A path rendered impassable by vegetation. An ornament for the headdress; a door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 紼 Fŭh, something with which to drag a hearse. Read Pei, a star. Read Pŏ, effluvia. Read Peih, a man's name.
Fe fe 茀茀 luxuriant vegetation; exuberant strength. To remove plants or dress them.

[illegible] A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

[illegible] Precipitate, hurried enunciation; much talk; loquacious.

費 To make property issue forth like a spring. To spread or scatter wealth; liberal; extensive use of; expense; expenditure; use of property, mind, or strength; to do kindness to. Waste of. To hurt; to injure. A surname. Read Pei, the name of a city. 使費 She fei, or 費用 Fei yung, to spend or use money for what is necessary. 盤費 P'wan fei, the whole expences; necessary expenditure for the year or a journey.
Fei haou 費耗 or reversed, haou-fei, expensive; excessive; profligate waste of property. 費力 Fei leih, to use effort. This and the two following terms, are often the language of courtesy, apologizing for the expence, attention, or trouble to which one puts a friend. 費心 Fei sin, to employ or occupy the mind. 費財 Fei ts'ae, to put another person to expence.

[illegible] Fei or Fŭh, the appearance of walking. To jump; to leap.

[illegible] Fei or Fŭh, to walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

靅 [illegible] The appearance of clouds. 靉靅 Ngae fei, a vast collection of clouds.

髴 Fei or Fŭh, the hair in disorder. An ornament for a female head dress. 髣髴 Fang fŭh, like, resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain.

飛 [illegible] To fly; to go with great speed. The name of an office. Fei is used by the officers of government to express the celerity with which they do things. 六飛 Lŭh fei, the name of a horse. 奮筆疾飛 Fun peih tseih fei, to write with great rapidity.
Fei lëen 飛廉 the name of a bird called divine. 飛跑 Fei p'aou, fled and run, run with great haste or speed. 飛生 Fei săng, or 飛鼠 Fei shoo, a species of bat. 飛鷹 Fei ying, to fly hawks; to hawk.

[illegible] An animal said to be like a cow; having one eye and a white head.

䨾 The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

[illegible] The name of a fish.

廢 A house falling down in ruins; to fall; to stop; to desist; to fail; to become obsolete and annulled. To annul; to put a stop to; to lay aside. Large, great.
Fei wŭh 廢物 or Fei leaou wŭh këen 廢了物件 a useless thing, used as a term of abuse. 廢疾 Fei tseih, disabled by disease; maimed; having lost an eye, arm, and so on. 手足廢了 Show tsŭh fei leaou, hands and feet are become lame or useless. 廢者舉之 Fei chay keu che, that which is fallen down, raise it up.

橃 Fei or fă, a large vessel for navigating the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

癈 A chronic and incurable disease.

蕟 A species of reed.

䑔 A large ship for going to sea.

驋 A horse going; a horse fretted and angry. A horse shaking its head.

妃 Royal or Imperial concubines. The 妻 Ts'e, Wife, or Queen is called 后 How; those next in rank, the 妾 Ts'ëĕ, or Concubines, are called Fei. The term is also applied to the wife of the Heir-apparent. 天妃 Tëen fei, the goddess of water; water being the 陰 Yin, or female energy in nature. The spirit of water is, it is said, rightly made a goddess. 湘妃 Sëang fei, a bamboo, the veins of which are like the furrows of tears.

吠 Fei, the voice of a dog; to bark.
Fei kow 吠狗 the name of a country.

FOO.

仆 Foo or Fow. From 人 Jin, the other part gives sound. Lying down; prostrate; bowing with the head to the ground. 輿仆植偃 Hing foo, chih, këang, rising, falling, erect, prostrate.
Foo taou 仆倒 or 顛仆 Tëen foo, to fall down.

訃 To announce the death of any person to acquaintances, or friends. To repair or go to, with haste. 訃音 Foo yin, 訃聞 Foo wăn or 訃報 Foo paou, to announce. Foo, foo, paou, 訃赴報 are considered synonymous.

赴 To go to; repair speedily to; generally used by inferiors when expressing their going to superiors; a technical word at the close of official papers sent to superiors; the document is said to Foo, or hasten to the person to whom it is sent.
Foo săng 赴省 to go up to the provincial capital. 赴水死 Foo shwuy sze, threw himself into the water and was drowned. 限某時赴到 Hëen mow she foo taou, to limit a time for another person's coming to a place.

[illegible] To pass to with celerity; the appearance of passing over to a place quickly. In the presence of superiors, the Chinese think it becoming to pass with a quick side step to one's place. The same as the preceding.

父 A father; joined with various other words, which modify its meaning, is applied to ancestors, uncles, and so on. A common epithet of peasantry. 武父 Woo foo, the name of a place. 祈父 Ki'e foo, one who superintends horses. 祖父 Tsoo foo, a grand-father. 伯父 Peh foo, a father's elder brother. 叔父 Shŭh foo, a father's younger brother. 舅父 Kh'ew foo, a mother's brother.
Foo moo 父母 father and mother. 父親 Foo ts'in, one's immediate father, in contradistinction from other uses of the word. 父母官 Foo moo kwan, local magistrates are so called. 父子不相救 Foo tsze pŭh sëang kew, the father and son did not relieve each other (in the time of the plague).

㕮 Foo tseu 㕮咀 to cut herbs with the teeth. To bite; to taste; to ruminate; to deliberate.

[illegible] The name of a hill.

斧 A sharp iron instrument with a handle. An axe, or hatchet; to cut or fell trees with a hatchet 以斧斫物亦曰斧 E foo kh'an wŭh yih yuĕ foo, to cut or hew any thing with an axe, is also called Foo. 用斧伐木 Yung foo fă mŭh, to employ a hatchet, to cut down trees. Also name of one of the 仙 Sëen, genii.
Foo kin 斧斤 or 斧頭 Foo t'ow, an axe or hatchet. 斧削 Foo sëŏ, to pare off with a hatchet, to correct a written essay; used by persons when requesting others to correct their composition.

蚥 A certain insect.

[illegible] Name of an insect.

釜 A certain vase or metal vessel without feet; with feet they are called 錡 Kh'e. A certain measure of contents. Name of a hill.
Foo tsăng 釜甑 a vessel for dressing food.

[illegible] A stallion.

[illegible] Foo wăn [illegible] name of a bird.

[illegible] Name of a bird.

夫 A general designation of men; porters or chair-bearers are called Foo. A man of eminent virtue and talent, on whom others may depend for support is called 丈夫 Ch'ang foo. When men and women are married, they are called 夫婦 Foo foo, husband and wife. Eminent teachers are called 夫子 Foo tsze; a wife calls her husband by this term. Name of an office, of a hill, and of a city. A man's name. The Emperor's concubines 如夫人 Joo foo jin, as a wife; a concubine. 餘夫 Yu foo, a person not arrived at manhood. 僕夫 Pŏ foo, servants who execute the Imperial will.
Foo foo 夫夫 a term of respect. 夫人 Foo jin, title of ladies of the first and second degrees of rank; in the language of courtesy, any gentleman's wife. 夫子 Foo tsze, a title of honor confered on men eminent for learning and virtue, and on sages, as Kh'ung foo-tsze. The sage Kh'ung, i. e. Confucius. 挑夫 T'eaou foo or 擔夫 Tan foo, bearers of burdens; porters. 轎夫 Kh'eaou foo, chair bearers; one who carries a sedan-chair. 渡夫 Too foo, a ferryman; one who keeps a boat.
Foo is applied to various offices in the army, and also to civil officers, as 百夫 Peh foo, the commander of a hundred men. 貲政大夫 Tsze ching ta foo, title of an officer of the fifth degree of rank.

妋 To covet. One says, the appearance of a woman. Read Yew, to look with indignation or resentment.

[illegible] The fore part of a garment; that which hangs down before in Asiatic garments and covers the inferior garments.

扶 [illegible] To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect. 扶義 Foo e or 以義自扶 E e tsze foo, to support one's self by righteous conduct. The name of a district. A surname. Young and feeble, wanting support.
Foo tsae 扶災 to bear up a person in the midst of calamities. 扶挾 Foo hëĕ, to sustain or hold up. 扶手 Foo show, a pole to hold by when going into a boat. 扶板 Foo pan, a cross piece of wood on which the Chinese lean when sitting in a sedan chair. 扶住而行 Foo choo urh hing, to be held up or supported when walking.

[illegible] The sun, on which depends the day.

枎 Name of a wood. 扶疏 Foo soo spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

砆 玞 A certain stone deemed valuable.

[illegible] Name of a certain sacrifice.

[illegible] A black species of grain.

蚨 Foo shen 蚨蟬 a certain water insect; otherwise called 青蚨 Ts'ing foo; this term is also applied to the Chinese copper coin, by Europeans, called Cash. Dollars are in some places called 花蚨 Hwa-foo.

衭 [illegible] The front part of a garment, that which hangs down before and covers the inferior garments. Breeches which are put on over drawers.
Foo jaou 衭襓 a covering for a sword, outside the scabbard.

芙 Foo yung 芙蓉 the name of a flower. The Hibiscus mutabilis.

荴 Foo ho 荴荷 whilst the leaves are yet supported, before the fall of the leaf.

鈇 A kind of axe or hatchet. 鈇鉞 Foo yuĕ, a hatchet; an executioner's axe.

趺 Lame in the feet. 趺趺然 Foo foo jen, to make obeisance to a husband by looking down to the feet. 跏趺 Këa foo, to sit formally with the feet bent under one. To sit cross-legged in a kind of state.

邦 Name of a place.

颫 [illegible] The wind blowing in a downward direction is called 颫颻 Foo yaou. 颫風 Foo fung, a gale of wind.

[illegible] Name of a fish.

麩 麱 A small kind of wheat which has had the husk taken off. The name of a fruit.

付 [illegible] From Man, and a hand holding out something. To give; to deliver over to. 付寄 Foo ke, to send.
Foo shoo sin 付書信 to send a letter. 付交 Foo keaou, or reversed, Keaou foo, to deliver over to. 付諸東流 Foo choo tung lew, to throw into the eastern streams; to cast from one, and neglect an affair. 囑付 Chŭh foo, to suggest to; to recommend to. 分付 Fun foo, to direct; to order. 付畀 Foo pe, to give to. 付托 Foo tŏ, to request or engage a person to do something. 付之流水矣 Foo che lew shwuy e, let it float upon the water; give it up as impracticable.

坿 A kind of raft consisting of spars joined together, in order to cross a river. 白坿 Peh-foo, a certain stone; otherwise called 白石英 Peh-sheh-ying. Shwŏ-wăn defines it, advantage; benefit. Syn. with 附 Foo.

府 A house where books and paper are stored up. A store-house for goods; to collect together; a place to meet in. Officers who preside over the national treasures. During the Tang dynasty, a large 州 Chow district was called Foo, and has continued so to the present time. The name of a district; a surname. A district or city of the first order; applied also to the magistrate of the district. Used by courtesy for another person's house. 六府 Lŭh foo, the six Foo, are water, fire, wood, metal, earth and grain. 九府 Kew foo, nine officers who were placed over government property and stores.
Foo kh'oo 府庫 a treasury of the government. 府上 Foo shang, your house. 府尊 Foo tsun, the worshipful, the Foo magistrate. 府學教授 Foo heŏ keaou show, a teacher in the district schools, authorised and supported by government.

俯 To stoop the head and bend forward; to condescend. 垂首視下曰俯舉首望上曰仰 Chwuy show she hëa yuĕ foo, keu show wang shang yuĕ yang, to droop the head and look down is called Foo; to raise the head and look upwards is called Yang.
Foo chun she hing, 俯准施行 condescend to grant that it may be done. A phrase that commonly follows a written request to a superior magistrate. Prayers written and offered by fire to invisible beings, close with 俯垂洞鑑 Foo chwuy t'ung këen, bend down and fully observe my prayer. 俯伏待命 Foo fŭh tae ming, to fall prostrate and wait for orders. 俯首默想 Foo show mih sëang, to hang down

the head and think in silence.

摀 To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To soothe, in which sense 撫 Foo is now used.

腑 The viscera; heart, lungs, liver, gall and stomach 臟腑 Ts'ang foo, the viscera, the bowels. 肺腑 Fei foo, the lungs.

腐 Corrupted; rotten; broken to pieces as a rotten thing. The punishment of the palace, or depriving of the genitals. Read Poo, the name of an insect.

Foo mŭh. 腐木 rotten wood 腐儒 Foo joo, a person who is corrupt by a smattering of learning; a vicious pedant, fit for no useful purpose. 腐爛 Foo lan, rotten and fallen to pieces. 腐乳 Foo joo, rotten milk, a preparation like curds made from a kind of pulse much used by the Chinese.

麩 The original form of 麩 Foo lan, broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively.

跗 The top of the foot; called the back of the foot. A man's name.

Foo chow 跗注 a kind of greaves or armour for the legs, attached to the top of the foot, and connected with the breeches.

跗 The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand.

怤 The heart placed upon, or attached to,

拊 To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased.

拊 To apply the hand to; to lay the hand upon; to strike; to beat. To beat clothes; the name of an instrument of music; the handle of any thing.

Foo sin tsze wăn 拊心自問 to lay one's hand on one's heart, and ask one's self any thing solemnly. 拊膺長嘆 Foo ying ch'ang t'an, to beat one's breast and utter long sighs. 拊手 Foo show, to place the hand on; that on which the hand is placed.

桴 The foot of a railing; the stalk of flowers or fruits; a raft to cross a river; a cottage made of wood and thatch. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a wood. To apply a lixivium to

撫

Foo tă 桴楂 a raft. 俞桴 Yu foo, name of an eminent medical practitioner.

浮 Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft. This character is written in a great variety of ways.

狕 The name an animal said to resemble a sheep.

砆 A certain white stone.

祔 Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

疿 Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

媻 A woman's name.

符 Certain slips of wood, in ancient times employed as checks between two parties; they were made to fit each other, and each party took one, by which they could trust each other. Tallies used by the government. To correspond to; to be credible. Name of the bark of a tree; a bark; a surname. Certain superstitious *spells* or charms of the Chinese, both of the sect Fŭh and Taou. They are called 符籙 Foo lŭh and 符咒 Foo chow, by these, evil spirits and noxious influences are expelled. Some are burnt, others are pasted up. Some are written with red ink. The Foo answers to those amulets or charms, which consisted in certain words or sentences written in a particular order, and which the Arabians called Talisman. The word *Abracadabra* was supposed an antidote against Ague. As *Preventives*, the Chinese wear some about their person, and paste up some upon the posts of their doors; those intended as *cures* are written on paper, burnt, and put in a cup of tea, which the patient drinks; a moral charm is written thus 淺 *Lugling, Thunder order*

Foo hŏ 符合 to agree together; to correspond. 不相符 Pŭh seang foo, to disagree, as two statements or opinions. 符端 Foo twan, springs in nature; genial dews; springings of water.

浮 A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

浮 Cotton cloth; coarse silk. A man's name. A string or cord.

蜉 A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

艀 A small boat; a boat short and deep.

from the inner city.

莩 The husk of wheat.

甫 Great; a designation of eminent persons; Confucius is called 尼甫 Ne-foo. Large; great; many; numerous. Denotes also to begin or commence. I, me. The name of a country, of a place, and of a hill. A surname. 韋甫 Chang foo, the name of a certain sage. 吾甫 Tse foo, an honorary epithet, applied to persons generally; used particularly when asking a person's name.

俌 To assist; to help.

庸 Foo t'oo 庸庢 a house built in an uneven irregular manner.

楠 A kind of wooden rail to prevent any thing falling over; the handle of a weapon.

簠 A round basket for containing grain. Some say, square out-side and round within.

Foo kwei pŭh shĭh ch'oo 簠簋不飭處 the basket having some part not polished or adorned, expresses delicately, some error or fault in a person's conduct. 簠簋 Foo kwei, a certain utensil or basket used in sacrificing.

稇 To cut down grain and collect it into sheaves; a sheaf.

砩 An utensil in which to break or pound things to pieces; a kind of mortar.

菩 A certain plant, in ancient times an omen of felicity. Name of a place.

蜅 A kind of small crab.

豬 Soft delicate hair.

脯 Meat dried and preserved; the flesh of any animal; deer, sheep, and so on. Formerly used at great entertainments, now used as ordinary food. 脩脯 Sew foo, meat cut into slices and dried.

豬 The snoring or grunting of a pig.

輔 Two pieces of wood which compress the sides of a cart. The jaw bones.

Foo keu seang e 輔車相依 the jaws depend on each other; used by allusion to shew the mutual dependance of states. 輔頰 Foo kea, or 輔車 Foo keu, the jaw bones; the jaws.

郙 Name of a certain pavilion.

醐 The sides of the face, the bones on the sides of the face, the jaw bones.

輔 Certain apparatus at the lower part of a carriage; garments for the breech.

髆 The bones of the loins, the hip bone.

鬴 A certain vessel for preparing food; a vessel of a certain capacity. Used for the food dressed; a meal. One of nine rivers, on an island in the midst of a river, appearing like an inverted boiler. 二鬴不給 Urh foo pŭh keih, not supplied with two meals a day; poor.

魚 The north polar star.

鮪 Variegated with black and white; diversity of colours; embroidered.

Foo lŭh 鮪祿 variegated; elegant; applied to composition.

黼 Foo hwa, the embroidered figure worn on the breast of the garment by Chinese officers. Civil officers have a species of stork, and military officers a tiger, embroidered on their breast. 黼繡 Foo sew, beautifully embroidered or adorned with various colours.

敷 To spread or extend according to a given rule. To spread and extend everywhere as the clouds. To disperse, to scatter.

傅 To annex to; to superinduce; to lay on a surface, as colours on paper; to arrange; to insert names; to bring together; to extend to. A tutor; a kind of agreement, of which document each party takes half. The name of a plant. A surname. 面如傅粉 Meen joo foo fun, face as if painted. 太傅 T'ae foo, and 少傅 Shaou foo, were ancient tutors to the Princes. 師傅 Sze foo, a tutor; a master; a literary patron. Persons zealous of promotion, commonly pay their court to one in power, and when presenting a donative, compliment their expected patron with the epithet, Sze-foo. 赤傅于天 Yih foo yu t'een, rising to heaven said of a bird flying. To rhyme, read Fei.

Foo yan sch 傅顏色 to lay on colours. 傅會其說 Foo hwuy k'e shwŏ, to drag together a number of particulars; a forced application of what is said. 傅會 Foo hwuy, to bring together; to drag toge-

荇 A certain extraordinary plant, of a reddish colour; round leaf and a hairy down, like ear-rings; grows on the east of the Yang-tsze-keang, otherwise called 鬼目草 Kwei mŭh-t'saou, the devil's eye. A surname.

Foo kŏ 荇甲 the capsule of a plant.

褕 Full dress; gay, rich dress.

謝 Speech which is well founded; a man's name.

附 Foo yu 附喻 to put on clothes; to attach clothes to the body.

附 To be near to; to lean against; to be attached to; to annex, or attach to; to attach one's self to, or to join a person or party. A tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country.

Foo kin te fang 附近地方 a place that is near. 附寄 Foo ke, to send with. 附生 Foo săng, a young Sew-tsae, or graduate of the lowest rank. 附會其說 Foo hwuy k'e shwŏ, to talk in with whatever another person says; to echo whatever another person says.

附子 Foo tsze, a certain stimulating medicine. **附耳** Foo urh, the name of a star. **附益** Foo yih, to bestow benefits upon.

附 A certain medicinal plant.

駙 A horse intended to assist the principal one. Forms part of the name of a certain office in the time of Han.

鮒 A certain fish respecting which there are various accounts; some are found in the lakes of Hoo-kwang; and other in the ruts of wheels.

鶝 Shang foo 鶝鵬 a certain bird said to have three heads, six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten, it entirely prevents sleep.

鼓 The noise and clamour made by the drums of an army.

孚 Eggs hatched; from the regularity of the bird, it denotes belief, trust, confidence, mutual affience. Read Foo, to hatch, to nourish, to breed up. The colours of a stone 中孚 Chung foo, one of the 卦 Kwa. Foo kĭh 孚甲 the outer coat of a bud, which it bursts at the time of blowing. 信孚 Sin foo, trust; dependance or reliance on

俘 To take; to take in war; a prisoner. 生獲曰俘 Săng hŏ yuĕ foo, he who is taken alive, is called Foo 俘 Tsăn foo, (J.) a degraded captive.

Foo loo 俘虜 to take captive.

埠 A hill on the top of which there is water. Foo denotes to escape, in allusion to the water escaping and running down the hill. Read Fŏw, or Fow, great; abundant. 精小之義也埠大之殷也 Tsing seaou chi wei yay yŭ ta chi yin yay, Tsing is the minute of the small; Fow, is the vast of the great.

婷 A woman's name.

桴 Foo, or Fow, a raft. A certain beam of a house; a kind of drumstick; an utensil for collecting earth and throwing it in within the planks, when forming mud walls. 桴炭 Foo t'an, light charcoal which floats. 桴思 Foo sze, a kind of semen.

蓚 Foo, or Feaou, wood or plants rotting and falling; to die of hunger; to be starved to death. 餓莩 Ngo, hunger, sometimes precedes.

凫 A bird casting its feathers.

牌 Fŏo, or Fow, a cow with black lips.

琈 Name of a certain variegated stone.

箆 A small reed; the internal clothing of the bamboo, the internal skin or peel.

稃 The husk of grain; the cup of a flower; a general term for that which surrounds or houses the flower or seed. Calyx, perianthium; capsule, and so on.

罦 A coarse net.

罦 Bricks or tiles unburnt.

罦 A net for catching birds.

莩 A certain reed with a white and very thin internal peel. A kind of hemp. Read Fow, the name of a plant. To fade and die as a plant; to die of hunger.

鮄 Foo or Fow, the name of a fish.

鴀 Foo, or Fow, a certain bird of the pigeon species.

郛 The outer wall of a city, suburbs, or a wall around

ther. 傅墨油 Foo shing yew, to apply the sacred oil (MS. Dictionary.) 傅御 Foo yu, a certain office about court. 傅師 Foo sze, a teacher.

薄 Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

藪 Foo or Poo, an orchard.

團 A virulent unruly sheep.

薄 薄羌 Foo tsiang, an animal like a sheep, said to have nine tails, four ears, and its eyes on its back.

薄 An instrument of husbandry.

贈 To help; to assist; to assist with money at a funeral.

Foo tăng 贈贈 to assist with one's property; to confer money upon.

專 To expand; to open, as plants in spring. The original form of the following.

敷 To state and lay before the Sovereign; to send forth an order to all the world; to diffuse by Imperial orders good government and instruction; to disperse liberally; to be sufficient.

Yoo pŭh tsŭh 數不足 insufficient supply—of money. 敷施 Foo she, or 敷布 Foo poo, instruction; or the orders the government. 敷求 Foo kĭ'ew, to investigate principles too diffusely 敷教 Foo kesou, to diffuse instruction.

撫 To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

橆 Foo-lan 橆欄 the name of a wood.

藪 A general term for flowers; flowery appearance. The name of a wood.

摶 Peih foo 愊摶 the appearance of haste; hurry; precipitation.

撫 To tranquillize; to console; to soothe; to keep possession of; to hold; to keep down with the hand. To strike. Haste. The name of a district.

Foo yuen 撫院 or 撫臺 Foo t'ae, a Vice Governor, the second officer in every province. 撫馭 Foo yu, to soothe; to manage, as a horse; to manage the people.

婦 To submit to; a married woman; a wife; one whose duty it is to submit to her husband; the female in nature; a son's wife. Beautiful. Used in connection with a great many words. 家婦 Ch'ung foo, the first son's wife. 新婦 Sin foo, a bride. 寡婦 Kwa foo, 嫠婦 Le foo, a widow.

婦有七去 Foo yew ts'eih k'euh, there are seven reasons for putting away a wife. 婦人 Foo jin, a woman. 婦言是聽 Foo yen she t'ing, to listen to women's stories. 婦德 Foo tih, feminine virtues. 婦寺 Foo sze, 婦手 Foo show, in the hands of women and eunuchs. 婦事在饋食之間而已矣 Foo sze tsae kwei shih che keen, urh e e, a woman's business is to attend to furnishing the table, and nothing else.

頫 To hang down the head; to condescend; to look down and view or examine; to send and soothe a smaller state. 聘頫 P'ing foo, tributary offerings to the Emperor.

Foo show 俯首 to bend down the head, condescendingly.

負 Man and a Pearl; one who has something to depend on. To bear on the back; to turn the back on; ungrateful. To fail; to be defeated; to be sorry; to be ashamed. 辜負 Koo foo, to render nugatory any kindness; to requite ungratefully some good done. 負 Foo or 阿負 O foo, the epithet of an old mother.

Foo te t'ew hae chung 負帝投海中 bearing up the Emperor threw himself into the sea, Thus perished, on the coast at Canton, the last of the dynasty Sung. 負荷 Foo ho, to bear up; to sustain a high responsibility. 負欠 Foo k'een, to owe a debt.

俯 To rely upon. 禮樂俯天地之情 Le yŏ foo t'een te che t'sing, propriety and music accord with the nature of the heaven and the earth. 自俯 Tsze foo, to be self confident.

富 To be provided with abundantly; well supplied with; rich; affluent; to enrich; of the five sources of happiness one is to be rich. A tribe. A surname.

Foo kwei 富貴 riches and honors; commonly denotes merely a wealthy person. 富貴貧賤常變 Foo kwei p'in tseen ch'ang peen, riches with their honors, and poverty with its meanness, are continually fluctuating. 年富 Neen-foo, rich in years; means to be young and have a great many years

yet to come.

褔 福 Foo or Fow. One suit or set of 衣一褔 E yih foo, suit of clothes.

副 Foo or Fow, a second; an assistant. To assist; to examine; to announce to, or give information of. A kind of ornament of platied hair for the head, worn by ancient Queens when performing funeral ceremonies. Read Fŏ, to split or rive open transversely. 正副 Ching foo, the principal and the second. 副使 Foo sze, the second person in any regular Imperial commission. The second person in an embassy.

Foo ke lŭh kea 副笄六珈 six Foo and ke, the Ke were valuable stones hanging down on each side of the Foo. 副都統 Foo-too-t'ung or 副將 Foo-tseang, a kind of Adjutant—General. 副爺 Foo yay, the title of an inferior military officer.

[舟畐] A certain description of boat. A boat or other vessel which carries much.

賦 To exact; to receive; to measure; to disturb or excite; the exactions of the government are what disturb or excite the people; a bearer of tribute. To give and to receive, as Heaven confers a certain nature, instinct, capacity or disposition on creatures, and creatures receive these from Heaven. To diffuse; to spread out; a diffuse loose poem.

Foo shwuy 賦稅 the duties or taxes exacted by government. 貢賦 Kung foo, tributary offerings, or levies made. 賦斂 Foo lëen, to take; to exact.

覆 To lay an ambush of soldiers; an ambuscade. Read Fow, to overshadow, as with wings, or as a canopy. Read Fŭh, to reiterate; to subvert.

鳧 A wild duck. A bird like a duck, but smaller. On the east of the Yang-tsze-këang, there is a kind which exists in infinite numbers, commonly called 冠鳧 Kwan-foo. The name of an official situation; the name of a hill. 魚鳧 Yu foo, a man's name. Foo ts'ze 鳧茨 the name of a plant.

[艹鳧] Foo ts'ze 鳧茈 the name of a plant.

鄜 The name of a place.

枹 A stick with which to beat a drum. The name of a plant. Also read Paou, and Teih, the name of a district.

膚 肤 The skin of an animal; the flesh of pigs; mince meat. Beautiful. To separate from, as by skinning. Large; great. The hand placed slanting; to receive. The name of a place. A man's name. 皮膚 Pe foo, the skin. 肌膚 Ke foo, the muscular flesh.

嘸 Foo or Woo, not distinctly and clearly.

FŎ.

彴 Fŏ, or Shŏ. 彴約 Fŏ yŏ, a moving star. Also read Teih, a fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

搏 A surname.

嚩 A syllable used in the prayers or imprecations of the Buddha sect.

俛 To hang down the head. Fŏ chŏ 俛啄 to hang down the head and peck. 在俛仰之間 Tsae fŏ yang che këen, within a look down and a look up; i. e. within the compass of one's view. A redundant character, the name as 俯 Foo, and 俛 Foo. Also read Mëen, in the sense of 勉 Mëen, exertion; effort.

縛 To bind; to tie fast; to roll up; a roll; a certain part below a carriage, which serves to connect and fasten the several parts together, or to fasten the baggage to the vehicle. 束縛 Shŭh fŏ, or 綁縛 Pang fŏ, to tie up with a cord or string.

FOW.

不 Commonly read Fŭh, not; not. Also used in common with the following.

否 A negative particle; as not; ought not. It often closes an interrogative sentence. To rhyme, read Foo.

是否 She fow, it is, or it is not; is it right, or is it not. 所言未知是否 So yen we che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. 是否

可行 She fow kh'o hing, may it be done or not? 可否 Kh'o fow, is it proper, or not; may it be, or not? 曾否 Tsăng fow, has it occurred; or is it done yet; or not? 未知得收否 We che teh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

邳 Fow, or Pei, the name of a place; of a district, and of a hill. A surname.

[氵不] Ancient form of 流 Lew, to flow as water in a river.

[否目] To see.

紑 Fow or Pow, the appearance of new silken garments.

罘 罦 A net for catching rabbits or hares. 之罘 Che fow, the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of gallery attached to an ancient palace.

芣 Fow e 芣苢 a plant called by various names. Used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

鴀 Fow, or Fow kew 鴀鳩 a bird of the pigeon species.

伏 To brood or hatch eggs, as a fowl does.

孚 Fow or Foo. See above under Foo.

娐 Fow or Foo, a woman's name.

[山孚] The name of a hill.

桴 Certain posts or beams about a house; also read Foo, which see.

浮 To ascend a raft and float on the water; to float; to float along with the stream; to flow over; to exceed; excess; time which has gone by. Light. Fow fow, cloudy vapours; sleet and snow in great quantities; numerous and violent, like the waters of a torrent; a kind of forfeit. Name of a river, and of a hill, and of a bamboo.

Fow pŏ 浮薄 levity of mind; giddiness; giddy; thoughtless. 浮沉 Fow ch'in, floating and sinking—alternately; unsettled; unsteady. 天浮 T'ëen fow, the name of a star. 浮汎 Fow fan, to float. 浮橋 Fow kh'eaou, a floating bridge. 浮言 Fow yen, light floating speech, mere unmeaning compliments. 浮躁 Fow ts'aou, levity and giddiness of demeanour; unofficer-like levity. 浮海 Fow hae, to float on or navigate the sea. 浮財 Fow ts'ae, floating wealth; property in money or goods; in contradistinction from landed property, which is called 實業 Shih nëë. 浮尸十餘萬人 Fow she shih yu wan jin, floating corpses more than a hundred thousand—caused by the Tartars. (A. D. 1282.)

箁 Bamboo with streaks or veins.

烰 [孚火] Steam or vapour arising from heat. Fow jin 烰人 a cook.

[牜孚] Fow or Foo. A cow with black lips.

[疒孚] A hot fiery sore or wound.

粰 Fow or Foo, a kind of gruel variously described. Rice boiled and prepared in a certain way.

[石孚] Fow, or Pow, the noise of something splitting or rending.

艀 A boat; a small float.

蜉 Pe fow 蚍蜉 a large species of ant, capable of flying; differently described, and called by different names, as, 蜉蝣 Fow yew or 渠略 Kh'eu lëŏ, which both express the same.

[孚多] Much; many.

[孚見] To look; to view; to see.

[走孚] Fow or Foo, appearance of walking or running; a quick, hurried motion.

雺 Fow fow 雺雺 the appearance of rain and snow; sleet.

[鬼孚] The name of a star.

[魚孚] Name of a fish.

[孚鳥] A bird of the pigeon species.

阜 𠂤 A mound of earth; a hill without stones; high and broad like a hill or mountain; great; large; fat; abundant; numerous; plenteous; raging like a large fire. The name of a hill, and of a country. 民豐物阜 Min fung wŭh fow, a numerous population and great plenty. Fow ch'ung 阜螽 name of an insect. 阜財 Fow ts'ae, great wealth. 香阜 Hëang fow, or 香界 Hëang-keae, fragrant regions; a blessed state spoken of by the Buddha sect.

埠 Pei, or Fow. The bank of a river; a harbour for merchant ships; a mart where trading people collect and transact their mercantile concerns; it is also commonly called 埠頭 Fow t'ow. 鹽埠 Yen fow, a salt merchant's place of rendezvous for salt. 新埠 Sin fow, the New Mart, is applied by the Chinese to *Penang*, as its name.

[火阜] To burn; a large fire.

莩 Fŭh yŭh 莩鬱 name of a fragrant plant.

[虫阜] Fow ch'ung 蜉螽 a certain insect.

[阝阜] Abundant; plentiful.

[馬阜] An abundance of horses; advantageous; beneficial.

缶 A vessel made of earthen ware; formerly used to discriminate the notes of music; and also to contain liquids, either wine or water, &c. A jar; a basin. 鼓缶 Koo fow, to beat the Fow, for musical purposes; to beat time. Fow, wa kh'e yay 缶瓦器也 Fow, a vessel made of earthen ware.

[缶刂] The handle of a knife or weapon. Read Foo, same as 弣 Foo, the centre part of a bow grasped by the hand.

娝 A beautiful woman; a woman of correct and elegant manners.

[白否] White.

[缶瓦] [否瓦] A kind of earthen ware utensil, used to beat on when singing.

蝮 The silk-worm asleep; one of its torpid states.

復 Read Fŭh and Foo, again; reiterated. Read Fow, in the sense of the preceding.

癁 Fow or Fŭh, return of disease; a relapse.

緮 Keuen fow 絹緮 a species of silk.

覆 To cover as a canopy. Also read Fŭh, which see.

Fow keu 罦車 a kind of net to take birds. 覆幬 Fow t'aou, to cover as a tent or canopy. 天覆地載 T'ëen fow te tsae, heaven overspreads, and earth contains.

負 Fow or Foo, to lean upon; to turn the back on; to bear. See Foo.

偩 Fow, to accord with. See Foo.

枹 Foo or Fow, a stick with which to beat a drum.

F F

FŬH.

Distorted on the left. To wipe. Some say 丿 Peĭh, denotes distorted on the left, and Fŭh, on the right. Also read Lëĕ. Vulgarly read Nă.

不 Not. A negative and prohibitive particle. Commonly read Pŭh, which see.

弗 Distorted; opposed to; a negative; not; a strong negative or prohibitive particle. It should not be; it is not so. To sent away or reject. 滭弗 Peĭh fŭh, abundant, in an exceeding degree.

佛 To see indistinctly; to examine; to turn aside. Unreasonable. A bright appearance; great. Forms part of the names of places. A surname. The founder of a religious Sect, commonly called by Europeans, Fo or Foh, now worshipped as a god. In this last application of the word, it is said to denote awakening and enlightening mankind. In abbreviation of 佛度 Fŭh too, i. e. Buddŭ or Buddha. This manner of abbreviating names is usual with the Chinese. 獻鳥者佛其首 Hëen neaou chay fŭh kh'e show, he who presents a bird, should turn aside its head,—that it may not bite the person to whom it is presented.

Fŭh fă 佛法 laws of Fŭh. Sometimes means the religion or doctrines of Fŭh, generally; at other times, certain enigmatical sayings delivered by Fŭh; also the powers or means of operating possessed by Fŭh. 佛乎正 Fŭh hoo ching, contrary to what is right; in which sense it is Syn. with 拂 Fŭh. 佛教 Fŭh keaou or 佛門 Fŭh mun, the religion of Fŭh. 佛經 Fŭh king, the religious books of Buddha. 仿佛若夢 Fang fŭh jŏ mung, seen indistinctly as in a dream. 佛法無邊 Fŭh fă woo pëen, the powers of Fŭh are unlimited. 佛桑 Fŭh sang, the name of a plant. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis. 佛手 Fŭh show, the hand of (the god) Fŭh; i. e. the Chinese citron, from its resemblance to a hand. 佛像 Fŭh seang, images of Fŭh. 佛性 Fŭh sing, the nature or disposition of Buddha, which it is affirmed all mankind possess. 諸佛子 Choo fŭh tsze, all the Buddhas; Buddha exists in many persons. 佛佗 Fŭh t'o, or 阿彌陀佛 O me t'o fŭh, an epithet of the god Fŭh. 三寶佛 San paou fŭh, three precious Fŭh.

刜 To strike; to chop; to hew; to cut asunder.

[弗力] Something to strengthen a bow. See 弼 Peĭh.

咈 To oppose; to act contrary to; perverse. To give a negative to; to deny. Also read Peĭh, in the same sense. Fŭh, pŭh jen che ts'ze 咈不然之辭 Fŭh, expresses a thing's not being so; or forbidding it to be so. 吁咈哉 Heu fŭh tsae, O! no, let it not be! 咈百姓以從已之欲 Fŭh peh-sing e ts'ung ke che yŭh, opposed the people to follow his own desires.

[口佛] Same as 咈 Fŭh. The religious books of the Buddhites contain this word in some other sense.

坲 Fŭh pŭh 坲垺 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust. 牙纛前坌坲 Ya t'ŏh ts'ëen fun fŭh, the dust flying before the banners.

[大弗] 夻 Exceedingly large. A man's name.

[大弗] Large; great.

岪 [山佛] A tortuous path amongst mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

[巾弗] A kind of cover for the hair, after being bound upon the top of the head.

拂 To strike and make pass over; to brush; to wipe; to dust; a duster. To brush as with the waving of a supple tree in the wind; the waving of the arm amongst bushes; to propel from one; to oppose. Perverse; to move together. Read Peĭh, shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

Fŭh lo 拂戾 perverse; opposed to what is right and reasonable. 拂舞 Fŭh woo, name of a kind of play or posture-making. 拂人性 Fŭh jin sin, to thwart or act contrary to the dispositions of men generally.

怫 [弗心] Mournful; sorry. 我心何怫鬱 Woo sin ho fŭh yŭh, my soul why art thou disquieted! Also read Fei, a disquietude of mind; vexation, anger.

柫 To thrash or beat with a flail.

[犬佛] The appearance of a dog.

沸 [弗水] To sprinkle with water. 滭沸 Peĭh fŭh, the bubbling up of water as from a spring. Also read Fei, which see.

[弗目] [目弗] Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

[礻弗] 祓 To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance, a kind of heathen baptism.

Fŭh choo pŭh tseang 祓除不祥 to expel or wash away what is infelicitous. On the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, the ceremony of bathing is performed for this purpose. 祓飾 Fŭh shih, to put away the old and adorn one's self afresh—in a moral sense.

笰 A kind of door in the hinder part of a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, to pare or sharpen an arrow.

紼 Ravelled silk. 紼繂 Fŭh leŭh, a cord; a rope. Fŭh pŏ 紼縛 to bind. 執紼 Chĭh fŭh, to hold the ropes, in order to let down a coffin into the grave. 紼車 Fŭh keu, to pull a carriage. Read Fei, a mixture of red and yellow.

茀 The road rendered impassable by luxuriant herbage; to screen.

[舟弗] A large boat or ship.

艴 An angry visage or look. 艴然不悅 Fŭh jen pŭh yuĕ, an angry displeased manner. Also read Pŏ, an exuberance of colour or show.

[走弗] To run; to leap. Running; leaping.

[足弗] To leap; to skip; to run with haste. Also read Fei.

[弗阝] A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei and Pei.

鉘 To ornament, or certain ornaments.

[雨弗] A cloudy appearance.

[革弗] A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

[韋弗] A cord for drawing a coffin or hearse.

[音弗] The sound of music suddenly stopping.

[風弗] 颰 A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

髴 Like; resembling. The ornaments of a woman's

head dress; the hair in a state of confusion.

鮄 A certain sea fish.

𠬝 𠬝 From 卪 Tsëë, a division or portion of an affair, and 又 Yew, the hand. To direct; to put in order. To alter and form.

服 舟 To use or to employ, as a boat; to wait on or assist another, as a horse and a rider by the side of a carriage; certain coverings for a carriage, hence, clothes; garments; a quiver for arrows; to accord with from fear; to submit to; that which may be done; to cause to submit; to adjust; to be accustomed to, as to climate. A surname; the name of a bird. 衣服 E fŭh, clothes, garments. 人心不服 Jin sin pŭh fŭh, men's minds will not submit. 水土不服 Shwuy t'oo pŭh fŭh, unaccustomed to the climate. 以德服人 E teh fŭh jin, by virtuous deeds to make people submit. 五服 Woo fŭh, four kinds of mourning.

Fŭh fă 服法 to submit to the laws. 服敎 Fŭh keaou, to submit to instruction. 服誰 Fŭh shwuy, submit to whom? 服藥 Fŭh yŏ, to use, to take, to swallow down medicine. 肚服 T'oo fŭh, the belly, the mind. 肚服不明 Too fŭh pŭh ming, dull of apprehension.

棴 A case for putting bows and arrows into; sometimes made of bamboo.

箙 A famous wood brought from Kwăn-lun mountain. Also read Sŏ, the name of a wood.

菔 Fŭh or Pŏh. 蘆菔 Loo fŭh, name of a plant or root used in catching fish. A covering for a sword.

蛗 Fŭh woi 蛗螘 a serpent, or snake, called divine.

鵩 Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a disagreeable cry in the night, and cannot fly far.

冹 Fŭh or Fă, cold wind; frigid icy appearance. 滭冹 Peĭh fŭh, occurs in the same sense.

帗 Fŭh seih 帗析 or 帗舞 Fŭh woo, a rod ornamented with variegated silks, held in the hand by the Chinese at their amusements of posture-making or fencing. A *piece* of cloth.

Fŭh low 帗縷 fringe or tassel.

泼 祓 Cold; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice. To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as 祓 Fuh, which see.

茇 The roots of plants; the roots of plants which die in spring. A thatched cottage. Read Pŏ, the name of a medicinal plant. 茇葀 Fŭh kwŏ, name of a plant.

袚 Certain garments worn by barbarians. A covering for the knee.

紱 A kind of sash worn round the waist with its ends hanging down.

翇 An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

颰 Rapid motion of the wind.

黻 Variegated with black and azure colours. To embroider; to sew with coloured threads. 黼黻 Foo fŭh, adorned with various colours. 冕黻 Fŭh mëen, an ornamented cap or crown.

夏 复 To walk in the old path or road; to go the same way as before; to do over again. Now written 復 Fŭh.

𡋯 A den or cavern that is habitable; a den prepared to retire to in times of anarchy and confusion.

𤸰 Diseases; a return of weariness; a relapse.

復 復 To go and come; to return. Again; reiterated; to send back or give a reply; to explain; to announce the performance of any order. To call back the spirit of the departed relation who died from home; they mention the name of the person, and call upon his soul to return. To restore. A surname. The name of a district, and of certain garments. Occurs denoting to exclude. Also read Fow. 反復 Fan fŭh, over and over; backwards and forwards.

Fŭh lae 復來 or 復還 Fŭh fan, to come back again. 復置 Fŭh che, to re-establish. 復戰 Fŭh chen, renewed the attack. 復分軍 Fŭh fun keun, again divided the army. 復其初 Fŭh kh'e ch'oo, to return to its first or original state. 復倍屣蓰 Fŭh p'ei she soo, the same number doubled. 復元 Fŭh yuen, to be restored to one's original health. 復興 Fŭh hing, to restore to

a former flourishing state. 復轉原樣 F... yang, turned ... again to original form or manner. 復還 Fŭh hwan, to repay or give back again.

𡋯 A den or cavern in the earth, intended for a habitation.

寝 The return of diseases; a relapse.

箙 The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

𥢌 The name of a certain grain.

𡨎 Foo or Fŭh, a bird hatching eggs.

腹 That which surrounds and embraces much, that is important. Thick, substantial; rich. The belly; the abdomen; the bowels; the seat of the mind. The earth. Used by allusion for what is valuable to one. Name of a certain garment; a surname; a man's name. 心腹之人 Sin fŭh che jin, a very intimate friend.

Fŭh sin 腹心 or Sin-fŭh, heart and bowels; dear to one. 腹笥便便 Fŭh sze pëen pëen, rich in knowledge which is always at hand. 腹裏藏刀 Fŭh le ts'ang taou, a dagger secreted in the bowels—of the man who talks plausibly. 腹不好 Fŭh pŭh haou or 腹疾 Fŭh tseih, a disease of the bowels; pain or purging.

艘 A boat or other vessel.

蝮 A name applied to several insects and reptiles; to ..., which has no wings; a very poisonous serpent.

Fŭh hwuy 蝮虺 a reptile said to have a head as large as a man's; also a serpent which is exceedingly poisonous, and the slime of which left on leaves and plants, is also poisonous. Its head is short, body small, flat and streaked; it fastens on those who incense it.

複 Garments that are double. Double.

Fŭh taou 複道 a path which leads both upwards and downwards.

覆 Backwards and forwards; hither and thither. To subvert, to overthrow; to ruin; to defeat an army. To examine or investigate and judge. Read Foo or Fow, soldiers in ambush; an ambuscade. To reply to. Same as 復 Fŭh, to cover as a canopy. 傾覆 Kh'ing Fŭh, to overturn; to throw down; to fall down.

Fŭh peh 覆白 or 中覆 Chung fŭh, to explain clearly. 心事反覆 Sin sze fan fŭh, the mind unsettled; going hither and thither. 射覆 Shay fŭh, to shoot at things placed under a cover.

蕧 Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called 通草 Tung-ts'aou.

鍑 A metal vessel with a large mouth.

馥 A fragrant odoriferous effluvia. A man's name.

輹 軵 Something which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath; otherwise called 伏兎 Fŭh-t'oo, a rabbit in ambush.

鞴 韣 A kind of leather case for bows and arrows.

伏 To lie prostrate on the face; to subject either one's self or others. To hide; to conceal. 寢毋伏 Ts'in woo fŭh, in sleeping do not lie on the face. 旣伏其罪 Ke fŭh kh'e tsuy, since the (state Heu) has acknowledged it's offence. 壓伏 Yă fŭh, to repress; to oppress. 四路埋伏 Sze loo mae fŭh, lying in an ambush on every road. 藏伏 Ts'ang fŭh, or reversed, Fŭh ts'ang, to put into; to secrete; to hide to conceal. 三伏 San fŭh, three terms, occurring after Midsummer, called 初伏 Ch'oo fŭh, the first. 中伏 Chung fŭh, the middle. 末伏 Mŏh fŭh, the last.

Foo fŭh 俯伏 to fall prostrate; to kneel with the body bent forward, and resting on the ground. Fŭh, in the sense of *Humbly*, is used before 祈 Kh'e and 乞 Kh'ëih, to beg, to pray, to entreat; before 望 Wang, to hope; before 惟 Wei, and 思 Sze, to consider; before 願 Yuen, to wish, to desire; and before 査 Ch'a, to examine into. 伏兵 Fŭh ping, soldiers laid in ambush. 伏思 Fŭh sze, I prostrate, consider; I humbly think; it is my humble opinion. 伏願 Fŭh yuen, prostrate or humbly desire. 伏翼 Fŭh yih, a species of bat.

垘 Fŭh or Peh, to stop or dam up a stream; to rush down, as a mountain falling. One says, to dow. 川塞谿垘 Ch'uen seh kh'e fŭh, the streams stopped, and the ponds filled up.

栿 To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

茯 Fŭh ling 茯苓 a medicinal plant, which table says is converted into amber. Fŭh shin 茯神 a certain root.

袱 A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes or any thing else, is called 包袱 Paou fŭh. 拿包袱來包起來 Na paou fŭh lae paou kh'e lae, bring a wrapper and wrap it up.

𤝔 A species of fox.

絥 𩊱 A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

畐 畗 From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated. Lofty and wide.

副 Read Fŭh, to split or rive open. Read Peĭh to cut open transversely. Otherwise read Foo, to assist.

匐 Fŭh, Pŭh or Peh, to fall prostrate on the ground. 匍匐 Poo peh, to fall down on the hands and knees; to go on the hands and knees like a child. To press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to hasten to relieve. 誕實匍匐 Tan shĭh poo peh, he really crept, &c.

幅 A wide piece of cloth or silk; a roll or piece of cloth or silk, or paper. A picture which rolls up. The ends of a roll ornamented; applied figuratively to producing an effect on the people by virtue. A surname. 匡幅 Kh'wang fŭh, full; filled. Read Peĭh, cloths wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行縢 Hing t'ăng.

楅 Fŭh or Peĭh, a piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows.

Fŭh shih 楅室 a place under ground where fish are dried.

𤗉 Fŭh or Pĭh. Cut in halves; split boards.

葍 Same as 畐 Fŭh.

福 Divine protection; excellent; good; felicitous; happiness; a blessing; richly provided with. The meat used in sacrifices. The name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting *Towards, with, or the same as.* Read Foo, to lay or store up.

Fŭh chow 福州 the capital town or metropolis of Fŭh-këen Province. 五福 Woo fŭh, the five blessings are, *Long life; Riches; Health; the Love of virtue* and a *Natural death.* 天官賜福 T'ëen kwan sze fŭh, may celestial rulers confer (on this house) blessings; and 五福臨門 Woo fŭh lin mun, may the five blessings enter at this door,—are expressions commonly written over the doors of Chinese houses. 福建 Fŭh-këen, the province on the N. E. of Canton, commonly written *Fokien.* 福自天來 Fŭh tsze t'ëen lae, a blessing will descend from heaven. 福神誕 Fŭh shin tan, or otherwise called 土地誕 T'oo te tan, include the lares urbani familiares; rustici and compitales. Festival on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

艒 Fŭh sŭh 艒艏 a large boat or other vessel.

葍 A certain vegetable of bad quality.

諨 Words or speech fully prepared; explained fully.

輻 The axle of a carriage; the transverse wood on which the wheels run.

𩋘 A leather strap or belt.

蝠 Pëen fŭh 蝙蝠 or 蝠鼠 Fŭh shoo, a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel. 蝠蛇 Fŭh shay, a certain poisonous snake.

宓 Same as the modern 伏 Fŭh, see above. Read Meĭh, at rest; repose; silent; still.

虙 The appearance of a tiger. Same as the preceding.

鶝 Fŭh fŭh 鶝鶝 name of a bird. Read Peh, a bird like a fowl.

𩬙 𩭛 Fow or Fŭh. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women; a lady's wig.

芾 Wood and plants forming a kind of covert. Otherwise read Fei.

𥳇 An utensil used in weaving. One says, the name of a bamboo. Also read Pŏ.

𦁎 A wide piece of cloth or silk.

FUN

分 From 八 Pă, to separate, and 刀 Taou, a knife. To separate; to divide; to halve. To confer; to distribute; to give; distinguish; to arrange. Read Fŭn, a part; the part which any one has to act; the situation he fills. A certain nominal coin, by Europeans called a candareen. To rhyme, read Fung.

Fun che e chih 分之以職 to give a department to, a particular duty to one. 分支 Fun che, to distribute. 分別議 Fun pëë e, to deliberate on each case apart. 分縣 Fun hëen, an assistant officer in a Hëen. 分明 Fun ming, or 分曉 Fun heaou, discriminated clearly; perspicuous distinctions. Fun, occurs answering to multiply by two, as 二分爲四 Urh fun wei sze, two opened out or separated by two, make four. 分明是與不是 Fun ming she yu pŭh she, to distinguish clearly between right and wrong. 分程數 Fun ch'ing soo, to liquidate debts by paying a certain decimal part of the whole. 分痛 Fun t'ung, to share a person's pains. 分憂 Fun yew, to share a person's griefs.

𠛮 Fun or Pin, to separate, to divide.

坋 Fun or Pun, dust; dust or earth raised. One says, a great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

岎 岔 Fun-yin 岎崟 a hilly appearance; hills dividing and parting. 三岔河 San-ch'a-ho, an important pass in 遼東 Leaou-tung.

梤 A fragrant wood.

帉 紛 A cloth to dust things with; a large cloth or napkin worn at the girdle.

昐 The light of the sun divided or shed forth.

忿 憤 Anger; indignation; resentment. 忿怒 Fun noo, anger; angry; vexed; vexation. 忿恨 Fun hăn, high indignation and resentment.

Fun che 忿懥 anger; vexation; the mind perturbed by anger. 忿疾 Fun tseih, angry irritability.

魵 A certain fish; small fish.

扮 To grasp with the hand; to move; to shake; to unite together, applied to uniting the nations of China under one monarchy. Read Pan, to dress up; to dress one's person. 裝扮 Chwang pan, or 打扮 Ta pan, to dress or ornament one's person.

枌 The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

棼 Beams of the roof of a house. Hempen cloth, used for covering carriages. The thick and disordered state of the trees of a forest; a state of confusion, applied to the world and to threads. To ravel. 泯泯棼棼 Min min fun fun, a disordered confused state of society.

汾 Name of a stream or river; name of a territory; and of a kingdom; In allusion to a certain king of which state, who attained a great age, and had a numerous progeny, it is now used on birth days, as a compliment to a person, thus Fun yang tëen han 汾陽點頷 Fun yang's king nodding his chin—implying a wish that the person may be happy as the king alluded.

炃 Fun or Pun, to burn with fire.

毰 Fun-fun 毰毰 the hair falling off.

氛 Fume; vapour; breath; air; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous.

Fun ts'in 氛祲 or 妖氛 Yaou fun, shadowy appearance; apparitions; sprites, indicative of evil and calamities. 氛凶也祥吉也 Fun heung yay; tsëang keih yay, fun, indicates evil; tsëang blessings, or what is good. 靈氛 Ling fun, a shadowy ominous appearance; a spiritual prognostication. 氛氳 Fun yun, felicitous, vapoury, or shadowy appearance.

羒 A bullock.

弅 To leap; to skip.

盼 Fun ts'euen 盼泉 the name of a place.

秎 To gather together grain, to separate and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

粉 Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken small. Meal

or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face. Read Fŭn, to apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a bamboo, name of a place. 白粉 Peh-fun rice flour, a white powder or wash. 麥粉 Meh fun, wheaten flour.

Fun me 粉米 variegated; embroidered 米粉 Me fun, rice flour. 粉碎 Fun suy, to break or smash to pieces 粉絲 Fun sze, vermicelli: otherwise called 菉豆粉 Lŭh tow fun. 粉霜 Fun shwang sublimate of mercury. 粉澤 Fun tseh, adorned with colours, rich and glossy. 粉餈 Fun tsze, a kind of pudding or dumpling. 紅粉 Hung fun, or 胡粉 Hoo fun, a pigment. A preparation originally made from coloured flour, but subsequently from an oxide of lead.

紛 A horse's tail, formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

Fun hwa 紛華 the assemble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety. 紛旗 Fun kʻe, a crowd of banners 紛亂 Fun lwan, bustle and confusion. 紛紛多事 Fun fun to sze, a perplexing, hurried, multiplicity of business 紛帨 Fun shwuy, a napkin to wipe any thing with 紛雜 Fun tsă, mixed, blinded in a confused manner 紛縕 Fun wăn, a confused appearance. 紛紜 Fun yun, or 紛紛 Fun fun, confused multiplicity of persons, affairs or things.

翂 翁 } Appearance of flying hither and thither.

朌 The appearance of a large head; a numerous appearance. Also read Pwan, to distribute to.

芬 A bud first opening; to open as a bud; to develope. Harmonious; agreeing. Numerous.

Fun jen 芬然 to spread and rise like dust 芬芬 Fun-fun, fragrant; odoriferous.

羒 A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female

棻 Fragrant wood.

蚡 坌 } A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Pĭ-laou. A man's name. The name of a place.

衯 Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

訜 Fun yun 訜䚟 uncertain speech; vague talk; a man's name. Read Pan, an ignorant person.

𧮛 Fun-kŭh 𧮛谷 the name of a valley.

趽 To stumble; to leap, to fall.

鈖 Name of a valuable stone.

雰 Foggy vapour; fog whitened by cold air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended is denoted by 雰雰 Fun fun.

霧 Snowy; fog; vapour.

馚 馩 } Fun wăn 馩馧 or 馚馚 Fun fun, fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

頒 A fish with a large head. Many; numerous. Read Pan, to spread; to diffuse widely; to promulge.

䭻 A horse going at a swift pace.

鬪 鬭 } Fun-fun 鬪紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

黺 Embroidered with various colours and devices, as Imperial robes are.

Fun-me 粉米 or 黺絲 Fun me, sprinkled with ornament embroidery.

鳻 Birds collected together; appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, a bird of the pigeon species.

鼢 A field rat; a mole.

奔 To be overthrown and defeated. Read Pan, to travel on the high road; to precipitate flight, fearing something behind; embarrassed.

賁 A large drum. Read Pun or Fun, ardent; impetuous; filled which anger and rage, bubbling up as a spring of water. Overthrown, defeated. Read Pe, glossed over; coloured.

僨 Prostrate; laid prostrate with the face upwards. To shake; to excite; to subvert; to ruin 一言僨事 Yih yen fun sze, one word ruins an affair 鼠首僨事 Shoo show fun sze, a rat's head spoils affairs; i e excessive timidity and caution, such as is manifested by the rat, injures affairs.

墳 A tomb; a grave; a hillock; the bank of a stream. A great bank; to fend off water. Great; vast. Read Fŭn, fat loamy soil 凡高大者皆曰墳 Fan kaou ta chay, keae yuĕ fun, whatever is lofty and great is called fun. 拜墳 Pae fun, to worship at tombs, in the Chinese manner. 掃墳 Saou fun, to sweep or repair them. 荒墳 Hwang fun, a deserted grave. 三墳 San fun, denoting to divide, to separate, or discriminate. It is also applied to the separation of the three powers, the commencement of *heaven, earth,* and *man;* which are termed the three *Ts'ae* powers or energies. San fun, also denotes the books of the *three* antediluvian kings. 白墳 Peh fun, white loamy soil. 黑墳 Heh fun, black loamy soil. 赤埴墳 Chʻih chih fun, red clayey soil. 汝墳 Joo fun, the bank of a certain stream.

幩 An ornament; a certain appendage to a horse's bridle, the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen-han, and 排沫 Pʻae mŭh.

憤 The mind filled and urged either with grief, or anger, or zeal in business, or in study; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

Fun fă 憤發 or 發憤 Fă fun, ardent; zealous; eager; impetuous. 憤發有爲 Fun fă yew wei, to act with one's whole mind or soul. 憤結 Fun keĕ, highly worked up by anger or indignation. 發憤忘食 Fă fun wang shih, to be so full of an object as to forget one's food: intent on learning. 憤怒 Fun noo, filled with anger and vexation.

撌 To wipe or dust with the hand.

鼖 An ancient drum.

橨 A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat.

毴 An ancient species of woollen cloth.

濆 The bank of a river or stream; to overflow the banks; to issue forth, bubbling as a spring; to spurt forth water; the name of a small stream that issues from a larger river in Honan province.

燌 Internal heat; feverish skin.

癀 A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mournful, grieved appearance, caused by pain or decay.

Fun-he 癀瘬 vexed and grieved by a sore.

𤗭 牘 } Planks or boards belonging to a bed.

羵 The name of a sheep. 猪獖 Choo fun, a species of dog. Read Pun, a watch dog.

鼖 A drum; a large drum.

賁 Shwae fun 帥賁 the string of a bow.

羵 Fun, or Fun-yang 羵羊 a certain monstrosity of the sheep species.

膹 Hot sliced or minced meat; coarse slices of raw meat. Read Fei, a great quantity of dregs or gravy.

蕡 Exuberance of fruit; plants or trees having an abundance of fruit; fruit or seed; fragrant plants mixed and blended. 麻蕡 Ma fun, hemp seed.

蟦 A kind of oyster. Read Fei, a kind of blubber fish.

豶 A boar deprived of his teeth; a gelded boar. Strong; violent.

Fun chʻe 豶豕 a gelded boar.

轒 A cart or carriage used in the army.

Fun yuen 轒輼 military carriage for attacking cities. 轒轀 Fun wăn, a military carriage used by the Tartars in former times.

隫 A burial place; a grave amongst the hills.

鞼 A drum.

馩 Fun wăn 馩馧 fragrant effluvia.

餴 Half boiled rice; rice thoroughly boiled with steam.

Fun-lew 餴餾 thoroughly done with steam.

鱝 A fish with a long tail which has a sting; the mouth is below, near its belly; the eyes are on the forehead.

鷬 Name of a bird; a water bird.

黂 Fun, or Fei, a species of hemp seed.

鼖 A drum.

鼢 A field rat.

饙 Fun, or Fun he 饙餾 rice half boiled or decocted, previous to adding water

to distil it.

叁 坌 } To sweep away; to put away filth and dirt.

糞 Excrementitious matter; excrements; ordure; filth; manure. To manure; to apply manure to roots of plants; to sweep or put away any thing that is filthy or superfluous.

Fun mun-kʻhow 糞門口 the mouth of the anus.

𡓾 To put away filth.

攩 To sweep away dirt. To sweep; to cleanse.

瀵 Name of a river. 神瀵 Shin fun, a spring that gushes out of a certain mountain. Read Fŭn, to scatter or sprinkle water.

奮 奮 } From 奞 Sun, to extend the wings, and fly up from 田 Tëen, a field. Impetuous vehement motion or action; to excite; to rouse, as by an earthquake, or by thunder; to extend; to stretch forward to. To dash or brush away dust. A surname.

Fun fei 奮飛 to fly with rapidity. 奮氣 Fun khʻe, to rouse one's anger 奮至德之光 Fun che tĭh che kwang, to spread abroad the lustre of virtue. 雷出地奮 Luy chʻŭh te fun, when the thunders are uttered, the earth shakes. 奮志向前 Fun che hëang tsʻëen, to advance with an impetuous mind.

幩 To over-fill a bag with grain, till it bursts.

焚 燔 燓 } To set on fire; to burn. Fun hëang 焚香 to burn incense to the gods, or to departed spirits. 焚山林 Fun shan lin, to burn a mountain forest. 焚田 Fun tëen, to burn the weeds of a field.

FUNG.

丰 Fung, or 丰茸 Fung jung, luxuriant herbage at once shooting forth branches, and striking the roots deeper. A fine countenance; plump; jolly.

Fung e 丰儀 an easy, fine manner. 丰采 Fung tsʻae, a fine countenance 丰韻 Fung yün, a mellow pleasing sound. 丰裁 Fung tsʻae, a fine regular gait, or manner. 丰神瀟灑 Fung shin seaou sha, a high degree of ease and gaiety. 丰姿綽約 Fung tsze chŏ yŏ, pleasing and decorous manner.

仹 Name of one of the 仙 Sëen genii. Same as 丰 Fung.

妦 All intrigue and levity of conduct, is expressed by Fung.

抙 To hold up, or to receive with both hands. Read Fŭng, to hold as water in both hands.

𦬆 Luxuriant vegetation. Read Hëă, the name of a plant.

𥇖 眫 } To examine with the eye.

䛔 The commencement of a speech or stanch, firm tone and principle expressed.

夆 To occur; to meet; to clash. To push against as horned cattle; to oppose mutually. To pull; to drag. A surname.

捀 To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner.

Fung chŏ 捀着 to hold up. 捀了一鍾藥 Fung leaou yih chung yŏ, bearing in both hands a cup of medicine.

峯 峰 } The peak of a hill or mountain shooting up perpendicularly towards heaven, and terminating in a point. A peak on the top or side of a hill or mountain 五老峰 Woo laou fung, the *five old peaks* of a mountain near the Po-yang lake.

桻 The top of a tree. A beater; a club.

烽 𤆡 熢 } A brick pyramid three or four feet high, hollow and open at top, which is filled with combustibles and set fire to, to form a signal by the ascent of smoke. 火烽有難則焚 Ho fung yew nan tsih fun, the fire cone is ignited when some danger occurs.

犎 A cow; a wild cow.

𥎊 A particular kind of spear or lance.

逢 To meet; to occur; to meet or come together by moving in opposite directions; to oppose. Great; large; wide, applied to clothes. Used

also for the following. A surname. Read Pang, the sound of a drum.

Fung ying she hwan 逢迎世宦 to dance attendance on people of the world, who possess wealth and influence. 閼逢 Ŏ fung, the name of the year under certain circumstances. 有逢 Yew-fung, the name of a country. 逢人表揚 Fung jin peaou yang, to praise people to those one meets,—understood in a good sense. 左右逢源 Tso yew Fung yuen, to meet a spring on either hand;—denotes a well furnished and ready mind. 逢知己 Fung che ke, to meet with an intimate friend.

鋒 鏠 } The point of a weapon; of a pencil; of the tongue; and so on. The van of an army; to arise like so many points of weapons; the name of a star; the name of a state. A certain banner.

Fung-le 鋒利 sharp as a point 鋒芒 Fung mang, finely pointed. 華鋒 Hwa fung, a certain ornamented sword. 變詐鋒出 Pëen cha fung chʻŭh, ever-changing frauds issued forth, numerous as the points of spears. 前鋒 Tsëen fung, or 先鋒 Sëen fung, the van.

摓 To hold up any thing with both hands.

Fung yih 摓掖 large garments; wide plain garments, such as Confucius wore.

艂 A particular kind of boat.

蜂 𧓎 蠭 } A bee or wasp. Also read Pung. 蜂蠆 Fung chʻae, the sting of a bee or wasp. 黄蜂 Hwang fung, a wasp. 蜜蜂 Mĭh fung, a honey bee.

漨 浲 } The name of a river. Read Pung. 浲滃 Pung-ung, water dashing and making a noise. 浲浡 Pung-pŏ, grieved, mournful appearance.

䄟 The divinity of a certain hill, said to possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

縫 To seam; to sew; to unite as by a seam; a seam; an opening or aperture like a slit seam. A fissure; a cleft.

Fung e 縫衣 to make clothes. 裁縫 Tsʻae fung, or 縫人 Fung jin, to cut out and sew; one who does so; a tailor. 縫綫之事 Fung sëen che sze, the affairs of seams and threads; needle-work.

韸 The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together. 靸韸 Să fung, name of a plant.

封 𡉚 } The land or territory appropriated to nobles and princes by the ancient Emperors of China; the act of appointing to those principalities or dependant monarchies. Large; great; to accumulate earth and form a mound; to add earth or mould to; to appropriate to one's self. Rich; affluent. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname. To seal or close, as any letter or document; the cover or envelope in which a letter is put. 書子一封 Shoo tsze yĭh fung, or 一封書 Yĭh fung shoo, a letter.

Fung che 封豕 a large species of pig. 封以王爵 Fung e wang tsëŏ, to appoint to the rank of king. 封人 Fung jin, an officer placed on the frontier. 封禁 Fung kin, to seal and prohibit approach to, as silver mines, and so on. 封國 Fung kwŏ, to confer a kingdom upon; to give the right of reigning, as the Chinese Emperors profess to do to all the kings of the world. 封誥 Fung kaou, or reversed Kaou fung, honors obtained by purchase from the government in behalf of one's parents, or other relatives. This is a considerable source of revenue to the government. 封皮 Fung pʻe, the government seal, which is a piece of paper, pasted on whatever they claim the control of; as on goods, which are not yet passed; boats which they impress; commercial houses which they shut up, and so on. 封門 Fung mun, to shut a door or gate, and seal it by authority. To appoint to any high office; to appoint to any title of nobility, during a person's life. She 諡 is to confer honors after death; this rule is however violated.

崶 Name of a hill, rendered famous by a fish ascending it, and being converted to a dragon.

湗 Deep mire.

篈 A name of bamboo.

綘 Fung, Pung, or Pang, shoes of different kinds; leather shoes worn by children.

葑 The name of a vegetable. The root of a certain plant.

鞢 Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

奉 } To receive or offer with both hands in a formal respectful manner; to re-
𡖊 } ceive or to present to with profound respect; to give or offer up to. A surname. Emoluments received by the officers of government; in this sense the following is generally used.

Fung che 奉旨 to receive His Majesty's will or pleasure. 奉政大夫 Fung ching ta foo, title written on cards by officers of the fifth rank. 奉直大夫 Fung chih ta foo, a title of the second class of officers of the fifth rank. 奉教 Fung keaou, to receive instruction with due respect. 奉神尚鬼 Fung shin shang kwei, to be addicted to the worship of spiritual beings; that excess in religious observances, which some Chinese deem superstition. 奉命 Fung ming, to receive orders, or the commands of a superior. 奉丞人 Fung ch'ing jin, to compliment and flatter people.

俸 The salary granted by government to its officers. 増百官俸 Tsăng peh kwan fung, to increase the emoluments of all the officers of government. 罰俸 Fă fung, to deduct an officer's pay as a punishment. 支俸 Che fung or 給俸 Keih fung, to pay the salary. It occurs written without man by the side.

Fung pŏ 俸薄 a small income. 俸祿 Fung lŏh, the salary received by officers of government. 俸米 Fung me, rations of rice given out by the government. 俸薪 Fung sin, fuel money; government allowances.

唪 Appearance of a high mouth. Also read Pung, which see.

埲 Appearance of dust rising.

捧 To offer up with both hands; to contain or hold in the hollow of both hands; to receive with, or in the hands.

Fung sung 捧誦, or Fung t'ŏh 捧讀 to receive in both hands and read or recite respectfully the epistle of a friend.

殙 To die; death.

浲 Water.

琫 A military utensil. Read Pung, an ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

䳞 To winnow wheat.

風 } The breath of nature is called Fung. The wind; air in motion. Custom;
凬 } usage; spirit; temper; feeling. To scatter or disperse, as by the wind; to diffuse instruction, or effect by example. Haste; fleetness. The name of an office; of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. A surname. The sexual appetence amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for insanity. 狂風 Kh'wang fung, or 暴風 Paou fung, a gale of wind; a storm; a typhoon, which seems derived from 大風 *Ta fung.* 今天發有甚麼好風吹送來 Kin t'een fă yew shin mo haou fung ch'uy sung lae, what good wind blows to-day that has driven you hither? 寒風 Han fung, a cold wind. 涼風 Lëang fung, a cool breeze. 文風甚盛 Wăn fung shin shing, a literary spirit prevailing much.

Fung leïh 風栗 chesnuts: the Tartars call them 毛荔枝 Maou le che, from the down upon them. 風流 Fung lew, gaiety; blitheromeness; pleasure; a gay, easy, flowing appearance. 風氣 Fung kh'e, spirit, temper or feeling. 風格 Fung kih, air, spirit; general manner. 風箱 Fung seang, a Chinese bellows. 風俗 Fung sŭh, usages; customs. 風聲 Fung shing, a report. 風水 Fung shwuy, wind and water; a kind of geomancy deduced from the climate; the aspect of buildings, doors, graves, and so on. 風水蠱惑 Fung shwuy koo hwŏ, befooled by the wind and water—superstition. 風水先生 Fung shwuy seen sang, a professor of the Fung-shwuy Geomancy. 風動 Fung tung, or 風化 Fung hwa, to affect or influence, as by the wind; the influence of example. 風箏 Fung tsăng, a paper kite. 風聞 Fung wăn, to hear by report. 東風謂之谷風 Tung fung wei che kuh fung, the east wind is called the valley wind;—those that blow from the other points have also poetical names.

偑 The name of a place.

堸 The nest or dwelling of an insect is called Fung. The Chinese express it by 蟲室 Ch'ung shih, the house of an insect. 蟻堸 E fung, an ant's nest.

楓 The name of a wood, which has thick leaves and delicate branches, which make it wave elegantly; a fragrant wood with seeds as large as duck's eggs, various wonderful tales are told respecting it. After snow or hoar frost, its leaf becomes red, from which circumstance it is called 丹楓 Tan-fung; resinous matter oozes from it, which, combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years it becomes amber.

Fung hëang 楓香 a certain fragrant wood which was planted abundantly about an ancient palace, and from which circumstance it took its name 楓宸 Fung shin, and hence is now used for an imperial residence. 楓樹 Fung shoo, the acer, maple, or sycamore tree, according to the gardener in the British Embassy, 1816. When the 楓 Fung tree becomes old, it assumes the figure of a man, from which it is called 靈楓 Ling fung.

葻 The wind passing over the tops of trees. Used also for the preceding, and for 風 Fung, wind. A syllable used by the Buddha sect.

渢 The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read Fan, 渢渢 Fan-fan, an easy, pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

炐 To burn; to ignite.

猦 Fung-moo 猦㹚 the name of an animal, (with a tail like a monkey) which, when slightly struck, dies; but is revived again by the wind blowing on it. It is ashamed or afraid of human beings, and crouching down, seems to perform the ceremony of the *Kow tow*; otherwise called 猜猦 Keih-keuĕ, has no hair excepting a streak about an inch broad from the nose to the tail.

瘋 A disease of the head; a kind of leprosy; applied to thirty six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease. 麻瘋 Ma fung a spotted leprosy, which enters the bones, and is incurable. 發瘋 Fă fung, to become afflicted with leprosy.

Fung mŭh 瘋目 the head, or superintendant of the lazar-house. 瘋疾 Fung tseih, the Fung disease generally. 瘋院 Fung yuen, a place supported by goverment for the reception of lepers; a lazar-house. Lepers are by law and usage banished from society. 瘋癲 Fung tëen, or 瘋狂 Fung kh'wang, madness. 瘋狗 Fung kow, a mad dog.

蠭 An insect's nest, or hole into which it creeps.

諷 To recite; to rehearse in a musical tone. Recitative; to teach by verse; to draw comparisons and satirize; poignant allusions; satire. To spread and affect, as the wind; to proclaim. 談笑諷諫 T'an seaou fung këen, to talk and laugh over satirical allusions.

Fung sung 諷誦 to recite, in a singing tone. Fung refers principally to the letters or words; Sung, to the notes. 諷刺 Fung ts'ze, a poignant satirical allusion.

䩬 The name of a place.

豐 } The vessel 豆 Tow, crammed full. Large; great; numerous. Abun-
豊 } dant, affluent; rich, in the possession of property, or of talents and virtue; exuberant vegetation; a flourishing state; a plenteous year. The name of a place; the of a river; of a district. A man's name. A surname.

Fung how 豐厚 abundant; generous, applied to presents and entertainments. 豐隆 Fung lung, the controller of thunder. 豐滿 Fung mwan, full; fulness; applied also to composition, and to the human countenance. 豐年 Fung nëen, a plenteous year. 豐盛 Fung shing, abundant; plenty; affluence; flourishing. 豐席 Fung seih, a particular kind of mat; a plenteous table. 豐登 Fung tăng, in plenitude to ascend; a year of plenty or of affluence. 豐約 Fung yŏ, or 豐盛約衰 Fung shing, yŏ shwae, are opposites, an increasing flourishing state, and a state of decline.

僼 } Uh fung 偓僼 one of the genii; an immortal.
僼

靊 A large house capable of containing much.

豐 Name of a hill.

灃 Name of a river, and of a district.

酆 } The seat or royal residence of the ancient king 文王 Wăn wang. The
鄷 } name of a state; and of a river. A surname.

靊 Fung lung 豐隆 the spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

豐 } A preparation of boiled meat, sold about the Yel-
豐 } low river, is called Fung.

馮 Fung, a surname. Read Fun, a full heart. Read Pung, Păng or Ping, to ascend; to lean upon; to support, as evidence does.

覂 To return; to cause to go in a different direction from what is wished; applied to horses that are difficult to manage. Used in common with 泛 Fan, to reject or cast off.

Fung këa che ma 覂駕之馬 a restive, vicious, unruly horse, applied also to ungovernable children.

鳳 } A divine bird, which appears as a felicitous omen, in times of pre-
凤 } vailing virtue. Being a bird of imagination, it is very variously described. The name of a district; the name of an office. A surname. 么鳳 Yaou fung, a certain small bird. 鳥鳳 Neaou fung, the name of a bird, said to resemble the Fung-hwang. 鳳馬島 Fung ma taou, an island on the south-east corner of Corea.

Fung hwang 鳳凰 Fung, is the male, and Hwang, the female, of the above imaginary bird.

HAE.

夆 To pull and drag mutually with a design to injure. The name of a pavilion. Read Këë, in the same sense.

害 } To injure; to hurt; to be injurious or hurtful; ca-
害 } lamitous; detrimental; the effect produced on the mind by injuries or calamities. Read ŏ, or Hŏ, as an interrogative particle. What? why? 利害 Le hae, advantageous and hurtful, are used as opposites, when taken together they denote sharp and injurious; formidable; severe. 傷害 Shang hae, to wound and hurt; to injure. 妨害 Fang hae, to cause some detriment.

Hae ke 害已 to injure one's self. 害衆 Hae chung, to injure many persons; to injure people generally. 害不淺 Hae pŭh ts'ëen, no slight injury. 害死人 Hae sze jin, to injure a person so as to cause death. 害人 Hae jin, to injure another person.

嗐 Hae or Hea, to open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound; noise.

嫨 Discontented; envious.

㤥 The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity.

𩡧 A strong smell; fragrant effluvia.

亥 } The last of the twelve horary characters. 正亥 Ching hae, ten o'clock
亥 } at night. 交亥 Keaou hae, nine o'clock at night. Also, read Kae. 亥市 Hae she, a market held on a particular day.

Hae she 亥時 or 亥刻 Hae kih, from nine to eleven o'clock at night. 亥月 Hae yuĕ, the tenth moon. A surname.

侅 Hae or Kae, unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇侅 Kh'e kae, and 侅事 Kae sze.

劾 Hae or Heh, to examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse.

Heh shih 劾實 to scrutinize and obtain the real fact. 考劾其實 Kh'aou heh kh'e shih, to examine fully into the fact. 參劾 Ts'an heh, to state the faults or crimes of an equal to a superior; to accuse a fellow officer to the Emperor. 彈劾 T'an heh or 按劾 Ngan heh, to control or keep in order and subjection.

咳 The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. Read Kaĕ or Kh'eh, to cough. Hae-ying yen ying urh ch'oo che seaou chay 咳嬰言嬰兒初知笑者 Hae-ying, express an infant that first knows how to laugh. 父執子之右手咳而名之 Foo chih tsze che yew show, hae urh ming che, the father took hold of the child's right hand, and named it Hae, from the sound of its laugh. 嚏咳 T'e hae, to sneeze and belch. 咳唾 Hae t'o, to belch and spit.

孩 } A child that may be taken up into the arms, children generally; boys and
孙 } girls; a child laughing. The insect species. To take in the arms and hold below the chin, as when a father names a child.

Hae ch'ih 孩赤 an infant; a child. 孩蟲 Hae ch'ung, the insect species; insects. 孩兒見識 Hae urh këen shih, the knowledge of a child; knowledge which does not exceed that of a child. 孩提之童 Hae t'e che tung, a child that is carried or led. 孩子 Hae tsze, or 小孩子 Seaou hae tsze, a child; used for children generally.

挗 To move; to excite; to shake; to carry.

垓 The name of a divine person; to arise.

逘 To walk or go.

豥 To go with haste; to go rapidly.

頦 The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

餀 Wheat; or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

海 Nature's lake, which receives all rivers. The sea; an arm of the sea. The name of a district. 四海 Sze hae, the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four seas denotes all the world. 天海 T'ëen hae, the name of certain stars. 陸海 Lŭh hae, denotes fertile, rich in natural productions. 出海 Ch'ŭh hae, to go to sea. 過海 Kwo hae, to pass over the seas.

Hae tung hung 海東紅 a species of rose. 海量汪涵 Hae lëang wang han, the dimensions and capacity of the sea are vast; applied to a person's liberal forbearance. 海關 Hae kwan, a Custom-house, at a port, where foreign commerce is carried on; the commissioners of customs placed there. 海闊天空 Hae kw'oh t'ëen kh'ung, the sea is broad, and the firmament a void space; applied, to a person's mind. 海騾 Hae lo, sea mule; the beaver. 海騾皮 Hae lo p'e, beaver skin. 海蛇 Hae shay, a kind of blubber fish; otherwise called 水母 Shwuy moo. 海珠寺 Hae choo sze, fort on an islet, commonly called the Dutch Folly. 海幢寺 Hae chwang sze, a spacious temple situated opposite to the European factories at Canton; commonly called Ho-nan Joss house. 海盜 Hae taou, or 海賊 Hae tsih, pirates. 海錫魚 Hae kh'ing yŭ, the monoculus or king crab; otherwise called 少陽魚 Shaou yang yŭ. 海鹽 Hae yen, sea salt.

烸 To roast or broil.

盍 A vessel to contain wine.

櫨 A wooden vessel to contain wine.

醢 Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

咍 } To laugh; to smile or laugh as a child.
孩 }

瘥 Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

HAN.

厂 } The overhanging side of a hill; a rocky project-
厈 } ing precipice or bank of a river, capable of affording shelter or a dwelling for human beings.

𠵳 The name of a hill; used also to denote a bank that fends off water.

扞 To fend off with the hand; to shield; to oppose; to desist; to be kept off or prevented advancing; a cloth ing or defence for the arm; a shield.

Han kih 扞格 stopped, impeded, not permeable. To stop, to defend. 扞格難通 Han kih nan t'ung, to strive to effect a passage through, but to find it impracticable, or extremely difficult.

旱 A want of rain, drought. The name of a hill. 天旱 T'ëen han, the heavens not giving rain. 大旱之後必有大雨 Ta han che how peïh yew ta yŭ, after a great drought, there must be a heavy rain.

弹 } To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of
弙 } a district.

旰 Han or Kan, the evening. Kan-kan, or Han-han, abounding, said in reference to light; resplendent.

悍 Ardent disposition; energy, strength, violence of disposition; fierce; boisterous.

Han keih 悍急 hasty; precipitation; fierce, ardent. 何必如此悍急 Ho peïh joo ts'ze han keih, what occasion is there to be so fierce about it.

捍妒 Han too, strong feeling of envy.

捍 仠 To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away, or ward off, to resist.

Han kin 捍禁 to stop or prohibit. 捍衛 Han wei, to surround and shield; to ward off. 捷捍 Tsëë han, or 雕捍 Teaou han, to manage and ward off evils, applied to the people. 捍大患 Han ta hwan, to ward off great calamities, said of statesmen.

焊 To dry with fire; dried up by fire.

汗 Perspiration; sweat. The name of some ancient districts. 出汗 Chŭh han, 發汗 Fă han, to perspire. 泮汗 Pw'an han or Han-han, appearances of a boundless expanse without a shore. 澔汗 Haou han, dazzling showy effect of various colours. 瀾汗 Lan han, a long appearance. 質汗 Chih han, name of a medicine. 可汗 Kh'o-han, the Persian and Tartar word *Kh'an*.

涆 Han han, water flowing with rapidity; dry or dried.

鄲 Name of a pavilion; otherwise written 酈 Le.

罕 Unfrequent; rare. A certain flag; a net to take birds, a net for rabbits. The name of a place; a surname.

Han chay 罕車 a certain star. 罕見 Han këen, rarely seen. 罕有 Han yew, seldom occurs.

浫 Water; the name of a stream.

Han ngan 浫洝 steeped or soaked with water.

銲 釬 A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. 釬藥 Han yŏ, a mineral composition used in soldering or joining together other metals. Read Kan, a certain utensil; haste; hurry.

打釬 Ta han, to solder.

閈 A door; gate or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

馯 A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname; name of certain foreigners.

鳱 Han tsëë 鳱鵠 a certain bird said to possess prescience.

鼾 Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

齗 The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. 齴齗 Tsau han, irregular teeth.

幹 A wall or railing round the mouth of a well. Name of a kind of gallery. Used to express ruling or directing. Read Kan, the trunk of a tree; a capability for business.

函 圅 凾 From *Man* in a *Mortar*. The ancients made holes in the ground to use as mortars. To contain; to infold; to comprehend; the lower part of the mouth within side; the envelope of a letter; a letter. Armour. A surname. 書函 Shoo han, a letter. 華函 Hwa han, or 瑤函 Yaou han, elegant letter, applied to the letter of a correspondent in the language of compliment. 尊函 Tsun han, your honor's letter.

Han kŭh 函谷 the name of a certain borer or awl. 函容 Han yung, to contain; capacity to contain. Used also to denote an enlarged and liberal mind; patiently bearing with. 函人 Han jin, a maker of armour.

㖤 Han hoo 㖤嘑 the voice of anger.

𢅏 A cloth used to stop the ears.

𢕄 Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

涵 Cold; intense cold.

梒 椷 A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

涵 Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain, of vast containing capacity.

Han yang shin chin 涵養深沉 to contain; to cherish and to sink deeply. 涵容是待人第一法 Han yung she tae jin te yih fă, an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people. 涵容 Han yung, to contain or afford room to; enlarged and liberal.

菡 A bud not yet opened.

𦞣 𦜆 The parts below the mouth; the chin. Some say, the tongue.

䄃 A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear.

Han to 䄃袥 a sleeve.

頷 The chin.

含 To hold in the mouth; to contain; to restrain; endure. 包含 Paou han, to envelop and contain.

Han han 含含 wheat growing rank and thick. Thick, luxu-

tinct utterance, or an intentional obscure and partial statement. Read Hán, gems placed in the mouth of a corpse at the time of interment, said to have been an ancient custom. 含蓄 Han ch'ŭh, to bear in the mind, to cherish. 含笑花 Han seaou hwa, the suppressed smile—name of a flower, the Magnolia fuscata. 含忍 Han jin, to bear or forbear. 含血噴人先汚其口 Han heuĕ p'un jin seen woo kh'e kh'ow, he who spurts blood at a person, will first defile his own mouth. 含怒 Han noo, to restrain one's anger. 含笑 Han seaou, to repress a laugh, to smile. 含羞 Han sew, to feel ashamed. 含淚長歎 Han luy ch'ang t'an, restrained the falling tear and sighed deeply. 含笑不言 Han seaou pŭh yen, smiled and said nothing. 含容 Han yung, to contain or afford room to; to endure or put up with, from generous feelings.

唅 嗿 To put into the mouth with the hand; to hold or contain in the mouth. An erroneous form of 唵 Ngan.

姶 A woman's name.

峆 A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

恰 Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

欱 A suppressed smile or laugh. One says, to covet; to desire.

洽 Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote to contain.

琀 Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote containing in the mouth.

莟 An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

蛤 Name of a certain poisonous insect.

馠 Han, or Han-han, fragrant; odoriferous.

頷 To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin; also expressed by 下頷 Hëa han; and vulgarly called Hëa-pa. 下頷尖 Hëa han tseen, a sharp pointed chin—is a bad omen in physiognomy.

Han hea choo 頷下珠 the pearl below the chin; has a reference to legendary tales respecting the dragon.

咸 Han or Hëen, the whole number; completely; totally; all; all together; all round; extending to every place. Hastily. Name of one of the 卦 Kwa. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a place; the name of a star. A surname. 咸丘 Han kew, a mountain higher on the left side, than on the opposite side. Read Këen, in the senses of 減 Këen, and 緘 Këen. The name of a river; a surname. To rhyme, read Ying. 不咸 Pŭh han, not according, or associating with others. 少長咸集 Shaou ch'ang han tsëih, young and old all assembled.

Han e 咸宜 all suitable, or according with. 咸池 Han ch'e, name of a divinity; of a medicine; and of a star.

喊 A loud calling out; to vociferate; to cry out; to call after; to call to; to call out angrily. Read Këen, in the sense of 槧 Këen, an obstinate refusal to express one's thoughts. 連喊數聲 Lëen han soo shing, called out several times. 叫喊 Keaou-han, or reversed, Han keaou, to vociferate; to cry out. 大聲叫喊 Ta shing keaou han, to call out with a loud voice.

諴 Union; harmony; concord; sincere; promoting union; cordiality; to cause to smile; to excite. Name of a musical instrument. 至諴感神 Che han, kan shin, high degrees of sincerity move or influence the gods.

感 Read Han, to move; to shake; to rouse; indignant. Commonly read Kan, to excite.

嘁 The voice or cry of an animal. Read Kan, the voice of a bird. Read Ngan, may, can. Read Kăn, the same as 喊 Han, to cry out; to call to.

憾 To feel indignation or resentment towards; to feel regret for; indignant with one's self or others. 終身憾恨 Chung shin han han, or 抱憾終身 Paou han chung shin, to feel regret all one's life—as for being absent at the death of a parent.

Han hăn 憾恨 indignation or deep regret.

撼 摵 To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

𦑣 Flying; the appearance of flying.

輱 The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

顑 To move or shake the head; lean, not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance.

𩞿 Not satiated with eating.

鰔 Han, or Kan. The name of a fish.

𪂋 Name of a certain bird.

甘 Read Han, generous wine; mature. Commonly read Kan, sweet.

欿 歁 The breath rising. A particle implying doubt; perhaps; or; uncertain.

泔 A watery appearance; filled full. Read Kan, the water in which rice has been washed; hence 泔米水 Kan me shway, the thick water left by rice washed and steeped in it.

蚶 Name of a certain insect.

酣 Elevated with wine; cheerful; merry; the pleasures of wine, not overpowered or rendered sottish by it. Some say, to drink deeply.

Han ch'ang 酣暢 cheerful by the influence of wine. 酣歌 Han ko, to sing when exhilarated with wine.

邯 Name of an ancient place; name of a river. Occurs denoting plenty, abundance.

𨙸 A local particle denoting uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

𠋫 Han or Hëen, to appear to proceed or advance. Elevated; lofty.

憨 Simple; foolish; silly; rather idiotical.

賧 A bribe. Hwuy han 賄賧 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

闞 闞 The roaring of a tiger. Read Hëen, a fierce enraged animal. The second character is a vulgar form. It properly means to peep, to spy.

𠐘 A surname.

嫨 An old womanish appearance; anger. Read Jen, respect; respectful.

暵 熯 To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

漢 The name of a river; the milky way. The name of a dynasty famous in Chinese history. Name of a place in Sze-chuen. Read Tan, the year under certain circumstances. 好漢子 Haou han tsze, a good son of Han; a fine stout man. 半漢 Pwan han, denotes form; figure.

Han chung 漢中 the name of an ancient municipality; now the name of a Foo district. 漢口 Han kh'ow, the mouth of the Han river, by Sea the town of Hankow. 漢見 Han këen, day-light in the dialect of Corea. 漢軍 Han keun, the Chinese army,—which joined the Tartars in the conquest of China; and whose descendants, like those of the Tartars themselves, enjoy certain privileges. 漢朝 Han ch'aou, the dynasty Han, which closed, A. D. 260. 漢子 Han tsze, in low familiar language, a fine personable man; a man of spirit.

灘 灘 Wet or moistened with water and dried again. Read T'an, water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

暵 Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

𢹣 The appearance of flying.

䎯 To plough in winter, to plough coarse bad land.

翰 Wings of a bird; a bird mentioned in ancient history having carnation coloured feathers. Ornaments by the side of a coffin; to fly high. White; a white horse; a trunk of a tree, pillar or support for a wall. A pencil to write with, in allusion to which the National Institute is called Han-lin-yuen 翰林院 the forest of pencils; the members of the College or Institute, are designated by the two first words *Han-lin*. A surname. Written phraseology, or to write with pencils made of quills, is expressed by 書翰 Shoo han. 翰墨香 Han meh hëang, the fragrance of pencils and ink. 翰音 Han yin, the long protracted crow of a well fed cock.

瀚 Hwăn han 混瀚 a watery appearance.

Han hae 瀚海 the desert Shamo, in Western Tartary. 浩瀚 Haou han, a wide extensive appearance.

韓 A wall or enclosure round a well. The character is formed from 韋 Wei, skin, implying its going round. An ancient state near the northern limit of Ho nan. It was destroyed by 晉 Tsin. A surname.

三韓 San han, the union of a state.

蔊 Peh han ts'aou 白蔊草 name of a plant.

寒 寒 Cold; the cold of winter; ill provided with the comforts of life; poor; necessitous. Name of a state. A surname.

Han lae shoo wang 寒來暑往 the cold goes, and hot weather comes—in constant alternation. 寒溫 Han wăn, or 冷暖 Lăng nwan, cold and warm; is applied both to the feelings and to speech or conversation, denoting a variety of feelings on various topics, news, compliments, and so on. 小寒 Seaou han, January 6th. 大寒 Ta han, January 21st. 司寒 Sze han, a certain water divinity. 寒冷 Han lăng, cold; frigid. 寒露 Han loo, October 9th. A term. 寒門 Han mun, poor and friendless house. 寒冰 Han ping, cold ice. 寒姓 Han sing, my name. 寒士 Han sze, a poor scholar. 寒素 Han soo, plain, simple. 寒泉 Han ts'euen, a cold spring.

莞 A certain grass or rush fit for making mats. A surname. Read Kwan, in the same sense; and also denoting a place. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of Canton river, below the Bocca Tigris.

轞 檻 The noise made by a cart or carriage; a cart. Railed round to confine criminals or wild beasts.

𧹞 𧸘 To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth. 𧹞𧸘 Lan han, covetous; avaricious.

銜 銜 From *Metal*, and to *Walk* or *Go*. The piece of metal, or bit, in a horse's mouth by which he is guided; to contain in the mouth; to guide or control. The rank of official control or office, is called 官銜 Kwan han, to be excited, moved or controled. Applied to the heart, to be vexed or indignant. 人銜 Jin han, a name of *Gin-seng*. 馬銜 Ma-han, name of a divinity. 口銜 Kh'ow han, to hold or contain in the mouth.

Han keĕ 銜結 to retain an indissoluble sense of favors received.

螒 A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

啣 啣 嗛 To contain in the mouth; to take and carry in the mouth. To sustain or receive. 啣命 Han ming, to receive an order from the sovereign; or by courtesy, said to a friend, I receive your orders and will attend to them. Used either in conversation or epistolary writing. The same as the preceding. 銜 Han, is more commonly used. This form is usual but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries.

Han han 啣啣 to gaze intensely.

睅 睆 Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous, beautiful. Read yuen, pretty eyebrows.

Han muh yuen chuen 睅目圜轉 the appearance of fine large rolling eyes.

莧 Han lŭh 莧陸 soft flexible plants. Read Hwan, to smile or laugh. Read Kwan, a goat with small horns.

Han ts'ae 莧菜 vegetable for the table.

HĂN.

𥃩 艮 Commonly read Kăn. From *Eye* and *to compare*. To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hăn, to lead or drag; to pull; to thrust.

很 佷 詪 Unwilling to listen to what is said; disobedient to commands, refusing to proceed; quarrelsome; fond of quarreling and fighting; forms the superlative degree, in which sense it is commonly written 狠 Hăn.

痕 A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or mark left by any thing whatever. 啼痕 Te hăn, the mark left by tears. 水痕 Shwŭy hăn, mark left by water. 苔痕 Tae hăn, the mark left by moss. 墨痕 Meh hăn, mark of ink. 瘢痕 Pwan hăn, a cicatrix or mark of a wound, pock mark on the face. 蔴面 Ma mëen, is the vulgar term for being marked with the small pox.

Hăn tseih 痕跡 a trace; a footstep.

恨 恨 a feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment. Also regret, or indignation against one's self. 悔恨 Hwuy hăn, deep

repentance; angry with one's self.
Hăn pŭh teh 恨不得 to wish or desire intensely; like the phrase 巴不得 Pa pŭh teh. 報恨 Paou hăn, to revenge. 可恨 Kh'o hăn, detestable. 結恨 Keĕ hăn, to form resentment. 恨不了 Hăn pŭh leaou, to regret want of success. 恨視 Hăn she, to look at with indignation or hatred.

拫 To lead or drag precipitately; to pull, to oppose with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force. Hăn loo 拫攎 or 拫挌 Hăn kih or 拫抑 Hăn yih, all express pulling, dragging, thrusting and putting into some position or state by force.

狠 The noise of dogs fighting. Forms the superlative degree. Read Kăn, to gnaw. Hăn she 狠是 very right.

HANG.

亢 Read Hang or Kang, the neck; the throat; stiff-necked; to oppose; to screen. Name of a star; drought.

吭 Hang or Kang. The neck or throttle of a bird. To swallow; to make a noise.

杭 The place to which Tsin, the first universal monarch of China came on his tour south. Hang chow 杭州 the capital of the Province Che-keang, near the southern end of the Great Canal. Used to denote a square boat. 天杭 Teen-hang, the milky way, or rain from heaven.

沆 Appearance of flowing. 莽沆 Mang-hang, an extensive sheet of water; a large lake. Hang heae 沆瀣 dewy, foggy; a white mist; sea fog. 沆茫 Hang mang, a wide mixture of plants and water; a large marsh.

欱 Lang hang 欴欱 avaricious; covetous.

航 A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship. 慈航 Ts'ze-hang, expresses the departure from this life—applied to women.

頏 The appearance of a bird flying; to fly upwards. Read Kang, a man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird.

翃 䲳 To fly downwards. Used in common with the preceding.

笐 A certain stringed instrument; the name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

肮 The throat. Read Kang, the name of a star.

䟘 Hang, or Kang, to stretch out the legs; to strike the legs.

蚢 Hang, or Kang, an insect of the silk-worm species.

骯 Hang, or Kang. Hang tsang 骯髒 the half or part of a victim, or a large body. Easy enjoyment.

䰢 A demon.

行 Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty five, or of a hundred. 百行 Peh hang, makes ten thousand, which is called 方陣 Fang-ching, a class or company; one sort of persons; a series or order. A mercantile house; a factory. Also read Hing, or Hăng. 太行 T'ae hang, name of a hill. 中行 Chung hang, a double surname. Hang hang 行行 strong and formidable appearance as of a phalanx. 行貨 Hang ho, goods made for the general market, and not for a particular customer. The Hang-ho goods are inferior; the opposite of Hang-ho is 家用 Kea yung. 行幾 Hang ke, what order do you hold amongst your brothers—i. e. are you eldest, second, &c. 行三 Hang san, I am the third brother. This question and answer are preparatory to laying aside the name and title in familiar conversation, and addressing the person by, 三哥 San-ko, third brother. 行舖 Hang p'oo, large mercantile houses and shops. 行商 Hang shang, a wholesale merchant; one belonging to a company licensed by the government, such as those at Canton for foreign trade; who are called 洋行商 Yang-hang-shang, or foreign merchants, to distinguish them from the Salt and other Hang or Companies of merchants. 行情 Hang ts'ing, the feelings of a class; the spirit of a corps. 行伍 Hang woo, bands of men or companies; the army. 行用 Hang yung, the general expenses of a company of merchants; that which each member has to pay to the common fund, in Canton called (Kung so 公所) Consoo charges.

筕 A kind of mat on which to lie down.

桁 Certain stocks in which to fasten the feet, a punishment. A floating bridge.

Read Hăng, see below.

䀪 To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as 頡 Heĕ, is said of the frisking of fish.

䑕 A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

夯 From *Great* and *Strength*. Using great effort to raise any thing; or the cry made when exerting great effort.

HĂNG

亨 Pervading influence; going through with a thing; success. 出入成亨 Chŭh jŭh han hăng, abroad or at home in every thing successful.

𣧔 P'ăng-hăng 膨脝 fleshy; fat.

脝 P'ăng-hăng 膨脝 fat; swelled out; large bellied.

姮 A woman's name.

行 In Kang-he, read Hăng. Commonly pronounced Hing, to walk; to go; to do; to state to in words. A path, a road. Read Hang, arranged in order; a class or series; a house of business for commercial purposes.

恒 恆 Constant, as revolving in a circle; of long continuance; persevering; acting agreeable to former rules. Name of a hill, and of a district. Read Kang, the appearance of the moon in its quarters; reaching to every place; pervading one of the diagrams called Kwa. Hăng ho 恆河 the river Ganges. 恆心 Hăng sin, a constant mind. 恆山 Hăng shan, a certain mountain in the north. 恆足 Hăng tsŭh, always sufficient.

桁 A certain transverse beam in a house. Read Hang, used to denote certain stocks or fetters for the feet; a plank laid across a stream or floating bridge.

烆 A torch; a kind of flambeau.

珩 A certain stone worn about one's person as an ornament, much used by the ancient Chinese. A man's name.

荇 A certain water plant with a white stem and reddish leaf; it varies its growth according to the depth of the water; the root is sometimes steeped in wine. Hăng ts'ae 荇菜 a certain vegetable which grows in water.

莖 The stem of plants; the stem of herbaceous plants is called Hăng; of bamboo 箇 Ko; of trees 枚 Mei, the handle or stem of a sword or spear; the name of a medicine, and of a hill.

衡 衡 That with which light and heavy are adjusted, or by which things are weighed or measured. A balance; certain rails about a gallery; the space between the eyebrow and eye, which expands when smiling or laughing. The centre part of the Yow measure. Transverse; a kind of frame to prevent horned animals goring; an ornament for the heads of cattle, used as victims. Ten catties. The counsellor of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname. 玉衡 Yŏh hăng, or 璣衡 Ke-hăng, an astronomical instrument, a kind of quadrant; otherwise called 渾天儀 Hwăn t'een e. 阿衡 O-hăng, a certain office. Hăng leang 衡量 to measure and adjust. 衡論 Hăng lun, to discuss by making comparisons. 衡門 Hăng mun, the cottage of a scholar. 衡山 Hăng shan, a famous mountain in Keang-nan province. 衡任 Hăng jin, between two yokes, as the place of the driver of a pair of horses.

蘅 蘅 Name of a fragrant plant. Wei hăng 微蘅 a certain plant.

杏 The almond tree. 杏仁茶 Hăng jin ch'a, almond Tea; an emulsion of almonds, or a milk-like substance made of almonds pounded and boiled with sugar; it is served up in cups at entertainments before sitting down to table. 銀杏 Yin-hăng, the fruit of the Salisburia Adiantifolia, called also 白果 Pih kwo.

Hăng jin 杏仁 almonds. 杏花村 Hăng hwa tsun, name of a village famous under the T'ang Dynasty. 杏梅 Hăng mei, a species of plum; in the M. S. Dictionary, called the apricot. 杏壇 Hăng t'an, the school of Confucius.

瓨 瓶 Hăng, or Hing. A certain wine vessel with a long neck.

HAOU.

号 To cry out aloud in order to make the voice heard at a distance, as when giving orders to a great many persons; the cry of pain or distress. The original form of 號 Haou.

呺 Haou jen 呺然 a large appearance; a large empty appearance. Read Haou, the sound of the wind. 吽呺 How haou, the noise of anger.

[illegible] The name of a hill.

號 號 The roar of a tiger; to call out aloud; the noise of weeping and crying; the term by which one calls a thing. A name; a designation; a mark or name; to direct. The crow of a cock. 尊號 Tsun haou, honorable epithet—meaning that of another person. 第幾號 Te ke haou, what mark or number? 放號炮 Fang haou p'aou, to fire a salute. 名號 Ming haou, name or epithet. 國號 Kwŏ haou, the designation given to the country under a particular dynasty, as *Ming*, *Tsin*, and so on. 字號 Tsze haou, the epithet taken by a mercantile house or shop; the denomination applied to a certain lot of goods; as so many chests of tea of the same kind and quality, commonly called a chop of tea; in Chinese, a *Tsze-haou*. No dealer in China gives his own name to his house or shop, but when he commences business gives the house or shop a separate name, which is expressed by *Tsze-haou*; not by 名 Ming, a name. Haou chaou 號召 to call upon by royal proclamation. 號房 Haou fang, a lodge at the gates of public offices where persons give in their names. 號呼 Haou hoo, or 號呶 Haou naou, to clamour and vociferate. 號泣 Haou keih, to lament and weep. 號令 Haou ling, official orders or proclamations. 號炮 Haou p'aou, a salute of guns. 號舍 Haou shay, a small room in which each candidate composes his essays at a public examination.

顥 A person with a white head.

哠 Much talk; loquacity. Ching-tsze-t'ung affirms it is erroneous form of 告 Kaou; but Kang-he condemns the assertion of Ching-tsze-t'ung.

[illegible] A woman's name.

悎 Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm. Read Keŏ, in the same sense.

晧 Appearance of the sun rising; the light of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

浩 The appearance of a vast collection of waters; as in the deluge; overplus; more than is necessary for use; affluence. Read Kaou, a surname. To apply water to wine. Haou han 浩瀚 a great expanse of water. 浩蕩 Haou t'ang, a sheet of water agitated by the violence of the wind. 浩浩滔天 Haou haou t'aou t'een, the deluge of waters rose to heaven.

皓 The light of the heavens; the white luminous appearance of the sky. Read Kaou, pure white. A surname. The same as 顥 Haou, and its several synonymes. 大皓 Ta haou, heaven.

[illegible] The ear; to hear with the ear.

鵠 A certain water bird called 鴻鵠 Hung-haou, and 天鵝 T'een-go. 黃鵠 Hwang haou, a bird on which the 仙 Seen, genii pass from place to place. Applied to the name of a dog; a certain form or pattern, certain feathers. Read Kaou, a surname; the name of a place.

顥 皞 皡 The white light around the horizon. 皞皞 Haou haou, the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens. Haou haou 皡皡 vast, numerous and happy; said of the people enjoying themselves. 大皞 Tae haou. 少皞 Shaou haou, designations of ancient Sovereigns.

好 Good; a general term applicable to whatever is good of its kind. To esteem good, to like, to take pleasure in, to answer the purpose well; to enable one to do; that one may have it in one's power. Haou hwuy hwa 好回話 that we may be able to take back an answer. 好人 Haou jin, a good man. 好看 Haou kh'an, good looking. 好不苦惱 Haou pŭh kh'oo naou, extremely annoyed and vexed. 好不 Haou pŭh, denotes the Superlative degree. 好談人短處 Haou t'an jin twan ch'oo, a fondness to talk of other people's faults. 好談國政 Haou t'an kwŏ ching, to be fond of talking about politics. 好讀書 Haou tŭh shoo, to delight in reading. 好爭鬭 Haou tsăng tow, to be fond of wrangling.

恏 Desire; concupiscence; lust.

䒵 The name of a plant.

搞 To raise the hand and strike; to tap or knock; mutually opposed to and leaning against.

滈 The name of a stream or river; the appearance of water; the noise of striking or clashing against water.

蒿 The name of a plant of which there are several species.

鎬 A warm vessel of a certain kind. The name of a place. Occurs denoting light and splendor. Haou king 鎬京 the place in which *Woo-wang* kept his court.

鰝 Name of a fish; a large species.

豪 豪 Boar's bristles as large as pencils. 豪彘 Haou-che, a species of wild boar with white bristles like skewers; a designation of superiority applied to the Emperor's horses, cows, and sheep. Eminent talents and virtue; great superiority to other men. A strong violent leader; a martial chief. The name of a fish, and of a sword and of a district. A surname. Used for 毫 Haou, delicate hairs; down. 富豪 Foo haou, rich, wealthy; possessing the power and influence which riches give. 無豪髮偏倚 Woo haou fă peen e, not the least deviation on either side. Haou kh'e 豪氣 high spirited, in point of principle. 豪傑 Haou keĕ, eminent virtue and talents; a hero, or heroine. 豪强 Haou kh'eang, robust, violent; acting by force. 豪舉耳 Haou ken urh, to prick up the ears; to bristle up. 豪奴 Haou noo, strong violent slaves; a rich man's domestics. 豪爽 Haou shwang, high spirits, cheerfulness.

壕 The ditch outside a city wall. The name of a place. 護城壕 Hoo-ch'ing haou, to defend the ditches of a city. 鴈鳴寒雨下空壕 Yen ming han yü hea kh'ung haou, the wild geese cackled on the cold rain falling in to the empty ditch. 石壕鎮在今陝州 Shih-haou chin tsae kin Shen chow, Stony ditch station, was situated at the modern Shen-chow, on the western border of the province Ho-nan.

㩝 To compare the quantity of

濠 A ditch around a city wall. Name of a district in Keang-nan. Name of a river. Haou king ngaou 濠鏡澳 an ancient name of Macao. 濠畔街 Haou pan keae, name of a street in the city of Canton. 濠墩 Haou tun, (Canton dialect, How-tun) The second bar on Canton river.

蠔 The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of oysters is called 蠔山 Haou-shan. The root of the oyster the Chinese compare to a stone. Name of a place. Haou keh 蠔殼 oyster shell. 蠔豉 Haou she, dried oysters.

毫 毛 Long soft small pointed hair or down; any thing very small. Name of a small weight; a pencil to write with. A surname. 修毫 Sew haou, a species of dog. Ten 絲 Sze, *Threads*, make a Haou, ten Haou make a 釐 Le. 分毫不錯 Fun haou pŭh ts'o, not the least error. 含毫 Han haou, to put the point of the pencil in one's mouth when considering what to write. 揮毫 Hway haou, to write with rapidity. 濡毫 Joo haou, to wet the point of the pencil. Haou woo kwo fan 毫無過犯 not the least error or fault. 毫末事 Haou mŏ sze, petty affairs; affairs not included in one's duty. 毫釐之失 Haou le che shih, slight error or failure. 毫髮不容 Haou fă pŭh yung, not admit the insertion of a single hair; close, secret.

嘷 譹 The roar of a tiger, or of a wild boar; the cry of a fox, of a rhinoceros, and so on. The voice of a human being shouting or calling. 終日嘷而嗌不嗄 Chung jih haou urh yih pŭh shā called out the whole day without feeling hoarse.

Haou p'aou 嘷咆 and 嘷呼 Haou hoo, denote the same.

譹 To call out aloud; to call upon; to call to. The same as 號 Haou.

昊 暤 皡 The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. 仰賴昊慈眷佑 Yang lae haou ts'ze keuen yew, hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of Heaven, (said by Kea-king, Emperor of China.)

Haou t'ëen 昊天 summer; heaven. 昊天上帝 Haou t'ëen shang te, God that rules in heaven.

耗 秏 A certain kind of grain; to lessen; to take from; to spoil; to injure; to render void; vicious; bad. A surname. Read Maou, multitudinous; confused; obscure. 息耗 Seih haou, increase and decrease; virtue and vice. 豐耗 Fung haou, plenty and dearth, applied to the year. 煞耗 Shă haou; wicked, injurious, applied to spirits. 虛耗 Heu haou or reversed, defective; void; deficiency, want.

Haou fei ts'een ts'ae 耗費錢財 to waste property in an extravagant manner. 耗亂 Haou iwan, confused, obscure. 耗子 Haou tsze, a rat is so called from its being pernicious and destructive.

滈 The dazzling effect of a vast sheet of water; the dazzling and overpowering effect of viewing the immensity, and considering the depth of the ocean; hence applied to subjects which dazzle and overpower, by their immensity or abstruseness.

薅 搣 To eradicate; to remove grass or plants from the surface of a field.

HE

匸 From Yin, *To conceal*, and Yih, forming *a cover*. He, fow ts'ang che e 匸覆藏之意 &c. contain the idea of covering and secreting, still being liable to be dropped.

盆 A small basin or platter.

兮 兮 From Pă, representing the breath issuing forth, after the principal words of the sentence are enunciated. A tone of interrogation; examination, or admiration. In the middle of a sentence it denotes an enquiry, which is answered in the following member; at the close of a sentence, it denotes admiration; and in poetry, is often a mere tone. 赫兮咺兮 Hih he! heun he! how splendid! how glorious! 安且吉兮 Ngan ts'eay keih he, both tranquil and happy.

希 希 Few; seldom; rare; infrequent; not close or thick; applied to birds and beasts casting their feathers or hair. To hope; to expect. To stop; to scatter; to disperse. A surname. A certain embroidery. 女希氏 Neu he she, a certain divinity.

鳥獸希革 Neaou show he kih, birds and beasts casting their feathers and coats.

He heen he shing 希賢希聖 hoping to be a worthy; hoping to be a sage. Used to express and ardent desire to advance in learning. 希冀 He kh'e or 希望 He wang, to hope; to look forward to with expectation. 希奇 He kh'e, rare; extraordinary. 希爲原諒 He wei yuen lëang. I hope you will excuse me. 希圖 He t'oo, to meditate the attainment of; to design, to scheme, to act from design.

俙 A contest between the heart and countenance; an effort to put on an honest face. 面相是心相非曰俙 Mëen sëang she, sin sëang, fei yuĕ he, to appear right in the face, but be wrong in the heart, is called He. 依俙 E he, appearing as if; otherwise expressed by 仿佛 Fang fŭh. 僾俙 Ngae he, obscure.

唏 To sigh; to cry out without weeping. The moan of painful feeling without shedding tears; to pant. Strong breathing in sleep. Syn. with

欷 He, strong breathing in sleep; snoring. To laugh.

悕 To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commiserate.

晞 To dry; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. A local word, boisterous; tempestuous.

欷 To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid. fearful.

He heu pei taou 欷歔悲悼 to sob and lament; to commiserate.

稀 Open or apart; not close or thick; few. Not attentive; careless; remiss. A surname.

He so 稀疎 having a space between; open, not thick.

莃 Name of a plant.

誺 He-he. The sound of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger, appearing to speak with difficulty. Read He, the breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, loud speech.

He shih 誺飾 to make a plausible story; to gloss over.

齂 The noise made when breathing in sleep; snoring. To blow the nose.

係 To bind; to connect; to succeed to; to continue. Connected with; belong to; is; am. 殺其父兄係累其子弟 Shă kh'e foo heung he luy kh'e tsze te, killed the fathers and elder brothers, and bound the children and younger brothers. 世係 She he, generations succeeding each other; record of genealogy. 關係 Kwan he, consequences; result; that which is connected with; a particular event, or line of conduct. 有關係於我 Yew kwan he yu wo, it involves me. 他係山西人 T'a he Shan-se jin, he belongs to Shan-se; or he is a Shan-se man. 懸係 Heuen he, to suspend or hang up.

He too haou 係都好 are all good. 係戀 He leuen, bound in affection to, ardent attachment. 係世 He she, that which relates to the age. 係屬 He shŭh, connected with, related to. 係時 He she, always.

系 系 To connect, or be connected, as if tied together by a string; bound; tied, connected, following in succession; denoting relation to.

繫 To connect or be connected; following in succession; connected, related to. Read Kie, to tie, to bind, to fasten or fix to as by tying; attached to mentally.

He leuen 繫戀 the affections attached to, and hankering after. 繫念佛 He nëen fŭh to fix the thoughts on Buddha. 維繫 Wei he, tied to, or connected with.

奚 A waiter, servant or attendant. The name of a place. Name of a hill. A particle of interrogation implying uncertainty or doubt, How; why; A surname. A large bel-

He wei how wo 奚爲後我 why come after us,—meaning so late. 驒奚 T'o he, a wild horse; a fine spirited horse. 羊奚 Yang he, name of a plant.

傒 A certain people. A man's name. Occurs, in the sense of *Is are*. Also said to denote to wait on; to follow.

徯 蹊 To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird. Used to denote a narrow foot path.

He wo how 徯我后 or 徯予后 He yu how, waiting for my prince. 徯徑 He king, a very narrow foot path.

[illegible] Appearance of walking indignantly, with earnestness and ardor. Read Hea, disquietude of mind.

㨙 To take up; to remove to another place. Read Hea, to hold under the arm; to support.

[illegible] A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

[illegible] A sash or girdle. Read Hea, a sleeve.

謑 Shame; disgrace; having no sense of shame. The anger of a mean man; to abuse, to put to shame and disgrace. A man's name. Read Hëa, angry speech.

He how 謑詬 or 謑詬 He how, abusive, disgraceful speech. 謑髁 He ko, distorted; irregular.

蹊 嵠 徯 A road; a path; a foot path. 徯徑 He king, a path through fields or amongst mountains. 徯閒 He këen, amongst mountain paths.

鼷 A very small animal of the mus species, said to gnaw the skin of sheep and men, from which ulcers arise that are mortal.

喜 From *Mouth* added to 壴 Choo, *Pulse-bearing*

plants raising their heads. To be pleased; to feel joy; to rejoice; joyful, to give joy to. A surname; the name of a woman; the name of a district. Read Hé, to desire; to like. The same as 好 Haou, and 憙 He. 歡喜 Hwan he, or reversed, He hwan, or 欣喜 Hin he, all express joy and rejoicing; taking pleasure in doing.

He keaou 喜轎 the wedding sedan chair, used in China. 喜樂 He lŏ, joy and delight. 喜事 He sze, some joyful occasion. 喜色 He seh, the countenance indicating being pleased; a cheerful countenance. 喜悅 He yuĕ, pleased; gratified. 喜不可言 He pŭh kh'o yen, inexpressible joy.

僖 To feel joy; to take delight in. To be cautious of; to dread. A surname.

He lŏ 僖樂 to delight; to rejoice; joy; delight. Syn. with 喜 He.

嘻 He-he, ho lŏ shing 嘻嘻和樂聲 he he the sound or voice of social joy, the sound of pleasure and merrymaking; giggling and playing. 噫嘻 E-he, a sigh; an interjection of grief, of admiration or desire; also of fear and of anger. Alas! oh! O!

He he ho ho 嘻嘻呵呵 laughing and tittering. 嘻嘻𡰱𡰱 He he heŭh heŭh, the appearance or expression of having succeeded, or having obtained something. This particle also occurs as an imperative Interjection.

嬉 To ramble; to take an excursion for pleasure. Handsome; a pretty face. 水嬉 Shwuy he, a boating party of pleasure. 遊嬉 Yew he, an excursion for amusement. 妺嬉 Mei he, a famous ancient beauty, who caused the ruin of the Hëa Dynasty.

He he 嬉戲 childish play; the play of children. 嬉笑 He seaou, to play; to titter and laugh. 嬉玩 He wan, to play.

憙 From *Heart* and *Wish*; having obtained one's heart's wish. The mind feeling gratified and pleased; joy; delight. To delight in, or love. To be fond of doing.

He fung ch'ing 憙奉承 to be fond of receiving flattery. 欣憙 Hin he, joy and delight. 憙改造 He kae tsaou, to be fond of altering and making new things—the sure way to be poor.

熺 Very hot; abounding; to burn or scorch.

熹 The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning. The same as the following.

熹 To apply fire to; to heat or decoct. Hot; burning; pervading every where as heat and light; a slight degree of light. An epithet denoting that one deserves well of his country.

He wei 熹微 a slight and inadequate degree of light. 朱熹 Choo he, name of the Commentator Choo-foo-tsze.

瞦 A bright sparkling eye.

禧 Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy, blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

蟢 He or He tsze, 蟢子 name of an insect; the country people deem the *He tsze* as omonous of blessings; and when they catch it let it go again.

譆 Pain; the cry of pain and of indignation. Read E, the murmur of resentment.

He he 譆譆 hot; the cry of spirits or demons; the name of a bird.

誒 An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

He e 誒詒 a disease which produces irresolution, suspicion, and a spiritless state.

[illegible] A black, dark colour. Read Heĭh, and Shih, a carnation colour.

戲 戱 To fence, or play with a spear. To sport; to play and laugh. To play as children; a theatrical exhibition; to play or trifle with. 演戲 Yen he, to act a play. 弄戲法 Lung he fă, to practice or perform sleight of hand tricks.

He fă 戲法 sleight of hand tricks. 戲謔 He heŏ, to trifle and play. 戲弄 He lung, to trifle or dally with; to seduce. 戲本 He pun, a play book. 戲班 He pan, or reversed, pan he, a company or set of players. 戲沙上 He sha shang, to play on the sand, as children do. 戲戲 He he, sound; noise.

"In the Chinese Drama, certain words or characters are adapted to point out the general characteristics of the different dramatis personæ, and these particular words are made use of in every play indiscriminately, whether its complexion be tragic or comic. No similar usage can be found on the European stage, unless indeed we except the invariable terms of harlequin, clown, pantaloon, &c., in the English pantomime, which still mark with precision the station and character of the several performers, however varied may be the action of the piece. The words made use of, in Chinese plays, consist principally of the six following, viz. 末 Mŏ, 淨 Tsăng, 生 Săng, 旦 Tan, 丑 Ch'ow, 外 Wae. The first of these 末 Mŏ, is called 老生 Laou săng, and generally typifies a principal character, as a father, uncle, &c., or any person somewhat advanced in age; and is applied to 男腳 Nan-këŏ, male personages. 淨 Tsăng, is used in reference to characters with painted faces, or those wearing masques, being subdivided into 紅 Hung and 黑淨 Heh tsăng, red and black Tsăng, which are the 正 Ching, or principal parts under this general denomination. The 副 Foo, or secondary, being styled 二花面 Urh hwa mëen, second painted face. 生 Săng, is a male character, and is subdivided into 正 Ching, and 小 Seaou, chief and lesser. 旦 Tan, is invariably a female character, and is distinguished into 正旦 Ching tan, 小旦 Seaou tan, and 老旦 Laou tan, besides which, there is occasionally a 貼旦 Chen tan, which, in general, is a servant or some such person. 丑 Ch'ow, seems often to typify a character disagreeable, either from personal deformity, or some other cause; and is also called 小花面 Seaou hwa mëen. The last, 外 Wae, is a 粉面 Fun mëen, or painted face character, and often one with a grotesque and long beard.—The great divisions of the piece, or the acts as we style them, exist perhaps rather in the book, than in the representation; being, on the Chinese stage, not so distinctly marked as on ours, by the lapse of a considerable interval of time. The first is called 楔子 Sëĕ tsze, which means literally *A door; or the side-posts of a door;* and hence, metaphorically *the opening*. The rest are styled 折 Chĕ, or *breaks*. The words 上 Shang, and 下 Hëa, to ascend and descend, are used for enter and exit."

嚱 歔 Ch'uy he kh'ow shing 吹歔口聲 Ch'uy he, the sound of the mouth; i. e. the voice. 嗚歔 Woo-he, the tone of sighing, or of admiration.

He he 歔歔 sound, noise.

[illegible] [illegible] To strike; to knock.

巇 巇 Dangerous mountains situated opposite to each other; dangerous as passes on the side of lofty mountains. A crevice or opening; something that affords an occasion to introduce bloodshed.

[illegible] A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

[illegible] An earthen ware vessel

愾 Breathing strong as in sleep; snoring. Read Kae, anger; passion. Read Heĭh, to reach or extend to. 愾恨 Kae hăn, anger and indignation.

熂 To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hills.

[illegible] A disease of cattle. One says, food for cattle.

[illegible] To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

[illegible] Name of an insect.

[illegible] The breath emitted in speaking.

[illegible] A horse going.

餼 Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings. Provisions. 饔餼 Yung-he, certain provisions of ceremony. 食廩餼 Shih lin he, to eat (or to have) a certain small allowance granted to *Sew-ts'ae* graduates.

He lin 餼廩 certain supplies of food granted by goverment. 餼羊 He yang, a victim offered in ancient times.

霼 Ngae he 靉霼 cloudy; dull; obscure.

羲 羲 A surname. 羲皇 He-hwang, or 伏羲 Fŭh-he, name of the founder of the Chinese monarchy. 羲和 He-ho a certain office.

巇 巇 Dangerous mountains. See above under the second character. 巇 He.

曦 The colour of the sun; light.

[illegible] The light of the moon.

犧 Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spotless victims. Read So, a certain vessel for wine.

He new 犧牛 a bullock devoted to sacrifice. 犧牲 He săng, victims; animals used in

sacrifice. 犧羊 He yang, a sheep for sacrifice.

矔 Motion or rolling of the eyes.

䳄 He, Hwuy, or Kwei. A large species of tortoise. Name of a constellation.

攜 攜 携 He or Hwuy, to take with the hand, and raise from the ground, or lead by the hand, as a child; to lead apart; to connect together.

He show t'ung hing 攜手同行 to take by the hand and walk together. 攜帶什物 He tae shĭh wŭh, to take a thing with one. 提攜 Te he, to receive with both hands and lead in a respectful manner. 舉攜之 Keu he che, to lift up from the ground.

蠵 He, Hwuy, Chuy or Kwei, an awl made to resemble a horn. Some say, an ornament appended to a child's girdle or sash. A man's name.

酅 He or Hwuy. Name of a city; name of a place in the state Ts'e. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

鑴 He or Hwuy, a certain large bell or utensil of the kind. Food; certain appearances of halo near the sun, referred to in divination.

畦 He or Hwuy, a field containing fifty Mow of land. The name of a place. Read Kwei, a kind of low mound or wall raised round a field.

䣱 䣱 He, Hwuy, or Shay, appearance of taking a small sip, sipping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

熙 熈 熙 Light; splendour; rising; increasing; spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous, harmonizing. To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district. Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, large and strong; a man's name. 木熙 Mŭh he, ancient name of a species of rope dancing, vulgarly called 跳軟索 Chaou juen sŏ, treading on a supple rope. 熙春茶 He ch'un ch'a, hyson tea. 熙和之世 He ho che she, a flourishing and peaceful state of society. 熙皞遺風 He heou e fung, the glorious times of antiquity, from whence customs are derived. 熙朝人瑞 He ch'aou jin suy, a prosperous dynasty, felicitous to men.

䐖 The name of a hill. A surname.

咥 He or E, a loud laugh. 咥咥然 He he jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tëĕ, to gnaw; to bite.

醯 Sour; a sour taste. He he, thick dregs. Name of an insect.

摡 抚 To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. Read Kae, to wash; to cleanse.

塈 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect. To rest; to depend upon. Read Ke, in the same sense. 以泥飾屋曰塈 E ne shĭh ŏh yuĕ ke, to adorn a house with mud;— i. e. to plaster a house, is expressed by Ke. The same is expressed by 塗塈 Too ke.

屭 屓 Pe he 贔屭 the exertion of strength; refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting asunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong, robust appearance.

禊 Pă he 祓禊 name of a sacrifice intended to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

HĔA.

下 二 Below, inferior, mean, vulgar. Read Hëá, to descend, to cause to descend. They define it by 在下之下對上之稱 Tsae hëa che hëa, tuy shang che ch'ing. Hëa, denoting below, the opposite of above. Again, 反上爲下 Fan shang wei hëa, the contrary of above is Hëa. 在底下 Tsae te hëa, it is down below. 底下的人 Te hëa teih jin, a low or vulgar person. 手下 Show hëa, under one's hand or power. 棹子底下 Chŏ tsze te hëa, under the table. 陛下 Pe hëa, steps below; i. e. ke, below the steps of whose throne I stand, or, your Majesty. 閣下 Kŏ hëa, council chamber below; by the same kind of allusion, as in the last sentence, is used for the pronoun *you*, when addressing ministers of state, who have a share in the Imperial councils. 足下 Tsŭh hëa, foot below; i. e. *you*, addressed to friends and equals. 心下 Sin hëa, in

the mind, or the thoughts. 遺下 E hëa, to leave in a place, to leave to one's posterity. 臨下 Lin hëa, to descend to inferiors, to condescend to. 君能下下 Keun năng hëa hëa, a prince, or virtuous man, can descend to inferiors. 無上無下 Woo shang woo hëa, neither high nor low; unable to distinguish, ignorant. 惠下 Hwuy hëa, to bestow favors on inferiors. 送下程 Sung hëa ch'ing, to present gifts to a person about to commence a journey. 放下 Fang hëa, to put down.

Hëa ch'uen 下船 to embark. 下氣 Hëa k'he, to repress anger; to assume soft gentle manners. 下轎子 Hëa keaou tsze, to get out of a sedan chair. 下落 Hëa lŏ, the place where a person has settled, who had previously absconded; a residence. 下流 Hëa lew, flowing down, denotes low, mean, vicious courses. 下馬 Hëa ma, to dismount. 治下 Che hëa, under the control of; used instead of the pronoun *I*, by persons under the immediate control of any local magistrate. Such persons are expected to shew more deference than those who come from a distance.

下筆 Hëa pĭh, to put the pencil to paper. 下部 Hëa poo, the lower part of the body. 下身 Hëa shin, the lower parts of the human body; the parts of generation. 下手書 Hëa show shoo, a bond, in ancient phraseology. 下手 Hëa show, to put one's hand to; to begin to act. 下榻 Hëa t'ă, to put down one's cot; to lodge. 下作 Hëa tsŏ, low, mean conduct. 下蛋 Hëa t'an, to lay an egg. 下次 Hëa tsze, the next time. 下村 Hëa ts'un, or 南澳 Nan-ngaou, false St. John's island. 下月 Hëa yuĕ, next moon. 下雨 Hëa yu, it rains. 下問 Hëa wăn, to ask of inferiors.

芐 A certain rush which grows in water; when it floats on the surface of the water, it is called 大黃 T'ëen-hwang; when it sinks half way to the bottom it is called 人黃 Jin hwang; and when it grows at the bottom of the water, it is called 地黃 Te hwang.

疜 A purging or dysentery. Used to denote a side apartment.

叚 A surname. Read Kéa, to borrow; to make a supposition.

假 Under for 遐 Hëa, to revolve and extend to. Read Kéa, false, to assume a supposition or hypothesis.

㗇 Hëa hoo 㗇呫 the throat.

㦤 Ma hëa 瘂瘕 a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

暇 At leisure; unoccupied; self indulgence. Read Kéa, large; great. 閒暇之日 Hëen hëa che jĭh, or 暇日 Hëa jĭh, a leisure day. Hëa yĭh 暇逸 leisure, ease, self-indulgence. 自寬暇 Tsze k'wan hëa, to indulge one's self. 我暇時 Wo hëa she, I am at leisure. 忙中偷暇 Mang chung t'ow hëa, to steal a little leisure in the midst of much occupation.

煆 Hot, dry, bright, the invisible matter of heat.

瑕 A certain stone of a rather reddish colour; a stone fractured or cracked. Error, fault, crime; split; rent; distant, remote; apart from; stern; severe. Name of a place; a surname; name of an animal.

睱 Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing idly. White appearance of the eye.

碬 A coarse kind of stone.

蝦 The cancer species; lobsters, shrimps; the name of an insect; and of a certain kind of wheeled carriage. Hëa tsa hoo 蝦蟆護 the name 蝦蛤 Hëa kŏ, name of a certain animal. 龍蝦 Lung hëa, the lobster. 蝦蟆 Hëa-ma, the toad.

葭 A certain plant. Also read Këa.

遐 Distant; remote; far from. 陟遐必自邇 Chih hëa peĭh tsze urh, to attain to what is distant, it is necessary to begin with what is near. Hëa urh yĭh t'e 遐邇一體 far and near, the same is applied to the universal diffusion of civilization.

赮 A carnation color; clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east.

𨂜 That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

鍜 Ya hëa 鐚鍜 a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

霞 A reddish appearance in the eastern sky. Halo, vapour, variegated cloud. 雲霞 Yŭn hëa, cloudy; halo. 朝霞 Ch'aou hëa, the sky red in the morning—denotes rain. 暮霞 Moo hëa, the sky red in the evening—denotes fair weather. Hëa p'oo yĕ 霞浦葉 name of a plant. The Grewia Microcos.

䩗 𩌏 Certain kind of shoes. The lower character is also read Twan.

頶 Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

騢 A parti-coloured horse.

鰕 A certain fish of the cancer species, and of which there are different sizes. Some are described as one cubit long, and others twenty or thirty cubits. These have a kind of beard several cubits long. Used also for the small shrimp.

夏 Summer; the second of the four seasons; the time when nature expands freely. Name of an ancient Chinese dynasty. Name of a lake. The nine Hëa, are nine tunes played at court on great rejoicings. A large house. A large vessel used in temples variegated with the five colours. Read Këa the name of a place, and of a wood. Also read Ho. 立夏 Leih hëa, a term, May 7th. 華夏 Hwa hëa, a name of China. Hëa che 夏至 the summer solstice. 夏朝 Hëa ch'aou, the dynasty Hëa. 夏布 Hëa poo, summer cloth; generally means grass cloth. 夏天 Hëa t'ëen, summer season.

[illegible] The name of a hill.

廈 A side apartment or outhouse. Hëa mun 廈門 the port called Amoy in the Province of Fŭhkëen. 望廈村 Wang hëa ts'un, village at Macao called Mong-ha.

嚇 Hëa, or Heh, anger, the tone of anger; to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening. Hëa hoo 嚇呼 to frighten. 驚嚇嚇下 King heh heh hëa, to alarm, to frighten. 嚇詐 Hëa cha, perverse and deceitful.

㦤 Hëa or Tsŭh. A wild, crazed, mad manner.

呀 Hëa, or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; also expressed by 吧呀 Pa ya. The wrangling of children. (M. S. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm. A mere tone; sometime used instead of distinct articulation. To rhyme, read Ho. 谽呀 Han ya, appearance of a deep wide valley. 啀呀 Ngae-ya, ah! strange! alas! 呀呀呸 Ya ya pei, is the language of vulgar contention. The two first words are intended to mock the muttering enunciation of an opponent; and the last is pronounced with so much force as to amount very nearly to spitting at him.

M M

閜 Kh'ow hëa hëa 口閜閜 laughing. Same as 谺 Hëa, a vast empty or desolate appearance between two hills. With the same pronunciation, it is written erroneously these several ways,— [illegible] 岈, all of which are pronounced Hëa.

罅 罅 Cracked, as an earthen vessel; split, rent; a crack, a crevice; an aperture; a cleft. 孔罅 Kh'ung hëa a cleft; an opening. Hëa keih 罅隙 a crevice, an aperture.

HĔĂ.

匣 A press or wooden case; a chest, box, or trunk; a case of wood or paste board. Also read Këă, in the same sense. 箱匣 Sëang hëă, a chest or trunk. 小匣 Seaou hëă, small box, provided it be square; round ones are called 盒 Hŏ. 粧匣 Chwang hëă, a lady's dressing box. 書匣 Shoo hëă, a book case, a portable cover made either of wood or paste-board. 墨匣 Mĭh hëă, a case for ink. 拜帖匣 Pae t'ëĕ hëă, a case to contain visiting cards.

Hëă këen wei tăng 匣劍帷燈 encloses a sword and surrounds a lantern—expresses an acute and luminous mind being possessed by a person of no great show.

筪 A particular kind of bamboo.

呷 To inhale, to swallow, to gulp. 吸呷 Heih hëă, or 喤呷 Hwang hëă, the sound of many person's voices, clamour. 嗡呷萃蔡 Heih hëă tsuy ts'ae, the appearance of garments tucked up. 你趁熱呷一啖茶 Ne ch'in jĕ hëă yĭh t'an ch'a, do you avail yourself of its being hot, and take a draught of tea.

柙 匣 A kind of cage in which to confine a young tiger. The name of a wood. A scabbard.

㤿 Joy; delight.

欱 Hëă hëă 欱欱 breathing through the nose.

炠 Appearance of fire; to dry with fire.

狎 狭 Accustomed to, familiar with; to approach near to; to change; to slight; to make light of; to despise; to contemn. 㺄狎 Jan hëă, a tribe of people said to be very hairy and frightful.

Hëă urh king che 狎而敬之 approach near (to good men) and respect them. 狎忽 Hëă hwŭh, to be familiar with and despise. 狎暱 Hëă neĭh, close attachment to, for sinister purpose. 狎侮 Hëă woo, or 輕狎 K'hing hëă, to treat with irreverence, disrespect, or contempt; to profane; to desecrate.

𧘣 A particular part of dress or short garments.

䛅 Loquacity; having much to say; the sound or noise of talking.

䩡 Hëă tëĕ 䩡鞢 flowers arranged, or appearing in order.

魻 Name of a fish. 魻鯊 Hëă-shă, numerous and arranged in order, as if for ornament like the scales of fish.

浹 Bëĕ tëĕ 浹渫 the cold striking one.

㕒 Crouching under a precipice, or in a cave; meanly lodged.

峽 A name applied to several mountains in China, which join at top, and form an immense cavern below, where the light of the sun at noon does not enter. The name of a district. Hëă kh'ow 峽口 name of a place in the province of Canton, where the opposite hills seem to make an arch over the river.

陜 狹 陿 Narrow; strait, confined passage by land or by water. To be distinguished from 陝 Shen, the name of a Province. 阨狹 Ngeh hëă, a strait dangerous passage amongst valley and mountain streams. 尋狹 Ts'in hëă, the name of a place. Hëă urh ch'ang 狹而長 narrow and long;—applied to boats. 狹隘 Hëă yĭh, a narrow pass.

硤 Hëă shih 硤石 name of a place on the river 淮 Hwae; also the name of a Hëen and of a Chow district.

綊 Hëĕ or Hëă. Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

䶎 齁 Hëă how 䶎齁 breathing though the nose; snoring.

狹 Confined on each side; narrow; strait.

䶝 Crooked; distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

哈 Hëă or O, appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shă, Sŏ, Hŏ or Tă, to suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hëă, a Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.) Much used in Tartar Orthography, and pronounced Hă, with a guttural sound. Hă-mi 哈密 Lat. N. 43° W. of Peking 22°.

洽 To harmonize with; to combine or blend with; to instil gradually into the mind; to instil as if soaked or steeped in water; to extend; to pervade every part; saturated. 溥洽 P'oo hëă, to diffuse or extend to every place. 相洽 Sëang hëă or 和洽 Ho hëă, agreeing or harmonizing, applied to the tempers and dispositions of two persons. 融洽 Yung hëă, to unite or blend together. Hëă yu min sin 洽于民心 to instil into the minds of the people. 洽心 Hëă sin, of one mind; intimate friends.

欱 To draw into; to imbibe; to sup with the mouth; to receive, as the sea does the rivers which run into it; to unite.

焓 The appearance of fire.

㭘 Hëă, Hŏ or Këĕ, a scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

珨 An ornamented vessel. Read Yă, to open and shut a door.

祫 A certain sacrifice to the manes of ancestors, which unites the near and the more distant; to collect or unite together the various provisions used in the sacrifice.

𤸷 Hëă, Kŏ or Tŏ, a fat appearance; a disease which induces cold or shivering.

䨐 Soaked as with rain; saturated.

鮯 Hēā, or Kŏ, name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

㔎 To employ strength; exertion; effort.

嗐 Hēā, or Hae. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound.

搳 To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

楉 A something with which to support any thing which is bent by force; that which keeps it in its position; that which adjusts a bow or puts it in form; a cross-bow.

瞎 The eye injured. Blind, used to denote ignorance of letters and intellectual darkness.

Hēā yĭh mŭh, 瞎一目 blind of one eye. 瞎二目 Hēā lëang mŭh, blind of both eyes. 瞎眼人 Hēā yen jin, a blind man. Also called 瞎子 Hēā-tsze.

縖 To bind round, or tie up a thing.

轄 鎋 The noise of a wheeled carriage; a certain iron fastening at the end of the axle tree to prevent the carriage being injured, hence the idea of regulating and governing. The name of a star. Read Hŏ, the appearance of turning and shaking; to drag or draw to. 管轄 Kwan hēā, to regulate; to control. 統轄 T'ung hēā, general command or control. 轾轄 Chih hēā, the iron pin which keeps the wheel of a carriage on; a moral regulator of the wheels of society—the public morals. A sage; a moralist.

餲 Filled; stuffed; satiated.

鶷 Hēā ngŏ 鶷鶚 name of a certain bird. Also read Hŏ.

劼 Hēā or Keih. Endeavour, effort, firm, determined. 汝劼毖殷獻臣 ju keih pe Yin hëen chin, 'you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin,' to avoid intoxication.

黠 Hēā, or Kēā. 黠堅 Hēā këen, black; dark, injurious, crafty, wily.

齾 The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

圔 Hēā, or Kēā. The cry of a camel. 牛之聲曰牟駝之鳴曰圔 Now che shing yuĕ mow; t'o che ming yuĕ hēā, the lowing of a cow is called Mow, the cry of a camel is called Hēā.

勂 Diligent exertion. 勂勂用力聲 Hēā hēā yung leih shing, Hēā hēā, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. 力作勂勂 Leih tsŏ hēā hēā, doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, diligent.

瞎 Blind.

鬔 鬐 A bald appearance; bald.

閅 To look a squint.

㷐 Name of a star.

璾 A certain valuable stone.

HEAE.

骸 骽 骸 The bones of the leg; the bones; the junction of the bones; the members or parts of the body; the body including all its parts is expressed by 百骸 Peh heae, the hundred members. 六骸 Lŭh heae, the six divisions; the four extremities, the head, and the trunk.

絯 To bind about; to hang or to suspend from.

駭 Suddenly alarmed; agitated, surprized; dispersed, scattered. Name of a river; a man's name. Used for sounding an alarm with a drum. 色駭 Seh heae, looked alarmed; surprized or agitated by a change of countenance. 驚駭 King heae, alarmed, frightened, astonished.

Heae e 駭異 to be surprized; to consider strange. 駭愕 Heae ngŏ, amazed, struck with surprize, astonishment. 駭形 Heae hing, the appearance of fright or alarm. 駭動 Heae tung, shook with alarm.

𧬊 Yae heae 喝𧬊 indistinct or stifled articulation.

搣 To take hold of; to grasp, to seize.

械 Wooden manacles or stocks to prevent a person walking; a general term for weapons offensive and defensive, those which contain something are called 器 Kh'e. The lance, spear, bow, arrow, and so on, are called Heae. Any craft, art, or clandestine scheme, is called 機械 Ke heae, which also denotes an ingenious contrivance. 兵械 Ping heae, military weapons.

Heae tow 械鬬 to fight with weapons, and so on.

䮎 To sound an alarm with a drum; to make a thundering noise; to rouse the attention of an army; to awaken the regards of the world, as Sages do. To strike as by thunder or an earthquake.

偝 Keae or 偝㒨 Bold violent, assuming.

噴 The sound or voice of anger. Same as 諧 He.

檞 A certain tree, the leaf of which is eaten with areca nut; it has a certain flavor that unites with the areca nut.

嶰 A small hill separated from a larger one, a valley. To separate.

澥 A stream that cuts off, or separates. 渤澥 Pŭ heae, a sea. 滲澥 Leaou heae, a small stream.

獬 Heae or 獬豸 Heae ch'ae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Ch'ae.

Heae ch'se kwan 獬豸冠 an executioner's cap. Read Keae, strong, violent, domineering appearance.

㣊 Idle, remiss, lazy. The dictionaries all read Keae. Heae tae 㣊怠 negligent; sluggish.

蟹 蠏 蠏 Name of a shell fish, which walks sideways. Heae or 螃蟹 Pang-heae, the crab; so called from its sideward motion. 水蟹 Shwuy heae, the young crab. 膏蟹 Kaou heae, an old crab.

邂 Heae-how 邂逅 to meet without previous appointment; accidentally; fortuitously; pleased, gratified.

Heae how seang yu 邂逅相遇 to meet accidentally.

𩎌 A particular part of the harness for drawing with.

湝 Wind and rain together, and for a continuance. Read Keae, water flowing in numerous streams.

諧 To pair with; to plough together; to accord; to harmonize; general or mutual consent; harmony; peace. To agree about a price. Name of an ancient book; name of a bird.

Heae ho 諧和 general agreement; harmony; concord, as between husband and wife. 諧聲 Heae shing, harmony of sound in music.

鞋 To ascend a carriage.

騢 A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.

鞖 Certain shoes.

鞵 Leather shoes; shoes of any kind.

Heae keuen 鞋券 a last consisting of several pieces on which the Chinese make their shoes. 鞋頭 Heae t'ow, the toe of a shoe.

鮭 The name of a fish. 鮭蠪 Heae lung, name of a divinity. Read Kwei, a surname.

㥟 Hae heae 㥟㥟 disquietude of mind.

膎 Flesh; meat prepared in a certain way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.

䫿 䥍 Shoes; leather shoes.

䥍 Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.

偕 Noble; generous; disinterested.

Heae ko 偕傑 bold, daring.

㦔 Thoughtful and calculating.

㦔 Concerned in mind; the heart upset; rash, daring.

瀣 Hang-heae 沆瀣 sea air or vapour; dewy vapours; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hway, and Hae.

譺 To exhort; to warm; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.

鰕 The name of a fish.

薤 A certain vegetable of the leek species and which prevents sleep. A kind of mat.

妎 Dislikes; jealousies; envy. 苛妎 Ho heae, petty jealousies.

忦 Suddenly; with alacrity; cheerfully.

訸 Assistance, as that of divine beings.

衸 Fillet or selvage that binds any part of a garment, as about the neck or the knee. Large long garments that hang down over the knees, as a petticoat.

訡 To say what is good. A man's name.

閕 A leaf of a folding door.

骱 Heae or Keae. 骱骱 Mŏ-heae, small bones; bony. One says, firm, strong.

HËANG.

向 From *Mëen*, a cave or hut, and *Kh'ow*, a mouth or opening. A medium of communication for the air, hence from mouth. A window opening towards the north; the face directed towards; opposite to; directed to an object; an object of thought or study; time which contains events to which the mind can be directed; time past; heretofore. The points of the compass. The name of a place, of a city, of a country. A surname. 塞向墐戶 Seh hëang kin hoo, stop up the window, and daub up the door with mud. 坐北向南 Tso peh hëang nan, 'sitting to the north, and directed to, or facing the south,' said of houses which front the south. 相向 Sëang hëang, opposite to, or fronting each other. 終向 Chung hëang, the final object. 定個向頭 Ting ko hëang t'ow, to fix an object; or a point of the compass. 二十四向 Urh shih sze hëang, twenty four points of the compass. 心向上 Sin hëang shang, the heart directed upwards. 心不向 Sin pŭh hëang, the mind or heart does not apply itself. 葵心向日 Kh'wei sin hëang jih, 'the heart of the sun-flower turns to the sun;' to devote to another person a pure heart. 一向 Yih hëang, or 向來 Hëang lae, heretofore; a while past.

Hëang ts'ëen kh'eu, 向前去 to advance forward. 向日葵 Hëang jih kh'wei, the sun-flower. 向年 Hëang nëen, former years. 向他說 Hëang t'a shwŏ, said to him. 向先 Hëang sëen, before; recently.

姠 A woman's name.

㟟 A window towards the north.

珦 瓏 A certain valuable stone.

絢 A species of fine silk.

餉 To take food and go forth to the field to labour; the provisions of husbandmen; the food of the army; the duties paid to government, implying that they are for the support of the army. 上餉 Shang hëang or 納餉 Nă hëang, to pay duties. 出口餉銀 Ch'ŭh kh'ow hëang yin, export duties. 進口餉銀 Tsin kh'ow hëang yin, expresses imports. 仇餉 Ch'ow hëang, a name given to a prince who murder ed certain husbandmen in order to obtain their provisions.

Hëang hëang 餉項 or 餉銀 Hëang yin, duties; sums paid to government on export and import goods. 餉當 Hëang tang, a licensed pawn broker; one who pays to government for the privilege.

享 亨 亯 From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated, and 曰 Yuĕ, to say. To offer up with suitable expressions; to offer to a superior; to sacrifice. To receive the odour of incense. To enjoy. 孝享 Heaou hëang, offerings of filial piety, at the tombs or temples of deceased relatives.

Hëang fŭh 享福 to enjoy happiness. 享國 Hëang kwŏ, to reign. 享壽 Hëang show, to enjoy long life. 享用 Hëang yung, to enjoy the use of. 享宴 Hëang yen. Hëang is merely an entertainment laid out in token of respect, without partaking of it; Yen, denotes a feast, not in appearance, but in reality.

鄉 Hëang, denotes directed towards; the place towards which many persons turn. Twelve thousand five hundred families make a Hëang, a village. Used to denote sound; noise. To turn towards; two flights of steps; windows opposite to each other. Five houses make 鄰 Lin, a neighbourhood; five Lin make 里 Le, a lane; five Le make 族 Tsŭh, a clan; five Tsŭh make 黨 Tang; five Tang make 州 Chow, and five Chow make 鄉 Hëang. Time past. A surname.

Hëang jih 鄉日 former days. 鄉老 Hëang laou, the old man of a village, who is allowed the precedence of the rich and titled. A rustic. 鄉評 Hëang p'ing, the criticisms of the village; the opinions of the neighbourhood respecting what one does. 鄉紳 Hëang shin, country gentlemen who have attained the degree called Keujin. 鄉村 Hëang ts'un, a village. 鄉黨 Hëang tang, parties or associations in villages. 鄉愿 Hëang yuen, a hypocrite. 鄉愿德之賊也 Hëang yuen tih che tseh yay, a hypocrite is the thief of virtue.

曏 For a short space of time, not of long duration.

嚮 Over against; towards. The same as 向 Hëang. See above. 五福曰嚮 Woo fŭh yuĕ hëang, 'of the five blessings it is said Hëang,' i.e. press forward to them. The five are, long life, riches, peace, the love of virtue, contentment with one's fate.

Hëang pei 嚮背 toward the back, backwards. 嚮明而治 Hëang ming urh che, to rule in the full blaze of day. Said of the sages, who do not affect the works of darkness.

薌 萫 Steam arising from heated grain. Smell or fragrance. Name of a place. Used to denote sound.

蠁 蚼 Name of an insect of the silk worm species.

響 Sound; to respond; language inelegant, or vicious; of short duration.

膷 A kind of beef soup.

闀 The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it. A kind of window.

響 㗽 Sound; noise; clamour; a floating sound. 響應 Hëang ying, to answer; to respond. 方響 Fang hëang, a certain instrument of music.

饗 To entertain or give a banquet to a guest. The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Hëang sze 饗祀 to sacrifice. 尚饗 Shang hëang, are the two closing words usual in written prayers which accompany sacrifices, and imply a request that the gods or spirits would come and partake.

香 Fragrant; odoriferous, as plants; fragrant incense; fragrant wood; effluvia contained in the air or caused by the wind. Name of a plant, and of a wine; of a hill, of a river, and of a man. Name of a pavilion 麝香 Shay-hëang, musk.

Hëang ngan 香案 a table with incense; an altar, whether before an idol, or when doing homage to the Emperor, or an document received from him. 香山縣 Hëang-shan-hëen, the district on which Macao is situated. The principal town is about half way from Canton to Macao. The Magistrate of that district. 行香 Hing hëang, to burn incense, or perform worship. 香菇 Hëang koo, the champignon. 香老 Hëang laou, the priest of a temple who offers incense. 香爐 Hëang ko, a censer. 香木 Hëang mŭh, odoriferous woods, in Chinese Botany, include cloves, camphor, and myrrh. 香囊 Hëang nang, a little bag containing something fragrant to hang about one's person. 香花菜 Hëang hwa ts'ae, a species of pulegium, Penny-royal. 香烟 Hëang yen, the smoke of incense.

𤸁 A disease of the breath.

麝 Shay-hëang 麝麘 the musk; the navel of an animal.

倖 Yong hëang 傭倖 unsubmissive, unsubdued.

栙 A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

㟄 Yung hëang 㹭㟄 dog dragged unwillingly.

䜶 A certain leguminous plant.

跭 Hëang shwang 跭䟢 to stand erect, to make no progress.

䡧 To strike; to knock.

降 夅 Ancient pronunciation (and generally) *Këang*. To descend; to come down from a higher place; to condescend; to fall; to submit; to cause to come down or submit.

Këang chih 降職 to put down to a lower situation or rank. 降旨 Hëang che, to send down an imperial order. 降婁 Këang low, a certain star. 降一品 Këang yih p'in, or 降一級 Këang yih keih, to degrade to a lower place one step. 降心 Hëang sin, to submit one's mind to. 降生 Këang săng, to condescend to be born into the world. 降格相從 Këang kih sëang ts'ung, to yield or give way to other persons.

項 The back part of the head or neck, that which rests on the pillow; the strings which tie a cap behind. Name of a state; a surname. Large; great. A word in frequent use denoting kind, sort, species; item; thing. 各項生理 Kŏ hëang săng le, all sorts of trade. 一項 Yih hëang, one item. 餉項 Hëang hëang, duties. Hëang hëa we ts'ing 項下未清 one item not cleared.

[illegible] Appearance of much strength.

[illegible] To bear burdens; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shantung and Chĕ-këang, expressed by Hëang.

[illegible] Name of a plant.

巷 A public path; a lane; a street. 僻巷 Pe hëang, a bye lane. 永巷 Yung hëang, a kind of piazza in a palace, or a place of confinement for the ladies of the palace. *Yung-hëang* is also a designation of the Emperor and of kings. 街 Keae, denotes a straight street; 巷 Hëang, a crooked or winding one. Hëang pih 巷伯 an eunuch.

[illegible] Prepared; a kind of path or road.

[illegible] Swelling; swelled.

HEAOU.

爻 To lay across; to blend; to imitate; to comply with the wishes of another person; meritorious. Certain of the symbols or species of things called 卦 Kwa, motion. 六爻 Lŭh heaou, expresses certain of the Kwa and certain numbers.

[illegible] Heaou, or Keaou. To imitate; to accord with precedent.

孝 Duty and obedience to one's parents; filial piety, duty to superiors. Some writers make it include every virtue. It is placed at the head of all moral excellence; and lewdness at the head of every vice. Heaou hing 孝行 dutiful conduct. 孝敬 Heaou king, dutiful and respectful. 孝經 Heaou king, name of a book, well-known in China. 孝父母 Heaou foo moo, to perform one's duty to father and mother. 孝順 Heaou shun, dutiful and submissive. 孝弟 Heaou te, duty to one's parents, and to one's elder brother. 孝子 Heaou tsze, a dutiful son. 孝心 Heaou sin, a dutiful mind.

恔 Celerity; cheerfulness.

校 A certain beam in the roof of a house.

[illegible] Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

佼 Read Keaou. Good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. 月出皎兮佼人僚兮 Yuĕ ch'ŭh keaou he, keaou jin leaou he, when the pale moon goes forth—how fine the appearance of a beautiful woman. In this quotation some write the word 姣 Keaou. In some parts of the country, 凡好謂之佼 Fan haou wai che keaou, whatever is good is called Keaou. Occurs in the sense of [illegible] Keaou and of 郊 Keaou. 形體佼好 Hing t'e keaou haou, a good figure.

効 To apply one's strength to, in obedience to some order, or in imitation of some pattern; aim at, or wish to effect some work. The proofs of having exerted strength; the effect produced by meritorious service. 請願効力 Ts'ing yuen heaou lih, voluntarily exerting one's strength in the service of another, which is also expressed by 効勞 Heaou laou. 報効 Paou heaou, to serve as a recompense for some favor received. Heaou fă 効法 to act agreeably to some rule. 効力 Heaou lih, to exert one's strength in compliance with the wish of a superior. 効驗 Heaou yen, proofs of some cause existing; effects. This character is properly written 效 Heaou, though having been handed down erroneously, and used for a long time, it is now common in the above form.

姣 [illegible] Read Keaou, a beautiful woman; artful. Read Heaou, lewd; dissolute. A surname.

恔 A blending of hearts; hilarity; cheerfulness; cleverness. Read Keaou, is much the same sense.

效 Like; to learn of; to imitate; effort, exertion; merit; effects, results, to offer up to, to advance. To be efficacious, applied to medicines. 神效 Shin heaou, divinely efficacious. Heaou fă 效法 to imitate ancient examples. 效顰 Heaou pin, an ugly woman affecting the little contractions of the features which add grace to a pretty woman. 效尤 Heaou yew, to imitate and exceed the original in a bad sense.

傚 To imitate; to make something a law, or rule. 倣傚 Fang heaou. 傚法 Heaou fă, and 則傚 Tsih heaou, to conform to some rule.

此物係傚那個樣子做的 Ts'ze wŭh he heaou na ko yang tsze tso teih, this is made according to that pattern. 功傚 Kung heaou, meritorious service. Heaou laou 傚勞 to labour or exert one's self agreeably to the wish of others. 傚驗 Heaou yen, effect, or consequence.

校 The stem or handle of a certain vessel; the foot of a vase; the cross bar which serves as a foot to a certain stand. Read Keaou, to confine within wooden bars. A kind of public school; to compare; to examine.

洨 Name of a river.

絞 Variegated with black and yellow; a kind of a sash or bandage. Read To, to bind; to tie or twist; to strangle.

肴 To taste provisions of any kind except rice; provisions taken to the field, or on a rambling excursion.

[illegible] Sound; noise.

崤 The name of a hill, and of a river.

[illegible] Timid; fearful.

淆 The name of a river. Confused; mixed. Heaou hwăn 淆混 or reversed, Hwăn heaou, thick muddy water.

殽 Mixed, blended, confused. To mix metals; pulse, employed as food; victims; flesh and bones. The name of a place. Occurs in the sense of 效 Heaou. Heaou lëĕ 殽列 separated; arranged. 殽 Heaou, expresses a certain vessel filled with flesh in temples. 核 Heh, are the fruits which fill another vessel. 殽核 Heaou heh, every species of food with the exception of grain.

[illegible] 茭 A certain plant the juice of which quenches thirst.

誵 詨 Rude speech; disrespectful language.

郩 Name of a city. Name of a hill. Read Ngaou, the name of a city.

餚 Food; provisions. 餚饌 Heaou chan, provisions, victuals.

[illegible] Heaou heaou [illegible] large appearance.

哮 Calling out; a loud cry; the roar of wild animals; the voice of anger or rage. 咆哮 P'aou heaou, the cry of enraged tigers or leopards. The cry of an alarmed swine. Heaou chuen 哮喘 to pant and breathe as in asthma.

[illegible] Vapour, steam or smoke ascending.

[illegible] A dog or pig in a fright.

痚 Heaou ping 痚病 or [illegible] Heaou heaou, a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled.

硣 Heaou lŭh [illegible] hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.

[illegible] A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.

[illegible] A certain animal ominous of good.

僥 False; not genuine. Read Keaou. 僥倖 Keaou hing, unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Read Yaou, 僬僥 Ts'eaou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners situated on the South-east. They are said to be but three cubits high.

嘵 Fear, apprehension. The uninterrupted tone of grief. Heaou heaou che pëen 嘵嘵致辨 a clamorous debating in vindication of one's self.

憢 Fear; apprehension.

曉 Light, clear. The morning; intelligent, knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated; fully promulged as in government proclamations. Heaou che 曉之 to illustrate it. 曉鐘 Heaou chung, the morning bell. 曉諭 Heaou yŭ, a clear, perspicuous proclamation, or other official notification.

皢 White; clear; bright.

驍 Heaou or Keaou. A gentle good horse; skilful performance of a certain game, which consists in throwing a reed into a narrow mouthed vessel, and catching it again with the hand as it starts out. Heaou kh'e keaou 驍騎校 a certain military officer.

烋 P'aou heaou 炰烋 violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

[illegible] The vulgar form of 烋 Heaou, elegant, harmonious, good.

嗃 To call to; the sound of a pipe or reed. 嗃[illegible] Heaou-yu, to call out aloud; clamour. Also read Hŏ. 嗃嗃 Hŏ hŏ, stern, severe, cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some say, sound or noise. One says, joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.

[illegible] A tail strong dog.

髇 Whistling sound of a thing passing rapidly.

獢 A short nosed dog.

驕 Same as the preceding. Read Keaou, proud.

枵 Hollow root of a tree; hollow; empty. Name of a star; any thing hungry, famished or empty; a hungry person. 元枵 Yuen heaou, name of a star; to regulate; to adjust. Heaou fŭh jin 枵腹人 a man with an empty belly—an unfurnished mind; an ignorant person.

鴞 Name of a bird which has a hoarse or disagreeable note; a bird whose flesh is not fit to eat; of another species soup is made. Name of a brute animal.

唬 Hea, haou, or Heaou the cry or roar of a tiger; to intimidate.

婋 A clever artful woman; a woman of an intelligent mind.

嘐 Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Keaou, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking without any reality. Paou paou, sound, noise. Heaou chaou 嘐啁 many words; verbose. Read Mew, syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kh'wang chay che wang yen yay, the irregular confused talk of a madman. 狂者其志嘐嘐然 Kh'wang chay kh'e che heaou heaou jen, a madman's ideas and language are inflated and extravagant.

囂 From four mouths and head. The breath or voice ascending above the head. To make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place. See under Ngaou.

[illegible] A yellow coloured dog.

皛 White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read Hung, white. Read Peh, to strike. Heaou fan 皛飯 a set out of food in which 白 Peh, white, applied to dishes occurs thrice.

HËĔ

叶 To accord with; to unite; to rhyme with; applied to sounds. Hëĕ yun 叶韻 two syllables that rhyme. 三多叶吉 San to hëĕ keih. I wish you an union and an abundance of the three blessings, viz. 福壽子男 Fŭh, show, tsze nan, happiness, long life, and male children.

劦 United strength or effort; urgent. Read Lëĕ, unwearied, ceaseless effort. 三力相從劦之義也 San lih sëang ts'ung hëĕ che e yay, three strengths united, gives the sense of Hëĕ.

恊 Union of thought; harmony of sentiment.

拹 To take or lift up; to pull; to drag. A man's name.

協 叶 Agreement; concord; union; harmony; prevailing amongst many; to yield cordially. 同心協力 T'ung sin hëĕ lih, with one heart and united strength. 同寅協恭 T'ung yin hëĕ kung, same reverence and united respect; i. e. mutual respect, cherished by prince and ministers; superiors and inferiors. 下民祗協 Hëa min kh'e hëĕ, the people respectful and cordially submissive. 將他薦拔出來協理事務 Tsëang t'a tsëen pă ch'ŭh lae, hëĕ le sze woo, take and bring him forward to join in the management of business. The title of a military officer of the 2nd or 3rd ranks; the place of his command precedes this title, as 廣協 Kwang hëĕ; the Hëĕ of Kwang chow foo. Hëĕ chin 協鎮 title of a military officer, entrusted with the command of a garrison, and the defence of a district. 協領 Hëĕ ling, a sort of Major general in the army. 協和萬邦 Hëĕ ho wan pang, unite in harmony all nations. 協辦大學士 Hëĕ pan ta hëŏ sze, title of the fifth and sixth ministers of state in China.

嗋 To inspire, and to close the mouth.

[illegible] A bank or dam raised to obstruct water.

脇 脅 The sides of an animal body; the ribs; the parts below the arms. The front, middle and hinder parts of a victim. To receive or gather together; to reprimand. 迫脅 Peh hëĕ, to intimidate by strength and force. Hëĕ k'eu 脅驅 a certain stop for a carriage. 脅盾 Hëĕ tun, a kind of shield. 脅左脅右 Hëĕ tso hëĕ yew, the left and right sides.

愶 恊 Fear, apprehension, to cause fear; to intimidate by a display of power.

[illegible] Appearance of water flowing.

熁 Vapour, smoke or fumes from heat ascending with rapid force.

浹 Hëĕ hëĕ [illegible]浹 the cold striking one. Hëĕ hëă 浹洽 blending together as a freezing mixture.

俠 Generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. 豪俠 Haou hëĕ, wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. 平生有俠氣 P'ing săng yew hëĕ k'he, through life possessed a generous, disinterested spirit. 任俠 Jin hëĕ, a generous confident and disinterested, undaunted friendship (Woo-chay-yŭn-[illegible]). Used for 挾 Këă, to take under the arm. Also read Këă, in the sense of 夾 Këă, by side. Commonly, but erroneously written thus 侠. Hëĕ lëĕ 俠烈 disinterested ardent mind. 禮義俠[illegible]之人 Le e hëĕ lëĕ che jin, a man of ardent and disinterested mind, studious of moral propriety and justice. 俠胆 [illegible] tan, the courage of a great man.

挾 To take hold of; to assume or take upon one's self; to support; to carry with one, as under the arm; to store up or lay by; to conceal; to cherish; to protect; to assemble or gather together. To break or destroy. Read Tsëĕ, to extend to; to pervade. Hëĕ che yew keu 挾持有具 to have ability to undertake any task. 挾貴 Hëĕ kwei, to assume on account of one's rank. 挾弓 Hëĕ kung, to take up or carry a bow. 挾書 Hëĕ shoo, to conceal books, a crime, which was by the law of the Tsin dynasty, to be punished by destruction of the whole kindred. 挾取 Hëĕ ts'eu, to nip or squeeze, to extort. 挾 Hëĕ, to assume. 欺 Kh'e, to insult.

[illegible] Hëĕ or Këĕ. A sheaf of grain.

歇 To desist, to stop; to rest awhile; to terminate. 安歇 Ngan hëĕ, rest; composure. Hëĕ choo 歇住 to make a temporary stop; to stay; to desist. 歇至 Hëĕ che, a stoppage of the pulse which precedes death. 歇欻 Hëĕ hwŭh, deep, profound, gloomy, sombre appearance. 歇一歇 Hëĕ yih hëĕ, to stop or rest a little. 歇工 Hëĕ kung, to stop work. 歇業 Hëĕ nëĕ, to stop business; a delicate expression for failure or bankruptcy. 歇手 Hëĕ show, to desist from acting or working. 歇息 Hëĕ seih, to desist for a time, to rest a while.

蠍 An insect with a sting.

猲 [illegible] A dog with a short snout. Fear, to terrify; to intimidate. Read Këă, in the same sense; also denoting fierce. Read Heaou, a dog stinking.

[illegible] [illegible] Hëĕ hwang [illegible]艎 a large boat or ship.

蝎 Hëĕ, or Hŏ, an insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

[illegible] Hëĕ or Hŏ [illegible] Hëĕ kwŭh, the bone of the shoulder.

翓 Hëĕ-hang 翓[illegible] flying up and down.

頁 The head of a human body; a head; a numeral of bundles of paper, and of books. 紙一頁 Che yih hëĕ a bundle of paper. 書幾頁 Shoo ke hëĕ, several cases of books.

[illegible] Hih hëĕ 肸[illegible] name of a state.

頡 Straight up. A man's name, who, in ancient times, framed the written character. Read Këĕ, a certain kind of carriage or part of a carriage. To take away by force; to plunder. Hëĕ fei 頡飛 to fly straight up. 頡滑 Hëĕ hwă, slippery; deceitful; artful.

[illegible] A certain kind of silk. By K'ang-he, read Sew and Sung.

絜 To measure; to restrict, to bind and ascertain the quantity. The name of a river: one of nine. Read Këë, clear; pure.

瞜 Mëë-bëë 瞜瞜 a red appearance of the eyes.

揳 To restrict, to measure or ascertain the quantity. Read Këë, to grasp; to strike. Read Sëë, distorted; to close or stop up; to brush away and exterminate.

禊 A certain part of dress, short garments.

鰊 By K'ang-he read Ngeh. Name of a fish.

HËEN.

臽 Represents a man standing on the top of a mortar; a small pit; a pit such as is dug to take or ensnare tigers by. To fall into a pit; to cause to fall. Also read Kan.

猞 The noise made by a dog.

睯 A deep sunken eye. Read Këë, in a similar sense.

硆 Name of a stone. Read Kan, rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

脂 To eat flesh without being satiated; still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, thoroughly boiled or matured.

陷 陥 To fall down; to descend into; to fall into a pit; to ruin or to be ruined; to fall down as a wall. To sink, either a neuter or an active verb; to sink or involve a person in some calamity.

Hëen kae 陷害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief. 陷坑 Hëen kh'ang, to fall into a pit or snare; to fall into depraved, vicious practices, which sink or lower the rational nature of man. 陷溺 Hëen neih, to sink, literally or figuratively, to sink in vice and ruin. 陷井 Hëen tsing, to fall into a well.

錎 The ring of a wheel; a ring; used to express sinking down. Read Kan, a kind of censer or stove.

餡 鎌 All kinds of pastry made like little pies; cakes of rice or flour, indented and filled with tasty things.

鮥 The name of a fish; vulgarly called the mother of all fish. Also read Këen and Taou.

齞 To express anger with the teeth; to gnash the teeth.

見 Read Këen, to look; to see. A cloth cover for a coffin; mixed. Read Hëen, to be seen; to discover; to view; to expose; to manifest; manifestly; to recommend to notice. The morning of the day.

Hëen tsae 現在 now existing; now; about this time. Commonly written 現 Hëen, in this sense.

俔 Hëen or Këen. Like; to be compared to. 俔天之妹 Hëen t'ëen che mei, like a celestial woman for eminent virtues. 俔閒 Hëen hëen, a kind of spy sent amongst the enemy. In some works, the same is expressed by 諜 Tëë; and in the style of the present day, by 細作 Se tsŏ. It also denotes a vane or weather-cock. Occurs in the sense of 睍 Hëen, to look. 伈伈俔俔 Sin sin hëen hëen. To look about under apprehension. Hëen kin che se tsŏ 俔今之細作 Hëen, is the modern *Se-tsŏ* or spy.

垷 Mud; mire; a large bank or dike.

娊 A woman's name.

峴 Name of a hill; a small but dangerous hill. A mountain level at the top. 大峴 Ta hëen, the name of a hill.

晛 The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nëen, the light of the sun; bright; splendid.

現 The splendour of a precious stone; manifestation; to manifest; manifest at this time; as now appears. Hëen ts'ëen 現前 or 現目 Hëen mŭh, or 現在 Hëen tsae, all express now manifested; as now; appearing; existing at this time. The last example is most frequent. 現在佛 Hëen tsae fŭh, that person of Buddha who now reigns over the world; viz. *Me-leh* Fŭh. 現銀 Hëen yin, ready money. Its opposite is 賒賬 Shay chang, on credit.

睍 The eyes starting out. A man's name, small eyes. Hëen hëen 睍睍 to look furtively, as when afraid. 睍睆 Hëen hwan, good-looking; pretty; handsome.

粯 The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

莧 Hëen ts'ae 莧菜 a certain vegetable with a reddish stalk. Read Han or Hwan, a laughing appearance; a wild sheep or goat with a small horn.

蜆 Name of a certain insect; name of a lake.

誢 Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

鋧 A small spear-like weapon; a board carried in the hand. 銑鋧 Sëen hëen, a small chisel for cutting with.

[illegible] The name of a certain barrier or limit.

閒 Repose; leisure; not pressingly occupied; people who live retired, not in the government; sometimes used in a bad sense for idle, sauntering; soft, low voice in conversation. A crevice or opening; near to. Read Kh'ëen, a crevice; a space between, said of place or time; to make a space or interval; to bear with; to diminish; noise of a carriage. Name of a bow; of a place, and of a man. To punish by military force; to subdue; to spy; to separate by slander. See Kh'ëen. 清閒 Ts'ing hëen, pure leisure; having nothing to do; or careless and unwilling to do any thing. 得閒 Teh hëen, to be at leisure. 不得閒 Pŭh teh hëen, not at leisure. Hëen hwa 閒話 trifling chit-chat. 閒暇 Hëen hëa, at leisure. 閒漢 Hëen han or 閒手 Hëen show, an idle fellow. 閒人免進 Hëen jin mëen tsin, loungers are not permitted to enter. 閒居之士 Hëen keu che sze, a scholar who resides in retirement, unoccupied with public business. 閒事 Hëen sze, private affairs that do not call for general interference; trifling affairs. 閒情 Hëen ts'ing, a soft gentle disposition.

僩 A martial, formidable, commanding appearance.

嫺 Hëen, or 嫺雅 Hëen ya, elegant, accustomed to.

憪 The heart expanded. Large; free; liberal, easy appearance, pleased, tranquil.

Hëen jen 憪然 pleased, tranquil—the heart enlarged, or the mind divided; hence it also denotes being roused by the errors or vices of others; in this sense used for the following.

撊 Acting with ardour and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle. Hëen jen 撊然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

癇 Disease, a disease of children which throws them into fits; the falling sickness; vulgarly called 發羊吊 Fă yang-teaou. The person falls down suddenly, rolls the eyes, gapes, clenches the hands, works with the feet, foams at the mouth, and after a while revives. To be swelled out.

獮 A division amongst dogs. Dogs fighting; the noise made by dogs fighting; fierce, impetuous.

瞯 A child in a convulsion, in which much of the white of the eye is discovered; looking up as to the sun and exposing the white of the eye. A horse that shows the white of its eye. To look.

閑 From *door* and a *wooden bar*; something that opposes entrance or progress, a barrier; a fence; a fold or place to feed horses in; to fend off; to establish rules or laws against; to guard against; to defend; to protect. Large or great; to be accustomed to; having seen much. Used to denote at leisure; easy; familiar; negligent; idle, to screen. 防閑 Fang hëen, to guard against. 馬閑 Ma hëen, a place to breed horses; one Hëen contains 216 horses. Hëen hëen 閑閑 appearance of men and women coming and going; moving; agitated. 閑戶 Hëen hoo, or 閑門 Hëen mun, a door where any lounger may enter; this use of the word is improper.

橌 The name of a wood.

殈 癇 Fits, convulsions or falling sickness to which children are subject; they call it a kind of madness.

鷳 鷴 A certain bird in form resembling a wild fowl, its tail is three or four cubits long.

嗛 The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal. Having something contained in the mouth. Read Kh'ëen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of 歉 Kh'ëen, what is inadequate; a deficiency, a failure. 嗛嗛之德 Hëen hëen che teh, a very small degree of of virtue. 鳥嗛肉蜚其上 Neaou

hëen jow, fŭh kh'e shang, the birds having flesh in their mouths fly upon it. 心嗛之 Sin hëen che, hated him in his heart. 嗅之而無嗛於鼻 Ch'ow che urh woo hëen yu pe, smelled it, and showed no dislike with the nose. 食盡日嗛 Shih tsin yuĕ hëen, eaten up entirely is called Hëen. Read Kh'ëen, in the sense of 謙 Kh'ëen, humble; retiring. 嗛退 Kh'ëen tuy, humbly withdrew; or stepped back. In the phrase 嗛讓 Kh'ëen jang, humble, yielding, retiring, 謙 Kh'ëen is generally used. A sheep with four horns is said to be denominated 嗛 Hëen. Read Këë, to be filled; satisfied, delighted; full of self, presuming.

嫌 The heart drawn different ways; forming or having partialities and antipathies; disquieted; jealousy; suspicious, to dislike, to have an aversion to; a feeling of ill-will; a prejudice against. 小嫌 Seaou hëen, a petty dislike. 挾嫌 Hëë hëen, to cherish a dislike to; to have an ill-will—this invalidates accusations. Hëen e 嫌疑 dislike and suspicion 嫌棄 Hëen kh'e, to dislike and reject or refuse; applied to presents and to the person who offers them. 嫌少 Hëen shaou, to reject (a donation) because it is too small.

慊 Suspicion; jealousy; dislike. Used for the preceding. Read Lëen, a certain. Read Këen, to gnash the teeth with resentment or indignation; great dissatisfaction.

咸 See Han.

瘷 Hoo hëen 瘷瘷 a disease of the throat, which occasions a stoppage of the passage.

謙 To be believed by superiors, and from not demeaning one's self with modesty, to excite the jealousies and ill will of observers. Read Kh'ëen, humble, contented.

諴 See Han.

鹹 醎 Hëen or Han, the taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place. Kwo hëen 過鹹 too salt.

Hëen yu chih 鹹魚汁 fish sauce. 鹹菜 Hëen ts'ae, salted vegetables. 鹹魚 Hëen yu, salt fish.

嚚 Difficulty; distress; sound; noise.

P P

賢 臤 貿 Great talent; to surpass others. Composed of *faithful, statesman,* and *pearl.* Virtuous; moral; worthy; a term of respect applied both to men and women, to wives and to noblemen, in direct address. 聖賢 Shing hëen, sages and worthies. 自賢 Tsze hëen, self-righteous; pharasaical. Hëen how 賢侯 worthy nobleman. 賢妻 Hëen ts'e, good or virtuous wife. 賢德 Hëen teh, great moral virtue. 賢才 Hëen ts'ae, talent accompanied with morals. 賢人 Hëen jin, a worthy, moral, virtuous man.

蕢 A certain herbaceous plant; the stalk of a plant.

伭 The string of a bow.

刻 To cut one's throat.

妶 A woman's name.

弦 That which controls a bow. The strings of a bow; the appearance of the moon in quarters when she has the form of a bow. The name of a country; a surname; the names of several places. Used for the strings of a musical instrument; a quick vibrating pulse. 上弦 Shang hëen, the first quarter of the moon. 下弦 Hëa hëen, the last quarter.

茲 The name of a plant.

誸 Precipitate, hasty speech.

絃 The string of a musical instrument. Hëen sëen 絃線 the string of an instrument. 絃索 Hëen sŏ, stringed instruments generally. 三絃 San hëen, an instrument with three strings. 彈絃 T'an hëen, to play on a stringed instrument. 絃歌之聲 Hëen ko che shing, the sound of stringed instruments and songs.

舷 The bow or side of a boat.

胘 The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

赼 To walk; to go.

㬎 The sun appearing amongst the small tops of trees as amongst threads of silk; to manifest, or be manifest; light; splendour. Ornaments for the head. A surname.

㓵 To cut or pare off.

顯 顕 显 Light, manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious; to illustrate; to exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. 天有顯道 T'ëen yew hëen taou, the ways of Providence are apparent. 神顯 Shin hëen or 靈顯 Ling hëen, divine or spiritual splendour; glory. Hëen choo 顯著 manifest of the world; illustrious; to manifest. 顯考 Hëen k'aou, illustrious father—said of the deceased. 顯名 Hëen ming, an illustrious name. 顯妣 Hëen pe, deceased mother. 顯有侵盜 Hëen yew ts'in taou, there is manifestly secret plunder (of the public money). 顯達 Hëen tă, manifested; made known; become famous. 顯親 Hëen ts'in, to give celebrity to one's relations. 顯榮 Hëen yung, having celebrity, instre; glory; illustrious.

攇 㨹 Together with; as it placed together by the hand. Otherwise read Chia.

𧒽 蝢 Name of an insect or shell-fish; the muscle or cockle. The one is distinguished by the term *black*, the other by *white*.

Hëen t'ang 蜆塘 a salt pool for preserving cockles and muscles.

韅 韅 A leather bandage or girt which goes under the belly of a horse. Some say, the part which is on the back is called Hëen, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞅 Yang.

檻 Hëen or Han, by Canton people read Lan, a kind of baluster or perpendicular rails, as below a window, a house formed by open pillars; a cage; a kind of cart with a cage on it, cross bars are called 楯 Shun. A certain spring of water. 牢檻 Laou hëen, a kind of cage. 圈檻 Keuen han, a cage for wild beasts. Hëen chay 檻車 a kind of cage or carriage to transport wild animals. 戶檻 Hoo hëen, bars or upright pillars which stop a door way.

艦 A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

鹽 Hëen or Han, a certain large earthen-ware vessel; a vessel to contain rice.

燹 The appearance of fire. Dry; hot.

獫 Hëen or Lëen, a dog with a long snout; a kind of hound; a dog used in the chase. A black dog with a yellow chin.

瘨 The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

蘞 Name of a plant; a sort of leek.

險 Difficult; dangerous; a deep fathomless abyss; a lofty precipitous mountain; dangerous as vice and disease. The name of a place. 司險 Sze hëen, name of an office. Hëen chung 險中 in the midst of danger. 險事 Hëen sze, a dangerous thing. 險阻 Hëen tsoo, dangerous impediments. 險塗 Hëen t'oo, dangerous roads; naturally or morally, as the paths of vice, the profession of a soldier, and so on.

儼 To appear to proceed; to please. 贇儼 Chen hëen, a lofty and dangerous appearance.

嶮 Danger; dangerous.

憸 Anger; angry.

獫 A little dog.

憲 From *Injure, eye,* and *heart.* To impress upon men's minds the hurtful nature of crimes; to deliver laws to men; one who does so. A ruler; a magistrate; a superior officer of the government. To have seen and heard much; well educated. The name of a district; a surname. 仁憲 Jin hëen, a benevolent magistrate; a title.— Hëen kin 憲禁 a government prohibition. 憲件 Hëen këen, a government transaction; a piece of business. 憲臺 Hëen t'ae, title of a magistrate. 憲天俯賜 Hëen t'ëen-foo tsze, magisterial heaven condescends to confer, &c. an impious adulatory phrase used in petitions.

幰 A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

憾 Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, knowing; skilful in calculating.

癒 A cold disease.

攇 To judge and decide; to lay the hand on and restrict; to grasp; to lay hold of.

軒 A certain kind of car for carrying goods; a carriage of an officer of government; the front of the carriage high; when low it is expressed by 輊 Che. The extreme part of a roof; the front of a palace

wnither the Sovereign occasionally descends. A kind of stand for suspending musical instruments. A laughing appearance, gambols; play; self-enjoyment. Name of place, a surname.

Hëen che 軒輊 elevated and depressed. 軒昂 Hëen ngang, a lofty bold deportment. 軒冕 Hëen mëen, a carriage, and a crown.

限 To impede. A limit; a limited quantity; number or period of time; To set a limited time; to limit or fix a stated time; to a adjust. Occurs denoting haste; hurry; a bar at a door.

Hëen che 限制 or 限例 Hëen le, regulations or laws which limit and restrain persons. 限三日 Hëen san jïh, limited to three days. 限刻 Hëen k'eh, a limited moment, within which a thing must be done. 限度 Hëen too, a fixed number or measure.

獻 献 To offer; to present to a superior; used to offer any thing, in the language of courtesy; offerings or unbloody sacrifices. Dogs were once offered, hence the character is from dog. A surname.

Hëen pw'an 獻盤 the offering platter; certain presents sent from a bride's parents three days after marriage; a kind of marriage portion. 獻上 Hëen shang, to offer up.

縣 To bind to and suspend; a district under one magistrate. The principal town of the district, and the officer who presides over it are all called Hëen.

Hëen choo 縣主 a title of a magistrate of a Hëen district. 縣丞 Hëen ch'ing, the assistant officer, or deputy magistrate in a Hëen district; same as 左堂 Tso t'ang.—Hëen ch'ing is a more complimentary term. 縣官 Hëen kwan, or 知縣 Che hëen, the principal civil officer in a Hëen. 縣學教諭 Hëen hëŏ keaou yü, an official tutor in a Hëen district.

掀 To lift up any thing with the hand; said commonly of people in a passion. To pull or drag about; to lay hold of; to grasp.

衙 See Hëa.

HEĬH.

翖 翕 [illegible] To raise or take up; to gather and unite together; to collect; to join; to lead; to harmonize. Used to express, to burn; to move or excite; a bounding 翕侯 Heĭh how, a name of a government officer amongst the nations of the West.

[illegible] To cut.

噏 Same as 吸 Heĭh, to inhale; to suck; to inspire; to drink; to draw the loadstone; to gather up, or include in. 將欲噏之必固張之 Tseang yŭh heĭh che, pĭh koo chang che, wishing to include, or gather up in, must purposely stretch out that which is to contain the thing gathered up.

Heĭh ts'ing yun che lew hëa 噏清雲之流瑕 inhale the flowing ether of the pure clouds. 噏呷萃蔡 Heĭh hëă tsuy ts'ae, the appearance garments tucked up. 噏毒石 Heĭh tŭh shih, a kind of iron-stone, said to extract poison.

嬆 [illegible] A woman of a tranquil disposition. Warm hearted; which expression in Chinese, denotes ardent attachment to; which is either good or bad according to the object.

[illegible] To strike; to knock.

[illegible] To dry any thing in the sun.

歙 To pucker up the nose; to sniff; the sound of trees shaken, is expressed by [illegible]歙 Hwuy heĭh. Name of a district. Read Hëĕ, denoting fear. Used denoting the sides of an animal body, also to unite or join together.

Heĭh chĭh 歙赩 a strong carnation colour; seems to refer to the clouds coloured by light. 歙縣 Heĭh hëen, a famous district at Hwuy-chow-foo in Keang-nan.

潝 The noise made by a rapid current of water. The appearance of water flowing water falling.

Heĭh heĭh ts'ze ts'ze 潝潝訿訿 to assent servilely to whatever is said; an appearance the opposite of virtuous and good.

[illegible] To speak precipitately. [illegible] Heĭh hëă, the sound of the voice in conversation.

闟 A kind of lance or javelin, with tassels for ornament; several of these are stuck in the side of a war carriage. The appearance of being planted in an upright position. Fixed; settled. The leaf of a door; a house; a family. The name of a place. Read Tă, in the phrase 闟茸 Tă jung, mean; worthless; possessing no talents; fit to be rejected.

吸 To draw in the breath; to inspire; to draw in; to inhale; to drink. The name of a person. 氣出為吹氣入為吸 Kh'e ch'ŭh wei ch'uy; kh'e jŭh wei heĭh, the breath passing out is Ch'uy; the breath passing in (to the lungs) is Heĭh. An expiration is expressed also by 呼 Hoo. [illegible]吸 Hwuy heĭh, the noise made by trees shaking, a rushing noise.

Heĭh chan loo che fow leang 吸湛露之浮凉 inhale the cool and floating dews. 吸內息也 Heĭh nuy seĭh yay, Heĭh denotes an inspiration.

汔 汽 Water dried up. Used for 幾 Ke, how? nearly.

扱 To gather together; to collect; to take; to receive. Also read Chă, to obtain; to take; to lift up; to lead.

迄 To reach or extend to, said chiefly of time; but also of place. Finally; at last. Heĭh yü sze hae 迄于四海 extending to the extremities of the world. 迄于今 Heĭh yü kin, even till now; up to this moment.

釳 A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament in a horse's head, is called 方釳 Fang-heĭh. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

肸 肹 Sound spreading, as by the gale blowing through trees, and shaking their very roots, and the bells of the palace. A man's name. Read Pei, name of a city.

Heĭh heang 肸蠁 certain insects produced from damp or water; a kind of mosquito or gnat. 佛肸 Fŭh heĭh, large, great appearance. A man's name.

鬩 From to *wrangle* and a *child*. Children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels. [illegible]鬩 Hëĕ-heĭh, an inarticulate sobbing forth of angry feelings. Fear.

檄 A government order, written on pieces of board about a cubit long; the utmost despatch was indicated by sticking a feather in them; which were then called 羽檄 Yü heĭh, haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. 長檄 Ch'ang heĭh, a kind of passport given to people, to allow them to return home.

Heĭh keĭh 檄[illegible] to rouse inferior officers by mandates from their superiors.

覡 A man, who, by fasting and solemn rites, serves or worship spirits, and who can see spiritual existences; a magician; a conjuror; a sorcerer; a wizard. A seer. Women who practice the same arts are called 巫 Woo, a witch. Both terms are applied to men; the last only to women.

觷 A staff with a horn, like gibbous head.

HËŎ.

壆 Hëŏ, and Këŏ. Mark of a rent in any vessel. Stiff hard soil. One says, hills abounding in great rocks.

嶨 Hëŏ, and Këŏ. A hill with many great stones or rocks.

學 斅 斈 To receive instruction; to practice, or to conform to what is said. To learn; learning; any study or science, the *place* where people study. 數學 Soo hëŏ, the science of numbers. A surname. 姓學 Sin hëŏ, the study of Biography. 遊學 Yew hëŏ, to travel for the sake of learning.

鄉學 Hëang hëŏ, a country college or school. 博學 Pŏ hëŏ, possessed of extensive knowledge, an universal scholar. 大學 Ta hëŏ, 小學 Seaou hëŏ, two well-known Classical books.

Hëŏ ching 學正 a teacher or learned superintendant of students in a district. 學殖 Hëŏ chĭh, the growth or advances of learning. 學士大夫 Hëŏ sze ta foo, learned and eminent men. *Hëŏ sze* is also an official title given to statesmen. 學霸相公 Hëŏ pa seang kung, young gentlemen accustomed to rows and acts of violence. 學校 Hëŏ heaou, general term for a school or college. 學生 Hëŏ săng, a learner; a pupil. 學師 Hëŏ sze, a doctor or teacher. 學習 Hëŏ seĭh, to learn and practice what one learns. 學問 Hëŏ wăn, to learn and hear, learning and knowledge. 學樣 Hëŏ yang, to imitate a pattern.

澩 [illegible] A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read Heaou, the noise made by disturbing water.

[illegible] Dry, parched.

[illegible] To work born. A man's name.

鷽 A kind of wild magpie, a bird which knows what is future. A small pigeon.

[illegible] The gaze of astonishment and apprehension; alarmed; frightened; to give a hasty look.

矆 [illegible] To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed; afraid; astonished. 矆睒 Hëŏ-yen, the lightning's flash.

謞 Wild extravagant talk. A man's name.

謔 To play or jest with; to trifle with and seduce; to laugh at and ridicule. Name of a stage for the post. 戲謔 He hëŏ, or 笑謔 Seaou hëŏ, to play with; to make game of; to laugh at.

Hëŏ hëŏ jen 謔謔然 fond of gaiety and pleasure.

翯 The wings or feathers of a bird appearing white and glossy; white and shining surface of the water. Read Haou, white plain feathers. Also read Hŏ.

HEU.

于 亏 Heu or Yü, represents the air extending itself. From 丂 Kh'aou, and 一 Yĭh, denoting the air falling to a level. In; through; to; at. In which sense it is syn. with 於 Yü, which is now commonly used. Great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. 于于 Yü yü, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented.

Heu tseay 于嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration.

冔 Heu or Heŭ. To cover. A certain cap or crown, worn by the Emperor and Princes in ancient times. 周弁殷冔夏收 Chow pëen; Yin heu; Hëa show, under the dynasty Chow, the cap referred to, was called Pëen; during Yin, it was called Heu; during Hëa, it was called Show. To write it with 日 Jĭh, at the top, is erroneous.

吁 From mouth and 亐 Kh'aou, the breath issuing forth freely. An interjection expressive of distrust and disapprobation; a deep lengthened tone, expressive of concern; also of grief. 凡意所否者發辭多吁 Fan e so fow chay, fă shing to heu, in all cases in which the mind disapproves, the tone of voice emitted is generally Heu. 云何吁矣 Yun ho heu e, alas! what shall I say. 留吁 Lew heu, a tribe of foreigners. Heu e. kwae shing 吁兮怪辭 a tone of voice indicating doubt and surprise. 吁憂歎也 Heu yew t'an yay, Heu, a sigh of grief. By abbreviation written 于 Heu.

旴 晇 The beginning of day; the morning extending; large, great.

盱 To stretch the eyes wide; to stare; to gaze; mournful; sorry. Name of a district; name of a plant. A man's name. 睢盱 Hwuy-heu, the sparkling eyes of a mean man, on the success of his schemes.

忓 恗 Sorry; mournful; caution; thoughtful.

疞 㽘 Disease.

紆 To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill. Heu chin 紆軫 obscure and contorted; perplexity of mind; to be oppressed or involved and borne down by perplexity.

迂 Wide; remote; vague; length of duration; distorted; crooked; depraved; to cause the body or mind to become tortuous; to deprave; and depravity causes roving or vagabond wandering; large. 其言甚迂 Kh'e yen shin heu, what he says is very vague.

Heu kw'ŏ 迂闊 vague; loose. 迂久 Heu kew, a long time. 迂遠 Heu yuen, vague, remote; indeterminate perception; loose mode of thinking, speaking, or acting.

芋 Large; great. Read Yu, an esculent aquatic root in common use at Canton.

訏 詡 False; hypocritical boasting; to brag; to talk big. Read Heo, big, large; great applied to the mind' body, or to things. Heu heu, reiterated, denotes the same.

許 To listen or attend to and accede; to accord; to grant. To allow; to permit; to accede; to promise; to give; to give in excess, more than, much many. To enter or advance; to arise or flourish; to make an appointment. Name of a city. A surname. Read Hoo, the noise made by persons felling trees. 六尺許 Lŭh ch'ĭh heu, more than six cubits. 不許 Pŭh heu, to disallow or refuse.

Heu shaou 許少 very little. 許多 Heu to, a great many, or a great deal. 許他 Heu t'a, permit, or let him. 許下留願 Heu hëa lew yuen, to make a vow; or make some religious promise before the gods. 許願 Heu yuen, a vow; or religious promise.

呴 To blow with the breath; to warm with the breath. Repeated, 呴呴 Heu heu, to soothe with words. To eject spittle or slimy matter, as fish do. A sound in the throat; to open the mouth and expel the breath; to call out, to hoot angrily. Read Kow, the voice of a fowl; the crowing of a cock. Read Ho. Syn. with 吼 How, the lowing of a cow. To rhyme, read Chŏ.

欨 To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes laughing. Used for both the preceding and the following.

喣 Hoo or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To soothe; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. Originally written 欨 Heu. 護民之勞喣之若子 Hoo min che laou, hoo che jŏ tsze, the labour of defending the people, and soothing them like children. 喣喣詛詛 Hoo hoo heu heu, giggling and stopping at intervals. 風猶人之有吹喣 Fang yew jin che yew ch'uy heu, the wind is like a man puffing and blowing.

姁 Handsome; pretty; pleasing; affording pleasure; joy. Read Keu, a common epithet for a woman in Ho-nan province. An old woman.

訽 詬 To rail or scold at; to insult; to put to shame; to try to clear one's self from some disgraceful imputation. Also read Keu and Kow, the second character is read How.

昫 The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm, warmth. The name of a Hëen.

煦 To boil; to heat; genial warmth; heat; vivifying warmth; the general productive and nutritive warmth of nature. Gracious; kind; benevolent. The light of the sun; a carnation colour.

Heu ngow 煦嫗 warm, cordial; genial heat.

虛 虚 Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Budhists. An empty void, or expanse, as of the firmament. Name of a star; one of seven days, or the week of the Chinese Almanac. A surname. Read Keu, a certain number of cities. Name of a place and of a river. 心虛 Sin heu, the heart disappointed and bereaved of hope or success. 空虛 Kh'ung heu, empty, as a vessel without any thing in it. 講得甚虛 Keang teh shin heu, talks very vainly; empty talk. 虛假防嫌 Heu kea fang hëen, vain and fallacious; or a superfluous caution against exciting suspicion.

Heu ling pŭh mei 虛靈不昧 pure spiritual intelligence—an unclouded mind. 虛浮如水上泡 Heu fow joo shwuy shang p'aou, empty or unsubstantial as the froth on the water. 虛心 Heu sin, an empty mind means a humble mind not full of self; also a mind not preoccupied or prejudiced,—willing to learn. 虛字 Heu tsze, particles, connective and euphonic, are so called in contradistinction from 實字 Shĭh tsze, solid words, verbs and nouns. 虛誕之辭 Heu tan che ts'ze, empty prate; fabulous stories. 虛誣 Heu woo, what is visionary and superstitious. 虛無 Heu woo, name of a hill.

酗 Drunk; drunk and mischievous.

Heu yung 酗醟 gloriously drunk; that elevation and haughtiness of imagination which wine produces, and which leads the intoxicated person to acts of cruelty, vice or madness.

[阝句] The name of a country village. The name of a country.

虖 The roar or cry of a tiger.

嚱 To blow; to blow softly with the breath. 吹嚱 Ch'uy heu, to blow with the breath. Figuratively, To recommend, to speak in behalf of. These two words are thus distinguished: 出氣急曰吹緩曰嚱 Ch'ŭh kh'e kĭh yuĕ ch'uy; hwan yuĕ heu, to expel the breath rapidly is called Ch'uy; slowly, is called Heu. 托我吹嚱吹嚱 T'ŏ wo ch'uy heu ch'uy heu, employed me to puff him a little; i. e. to say a good word for him. 歔嚱同聲自鼻爲歔自口爲嚱 Heu heu t'ung shing tsze pe wei heu, tsze kh'ow wei heu, Heu and Heu, are pronounced the same; (breath passing) from the nose, is expressed by Heu; from the mouth, by Heu.

墟 圩 Heu or Kh'eu. A great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; a place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. To rhyme, read Yu. 舊墟 Kew heu, an old place of resort; a place formerly frequented but now deserted. 墟場 Kh'eu ch'ang, an arena; a market place. 五日一墟 Woo jĭh yĭh heu, a market held every fifth day. 趁墟買貨 Ch'in heu mae ho, to go to market to buy goods. 墟墓 Kh'eu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

[犭虛] The name of a quadruped.

歔 Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

[示虛] 魖 A noxious demon; a mischievous ghost; or a human being pretending to be a ghost. 魖星鬼 Heu sing kwei, a mischievous devil—used in the language of abuse.

[石虛] A stony or rocky appearance.

譃 Empty, extravagant; incoherent talk.

[阝虛] The name of a place.

驉 A beast resembling a mule

咻 Heu, or Hĕŭ. To moan from a feeling of pain or distress, is expressed by 噢咻 Yu heu, the tone of disease and of painful thoughts; moaning from a diseased mouth. To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner.

詡 Words that extend with wings; high flying boasting talk; also virtuous language that is widely diffused. Wide-spreading; reaching to the ends of earth; clear understanding and intrepid mind; to speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.

栩 Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a certain tree; a species of wall-nut. Heu heu 栩栩 pleased; joyful appearance.

醄 酌 Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

HEUĚ.

穴 The houses or holes in the earth, used in ancient times for human dwellings. A cavern; a den; a lurking place for animals or men; a sinus in the human body; a halo; to dig a hole; to dig out. A certain halo about the sun. 蛇穴 Shay heuĕ, the hole into which a snake creeps. 孔穴 Kh'ung heuĕ, an interstice or crevice. Heuĕ chung 穴中 in a den, or cavern.

坹 Appearance of a deep void cavern. Deep, a deep place. Ancient form of 塞 Seh, to stop or fill up an aperture.

[扌穴] Heuĕ or Yĭh. [扌穴]揘 Heuĕ hwang, to strike.

岤 A cavern in a mountain; to dig a den or cavern.

[目穴] To look aghast; to stare; affrighted. Read Keuĕ, deep-sunken eyes.

泬 Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river. Hwuy heuĕ 回泬 depraved; vicious.

[糸穴] Heuĕ or Keuĕ, thread; a thread or a skein of thread. Demon's garments.

[衤穴] A garment with a hole opened; a part opened for coolness, long garments; demon's garments.

[虫穴] Name of an insect.

血 The blood of victims offered in sacrifice, hence from Ming 皿 Ming, a vessel; the hissing sound of Heuĕ, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The ˊ Feĭh, is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. 泣血 Kĭh heuĕ, to weep blood, the most poignant distress. Heuĕ kh'e che yung 血氣之勇 mere constitutional courage, such as brutes possess. The principles of order and propriety, such as exist in civilized society, are opposed to this, under the term 禮法 Le fă. 血結 Heuĕ kĕĕ *sanguis draconis.* 血氣 Heuĕ kh'e, the blood and animal soul or life. The Kh'e is derived from the father, the blood from the mother. 血脉 Heuĕ meh, the blood and veins; persons related by blood. 血氣有虧 Heuĕ kh'e yew kh'wei, a deficiency in the blood and animal spirits. 血氣長足 Heuĕ kh'e ch'ang tsŭh, the blood and spirits having attained their full growth.

侐 Heĭh or Heŭh, still, quiet, silent. In the same sense, also read He.

桖 The name of a wood which is red like blood.

洫 The gutters for water that run amongst fields, the moat or ditch around a city wall. A kind of lock to stop or admit water; to overflow and destroy. Name of a river; a deep appearance.

䀏 From *blood* and *eyes.* 眰䀏 Tëĕ heuĕ, an ill-looking, wicked, ugly appearance.

[艹血] Name of a plant.

挑 To drive away with the hand; to rend or split.

眺 Motion or rolling of the eyes.

靴 Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather. 水靴 Shwuy heuĕ, water boots, made of leather. 京靴 King heuĕ, Peking boots. 方頭靴 Fang t'ow heuĕ, square-toed boots. 尖頭靴 Tsëen t'ow heuĕ, sharp-toed boots; military boots; officers in the army are not allowed to wear the square toed boots. 穿靴 Ch'uen heuĕ, to put on boots. 脫靴 T'ŏ heuĕ, to put off boots.

鞾 A large boot that comes up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

吷 A slight sound or noise. Read Chuĕ, to drink. Read Keuĕ, the voice of a bird. 吹劍首者吷而已矣 Ch'uy këen show chay, heuĕ urh e e, blew through the hilt of the sword, and made a slight sound merely, as if the wind whistled through it.

殈 The moon approaching its close. Read Kwei, to close; the termination of; to die.

[風血] A gentle breeze.

[風血] Wind; a breeze.

淢 Heĭh or Heuĕ, water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow. Heuĕ yĭh 淢汩 or 湱淢 Sëĭh heuĕ, water foaming down a declivity.

HEUEN.

吅 Heuen, or Seuen. To call to; to call out. To make a clamorous noise.

昍 Clear, bright; luminous.

亘 Formed of 二 Urh, two, and 回 Hwuy, to go round and return to the same point. Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge. 烏亘 Woo heuen, the name of a foreign country.

咺 Incessant bewailing. In Corea, the incessant weeping of children is expressed by Heuen. Eminent and conspicuous in moral virtue. Authority; to fear. The name of a person. Slowly, leisurely. 赫兮咺兮 Heh he; heuen he! How glorious! how resplendent!—was the blaze of his moral excellence!

垣 Heuen 垣衣 the clothing of a wall; i. e. the green moss-like vegetation that grows on old damp walls.

烜 Splendour, refulgence. Read Hwuy, fire; to burn as fire.

晅 暅 Considered the same as the preceding. Emanations from the sun.

狟 Heuen, or Hwan. A dog walking or running.

觛 Heuen, or He, a horn spoon.

貆 A certain animal

喧 Loud clamorous noise. 喧譁 Heuen hwa, or 喧閙 Heuen naou, high words; clamour, noise. 走進院內只見賓客喧閙 Tsow tsin yuen nuy chĭh këen pin kĭh heuen naou, having walked in the hall, nothing was observed but the guests making a loud clamorous noise. 禁止喧譁 Kin che heuen hwa, prohibited and put a stop to noise and clamour. 悲愁於邑諠不可止兮 Pei ts'ow yu yĭh heuen pŭh kh'o che he, the clamour of grief and lamentation in the city cannot be stopped. The incessant weeping of children, is in 朝鮮 Ch'aou-seen, (Corea) called Heuen.

楦 楥 The wooden mould put within a shoe when it is made; a last called also 楦頭 Heuen t'ow, and 履法 Le fă. Used figuratively for that which sustains the external figure or appearance.

暄 The warmth of the sun; an evening in spring; genial warmth.

媗 A woman's name.

睻 Large eyes.

箮 The flower of the bamboo.

萱 The name of a plant; which when eaten, is said to insure the birth of a son. Heuen t'ang 萱堂 a mother. 萱堂之靠 Heuen t'ang che kh'aou, a mother (alive) on whom to depend.—to be deprived of this by death is expressed by 失 Shĭh, *losing* this support.

蝖 Name of an insect.

諠 譞 Fallacious; false; irregular; clamorous; noisy; the clamour and disturbance made by a great many persons talking at the same time. The name of a plant. Heuen hwa 諠譁 clamour; noise; disturbance. 諠呼 Heuen hoo, calling out aloud; bellowing.

[鳥旋] Heuen or Seuen a certain small bird.

玄 A sombre colour, commonly used for black; the colour of heaven; a darkish colour with a mixture of yellow: the earth is considered Yellow. To rule; direct; control. Still; silent; deep. The god of the north; one of the Sëen, genii. A surname. The name of a book. Heuen meh 玄默 silent; sedate, applied to the Sovereign. 玄牝 Heuen pin, heaven and earth. 玄圃 Heuen poo, or 玄都 Heuen too, the court of the majesty of heaven; the court of one of the Sëen genii. 玄聖 Heuen shing, was once the title of Confucius; an Emperor who assumed this character, changed that of Confucius to 至聖 Che shing. 玄色 Heuen seh, black colour. 玄酒 Heuen tsew, water. 玄天 Heuen t'ëen, or 上玄 Shang heuen. Shang heuen, is also applied to the heart or mind of man. 玄月 Heuen yuĕ, the ninth moon.

伭 Hatred; implacable resentment. Heuen yĭh 伭戥 the year under certain circumstances.

怰 To sell.

泫 The flowing of water; the lustre of dew on flowers; dew hanging suspended from plants; the flowing of tears. A deep and wide expanse of water. The name of a river.

炫 Luminous, splendid, refulgent; shining. The glare or light of fire.

[忄玄] Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

玹 Name of a stone of a secondary quality; a man's name; a surname.

眩 Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object; the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; disorderly. 脹眩 Chang heuen, a full heart, self-sufficient. Heuen tsĭh 眩疾 the wind blowing briskly along. 眩雷 Heuen luy, the name of a place.

衒 Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering for sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. 自衒 Tsze heuen, vaunting one's self. Heuen neu 衒女 a woman who exhibits and praises herself,—cannot be chaste. 衒士 Heuen sze, a pedantic scholar, must not be believed.

袨 Good garments; elegant clothing. Heuen-fŭh 袨服 according to some, denotes yellow garments; according to others, black garments.

[貝玄] Hëen or Heuen, offering for sale; to sell.

鉉 A certain vase or tripod.

[玄頁] Hëen or Heuen, the back part of the jaw.

[阝玄] A kind of pit.

[馬玄] A one-year-old horse; according to some, a black horse

[玄鳥] Name of a bird.

儇 Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country. Originally written 儇 Heuen.

嬛 Without posterity; sorrowful, mournful.

懁 Heuen, Hwan or Keuen, precipitate, hasty, perverse disposition.

獧 A hasty leap; a dog jumping and running fast; to hop or jump as a dog. Haste; hurry.

蠉 A small insect found in wells, known by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

繯 Silk or thread which binds or connects things; certain coloured wrapping at the top of a colour or banner. A ring or bow; the rain-bow

譞 Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

[走睘] To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

蜎 A man's name. Read Yuen, certain insects.

眴 The motion or rolling of the eyes; to look furtively; to gaze and stare about, carelessly and irreverently. Soft and yielding; delicate as young grain or as a child; new and bright. Also read Shun. 鱗眴 Lin heuen, without shore or limit. Heuen heuen 眴眴 moving the eyes about, but not seeing clearly or distinctly.

絢 A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper, or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

敻 To seek or endeavour to obtain. Read Hing, a surname; to go to a distance.

壎 塤 壦 Heuen or Heun. An ancient instrument of music, used in temples, somewhat resembling an egg, with three holes in it, made of burnt earth. There is a more modern one which is similar to that in former use.

縣 To be attached or suspended to; in which sense the following is generally used. Read Hëen, a district of a certain size, the offices of the district. See Hëen.

讂 To endeavour to impose upon by deceitful hollow stratagems, as in war. To deceive; to act irregularly. The name of a plant.

懸 To tie to and suspend, as from the centre of a roof; used physically and morally; suspense. 倒懸 Taou heuen, to hang upside down. Heuen kh'ung 懸空 to suspend in vacuo. 懸于門上 Heuen yü mun shang, suspended from the top of the door. 懸梁投井 Heuen lëang t'ow tsing, to hang one's self up to a beam, or throw one's self into a well.

[縣虫] The name of an insect.

HEŬH.

畜 To feed; to nourish; to rear or bring up; to care for and nourish the people of a country; to contain, endure, or bear with. Domestic animals; in which sense, now read Chŭh. To arise; to obey or yield submission to; to detain or keep in a place. A surname. Also read Hew.

慉 Read Chŭh, pain; painful. Read Heŭh, to collect together; to blend. Proud.

蓄 Heŭh or Chŭh, to accumulate; to store or hoard up; a quantity (as of vegetables) laid up for use. To feed.

稸 To gather together; to collect; to crowd together so as to spoil from not being used.

勖 勗 To excite to diligent endeavour; to stimulate to exertion. 以勖寡人 E heŭh kwa jin, to stimulate the man of little virtue,—by which the person speaking means himself. Heŭh tsae foo tsze 勖哉夫子 exert yourselves, ye men!

旭 The light of the morning; the rising sun making his appearance; the clamour of drums. Also read Heuen and Haou. Heŭh jĭh 旭日 the beginning of day; the morning early. 旭旭蹻蹻 Heŭh heŭh keaou keaou or 嘻嘻旭旭 He he heŭh heŭh, the external marks of pleasure discovered by a mean man on obtaining

success in his schemes. Smirking, jumping, giggling.

頊 Carrying the head gravely; seriously attentive manner; gravity induced by want of success or failure; the name of a star. The same as the preceding.

Heŭh heŭh jen 頊頊然 gravely; attentively.

HEUN.

熏 𤋮 The vapour or fog ascending from the tops of hills; hot vapour, fumes and exhalations arising from fire; steam, evaporation. The vapours,—applied to the mind; to give offence. 憂心如熏 Yew sin joo heun, melancholy is like vapour.

Heun che 熏之 to fumigate it. 熏風 Heun fung, the east and south. 熏熏 Heun heun, joining cordially and cheerfully; sitting in an unsettled manner; fidgitty. 熏夕 Heun seĭh, late in the evening.

勳 勛 勛 Having deserved well of one's prince; having merit in the sight of the Sovereign; meritorious loyalty. 王功曰勳 Wang kung yuĕ heun, royal merit (i. e. merit acquired in the service of the king) is called Heun. 開國元勳 Kh'ae kwŏ yuen heun, original merit acquired in laying the foundations of the monarchy.

Heun laou 勳勞 having deserved well of one's country; honor conferred by one's country. 勳爵 Heun tseŏ, a meritorious noble man.

壎 See Heuen.

燻 To raise or drive off in subtle particles by the force of fire; to fume or to fumigate; to evaporate, evaporation, smoke; to send off in smoke.

爋 To dry any thing with the fire.

獯 [illegible] Heun chŭh 獯鬻 certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

曛 The light which remains after sunset; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

臐 Vapour or fog before the eyes; dullness of sight.

薰 Fragrant exhalations from plants; fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

Heun chih 薰炙 to cauterize. 薰得撲鼻 Heun teh p'ŭ pe, the fragrant odours struck the nose. 薰草 Heun ts'aou, a plant carried about one's person for the sake of its smell.

[illegible] Insects produced from heat.

[illegible] To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips in the coloured liquid.

纁 A light red dye produced by three dips; used for the preceding.

醺 Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk.

Heun heun jen 醺醺然 rendered cheerful by the influence of liquor; exhilarated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

[illegible] Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

鑂 A golden colour altered or discoloured.

[illegible] Heun hoo [illegible] a certain infelicitous bird.

葷 Heun or Hwăn, strong odorous vegetables, as leeks and onions, which are rejected by the Buddhist priests. Strong meat; flesh meat of any kind, and fish, all of which are refused by the Chinese when fasting. 不食葷 Pŭh shih heun, not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

Heun soo 葷素 animal food and pure vegetable diet,—these two words are used as opposites.

煇 To heat; to burn; light. Read Hwuy, light; splendour. Read Hwăn, lustre; glitter; a red colour.

焄 Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.

[illegible] Steam or fume rising as from heated vegetable substances; fumes; exhalations.

𧥺 訓 Words flowing in a regular constant course, as a stream of water, words obeying a certain rule;—to state ancient principles and the reasons of things; to instruct; to teach; to persuade; to exhort; that which is taught; instruction; doctrine; to explain; to define a word. Some say 教 Keaou, is to teach men. 訓 Heun, to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office; of a quadruped; and of a district. A ser-

name. 教訓 Keaou heun, to teach; to instruct.

Heun hwuy 訓誨 to teach. 訓導 Heun taou, an official instructor—in every district.

HEUNG.

凶 㐫 Represents a deep pit, into which things falling in confusion. Great wickedness; malignity; evil calculated to sink into ruin human beings. Calamity; infelicity; the judgments of heaven; adverse; unprosperous. Occurs in the sense of 恟 Heung, to fear. Also written 兇 Heung. These two are used for each other. 吉凶 Keĭh heung, are opposites, good, evil; prosperous, adverse; felicity, infelicity. 吉兆 Keĭh chaou. Prognostic of happiness. 窮凶極惡 Kh'eung heung keĭh ngŏ, wickedness and evil carried to the utmost possible degree. 他事情都是凶 T'a sze ts'ing too she heung, his affairs are all unprosperous. 歲凶 Suy heung, a bad year; a year of scarcity and famine. 吉服 Keĭh fŭh, gay dress, indicating joy. 有凶報凶有吉報吉 Yew heung paou heung; yew keĭh, paou keĭh, If evil is to befal me, announce to me evil; if prosperity is to be my fate, announce to me prosperity. A prayer offered up by those who refer to divination, to know what is future.

Heung chaou 凶兆 prognostic of impending evils. 凶服 Heung fŭh, mourning dress. 凶命 Heung ming, an unhappy fate. 凶事 Heung sze, a calamitous affair. 凶星 Heung sing, a malignant star. 凶德 Heung teh, cruel valour or power.

[illegible] 兇 Formed from *Jin* and *Heung*. Malevolent; cruel. Distressing fear; the cry of fear. 恃勢行兇 She she hing heung, to act cruelly from a dependance on one's own power and influence. 因其兇也而攻之 Yin kh'e heung yay urh kung che, attacked them in consequence of hearing their lamentations;—said of armies.

Heung ngŏ 兇惡 cruel and wicked. 兇暴 Heung paou, or 兇虐 Heung yŏ, cruel; barbarous. 兇殺 Heung shā, to murder. 兇手 Heung show, a murderer. 兇性 Heung sing, a cruel disposition.

匈 The breast, or thorax. Read Keŭn, in the same sense. Commonly written 胷 Heung or 胸 Heung.

Heung heung 匈匈 denotes clamour and disturbance; also the noise of vociferous consultation. 身當心之上爲匈 Shin tang sin che shang wei heung, that part of the body situated above the heart, is Heung, the breast. 其於匈中曾不蒂芥 Kh'e yū heung chung tsăng pŭh te keae, he has no fish bones pricking in his breast; i. e. he has nothing on his mind that gives him uneasiness. 惟殫懣盈匈 Wei tan mun ying heung, sorrow alone fills his breast. 匈中 Heung chung, in the breast.

恟 [illegible] Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

[illegible] [illegible] The sound of people's feet, when leaping for joy. The second character is also read Keung.

洶 Heung, or Heung-heung. The sound of water bubbling up, as from a spring; the noise of water rolling with rapidity and force; the sound of drumming and excitation.

詾 哅 Heung or Heung-heung; the clamour and noise made by a great many people talking at the same time, either in deliberation or debate; the clamour of a whole country on any topic which interests them all; to talk; to debate; to dispute; to accuse and to defend; to contest; to wrangle; to litigate.

胸 胷 The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle. 胸中 Heung chung, in one's breast; in the mind.

兄 Formed from Kh'ow, the *mouth* and *man*, because the senior has a right to instruct. The first born son; an elder brother; a senior; used by friends as a term of respect. 弟兄們 Te heung mun, brothers. 老兄 Laou heung, old brother.

Heung seen te how 兄先弟後 the senior brother takes precedence, the junior follows. 兄弟國 Heung te kwŏ, the na-

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

冂 Heung or Keung, a wide empty space.

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

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

詗 詗 To go all around talking and acting as a spy; clever; intelligent; spying about. Kh'wei heung 窺詗 to peep, to spy, and tell the result.

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

迥 逈 Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious. 迥別 Heung pëĕ, vastly different; very dissimilar.

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

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

[illegible] Sometimes used for the preceding. Read Năng, but.

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

夐 To endeavour, or to seek to obtain. Also read Hing, to scheme; to plot.

HEW.

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

Hew ching 休徵 a prognostic of something felicitous. 休休 Hew hew, to restrict; to retrench. 休 Hew or 提休 T'e hew, expresses an amusement made with inanimate figures, like Punch and Toby.

Hew ts'eih sëang kwan 休戚相關 mutually sharing joys and sorrows. 休沐 Hew mŭh, to cease, (in order) to wash; to leave official duties for the purpose of dressing the head, bathing, &c. An ancient custom observed every tenth day. 休怕你 Hew p'a ne, I do not fear you. 休此念 Hew ts'ze neen, give up these thoughts. 休書 Hew shoo, a bill of divorce. 休問 Hew wăn, cease to make further enquiry. 休息 Hew seih and 休止 Hew che, express to stop; to desist from. 休手 Hew show, to desist from any work. 休妻 Hew ts'e, to divorce a wife. 休休儉也 Hew hew kh'een yay. Hew-hew denotes moderation, or a strict economy.

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

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

[illegible] Appearance of water; water passing away.

烌 Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

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

[illegible] A purging; a looseness of the bowels; sore occasioned by the contact of certain resinous woods.

貅 A certain animal, said to devour tigers.

[illegible] A long kind of needles.

[illegible] A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

[illegible] Hew seh [illegible] the sound of the wind whistling.

鵂 A certain ominous bird. 鴟鵂 Che hew, or Hew che, a horned owl.

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

[illegible] [illegible] Organization destroyed; rotten; dead; stinking. Used for the preceding. To cut. [illegible]塗 Hew-t'oo, the name of a place; the name of a hill.

疞 Disease; sickness. Read Heaou, a kind of cholera-morbus.

臭 嗅 齅 Commonly read Ch'ow, strong smell; stink. Read Hew, to apply the nose to, as a dog does, to smell. 嗅之 Hew che, to smell it. 三嗅而作 San hew urh tsŏ, smelled thrice and arose.

[illegible] An animal that resembles a wild boar.

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

嘼 The ancient form of 畜 Chŭh, a domestic animal. 六畜養之曰牲用之曰嘼 Lŭh chŭh yang che yuĕ săng, yung che yuĕ hew, the six domestic animals (horse, cow, sheep, hog, dog, and fowl) when training up, or feeding, are called Săng; when made use of, they are called Hew. Some distinguish Hew and Chŭh; thus, 在山曰嘼在家曰畜 Tsae shan yuĕ hew, tsae kea yuĕ chŭh, animals on the hills (wild) are called Hew; in the house (or tame) they are called Chŭh.

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

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

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

昕 Joyful, joy, delight, to see dimly.

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

[illegible] To like; to love; to desire; to covet.

[illegible] Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

廞 Certain ornaments of a carriage. To be pleased or gratified with. Read Yin, to stop or close up. Read Kin or Kan, a dangerous mountain. Hin kow 廞裘 a carriage with certain ornamented leather about it.

[illegible] Hin, or Hin-hin. Conversation, talking; the noise of talking, talking angrily; talking with difficulty; the fumes of the breath in talking. Read He, in a similar sense.

[illegible] [illegible] Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out. 肚[illegible] Too hin, the entrails of cows and horses, the bladder of domestic animals.

[illegible] A cracked or rent vessel.

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

釁 To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragant spices; a kind of embalming. To fumigate. A crime; an occasion of animosity and resentment; skirmishing and bloodshed; national quarrels; wars; a presage; a prognostic. A kind of cloth cover for weapons; to put it on. 以血釁之 E heuĕ hin che, to smear it with blood. 塗釁 T'oo hin, to daub; to smear. 瑕釁 Hëa hin, a cleft; a crack; a crevice; an opening to discord; an occa-

勀 To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. Also read Hĕă and Hejh.

核 槅 The bones of fruit. The kernel or seed in fruits; the nucleus. The real substantial circumstances; the facts; to push an investigation to latent facts. Used for 覈 Heh. Also read Kae, which see. 剋核 Kih'eh heh, to go to extremes; an excessive degree of severity. 綜核 Tsung heh, investigate every circumstance from first to last. Heh shih 核實 really and truly; with truth and sincerity; with strictness. 核桃 Heh taou, walnuts.

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

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

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

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

HIN.

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

劤 Hin, or Kin. Much strength.

昕 The sun about to go forth, to diffuse its benevolent rays early in the morning. 凡行事必周昏昕 Fan hing sze pelh chow hwăn hin, whoever would effect any affair must employ the morning. 大昕 Ta hin, very early in the morning.

妡 A woman's name.

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

How chŭh wei yew pëĕ 貿畜徼有別 How and Chŭh are a little different.

HIH or HEH.

赫 From a *red flesh colour*, repeated. A red hot fire; a red appearance; anger, hot as fire; bright; luminous, as a red hot fire, or as the sun; to scorch; to burn. A surname. Read Hĕă, to scorch; to threaten. Read Shĭh, swift, fleet. Heh heh 赫赫 hot, scorched, bright, effulgent, glorious, applied to heaven and to the gods. 赫戲 Heh he, bright; luminous. 赫兮喧兮 Heh he heuen he, gloriously manifested! extensively diffused! 赫奕 Heh yĭh, glorious, great splendour, said of the gods and of heaven.

䞦 Red eyes.

闟 The grating noise made by a door opening.

嚇 Heh, or Hĕă. Anger; the tone of anger; to threaten; to oppose or intimidate by threatening. See Hĕă.

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

黑 㱄 The colour produced by smoky exhalations; black; dark; dull; obscure; the colour that was esteemed during the Hea dynasty. A dark spot; name of a place; and of a river; a surname. 夜黑 Yay heh, the darkness of night. 密黑 Mĭh heh, or 深黑 Shin heh, very black or dark. Heh ch'e 黑齒 a foreign surname. 黑稿 Heh kaou, a sketch or landscape; a rough outline. 黑龍江 Heh lung keang, the river Amour. 黑布 Heh poo, black cloth. 黑心 Heh sin, a black heart, has the same figurative meaning as in English. 赤心 Chĭh sin, a crimson heart, conveys a good sense to a Chinese. 黑子 Heh tsze, a black spot; a spot in the sun is so called in history; a spot on the face or human body. 黑鉛 Heh yuen, lead. 黑人 Heh jin, a black man,—the Chinese commonly call them *Heh kwei*, 黑鬼 black devils.

儶 *Dark mind;* confusion of intellect; a kind of stupor.

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

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

HING.

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

刑 刑 From *Keen*, even, and a *Knife*. To punish; punishment. By some it is made to mean constant; a constant law or rule; that which is perfect; a perfect rule. 加刑 Kea hing, to inflict punishment. 五刑 Woo hing, the five punishments. 動刑 Tung hing, to set in motion the instruments of torture. 君子懷刑 Keun tsze hwae hing, a good man cherishes a dread of the laws. 濫刑 Lan hing, to punish or torture at random, and to an excessive degree. 詰刑 Kĭŭh hing, to punish cruelly. Hing fă 刑罰 to punish; punishment. 刑罰利害 Hing fă le hae, a severe punishment. 刑嚇 Hing heh, to intimidate—by torture and threatenings in order to make a person confess,—a practice in Chinese courts. 刑部 Hing poo, the tribunal of punishments, or court of appeals at Peking, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases. 刑訊 Hing sin, or 刑問 Hing wăn, to examine by torture. 指刑 Che hing, a punishment which consists in compressing the fingers,—inflicted chiefly on women; men have their ankles compressed.

型 坓 A mould; an earthen mould or pattern; made of wood, a mould is called 模 Moo, made of iron it is called 範 Fan. 凡鑄式以土曰型 Fan choo shih e too yuĕ hing, patterns or moulds made of earth for casting metals in, are called Hing. 典型宛在 Teen hing wan tsae, the example

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

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

栩 A name of a wood; a wooden stand.

鉶 鈃 A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh. Hing kăng 鉶羹 or 鉶鼎 Hing ting, two different expressions for the same vessel under different circumstances.

形 Form; figure; shape; body; that which is visible. 有形 Yew hing, having *Hing* or form, expresses what is material. 無形 Woo hing, being without *Hing*, i. e. immaterial, invisible; spiritual. To give shape or figure to; to manifest or exhibit; to exhibit the bones; landscape; a certain vessel. Hing chwang 形狀 the figure, the external appearance. 形容之 Hing yung che, to give body or shape to; to exhibit its shape. 形制 Hing che, the form or manner in which a thing is made. 形跡可疑 Hing tseih kh'o e, suspicious appearances. 形勢 Hing she, the aspect or general appearance of a district; landscape. 形容 Hing yung, figure; visage; countenance. 形體 Hing t'e, 形像 Hing seang, corporeal form; figure; resemblance.

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

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

娙 Appearance of a tall woman.

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

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

倖 Keaou hing 徼倖 to obtain by other means than those of merit or of right. To be unremitting in the pursuit of gain. 佞倖 Ning hing, sycophantic; parasitical. Hing 倖 was originally written without Man by the side: it is a vulgar and a superfluous addition. 倖獲 Hing hwŏ, to obtain by some piece of good luck, without any merit. 倖免 Hing meen, to escape by mere luck.

悻 𢤱 Hing or Hing hing, anger; vexation; rage discovered in the countenance; violent displeasure. Anger destructive to one's self; very, exceedingly. Some say, near to.

涬 Hing hing 涬冷 cold; frigid.

涬 滢 To pull, to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. 溟涬 Ying hing, the appearance of a large expanse of water. 溟涬 Ming hing, natural genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

綷 綷 Straight; directed to; bent or crooked.

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

行 To act; to do; to perform. The actions; the conduct. In an official sense, to send to; to transfer a legal case to some inferior magistrate. To walk; to go. Read Hăng, a path; a road. Read Hang, a class of persons; a company; a mercantile house or factory (Compare with Hang and Hăng.) 歌行 Koo hing, a kind of accompaniment; encore. Hing chay sin che fa 行者心之發 the actions are the issues of the heart. 行房 Hing fang, conjugal intercourse.

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

興 𢍏 To arise; to get up; to be in a flourishing state; to be in high spirits; to take delight in, esteem; to be in great demand, as an article of commerce; to move or put in motion. Name of a district; of a palace. A surname. To introduce by an allusion in poetry. Read Hin, to cover weapons. 高興 Kaou hing, high spirits, pleased with. Hing che 興止 or 興居 Hing keu, *rising* and being *resident* in a place, expresses the varied circumstances under which a person is placed, whether moving about or being settled in a place; all one does. 興發 Hing fă, to arise and issue forth; to become flourishing. 興起 Hing kh'e, to arise; to rouse, or to be roused. 興過了 Hing kwo leaou, the demand (for an article) is past. 興兵 Hing ping, to put an army in motion. 興頭 Hing t'ow, joy; bustle.

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

撐 Transverse; crosswise; a cross.

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

杏 A sour plum, somewhat like the green gage. Also read Hăng. Compare with Hăng. Hăng jin 杏仁 almonds. 北杏 Peh hăng, name of a place in the North.

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

HO.

火 Intended to represent the *ascent of flame;* the matter of heat. Fire; heat; fever; to burn with fire. The first of the five elements is *water*, the second is *fire*. Name of a star. Name of an officer, and of a well. A surname. 失火 Shih ho, to catch fire. 救火 Kew ho, to put out fire. Ho che 火之 burn it. 火石粉 Ho shih fun, chalk. 火坑 Ho k'ang, a pit of fire. 火爐 Ho loo, a furnace. 火票 Ho peaou, a fire declaration; i. e. a despatch luminous and swift as the rays of caloric. 起火 Kh'e ho, to take fire; the burning out of a conflagration. 點火 Teen ho, to strike a light; to light a candle. 火伴 Ho pwan, a sharer of the same fire,—a comrade, a companion. 火星 Ho sing, the planet Mars. 火居道士 Ho keu taou sze, the priests of Taou who live in society, and not in monasteries. 火燒 Ho shaou, to burn with fire. 火頭 Ho t'ow, a vulgar term for a cook. 火斗 Ho-tow, a kind of smoothing iron. 火腿 Ho t'uy, ham. 火漆 Ho ts'elh, sealing wax. 火漆片 Ho ts'elh p'ëen, wafers. 火焰 Ho yen, the flame of fire. 火藥 Ho yŏ, gunpowder. 火藥局 Ho yŏ kh'eŭh, a place where powder is made. 火氣 Ho kh'e, hot fume, applied to temper, denotes *choler;* when it refers to the body, it denotes fever.

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

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

凩 焸 Fire issuing forth; fire diffusing colour.

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

焃 焜 The name of a place.

禾 From 木 Mŭh, *wood*, and an abbreviation of 𠂹 Chuy, *hanging down* in allusion to the ears of grain. Paddy; corn, or grain in general; agreement; harmony. A surname. Ho me 禾米 paddy, rice. 禾苗 Ho meaou, a green shoot or blade of corn. 禾穗 Ho suy, an ear of corn. 禾束 Ho shŭh, a sheaf of grain. 禾稻 Ho taou, name of a grain well known in China. 禾打 Ho ta, a flail.

和 咊 *Grain* for the *mouth*. Mild; kindly; complaisant; agreeing; harmonious; peaceful. To harmonize; concord; harmony; agreement; peace. To accompany; to join with. A surname. Read Hó, to respond; to modify and cause to mix or blend together. 性情溫和 Sing ts'ing wăn ho, a mild and kind disposition. 人和平 Jin ho p'ing, a mild even tempered man. 相和 Sëang ho, agreeing; harmonizing. 兩人不相和 Lëang jin pŭh sëang ho, the two men don't agree. 不和睦 Pŭh ho mŭh, disagreeing; at variance with. 上和下睦 Shang ho hëa mŭh, superiors gentle, and inferiors peaceful. 夫婦和而後家道成 Foo foo ho, urh how këa taou ch'ing, let husband and wife agree, and then the welfare of the family will be secured. 不要傷和氣 Pŭh yaou shang ho kh'e, do not wound the feeling of concord, or mutual amity and good-will. 大和尚 Ta ho shang, the first or chief priest in a temple. 太和 Tae ho, the general prevalence of truth and peace. 講和 Këang ho, or 勸和 Kh'euen ho, to persuade to mutual agreement. 歡歡喜喜和他出去了 Hwan hwan he he ho t'a ch'ŭh kh'eu leaou, quite pleased and delighted to go out with him. 小笙曰和 Seaou săng yuĕ ho, a small reed is called Ho. 軍門曰和 Keun men yuĕ ho, the gate of the army (the passage by which they advance) is called Ho. Instead of Ho-mun, 壘門 Luy mun, is now used. 兩軍相對曰交和 Lëang keun sëang tuy yuĕ keaou ho, two armies

opposed to each other is called Keaou-ho. 羲和 He ho, the names of two Officers, said to have directed the signs of times, or the astronomical department. 鞅和今靠背也 Yang ho kin kh'aou pei yay, Yang-ho is the modern (support for the back called) Kh'aou-pei. 調和 T'eaou ho, to mix and unite together. 百藥齊和 Peh yŏ tse ho, a hundred medicines all mixed together. 此唱而彼應曰和 Ts'ze ch'ang urh pe ying yuĕ ho, Ho expresses one singing and another responding. To rhyme, read Hway.

Ho 和夷 and 雲和 Yün ho, names of places. 和愛 Ho ngae, an agreeable, pleasing, cordial manner. 和氣 Ho kh'e, a spirit of harmony: harmony, a cordial good natured feeling and disposition. 和姦 Ho këen, fornication or adultery, by the consent of both parties 和暖 Ho nwan, concord and genial warmth. 和平 Ho p'ing, a name of tea. 和衣而睡 Ho e urh shwuy, to go to sleep with one's clothes on. 和順 Ho shun, complaisant; accommodating. 和氣生財 Ho kh'e săng ts'ae, harmony, or a friendly kind temper, begets wealth.

呆 A little child crying.

姀 A woman's name; fine countenance.

柇 The head of a coffin; a coffin.

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

訸 Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name

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

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

何 Which? who? what? Read Hò. To bear; to carry. The name of a country in the West. A hat or cap is, in the West, called 突何 Tŭh ho. 如何 Joo ho, or reversed, Ho joo, how? in what manner? 誰何 Shwuy ho. who! what! and 莫敢如何 Mŏ kan joo ho, not dare as how,—are the language of defiance; as let him do as he likes; he dares not to do any thing. 無何 Woo ho or 無幾何 Woo ke ho, for no great length of time. 無奈何 Woo nae ho and 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, express that which is unavoidable, as there is no resource; nothing can be done. 無奈得我何 Woo nae teh wo ho, [illegible] ing to me; he can do nothing to me. 如何使得 Joo ho she teh, how will it answer! or what method will succeed? 娙何 King ho, name of a female officer during the Dynasty Han. 儋何 Tan ho, to sustain, to carry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a district, a certain wine vessel; a surname. 黄河 Hwang ho, the Yellow River. 銀河 Yin ho, or 天河 T'ëen ho, the milky way. 九河 Kew ho, nine rivers referred to at the time of the Chinese deluge. 三河 San ho, expresses the south, north and east of the Yellow River. 梗河 Kăng ho, name of a star. 淘河 T'aou ho, name of a bird. 兩河 Leang ho, denotes the north and south of the river.

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

渮 A certain plant; name of a marsh.

祠 A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

苛 Small plant; used figuratively to denote what is of small importance; petty details; troublesome; circumstantial; vexatiously minute. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe; anger; a surname.

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

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

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

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

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

Ho le 貨賂 to offer presents as a bribe. 貨貝 Ho pei, a pearl or valuable thing given for goods; money. 貨色 Ho seh, the quality of an article, sometimes the colour of it. 貨物 Ho wŭh, goods, cargo. 洋貨 Yang ho, foreign commodities. 雜貨 Tsă ho, a mixture or variety of articles. 囤貨 Tun ho, to monopolize goods; to do so with grain is prohibited. 一水貨 Yih shwuy ho, the goods that come to market with one tide or voyage; or other occasion.

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

Ho e 賀儀 or 賀禮 Ho le presents given as congratulatory offerings. 賀慶 Ho k'hing, or reversed, Kh'ing ho, to congratulate, to felicitate. 賀蘭山 Ho lan shan, mountains to the north of Kan-sŭh Province. 賀節 Ho tsëĕ, to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

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

袔 The sleeve of a garment.

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

禍 禍 禍 Evil; injury; a curse from the gods. Evil; calamity; misfortune, adversity, judgment, misery; to destroy, to exterminate. 避禍 Pe ho, to avoid a calamity. 禍患隨之 Ho hwan suy che, calamities follow them.

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

calamities. 禍階 Ho keae, steps to misery; that which leads to calamity and distress. 禍皆生於利 Ho keae săng yu le, all evils arise from gain, or the love of it.

夥 夥 Many, numerous; a band; a company; a crew. Many of any thing. Many persons forming a group; a party; a banditti; persons of the same origin, and of the same pursuit, partners in the same mercantile concern. 幾夥 Ke ho, how many.

Ho ke 夥計 a partner; a comrade; a companion; a person, who enters into the same schemes or plans. 夥黨 Ho tang, a junta; a cabal; men combined for some secret design. 夥盜 Ho t'aou, banditti of robbers or pirates.

HŎ.

合 To close; to join; to pair; to unite; united; to assemble; to agree; agreeable to; to accord with; to harmonize; to suit; to answer; to reply. A certain vessel to contain things. A surname. The name of a grain; name of a district. Read Kŏ, a certain measure. To rhyme, read Heih. 配合 P'ei hŏ or 偶合 Ngow hŏ, to pair; to unite in pairs. 天作之合 T'ëen tsŏ che hŏ, a (conjugal) union formed by heaven. 君臣會合 Keun ch'in hwuy hŏ, or 合會 Hŏ hwuy, the prince assembled with his ministers. 相合 Sëang hŏ, to accord; to agree. 意相合 E sëang hŏ, thoughts, or ideas corresponding. 恐怕不合你的意思 Kh'ung p'a pŭh hŏ ne teih e sze, I am afraid it does not agree with your sentiments. 理合 Le hŏ, agreeing with reason; reasonable; proper. 不合法 Pŭh hŏ fă, illegal. 不合規矩 Pŭh hŏ kwei keu, not according to custom. 不合理 Pŭh hŏ le, or 不合道理 Pŭh hŏ taou le, unreasonable. 符合 Foo hŏ, or 合同 Hŏ t'ung, an instrument divided in two, of which each contracting party retains one. 立合同 Leih hŏ t'ung, to form or make out. 他不合用 T'a pŭh hŏ yung, he, or it does not answer the purpose wanted.

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

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

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

盒 A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over.

Hŏ tsze 盒子 a box.

盍 To unite together; to cover over; many persons uniting together and seeking with ardour. Why not? A surname. A term used for the Pronoun I.

Hŏ kŏ yen urh che 盍各言爾志 why don't you all speak your mind. 盍稚 Hŏ che, used for *I*, or *Me*.

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

to close or unite. *Hŏ* further signifies verbosity; loquacity.

Hŏ hŏ 嗑嗑 or read Keă-heă, speech, words, conversation. Read Heă. 嗑然 Heă jen, the noise or sound of laughing. 嗑茶 Hŏ ch'a, to take tea. *Hŏ*, to drink, is used chiefly by the Tartars, and different persons use different characters for it. 哈 Hŏ, 喝 Hŏ, 渴 Hŏ, and 呵 Ho, have all been given. The two first seem both admissible. 嗑酒 Hŏ tsew, to drink wine.

欱 To suck in voraciously; to gobble up.

蓋 A kind of mat or thatch covering; to cover with thatch, to cover with any thing. Why not? A surname. Read Kae, to cover; to screen; to overtop; to surpass all others.

闔 The leaf of a folding door; a door; to shut; all the closed door includes; a whole family. To cover; to unite all together. A particle denoting why not? Name of a state; a man's name. 閶闔 Ch'ang-hŏ, the wind

Hŏ yih kung kh'e 闔邑公啟 the whole city's declaration, or appeal for a subscription;—as to repair a bridge, and so on. 闔屬 Hŏ shŭh, all the kindred. 闔郡 Hŏ kh'eun, the whole principality. 闔家 Hŏ këa, a whole family; all the family.

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

勂 Hŏ or Heă, diligent exertion. 勂勂用力聲 Heă heă yung leih shing, heă heă, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. 力作勂勂 Leih tsŏ heă heă, doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hŏ, diligent.

喝 Hŏ or Yae. To thirst; to be thirsty; a guttural, gurgling, clamorous sound; a shout; an angry exclamation; a deep hollow sound; a broken interrupted sound; the sound of repletion, belching. 陰喝 Yin hŏ, a suppressed guttural sound, as if from a stoppage in the throat. 陰喝不得對 Yin hŏ, pŭh teh tuy, his voice was stopped, he could not reply. 嘶喝 Sze hŏ, a broken interrupted sound, as in weeping and sobbing. 呼喝 Hoo hŏ, to shout or call out in anger. 恫疑虛喝 Tung e heu hŏ, disappointed, or unable to attain one's wish, to storm and rage in vain. In the sense of being loudly angry, one uses 喉喝 How hŏ.

Hŏ taou, kh'ae lo 喝道開鑼 shouted out,—beat the gong. 喝嗄 Hŏ ngao, is said to be hoarseness or difficulty of utterance. 喝令 Hŏ ling, to egg on by hooting and crying,—when murder is the consequence, he who does so, forfeits his life. 喝開 Hŏ kh'ae, to send the servants out of a room. 喝酒 Hŏ tsew, to drink wine, is sometimes written thus.

嗃 Same as the preceding.

愒 Mutual dread or apprehension. Read Ke, to desist, to rest, to sleep. Read Kŏ, to desire, to covet, haste, hurry.

歇 Read Heih, to desist, to stop. Read Hŏ, a short nosed dog.

毼 Certain embroidery on leather, done by women; the doing of it, wide and elegant; a kind of felt hair cloth; a certain wooden vessel unornamented. 毲毼 Păng hŏ or 毾毼 Laou hŏ, diagonal threads of a net; or streaks on a kind of hair cloth; work done by women.

猲 Hĭh. A short nosed dog. Read Hŏ, fear; apprehension.

犗 A particular kind of cow. Also read Këen.

皜 Ping hŏ 皏皜 white colour; slightly coloured.

褐 Hempen coarse stockings. A kind of hair cloth; coarse cloth; a poor person. A surname.

鶡 Name of a bird; a kind of wild cock, daring in battle, from which circumstance its comb becomes an ornament of soldiers' caps.

Hŏ kwan 鶡冠 a military cap, also applied to high minded statesmen who retire from the emoluments of office in bad times.

𥻦 White rice.

隺 From *wings* making apparent effort to pass out of 冂 Kh'ung, a void space. Extremely high; flying high; high minded. In the following compounds, generally implies passing with celerity and ascending high. Also read Keŏ, 隺然 Keŏ jen, a lofty aspiring mind; used in a good sense.

霍 Generally implies speed, celerity, fleetness, haste,

the appearance of a small hill surrounded by lofty mountains. The name of a hill called also the Pillar of heaven. 揮霍 Hwuy hŏ, or 智霍 Hwŭh-hŏ, celerity, haste, speed, speedily; cheerfulness; slacrity; lively temper and manner. The gambols or frolics of animals.

皠 White colour. 皠然白首 Hŏ jen peh show, a white or grey head.

矐 To strike the eyes; to look alarmed or startled; to open the eyes; to gaze; to obscure the light; to cloud the lustre, to dazzle—with glare of arrows.

臛 A kind of soup made from flesh, without any vegetable substance. To obscure or gloom, as by steam or vapour.

藿 A certain leguminous vegetable; pulse; fragrant plant.

Hŏ hëang 藿香 the fragrance of the Hŏ;—a plant brought from Cochin-china.

騅 Hŏ, or Kŏ, a horse with a white forehead.

鶴 鸖 A bird that flies high; name of a bird resembling the stork. 仙鶴 Sëen hŏ, so called from Sëen genii being said to ride upon it in the air. 海鶴 Hae-hŏ, a sea bird; a bird often referred to by the Chinese.

矆 瞜 To gaze; to look intently.

Hŏ shen 矆睒 the glare of lightning, the lightning's flash.

佫 A surname.

格 Hŏ-tseh 格澤 name of a baleful star. Commonly read Keh, a mark or limit, and so on.

貉 狢 Hŏ, or Hoo-hŏ 狐貉 an animal of the fox species, also certain reptiles, insects.

熇 The heat of fire; to scorch; to burn; reiterated. Hŏ-hŏ, great heat, masses of fire flame. To traduce, to vilify. Read Kŏ, Heaou, and Taou, denoting the destructive effect of fire in a literal or figurative sense.

嗃 謞 Hŏ, or Heaou. Stern, severe, cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some sound or noise. One says, joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot. See Heaou.

壑 The bed of a torrent from the mountains; a valley; a small creek from a river; a ditch; a fosse; a pit. 谿壑 Kh'e hŏ, the streams that run in valleys amongst hills. 大壑 Ta hŏ, or 巨壑 Keu-hŏ the sea; the ocean. 溝壑 Kow hŏ, a ditch or moat, around a city wall.

Hŏ shan 壑山 the name of a hill.

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

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

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

觳 Hŏ or Hwŭh. A certain cup or other vessel of the kind; a certain utensil used in archery for containing arrows, a kind of quiver. A measure like the preceding. Thin, poor exhausted in a high degree. The top of the foot, the foot or hoof of an animal. Read Keŏ, a vessel for containing fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush against; impetuous effort.

Hŏ lŭh 觳簏 a certain bamboo vessel. 觳觫 Hŏ sŭh, fear; fear of death—said of animals.

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

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

豁 Hŏ, Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. Enlarged; liberal. See Hŭh.

瘷 Hŏ, or Keih. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

鵠 Hŏ, Yŭh, or 鴻鵠 Hung hŏ, a certain water bird as large as a goose, otherwise called 天鵝 Tëen ngo. Applied to the name of a dog. A surname. Read Kaou, the name of a place. Read Baou, large; great.

HOO.

乎 The sound of the voice continued after the enunciation of a sentence. Said to represent the *breath* or voice rising and extending. From 兮 He, a tone of enquiry, or admiration. A tone of interrogation, or expression of doubt; also of admiration. Tone after calling out a person's name. Occurs in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of *in; with; from; to.* 幾乎 Ke hoo, nearly; about so; without much error. 庶乎 Shoo hoo, a qualifying expression like the preceding. 出乎其間 Ch'ŭh hoo kh'e këen, issuing from amongst them. 合乎此 Hŏ-hoo ts'ze, agreeing with this. 異乎此 E hoo ts'ze, different from this. 不在乎那個 Pŭh tsae hoo na ko, it does not consist in that; the stress does not lie there. 在乎 Tsae hoo, to consist in; to rest upon. 其心在乎君子 Kh'e sin tsae hoo keun tsze, her heart was upon her husband. 似乎 Sze hoo, like; as if. 於乎 Woo hoo, an exclamation denoting regret or admiration; in which sense, in the Classics, these two characters are used in common with 於戲 Woo hoo; 於虖 Woo hoo; 嗚嘑 Woo hoo, and 嗚呼 Woo hoo. Occurs Syn. with 呼 Hoo, to call to; to call upon; to invoke.

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

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

滹 The name of a river.

嫮 嫭 A woman's name.

芓 Name of a plant.

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

鮃 A fish.

呴 Hoo, or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To soothe; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. See Heu.

戶 To protect; that which closes upon and protects. A door; an opening; a hole or den. The principal person in a family; the master of a shop or a boat. A family; a house. To stop. Name of a state; a surname. 門戶 Mun hoo, a door; a family. 大門戶 Ta mun hoo, a powerful or wealthy family. 小戶人家 Seaou hoo jin këa, a poor person or family. 店戶 Tëen hoo, a shop-keeper. 船戶 Ch'uen hoo, master of a boat; a skipper of a vessel.

Hoo kh'ow 戶口 doors and mouths; population. Sometimes a door, a passage, an entrance. 戶門 Hoo mun, the first character denotes an inner door, and a door with one leaf. *Mun*, denotes an outer door or gate. 戶部 Hoo poo, the Board of population; and of revenue, arising from the people. 戶口總數 Hoo kh'ow tsung soo, the amount of the population. 戶對 Hoo tuy, two families in equal circumstances; referred to in affairs of marriage.

戽 戽 To take out with the hand. 戽斗 Hoo tow, a vessel to bale out a boat; to lave out water with the hand.

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

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

岵 The appearance of a small hill.

扈 The tail, or to follow behind; the name of an ancient state. Name of an office. Hoo-hoo, extensive, wide covering. A surname. 桑扈 Sang-hoo, a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

Hoo pă 扈跋 or Pă-hoo, certain attendants of the Emperor on his hunting excursions. 扈從 Hoo ts'ung, to follow and attend upon.

擭 To impart; to give extensively. 布擭 Poo-hoo, to diffuse widely. 怖擭 Poo hoo, opposed to what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of consequences.

簄 A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

鳸 鶦 Name of a bird.

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

虍 虝 The streaks on the tiger's skin.

嘑 謼 To cry out aloud; to call. A surname. Read Hoŏ, to speak to in an angry insulting manner; otherwise expressed by 嚗嘑 Tŭh ts'uy. 口嘑 Kh'ow hoo to roar out with the mouth.

嫭 嫮 嫮 Handsome, elegant, beautiful, good, excellent, to boast of beauty. 嫭扒 Hoo pă, good, a local phrase.

虎 A tiger: from the *streaks of a tiger's skin*, and 儿 Jin, a *man*; the appearance of a rampant tiger pouncing on his prey. A surname; name of a district, and of a hill. A chamber pot, from such vessels being made to resemble a tiger, in the time of Han. 老虎 Laou hoo, a tiger.

Hoo p'e 虎皮 a tiger's skin. 虎臣 Hoo ch'in, a daring servant of the crown. 虎門 Hoo mun, a tiger's gate, the Bocca Tigris; a narrow entrance on the Canton river, defended by forts on the opposite shores. 虎狼之性 Hoo lang che sing, a cruel disposition. 虎口取食 Hoo kh'ow tseu shih, to seek food in the tiger's mouth;—to engage in perilous pursuits to gain a livelihood. 虎視眈眈 Hoo she tan tan, to look like a tiger, ready to leap on its prey.

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

Hoo heŏ 唬嚇 to speak in a boisterous, fierce, intimidating manner.

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

Hoo p'eh choo 琥珀珠 amber beads. 琥珀 Hoo p'eh, amber. The Chinese have various fables about the origin of amber; that from which *Hoo-p'eh* is derived, regards amber as the manes of a tiger. Amber is also considered the resin of the pine.

蔰 A species of pulse.

虝 Name of an insect.

互 氐 Fitting into each other, like the serrated edges of shell-fish. An uneven edge. A butcher's peg or hook on which to hang meat. 交互 Keaou hoo, blended or united together, as the fingers of one hand inserted in those of the other. 相互 Sëang hoo, mutual, reciprocal. 山歌互答 Shan ko hoo tă, the responsive songs of mountaineers. 彼此互依仗 Pe ts'ze hoo e chang, that and this, (the one and the other) mutually depending. 回互 Hwuy hoo, to have mutual reference, regard to, or care of. Hoo sëang kh'e ch'ă 互相稽察 to keep a mutual watch over each other,—required by the government in the same tithing. 互結 Hoo këĕ, a bond given by five persons, in which they are responsible for each other,—required of literary candidates by the government. 互物 Hoo wŭh, that class of fish whose shells have serrated edges.

冱 Cold; congealed. 冱閉 Hoo pe, closed up by frost.

梐 枑 Pe hoo 梐枑 a place of confinement made by a railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, to walk a horse; a riding circus.

沍 Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice. Cold; the appearance of a sheet of water. 漫沍 Mwan-hoo, watery appearance.

Hoo han 沍寒 cold; fast bound with cold.

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

芐 Name of a plant.

袴 袸 Short garment.

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

Hoo ts'eaou 詎譙 to speak angrily.

跍 To kneel with both knees on the ground.

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

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

Hoo e 狐疑 or 狐惑 Hoo hwŏ, suspicious, distrustful. 狐狸 Hoo le, the fox.

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

Hoo tsze 瓠子 a certain bank raised against water.

胡 The flesh hanging down below the chin. An interrogative particle; name of a lance or javelin; remote; distant; a certain rouge or pigment cake. Name of a river; name of a plant, of a district, of a book, and of a country. A surname. Aged. 盧胡 Loo hoo, to cover the mouth and laugh; to make a noise in the throat when laughing.

Hoo tseaou 胡椒 pepper. 胡蝶 Hoo tëĕ, a butterfly. 胡麻子 Hoo ma tsze, linseed. 胡爲如此 Hoo wei joo ts'ze, how is it thus?

廂 Even; level.

楜 Hoo tseaou 楜椒 pepper. The addition of wood to the character Hoo, is pronounced unnecessary.

湖 A lake; the name of a river, and of a district. Hoo hae che sze 湖海之士 a man who has travelled much and has passed lakes and seas. 湖廣 Hoo kwang, a well-known province of China. 湖南 Hoo nan, the southern division of the ancient Hoo-kwang province. 湖北 Hoo peh, the northern division of Hoo-kwang province.

猢 Chan hoo 獑猢 an animal resembling a monkey.

瑚 Shan hoo 珊瑚 coral. 瑚璉 Hoo lëen, a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

𤸎 Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

箶 Name of a bamboo. 箶簏 Hoo lŭh, a quiver for arrows.

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

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

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

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

衚 Hoo-t'ung 衚衕 the streets in Peking are called by this name.

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

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

餬 Food; gruel; congee; to depend on others for food.

Hoo kh'ow sze fang 餬口四方 to go every where seeking food.

鶘 Hoo or 鵜鶘 T'e-hoo, a water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

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

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

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

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

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

酤 To be regardless of instruction and of morals,

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

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

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

滸 滹 } The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. Name of a particular river.

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

濩 The appearance of rain running down; currents rushing and dashing against each other. The name of a river and a bird. Read Ŏ. the name of a Hëen. To boil. 大濩 Ta-hoo, a certain musical instrument. 鑊濩 Ŏ-hoo, a keep retired apartment in a place. 布濩 Poo-hoo, the diffusion of education.

穫 The name of a place. Read Hŏ. To cut down and gather in grain.

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

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

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

頀 Ta-hoo 大頀 an ancient musical instrument.

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

Hoo loo 壺廬 a gourd or calabash.

HOW.

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

How t'ow 后頭 behind.

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

洉 To moisten; to imbue.

㤧 The appearance of cordiality.

[目后] Staring and looking with angry glances.

詬 To rail at; to abuse with anger, and insult; specious sycophant-like speech; a defect of right principles. A surname.

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

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

骺 [骨侯] } The end or joining of a bone.

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

How pe 喉痺 a sore throat.

侯 矦 厌 } From *man* extending a cloth, and an *arrow* hanging from it. A target. On the form of the target, there were many varieties, differing according to the rank of persons who shot against it. Promotion was obtained by good archery hence 諸侯 Choo how, became an epithet of the Chiefs or Princes of states, Viceroies, and Noblemen. There are five degrees of Nobility, viz. 公侯伯子男 Kung, How, Peh, Tsze, Nan.

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

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

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

[女侯] A woman's name.

[山侯] Name of a hill.

[忄侯] [忄侯] } An angry appearance.

帿 An object to shoot at with an arrow.

[木侯] Forms part of the names of woods.

How-yü [木侯]榆 a species of small fig. [木侯]桃 How t'aou, the name of a fruit.

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

篌 篌 } Kung how 箜篌 a certain instrument of music.

[示侯] A sacrifice to procure blessings.

瘊 Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous spots are called 疣瘊 Kew-how, and commonly 瘊子 How-tsze, pimples; spots.

睺 睺 } Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

[虫侯] A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species. 螔[虫侯] E how, the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

[貝侯] A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas.

How low [貝侯][貝婁] an avaricious appearance.

[言侯] [言侯] } Speaking; appearing in conversation.

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

[衤侯] How yü [衤侯]褕 a small garment.

餱 Dry provision; victuals previously dressed.

How leang 餱糧 dried provision.

候 To wait. To enquire; to wait; to expect, to protect or guard. 問候 Wăn how, to make civil enquiries; to visit an equal. 特來奉候 Teh lae fung how, I have come on purpose to pay my respects. 恭候近安 Kung how kin ngan, respectfully enquire about (your) recent repose; is a common phrase at the close of letters, implying civil enquiries about health &c. 伺候 Sze how or 等候 Tăng how, to wait for.

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

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

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

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

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

後 Late. *After* in time, *behind* in place; he who comes late must take the back place; that which comes after, *posterity*. A surname. 然後 Jen how, then, afterwards, or next. 前後 Ts'een how, or 先後 Seen how, before and after.

How lae 後來 afterwards; hereafter. 後代 How t'ae, subsequent ages. 後世 How she, an after or future state of existence. 後生 How săng, after born; one born subsequently to others, a young person. 後日 How jih, the day after to-morrow.

齁 Breathing strongly thro' the nose.

鱟 Name of a fish, the roes of which are preserved.

HUNG.

仜 A large belly.

叿 Hung hung 叿叿 the noise made by people crowded together in a market place.

汞 澒 } Quicksilver; mercury; that which (in Chinese phraseology) is produced by a transmutation of 丹砂 Tan sha, cinnabar, or the native ore of quicksilver. The second character is further applied to denote an indistinct vapoury appearance.

Hung yung 澒溶 a wide and deep expanse of water.

[山工] The name of a hill.

灴 烘 } An abundance of fire; flame. To dry anything with fire.

[米工] Spoiled, corrupted rice or grain, grain become red from being spoiled in heaps.

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

Hung hwa 紅花 the red coloured Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, commonly called Shoe-flower. 紅江 Hung këang, the stream Hongkong. 紅毛 Hung maou, a nickname, applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, by the Chinese of Canton. 紅寶石 Hung paou shih, the red precious stone worn as a knob on the caps of persons of the first rank. 紅顏多薄命 Hung yen to pŏ ming, most of the handsome women have been ill-fated. 紅纓帽 Hung ying maou, a cap with red hair or silk on the top; commonly worn by Chinese gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants. 紅丹 Hung tan, red lead. 紅牌 Hung p'ae, *the red declaration* or 大牌 Ta p'ae, *the great permit*, denotes, a Chinese Port Clearance; locally called *the Grand chop*. To request it, is expressed by 請紅牌 Ts'ing hung p'ae. To issue it, by 發 Fă or 出 Ch'ŭh *hung p'ae*.

葒 A certain water plant.

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

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

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

魟 A certain sea fish without scales. A white fish called 白魟 Peh hung. Read Kung, an edible crab-like fish.

嗊 Hung or Húng. 囉嗊 Lo hung, to sing songs; the name of a song, or class of songs.

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

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

Hung t'a ch'ŭh lae 哄他出來 cozen, or beguile him out, 哄令 Hung ling, by false pretenges to induce to act. 哄騙 Hung p'een, to beguile and cheat.

[㫃共] A species of banner or flag.

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

An irregular pulse.

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

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

葓 Name of a plant.

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

谾 谼 } A large valley. Read Këang, name of a certain valley.

閎 The gate of a street or lane; a gate-way. The gate of heaven. 九閎 Kew hung, the nine gates of the Nine heavens. A bar or fastening for a gate. A surname; a man's name. Wide, extensive; of great containing capacity; a wide unoccupied space. An extensive elegant garden.

鬨 To fight; the noise of fighting and quarrelling.

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

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

宖 Hăng or Hung, the echo in a large wide house. Rest; repose.

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

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

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

橫 Hung or Hăng, transverse bar; crosswise, or athwart; figuratively, perverse; unreasonable. Name of a star; name of a district, and of a plant; a surname; name of a sign in divination. 從橫 Ts'ung hăng, or 縱橫 Tsung hăng, lengthwise and transverse; lines running east and west; and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means.

Hung ch'ung chih ch'wang 橫衝直撞 oppose every way. 橫逆 Hung neih, opposed to; thwarting; perverse; unreasonable. 橫行 Hung hing, perverse, wicked conduct. 橫禍 Hung ho, an unusual calamity; a divine judgement. 橫死 Hung sze, an untimely death.

轟 The rumbling noise of carriages, or of cannon; the rattling sound of a great many carriages; the thundering roar of cannon. 雷轟 Luy hung, the crash of thunder.

Hung leĕ 轟裂 rent with noise. 轟雷 Hung luy, loud thunder.

黌 A school or college. 黌宮 Hung kung, a palace of learning. An academy or school. To commence, or advance in studies, is called 進黌宮 Tsin hung kung, to enter the palace of learning.

薨 Many; numerous; rapid, fleet. Hung expresses the demise of a prince or king.

Hung ch'e 薨逝 departed this life; died, dead.

鴻 洪 } Hung or 鴻鵠 Hung hwŭh, a certain large bird like a goose; having white glossy feathers and a long neck, the flesh is deemed excellent, there is a larger and smaller species. Great; vast. Name of a banner; of a place; and of a man; a surname.

Hung mung 鴻濛 natural vapour or fog. 鴻便 Hung peen, a very favorable opportunity. 鴻鴈 Hung yen, the large and smaller kinds of wild geese.

HWA.

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

化 Alteration of the state of any thing; change; mutation; metamorphosis; the changes wrought in nature; come into being, or to exist, said of animals, plants, and so on. To change; to transform; to transmute; to digest; to exchange; to barter. To cause to repent, or produce a change of mind; to change from a bad to

a good life; to civilize; to reform; to turn from the world to the priesthood. To have acted contrary to propriety.—a local term. The name of a district. Also read Hwa. To rhyme read Hwuy, Ko, Ho, and Ngŏ. 教化 Keaou hwa, instruction, and the effects of example; also the change of sentiment and manner produced by instruction. 風化 Fung hwa, in allusion to the wind shaking the forests and the fields of grain, expresses the change produced in the manners of the people by the good examples and instructions of superiors. They express beginning to exist by 造 Ts'aou, to make, to form. Ceasing to exist, as fading or dying, by 化 Hwa. 造化 Ts'aou hwa, production and destruction; or the power which operates in nature to cause these. 好造化 Haou ts'aou hwa, good fortune or good luck. 變化 Pëen hwa, a change from one state to another; a transformation. Pëen denotes the commencement of the change, Hwa, its consummation. 氣化 Kh'e hwa, and 神化 Shin hwa, are aerial spiritual transformations. 形化 Hing hwa, a change or alteration of the figure which is visible. 融化 Yung-hwa, to blend together, and change the state of each ingredient; to melt away as snow. 消化 Seaou hwa, to melt or consume; to digest. 食而不化 Shih urh puh hwa, to eat but not digest: to read without improvement. 燒化 Shaou hwa or 火化 Ho hwa, to consume by fire. 叫化子 Keaou hwa tsze, a beggar. 亡化過了 Wang hwa kwo leaou, transformed and gone; i. e. dead.

Hwa ming 化命 a deadly fate; its being one's fate to die prematurely. 化緣 Hwa yuen or 募化 Moo hwa, to beg that property may be transferred to the temples of Fŭh. 化生 Hwa săng, to produce; or sometimes, to produce by a metamorphosis, in contradistinction from 卵生 Lwan săng, produced from an egg; and 胎生 T'ae săng, formed in the womb.

⿰扌化 Hwa or To, to change or *alter* the position of with the *hand;* to move to put aside.

⿰木化 Name of a wood, from the bark of which cord is made.

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

Hwa chow 花舟 or 花艇 Hwa t'ing, a boat appropriated to pleasure parties, and dissolute revels; commonly called a *flower boat.* 花花世界 Hwa hwa she keae, a prodigal thoughtless age. 花轎 Hwa keaou, the marriage sedan chair used in China. 花林 Hwa lin, a forest of flowers,—a brothel. 花炮 Hwa p'aou, decorated rockets. 花散 Hwa san, to squander; to dissipate. 花露水 Hwa loo shwuy, lavender water. 花生 Hwa săng, arachis hypogœa, a kind of nut, called at Canton, *ground nut*, called by the northern people, 長生菓 Ch'ang săng kwo, an oil is expressed from them. 花子 Hwa tsze, a beggar. 花椒 Hwa tseaou, chillies or cayenne pepper. 花甲子 Hwa keă tsze, the cycle of sixty years. 花燈 Hwa tăng, the festival of lanterns; observed on the 15th day of the 1st moon. 花園 Hwa yuen, a flower garden. 花柳迷人 Hwa lew me jin, flowers and willows stupify men; i. e. dissolute pleasure does so. 花蕊 Hwa juy, the pistils or pointals of a plant, or the bud of a flower. 花仁 Hwa jin or 花米 Hwa me, seeds. 花房 Hwa fang, the cup or calyx of a flower. 花瓣 Hwa p'an, the petal of a flower. 花鬚 Hwa seu, the stamens or chives of a plant. 花蒂 Hwa te, the stem of a flower.

⿰氵花 Water,—not in common use.

魤 Name of a fish.

傀 The transformation of a demon.

華 蕐 Flowers; elegant, variegated; adorned with virtue; elegance; splendour. White hair colored, varnished over. Name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. A certain star. A designation of China, and of its language. Formerly read Ho. 榮華 Yung hwa, glory, honor. 中華國 Chung hwa kwŏ, China.

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

⿰忄華 Gaiety or extravagance of mind.

⿰禾華 Luxuriant grain.

譁 嘩 An excessive degree of talk; clamorous noise, such as is made by a drunken party, which stuns the ear. 諠譁 Heuen hwa or 讙譁 Hwan hwa, the noise of a great many people's voices.

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

⿵門化 To open a door; or an open door.

驊 Hwa low 驊騮 an elegant fine horse.

鷨 Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

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

Hwa ch'ang 話長 it is a long story,—better not begin it, is commonly understood. 話別 Hwa pëĕ, to speak on parting; to take a farewell. 話說 Hwa shwŏ, it is said, *on dit*—is a usual mode of commencing a novel, or a new section, in colloquial books. 話長話短 Hwa ch'ang hwa twan, talk of long and talk of short,—much talk and altercation.

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

Hwa che 畫指 a mark made with the fore finger and ink; the point of the finger is placed on the document, and the impression is considered a woman's signature. 畫指券 Hwa che keuen, a document or bond properly signed. 畫工 Hwa kung, the work of painting in colours; drawing; the person who paints or draws. 畫像 Hwa seang, to draw or paint a likeness. 畫押 Hwa yă, a mark placed by a person after his signature; the Chinese require both a person's signature with his own hand, and the Hwa-yă, or mark also, as proof of the authenticity of a document.

吴 吳 Commonly read Woo. Read Hwa, a large mouth; loud vociferation.

觟 A ram's horns beginning to grow; a horny appearance. Name of an arrow. A surname. Read Heae, a sheep with one horn; a monster sheep. Name of a cap.

踝 The heel of the foot. 踝踝 Hwa-hwa, alone; single.

罫 罣 An impediment, as a stone in the way. Read Kwae, a square on a chess-board.

擭 A kind of snare for taking animals. Read Hwŏ, to grasp; to seize.

樗 A certain useless wood. See Choo.

HWĂ.

滑 From *bone* and *water.* Smooth, slippery; sharp. Name of a district, of a river, and of an ancient state. A drug

Hwă kwăn 滑棍 a slippery stick. A knave; a sharper. 滑利 Hwă le, keen, deceitful, knavish, lying. 滑石 Hwă shih, the name of a medicinal mineral 滑舌 Hwă shĕ, a slippery tongue; flattering. 滑石子 Hwă shih tsze, an ingredient in the manufactory of porcelain. 滑澤 Hwă tseh or 滑澾 Hwă tă, slippery; lubricous.

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

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

磆 Hwă shih 磆石 a certain mineral used in medicine, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written 猾 Hwă.

螖 A certain crab-like shell fish.

傦 Hŭ or Hwă, forlorn, strong; robust; fearless.

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

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

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

Hwă kh'ae 劃開 to split open.

嫿 Airy, light, tranquil, pleasing, haughty; self-confident; fleet; swift.

⿰扌畫 Heh or Hwă, to split, to rend; to tear apart; the sound of splitting or rending.

繣 Wei hwă 緯繣 or 繣徽 Hwă hwuy, to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient, the noise of cracking or breaking.

⿵門畫 Heh or Hwă, opening; rending; breaking; splitting.

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

HWAE.

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

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

壞 Read Hwae, as a Verb Active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. Read Kwae, as a Verb intransitive, to spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own accord. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. To rhyme, read Hwuy. The first sense, the Chinese expressed by 破敗 P'o pae, broken and ruined; or by 自毀 Tsze hwuy, self ruined. The transitive or active sense they express by 毀之 Hwuy che, to ruin it. 損壞 Sun hwae, and 破壞 P'o hwae, express injured, torn, rent, broken, spoiled in any way. The latter is the stronger expression. 你不可損壞 Ne pŭh kh'o sun hwae, you must not injure, or spoil it. 朽壞 Hew hwae, a rotten tree; a thing entirely spoiled. 摧壞 Ts'uy hwae, to push, or persecute and destroy.

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

褱 Tranquil; peaceful.

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

Hwae teh 懷德 to cherish

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

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

槐 The same as the preceding; the tree is said to have a large black leaf. The name of an animal. A surname. 桃槐 Taou-hwae, name of a country.

Hwae-le 槐里 the name of a place.

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

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

HWAN.

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

Hwan tsze 丸子 or 藥丸 Yŏ hwan, a pill.

汍 Hwan lan 汍瀾 to weep and shed tears.

睆 Yuen hwan 睕睆 to turn or roll the eyes. One says, large eyes.

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

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

⿸疒丸 A sore produced by scratching.

芄 Hwan lan 芄蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

⿰丸頁 A pill; the top of the head.

⿰丸鳥 Hwan too ⿰丸鳥鵌 name of a bird.

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

Hwan ts'euen 完全 finished; completed; preserved entire. 完固 Hwan koo, strong, firm, well-made. 完結 Hwan këĕ, settled, wound up; closed.

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

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

晥 Luminous; bright. Name of a Hëen district. Same as the following.

皖 A certain bright star; clear; bright.

⿰米完 A cake made of meal. Also read Keuen.

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

輐 A certain round instrument; having the corners rounded off and made like a wheel.

⿰骨完 A bone of the knee; the knee-pan.

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

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

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

愌 Pwan hwan 畔愌 disobedient; uncomplying; perverse, irregular, rebellious.

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

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

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

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

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

嬍 Hwan lan 嬍瀾 decorated with various colors.

煥 奐 The light of fire; clear, bright.

瘓 Diseased; leanness. Read Twan, in the dictionaries.

瞣 Name of a place.

腴 Fat; fleshy.

喛 Hwan hoo 喛呼 to call to. Read Ho, 嘽喛 Tan ho, the appearance of shedding tears.

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

援 Hwan or Yuen, to draw up; to pull or lead to a higher place; to assist; to rescue physically or morally; to elevate the public manners. A certain sword or weapon. See Yuen. Used for 換 Hwan, in the phrase 伴換 Pwan hwan. Hwan t'ae tsoo chow 援太祖舟 to rescue the Emperor's boat,—which was aground and attacked by an enemy.

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

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

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

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

䈞 A screen or curtain.

鰀 鯇 The name of a fish.

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

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

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

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

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

Hwan he 歡喜 or He-hwan, a common expression denoting to be pleased or satisfied with; to like; to be joyful. 歡心 Hwan sin, a joyful heart. 歡伯 Hwan peh, a certain wine or liquor that causes joy. 歡悅 Hwan yuĕ or 歡樂 Hwan lŏ, a high degree of pleasurable feeling, delight and satisfaction.

獾 A wild boar or pig.

䂓 Short.

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

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

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

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

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

䰉 Name of a star.

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

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

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

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

澣 To wash clothes. Ten days, or a decade, is called Hwan, from its being a rule in the time of T'ang, to grant absence from business to bathe and wash every tenth day. Hwan he 澣衣 to wash clothes.

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

圜 Hwan, or Yuen. Round, globular; complete, perfect. Read Hwan, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. 圜與圓同 Hwan yu yuen t'ung, Yuen is the same as Yuen, *round;* and 圜天體 Yuen t'ëen t'e, yuen the form or body of the heavens. 天下圜視而起 T'ëen hëa hwan she urh kh'e, all under heaven will look round with alarm and rise up.

Hwan kh'eaou mun 圜橋門 surrounded the bridge-gate. 圜闠 Hwan hwuy, the gate of a market place. 圜視 Hwan she, to look round with alarm. 圜土 Hwan t'oo, surrounding earth, a place of confinement. 圜陽 Hwan yang, name of a Hëen district.

𡒉 The same as 環 Hwan. 環堵 Hwan-too, a wall before one's face; a surrounding or enclosing wall. Hwan too seaou jen 環堵蕭然 bare walls all round, a state of poverty.

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

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

澴 澴 Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy. 漩澴 Seuen hwan, water in rapid motion; boiling, bubbling up.

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

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

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

糫 A kind of cake or bait.

繯 繯 Cord or line; to make cord, is expressed by 作繯 Tsŏ hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow. 投繯損命 Tow hwan sun ming, to hang one's self.

羦 䍺 A certain sheep-like animal, said to have no mouth.

轘 To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter. Hwan yuen 轘轅 name of a place.

還 还 Hwan or Han. To return to; to revert; to come back; to give or pay back. To look or pay regard to; to turn round; to encircle; forthwith, immediately; still; even till now. 幾時還 Ke she hwan when will he return? 大還 Ta hwan, and 小還 Seaou hwan, refer to the sun's solstices. 他還在 Ta hwan tsae, he is still in existence, present, or here. 是這樣還是那樣 She chay yang hwan she na yang, is it in this manner, or in that?

Hwan kwei che 還歸之 cause to revert to.

還神 Hwan chin, to return thanks to the gods for mercies received. 還錢 Hwan ts'ëen, to repay money. 還願 Hwan yuen, to pay a vow; i. e. to perform the benevolent or pious act promised to the gods at a previous time.

鐶 鋗 A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

闤 A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

Hwan hwuy 闤闠 the gate of a market place.

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

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

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

芄 Name of a plant.

䴉 鴅 The appearance of flying round in a circular motion. 鴅目 Hwan muh, a certain water-bird.

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

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

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

Hwan nan chung 患難中 in the midst of difficulties and distress. 患病 Hwan p'ing, to be afflicted with disease. 患病今已全愈 Hwan p'ing kin e ts'euen yü, the disease is now perfectly cured; or I am thoroughly recovered from it. 何患乎 Ho hwan hoo, what is the evil of that? 禍患 Ho hwan, judgment; calamity; evil; misery. 患難讀 Hwan nan tŭh, grieved that it was so difficult to understand.

漶 Disordered; confused; indistinct. 漫漶 Mwan hwan, confused, indistinct, unintelligible.

庋 The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof.

豢 To feed swine; to offer a bait to. Name of an office. 豢養 Hwan yang, to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

HWĂN.

昬 From the *people* and *sun.* Dusk; the twilight, dull. Obscure, indistinct. Under the T'ang dynasty altered to the following form.

Hwăn ch'üh che ching 昏濁之政 confused, bad, vicious government. 昏迷 Hwăn me, stupid; sottish; dull of moral perception. 昏蔽 Hwăn p'e, dull; obscure, applied to the mind.

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

From marriage presents being sent in the evening, and the bride being taken to the house of her husband in the evening, *Hwăn,* denotes marriage; the bride is compared to the moon,—when the sun sets, the moon appears. A designation of a wife's father. Premature *death* of an infant, before it is named. 重昏 Ch'ung hwăn, the connexion of two families increased by more than one intermarriage. 黃昏 Hwang hwăn, dusk.

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

婚 A bride's connexions are expressed by Hwăn; a son-in-law's connexions are expressed by 姻 Yin. 買婚 Mae hwăn, to *purchase* a marriage alliance; to make large marriage settlements,—much the practice in Shan-tung province.

Hwăn yin 婚姻 or 婚媾 Hwăn kh'ow, marriage; the forming of matrimonial connexions. 婚姻前生注定 Hwăn yin ts'ëen săng choo ting, marriages are fixed in a previous state of existence.

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

棔 The name of a wood.

湣 Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Repeated, Hwăn-hwăn, muddy, foul water.

痻 Read Hwăn or Min, disease.

顐 䫟 From *head* and *muddy.* Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

睧 Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant.

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

Hwăn jin 閽人 or 閽寺 Hwăn sze, one who keeps the door of the harem an eunuch.

䵣 Blank; dark.

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

倱 Hwăn tun 倱伅 dull; stupid; blockish. Name of a person famous in history, who was particularly stupid. In *Tsŏ-chuen,* written with 水 Shwuy, *water,* by the side.

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

棍 The name of a wood; to bind wood together in bundles: a club or stick. Read Kwăn, as 光棍 Kwang kwăn, a bare stick; a sharper.

Hwăn ch'ing 棍成 natural. 棍騙 Hwăn p'ëen, to cheat; to practice fraud upon. 棍徒 Hwăn too, a sharper; a cheat.

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

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

焜 Fire; fiery.

𥆧 Hwăn, or Kwăn, large staring eyes.

𥟍 A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.

緄 Hwăn, or Kwăn, a kind of ribbon or silken cord; to bind with.

𧩙 Speech that is obscure; unintelligible jargon.

輥 Read Hwăn, or Min. A certain leather belt pertaining to a carriage.

餛 𥺇 A certain kind of cake or bread.

媈 Hwan, or Hwuy, a woman's name.

渾 From *many* and *waters.* A torrent rolling and clashing. The noise of water running as a torrent; water and mud; foul; polluted; confused; foolish; all blended together, one mass, the whole of. Great, large. A surname.

Hwăn chuy 渾墜 water falling. 渾淆 Hwăn heaou, muddy, confused, dull. 渾家 Hwăn këa, a whole family. 渾天球 Hwăn t'ëen kh'ew, a celes-

tial globe. 渾然一理 Hwăn jen yĭh le, all knowledge reduced to one principle in the mind, or a general acquaintance with all knowledge. 渾身 Hwăn shin, the whole body. 渾天 Hwăn t'een, the whole heavens. 渾然 Hwăn jen or 胚渾 Pei hwăn, one undistinguished mass, like the fœtus of a month's existence.

煇 Hwăn, Hwuy, or Heuen, light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of drum-major.

緷 To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwăn, a collection of all kinds of feathers.

癉 A silly, foolish appearance.

溷 Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals, filthy; impure; a privy. 敦溷 Tun hwăn, confused, thick, obscure, a bad disorder. Hot and dull with vapours. Hwan ch'ŭh 溷濁 impure, filthy, vicious.

葷 Hwăn, or Wăn, strong smelling vegetables; animal food. See Heun.

諢 From a *multitude* and *talk*; or the *talk* of an *army*. Jesting and buffoonery; low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurrility, or merriment. 優諢 Yew hwăn, a lewd buffoon. Hwăn e 諢衣 books or papers containing obscene language, and lewd jests.

輥 A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other.

踴 To walk; to go.

鯶 Name of a fish.

齳 Hwăn, or Wăn, toothless. Read Kwăn, the teeth appearing; to gnaw.

圂 From a *hog* in an *enclosure*, lying under a covert; a filthy place; a privy. Read Hwan, in the sense of 豢 Hwan, dog; swine, and other animals which feed on grain.

慁 恩 From *mind* and *filth*. To disturb; to excite; trouble; disorder, grief, grieved; to dishonor, or put to shame.

搱 Hwăn, Kwăn, or Hwŭh, to push with the hand.

藂 From *plant* and *dung*; Name of a plant; a kind of mushroom.

腞 From *flesh* and *hoggish*. A fat appearance.

忶 The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

沄 Hwan, or Wăn, a winding current; an eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

魂 竟 From *spirit* and *vapour*. The shade; the manes; the spiritual part of the Yang principle, when separated from the body. The 魄 P'eh, is said to be the spiritual part of the *Yin* principle. The P'eh is first generated, and the Hwăn, subsequently. Often corresponds to the word *soul*. They say, the liver contains the *Hwăn*. Hwăn fei 魂飛 the soul fled; as when a person faints. 魂魂 Hwăn hwăn, multitudinous. 魂氣無不之 Hwăn kh'e woo pŭh che, the soul's essence goes every where,—the soul is not confined to any place. 魂魄神靈之名 Hwăn p'eh shin ling che ming. Hwăn and P'eh are names of the spirit and soul. 魂不熄 Hwăn pŭh seĭh, the soul is not extinguished. 魂附氣之神 Hwăn foo kh'e che shin, the hwăn is the divine principle attached to the ethereal part of man.

儱 Dull; stupid.

懭 Grief of mind.

HWANG.

帍 A kind of curtain.

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

芒 Waste; barren; dull, obscure. 大芒 Ta-hwang, the year under certain circumstances. Read Mang, the seeds of grasses and of grain; thick; close; fatigued, and so on.

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

㠵 㠵 From *to lose*, and a *stream of water*. A wide expanse of water, on which the view is lost, or a stream that rolls away, and is lost. To go to reach, or to extend to.

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

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

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

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

晃 Drought and heat.

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

統 Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

荒 Plants covering the ground as a wilderness; wild; barren; waste; empty; void; to render null. Grain and fruits unripe; a dearth or famine. To cover over; to obscure. Name of a place; the year. A surname. Hwang fei 荒廢 to give up; to disregard any duty; to fall into disuse. 荒棄 Hwang kh'e, to reject and disregard. 荒疏 Hwang soo, to neglect, to leave uncultivated, to lay aside study. 荒縱 Hwang-tsung dissipated; loose, immoral conduct. 荒宴 Hwang yen, extravagant feasting and entertainments.

朚 Tang hwang 朦朚 the moon obscure.

謊 謊 Speech uttered in a dream; unreal, unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. 說謊 Shwŏh wang, to tell a lie; to say what is not true. Hwang mew 謊謬 incoherent; irregular; untrue. 謊說 Hwang shwŏ or 謊言 Hwang yen, lies and nonsense.

駪 A horse running fleetly.

皇 A title of dignity aplied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, Buddha; to deceased parents. 三皇 San hwang, the three Emperors, titles of Fŭh-he, and his two successors. The ancient Yaou and Shun, were entitled 帝 Te, and under the Hea and Chow Dynasties, the sovereigns were called 王 Wang. Ts'in, who first conquered the whole of China, assumed 皇 Hwang, implying that he had reduced all to his away, and the title has continued over since. 於皇 Yü hwang, how Imperial! 遹皇 Yŭh hwang, the appearance of going backwards and forwards. Hwang fei 皇妃 an imperial concubine. 皇后 Hwang how, an empress. 皇極 Hwang keih or 皇極經世書 Hwang keih king she shoo, a famous philosophical book, in which it is attempted to deduce the system of the universe from numbers. 皇上 Hwang shang or 皇帝 Hwang te, a supreme potentate; an Emperor who rules over kings and princes; sometimes used as denoting that the sovereign of China rules by right over all the kings and Emperors on earth. 皇上帝 Hwang shang te, the Supreme Potentate; God. 皇天 Hwang t'een, Heaven. 皇地 Hwang te, the Imperial earth; the earth; the second great power in nature. 皇天 Hwang t'een, heaven; in allusion to its greatness, and the belief of its being the source of all things. 皇考 Hwang kh'aou, title on the tomb of a deceased father. 皇妣 Hwang pe, title of a deceased mother.

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

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

喤 Sound; noise; the noise of little children weeping. In this sense it is repeated Hwang hwang, harmony produced by metal instruments and drums. Clamour, angry noise. Hwang hea 喤呷 the sound of many person's voices; clamour.

堭 Tang hwang, bŏ teen yay 堂堭合殿也 Tang hwang denotes, a united place;—two joined in one. The ditch or moat out-side a city wall, without water in it, is also called Hwang. A house or apartment beyond the surrounding four walls. The open space before a house or grave. 葬于殿堭 Tsang yü teen hwang, or 皇 interred in the open space before the tomb. 城復于堭 Ch'ing fŭh yü hwang, the city wall fell in ruins into the ditch.

媓 Hwang, or 女媓 Neu hwang, a concubine, concubine of the ancient king Yaou.

惶 Fear, apprehension. 惶擾 Hwang jaou, fear and disturbance,— applied to the people being alarmed and disturbed. Hwang hwang 惶惶 or 惶恐 Hwang kh'ung, a perturbed, fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

湟 Name of a river; name of a district. The name of a god. Cold water. 潏湟 Keuĕ hwang, waves driven with velocity. 汩湟 Yŭ hwang, appearance of rubbing against each other.

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

瘟 Disease.

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

糧 Rice used in sacrifice.

艎 A certain kind of boat or vessel.

蝗 The locust; also called 蝗蚱 Hwang tsĭh, and 蝗蟲 Hwang ch'ung, and 旱蝗 Han hwang, and 螽 Chung. Vulgarly called 簸鍾 P'o chung, the winnowing machine.

遑 Unoccupied; at leisure. Pressed, urged 不遑 Pŭh hwang, engaged, not having time to spare. 不遑暇食 Pŭh hwang hea shih, not having time to eat; no time to take one's meals.

鄓 Name of an ancient district.

鍠 The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon. Hwang hwang 鍠鍠 the sound of music.

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

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

餭 Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. 餦餭 Chang hwang, certain dried cakes forming a kind of bait.

黃 The colour of the earth; yellow; the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district, name of an office. Forms a part of various proper names. Hwang fă 黃髮 an old man. 流黃 Lew hwang, gay variegated silks, a certain vessel. 大黃 Ta hwang, a large cross-bow; also rhubarb. 黃河 Hwang ho, the Yellow River. 黃羌 Hwang kĕang, turmeric roots. 黃瓜 Hwang kwa, cucumber. 黃口 Hwang kh'ow, a little child. 黃目 Hwang mŭh, a wine cup. 黃羌末 Hwang kĕang mŏ, curry-stuff. 黃牛 Hwang new, a cow. 黃埔 Hwang poo, (Whampoa) place where European ships moor near Canton in China. 黃綾夾板 Hwang ling kĕă pan, yellow covered boards in which Imperial documents are forwarded by express. 黃袍加身 Hwang p'aou kĕa shin, the Imperial robe put on the person—of the Sovereign. 黃道 Hwang taou, the ecliptic. 黃虀 Hwang tse, the mess of herbs; the food of the poor. 黃魚 Hwang yŭ, a certain large fish caught in the Yang-tsze-keang, which is variously described. The largest are said to be twenty or thirty cubits long, and to weigh a thousand catties, or Chinese pounds; in some respects it resembles the sturgeon. It is said to be 無鱗 Woo lin, not to have scales, but to have on its back and belly (according to other accounts) 甲 Kea, which is a kind of scale, and is used to define the preceding word Lin.

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

犢 A particular species of cow.

璜 A certain stone sceptre; called a half sceptre.

癀 The yellow jaundice.

簧 A certain musical reed made in ancient times.

Hwang koo 簧鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.

纊 Cord or string.

蟥 A certain insect with scales. 螞蟥 Ma hwang, a leech.

趪 Appearing to exert strength. Read Kwang, to walk; to go. 趪趪 Kwang kwang, a martial appearance.

鄺 Name of an ancient nation.

㷵 The yolk of an egg.

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

鰉 Name of a fish.

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

晃 眺 *Sun* and *light*. Clear, bright; shining.

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

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

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

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

睍 A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

莣 Name of a plant.

鎤 The sound of a bell.

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

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

HWANG.

呟 Tsăng hwăng 噌呟 noise made by a bell.

宏 Hwăng or Hung, the resounding of a voice or echo in a spacious deep apartment or suit of rooms. Wide; extensive; large; vast. A certain officer.

弘 彋 Hwăng or Hăng, the twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. 彋弘 Păng hwăng, the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dashed backwards and forwards by the wind.

竑 Hwăng or Kwăng, to extend; to measure.

蚿 The name of an insect.

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

閎 Hung or Hwăng. The gate of a lane or street, a gate-way. Hwăng hwăng 閎閎 extensive fine appearance. See Hung.

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

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

轟 The rattling, rumbling noise of carriages or of thunder. Hwăng hing t'een hea 轟行天下 to ramble, or rake through the world; to go every where in a disorderly manner; or in a good sense, boldly. See Hung.

橫 Hung, Hăng or Hwăng, transverse; crosswise; perverse. See Hung.

㠸 嶸 Hwăng or Yung, 崢嶸 Tsăng hwăng, the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

HWŎ or HŎ.

佸 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. 佸佸 Hwŭh hwŭh, appearance of strength. Also read Kŭh and Hwŭh.

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

The name of a river. 生活 Săng hwŏ, living. 汩活 Yih hwŏ, a purling, bubbling, rapid stream; water flowing with noise.

Hwŏ heen 活現 as manifest and apparent as if alive; applied to secret plans which are discovered. 活計 Hwŏ ke, plans that ever change according to circumstances. 活世 Hwŏ she, to give life to the world.—said of Medical men. 活水 Hwŏ shwuy, living water; spring water. 活字 Hwŏ tsze, a living character; a verb. 活字眼 Hwŏ tsze yen, a living character's eye; a particle which varies much in its meaning, according to its place in a sentence.

秳 Grain growing.

[illegible] A boat progressing.

蛞 Hwŏ or Kwŏ. Name of an insect.

[illegible] A kind of sweet liquor.

[illegible] A small short face.

頢 Hwŏ or Kwŏ, a little head; a short face.

掝 Used for the two following, also the noise of something rending or splitting.

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

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

㖪 Read Hwŏ or Hih, sound; voice. Appearance of loud laughing. Also read Kwŭh, Heuĕ, and Yŭh, in the same sense.

惐 Blown on by the wind.

惑 To excite doubt in another person's mind; to unsettle the mind; to cause disorder; to blind the understanding. To delude, as impostors do, whatever their pretensions refer to, whether regarding politics, the cure of disease, the telling of fortunes, or, what are considered by the Chinese government, false religions. 疑惑 E hwŏ, to have suspicions of; to be in doubt about. 熒惑 Yung hwŏ the name of a star. 搖惑 Yaou hwŏ unsettled; perturbed state of mind. 蠱惑 Koo hwŏ, to delude; to deceive by false pretensions.

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

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

[illegible] The eyes appearing asleep.

窢 The sound of the wind blowing adversely, as into the mouth of a cavern.

[illegible] The name of a bird.

害 Hŏ or Hwŏ. Why? why not? wherefore? Read Hae, to injure.

[illegible] Alacrity, swift.

蒦 The name of a plant; to measure.

劐 Hwŏ, Hŏ, or Hwă, to split or rend asunder. To cut or reap grain.

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

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

[illegible] Appearance of a long wide unoccupied space.

[illegible] Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

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

濩 Raining; flowing down in torrents; water toiling, rushing, and clashing as it rolls along. A profound, spacious mansion. Name of a river, and of a bird; also confounded with some other proper names.

[illegible] Hot.

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

Hwŏ ngăn 獲恩 to receive favor. 獲救 Hwŏ kew, to obtain deliverance; to be saved from. 獲贓 Hwŏ tsang, to find a hoard of stolen goods. 獲賊 Hwŏ tsĭh, to catch a thief.

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

[illegible] Hoo hwŏ [illegible] something in the throat.

[illegible] 穫 To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest. Read Hoo, forms in composition, the name of a place. 隕穫 Yun hwŏ, appearing urged, pressed; embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

蠖 Hwŏ or Ch'ih hwŏ 尺蠖 a worm; also a worm peculiar to the mulberry tree. Read Yŏ, to appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing. 溫蠖 Wăn hwŏ, dull; dullness; stupidity.

[illegible] Noise made by bones striking against each other. Fine flesh.

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

韄 Read Hwŏ, Yĭh, and Uh. Silk to attach a sword to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

䨼 Yŭh hwŏ [illegible]䨼 a heavy rain.

彏 Hwŏ, or Kwŏ. A bowstring drawn with precipitancy.

[illegible] Irregular, wild, false or foolish talk. A man's name.

畫 Hwŏ, or Hwă, to draw a line; to paint or sketch. See Hwă.

[illegible] Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. The noise made by rending silk.

嚍 Hwŏ, Hih, or Hwŭh. 嚍嘖 Hwŭh tsĭh, to call out, the sound of words, or conversation.

[illegible] Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. Unintelligent; dull; stupid; perverse.

[illegible] Hwŏ, or Hwŭh. A disease of the eye.

[illegible] Within the bending of the knee; the ham.

豁 [illegible] A valley; a wide open space; enlarged; liberal. To open; to expand; in a liberal or generous manner.

Hwŏ jen 豁然 open, enlarged, liberal appearance. 豁心眼 Hwŏ sin yen, to expand the mind—by travelling and seeing the world. 豁免 Hwŏ meen, to remit liberally.

縠 Hwŏ or Hŭh, fine silk threads, fine light gauze. Also a species of crape.

HWŬH

囫 A thing being whole, complete or round, is called 渾侖 Hwăn lun, the same as 囫圇 Hwŭh lun, any thing complete or whole; undivided.

Hwŭh lun t'un tsaou 囫圇吞棗 to swallow down a date entire.

忽 The *heart* or *mind* light and inconstant as a *waving streamer*. To forget; to make light of; to disregard; to contemn; to do carelessly. Sudden; abrupt; suddenly; unexpectedly; terminated; speedily disappearing or annihilated. A surname. A small weight or measure.

Hwŭh hwŭh 忽忽 careless; remiss; forgetful; to let pass without thought. 忽有人來 Hwŭh yew jin lae, a man suddenly came. 忽略 Hwŭh leŏ or 輕忽 Kh'ing hwŭh, to despise; to make little or light of. 忽然落雨 Hwŭh jen lŏ yŭ, it suddenly came on to rain.

唿 Grieved, mournful. Same as 啒 Hwŭh.

[illegible] A name of Buddha.

惚 Imperceptibly minute and abstruse, so as to leave the mind in doubt; hesitation and uncertainty.

Hwŭh hwang 惚恍 or 芴恍 Hwŭh hwang or 恍惚 Hwang hwŭh or 慌忽 Hwang hwŭh, these are all used to express a state of uncertainty and perturbation of mind, from the mind being unable to distinguish objects with precision, either from the minuteness and indistinctness of the objects themselves, or from the dazzling glare of light thrown upon them, which rather confounds than illumines. A perturbed fluttered state of mind.

㧾 Hwŭh or Kwŭh, to strike; to push; to dash aside; to brush away dust.

曶 [illegible] Not yet quite light; the dawn of day. Hwŭh hin 曶昕 the obscure dawn; the morning time, when it is not yet fully daylight.

淴 [illegible] Hwŭh, or Wŭh. The sound of water bubbling forth; water running with an interrupted velocity.

[illegible] To strike, to knock.

匫 An ancient vessel or utensil.

昒 [illegible] Read Hwŭh, Wŭh, Mei or Mae. Obscure vision; dimness of sight from looking long, and to a great distance; the obscure light of the dawn of day; obscurely seen, as a streamer at a distance. Distorted gaze.

Hwŭh yen 昒眼 to look long; the eyes which have looked long.

笏 Read Hwŭh or Kwŭh, a piece of deal; flattened reed, ivory or stone, in ancient times held in the hand by statesmen, when in the presence of the Emperor. Originally designed to write memoranda on, afterwards used as an ornament, and made of different materials according to the person's rank.

芴 A melon-like fruit, which grows under ground. Used to denote what is done carelessly. 軋芴 Yă hwŭh, fine and close.

[illegible] Read Hwŭh or Wŭh, remote; distant; vague.

[illegible] Thunder. An unusual word.

[illegible] A kind of flour cake.

鴪 鶻 A bird of the eagle or hawk species; a small species of hawk, employed as a favorite amusement of Tartar boys. Read Kwŭh, a bird of the pigeon species. Name of an office, and of a particular kind of boat.

鵠 A water bird resembling a wild goose; a large wild goose, called Hwŭh from its cry. Read Kwŭh, a small bird. A surname. Read Kaou, the name of a place.

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

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

觳 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hŏ, a horn cup; a quiver for arrows. Used for the preceding. See Hŏ.

[illegible] Jih ch'ŭh we shin ming yay, yuĕ hwŭh. 日出未甚明也曰[illegible] the sun going forth, not yet shining clearly, is called Hwŭh.

翯 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hĕŏ, white and glossy feathers, pure white. See Hĕŏ.

豰 Read Hwŭh, Hŭh or Hĕŏ, the young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. Read Hŏ, the grunt or cry of a pig.

嗃 Read Hwŭh, Heh or Hwă. Hwŭh hwŭh 嗃嗃 a boasting, self-glorying manner of acting or speaking. 自是貌嗃 Tsze she maou hwŭh, self-complacency. One authority says, the appearance of rapid enunciation.

HWUY.

囘 回 Designed to represent something revolving within a circle. To revolve; to turn round; to return. Curved; deflected, reverting to; bent down or oppressed; to turn aside and avoid. A surname; the name of a city; and repeated, 回回 Hwuy hwuy, the religion of the Mohamedans. The section of a book. A time or turn. 轉回 Chuen hwuy, or reversed, Hwuy chuen, to turn the head. Hwuy t'ow she ngan 回頭是岸 turn the head and you will find the shore—said to the vicious advising repentance. 回想 Hwuy seang, to reflect on the past; to recollect. 回意 Hwuy e or 回心 Hwuy sin, to change one's purpose or intention of the mind. 回天意盡人力 Hwuy t'een e, tsin jin leih, to endeavour to turn the will of heaven (give it a favorable aspect) and use the utmost human effort. 回天 Hwuy t'een, to change the purposes of Heaven,—as he who is childless by virtuous acts obtains a son. 回拜 Hwuy pae, to return a visit.

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

Hwuy hwuy 佪佪 a stupid dull state of mind.

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

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

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

Hwuy choo 洄注 to flow round.

茴 Name of fragrant plants; a medicinal herb.

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

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

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

[illegible] A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

[illegible] A hill without trees or verdure.

硘 A stony or rocky appearance.

[illegible] Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

灰 From *fire* and *hand*. Fire that may be taken hold of with the hand; i. e. the remains of fire, ashes; cinders. 葭灰 Kea hwuy, a certain powder blown through a reed,—in the close of the year. 自然灰 Tsze jen hwuy, natural ashes—a certain stone powder used in making glass. 火灰 Ho hwuy, common wood ashes. 石灰 Shih hwuy, burnt lime.

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

咴 Sound; noise.

[illegible] 豗 To work or burrow with its nose in the ground. To strike; to strike against each other; to grunt. A nose. A person's name.

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

Hwuy tuy 虺隤 the disease of a horse.

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

洃 To mix water with flour; to knead.

[illegible] The name of a plant.

頮 A large head.

[illegible] A light black colour.

芔 卉 A general term for plants, herbs and trees. The second character is used *for thirty*. 花卉 Hwa hwuy, flowers or plants. 山有嘉卉 Shan yew kea hwuy, there are excellent plants on the hills.

[illegible] Water flowing; the ripple foam on the surface of water.

悔 [illegible] From *Ardent* and *Mind*. To be indignant; to regret; to be vexed with one's self. To repent, repentance. Name of one of the Kwa. 追悔無及 Chuy hwuy woo keih, to find no room for repentance,—to find it unattainable. 痛悔 T'ung hwuy, painful deep repentance.

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

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

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

Hwuy ming 晦明 dimness and splendour; evening and morning.

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

Hwuy yen chung fŭh 誨言重復 or 誨爾諄諄 Hwuy urh shun shun, to repeat instruction;—to teach by saying the same thing over and over again. 誨人不倦也 Hwuy jin pŭh keuen yay, to instruct or teach with unwearied assiduity.

酶 A fat, plump, jelly face.

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

Hwuy min yŏ keŭh 惠民藥局 a kind of charitable dispensary for supplying medicine to the poor. Established by the Tartar Dynasty Yuen, does not now exist. 惠福夫人 Hwuy fŭh foo jin, the patroness of barren women. 惠迪吉 Hwuy teih kēē, he who accords with the principles of right reason, will be happy. 恩惠 Ngăn hwuy, the exercise of favour and benevolence, or the kindness performed.

僡 The common form of the preceding.

嚖 Same as 嘒 Hwuy.

[illegible] To examine into.

[illegible] Hwuy or Tsuy, to tear or rend open.

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

翽 The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

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

譓 譿 To examine; to investigate. Ingenious, clever, skilful; full of schemes; knowing; successful; prosperous.

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

轊 The end of an axle tree.

婫 A woman's name.

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

Hwuy ch'un 揮春 the approaching spring.—written and pasted on doors at the close of the year. 揮棄物 Hwuy kh'e wŭh, to throw away any thing. 揮散 Hwuy san, to scatter, to disperse. 揮筆 Hwuy peih or 揮寫 Hwuy seay, to write; to write fast. 揮灑 Hwuy sha, to sprinkle, to scatter.

擇 揮 To remove; to scatter; to disperse.

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

Hwuy kwang 煇光 or 光煇 Kwang hway, lustre; splendour, luminous display. Hwuy or 煇煌 Hwăn hwang, a bright display.

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

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

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

皡 White.

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

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

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

澮 To revolve or circulate.

繪 To draw or sketch a picture; to paint pictures. To embroider with various colours; to adorn or variegate with colours.

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

霱 Small clouds; rain.

闠 A door next the street.

嬇 A woman's name.

潰 A large river rushing out on a passage which obstructs it; in disorder; scattered; dispersed; enraged; opposing currents clashing against each other.

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

殨 Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

頮 類 靧 To wash the face.

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

聵 Deaf; born deaf.

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

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

闠 The outside gate of a market place; the gate of a street, in the Chinese manner; a road, a path; the same is expressed by 闤闠 Hwan-hwuy.

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

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

賄 賄 From *having* and *pearls.* Wealth; riches; opulence.—A general term for wealth. Cloth and silk, the ancient constituents of wealth in China. To give wealth to others; to bind them to a certain line of conduct. To bribe; a bribe. 受賄 Show hwuy, to receive a bribe.

Hwuy chŭh 賄囑 to give bribes and dictate to; to bring entirely under one's influence by bribes. 賄賂通行 Hwuy loo t'ung hang, to bribe freely and get a thorough passage. 賄賂 Hwuy loo, to bribe; a bribe.

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

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

毀 𣪘 譭 From *to strike, earth* and *a mortar.* To break to pieces or be broken; to fall down, as a house, or to be pulled down; to be laid in ruins; to pull to pieces a person's character; to slander and vilify; to put away from one, to put away calamities by prayer; to lose, as children do their teeth. As a Neuter Verb, read Kh'eu-shing; as an active verb, Shang-shing. 哀毀 Ngae hwuy, broken up by grief: the tone of deep distress. 毀齒 Hwuy ch'e, to lose or change the teeth, as boys at eight years old and girls at seven. 毀折 Hwuy chĕ, to pull down, or tear to pieces; broken to pieces; defeated. 毀除 Hwuy ch'oo, to exclude; to drive away evil. 毀壞 Hwuy hwae, to ruin; to spoil. 毀謗 Hwuy p'ang, to vilify, or pull to pieces a person's character. 毀其房屋 Hwuy kh'e fang ŭh, to pull down the house; or for the house to go to ruin of itself. 毀譽 Hwuy yü, to vilify, and to flatter,—opposites.

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

檓 A large pepper tree.

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

榖 A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

蘬 Name of a plant.

嘒 Small; delicate; a low soft voice or sound. A rapid, hasty sound. The harmonious sound of a reed. Clear; bright; the name of a star. 嘒小口鳴聲也 Hwuy, seaou kh'ow ming shing yay, Hwuy, voice or sound emitted from a small mouth. 嘒嘒然 Hwuy hwuy jen, concord or harmony of sound, either from the voice, or from an instrument. 嘒彼 Hwuy pe, the name of a star.

嚖 The same as 嘒.

[illegible] Suy, Wei, or Hwuy, to tear or rend apart; to split. Read Seuĕ, to sweep away entirely.

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

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

慧 Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle; adroit. 靈慧 Ling hwuy, spiritual perspicacity; lucid, quick perception. 知慧 Che hwuy, 敏慧 Min hwuy, 穎慧 Ying hwuy, knowing; skilful; discerning; quickness of perception; superiority of intellectual capacity.

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

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

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

撝 揮 To rend; to split; to expand; to point out. 指撝 Che hwuy, to point out to with the hand; to make a signal to. 撝謙 Hwuy kh'een, humble; unassuming; enlarged, liberal-minded.

麾 麾 A colour, a standard, a banner, that with which a signal is made in armies; to make a signal to with a flag, or with the hand. Speed, celerity, quickness. 麾之使去 Hwuy che sze kh'eu, to make a sign to, to go away. 麾之以肱 Hwuy che e hwang, to make a signal to with the arm as a herdsman or shepherd does to his flock. 麾下 Hwuy hëa, below the banner,—denotes waiting respectfully for the decision of a superior; or actively, to make a signal to those below.

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

墮 隳 Hwuy or To, to tear to pieces; to lay in ruins; to cause to fall down as the wall of a city. To injure; to spoil; to cause to fall; to cause to cease. 團隋 T'wan to, to go a begging with a platter in the hand, in the manner of the priests of Buddha. 墮落 Hwuy lŏ, to fall in ruins; to fall down.

徽 Ancient queen's garments embroidered with transverse pheasant-like colours. A certain sash which hangs transversely; an apron. Good; excellent of its kind; a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord. Urgent, impetuous effort. 徽州 Hwuy chow, a famous mart in Keang-nan. 徽號 Hwuy haou, a kind of banner. 徽宗 Hwuy tsung, an Emperor who lived A. D. 1120. He had thirty one sons, all of whom he constituted kings; and gave most of them principalities in China, as was the usage with the Sung dynasty. 安徽 Ngan hwuy, a section of Keang-nan Province.

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

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

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

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

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

䙡 The price of an article of commerce.

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

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

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

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

喙 An extreme degree of fatigue.

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

喡 Hwuy, or Hwŭy, the breath. 呵喡 Ho hwuy, obscure; to obscure as with the breath blown on a transparent substance.

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

恚 Hwuy or Wei, anger, indignation, rage.

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

JANG.

儴 The cause of a thing.

勷 The appearance of walking. 劻勷 Kh'wang jang, in haste; urgent; hurried.

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

壤 Soft, fat loamy soil; not in clods. Earth; a mound; a boundary, a place; that which is reared by culture, in contradistinction from what is spontaneous. Good and amiable, applied to children. Abundant; rich, applied to the year. Confused, in a state of disorder. The name of an ancient plaything for children. The name of a place. A surname. 三壤 San jang, refers to three classes of soil, by which the government fixed the land tax, or ground rent, to the people. 息壤 Seih jang, the name of a place, a hillock of dust; a bank to obstruct water. 白壤 Peh jang, white soil. 黃壤 Hwang jang, yellow earth. 擊壤 Keih jang, an ancient game. 擊壤而歌 Keih jang urh ko, to play at jang and sing,—denotes a period of general national prosperity; it cannot be used on any family or individual occasion of joy. 蓋壤 Kae jang, denotes heaven and earth. 糞壤 Fan jang, what remains after filth or excrements are imperfectly swept away. 糞壤 Fun jang, filth or excrementitious matter. 蟻壤 B

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

彏 A bent bow.

儴 躟 Jang, or Sëang. To go with haste and precipitation; as if frightened. 儴佯 Jang yang, timorous, fearful; hurried, fluttered, wandering, wild.

懹 Timid; fearful; afraid. To fear.

欀 Jang, or Sëang. Name of a tree, the bark of which yields a white substance, which is bruised and made into bread, in Cochin-china. Trees by the side of a road.

攘 [襄攴] To take hold of with the hand and to take to one, or push away; to take possession of; to reject; to stop; to disturb or cause trouble to. Read Ning, to throw into disorder. 奪攘 Tŏ jang, to seize hold of and maintain obstinately. 攘除 Jang ch'oo, to cut off or reject. 搶攘 Ts'ëang jang, to put into confusion and disorder. 攘雞 Jang ke, to take possession of a fowl that comes into one's premises. 攘臂 Jang pe, to ward off with the arm; to exert the arms. 攘羊 Jang yang, to take possession of a stray sheep.

[毛襄] 鬤 The hair in the utmost disorder. 髼鬤 Kh'wang jang, dishevelled hair.

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

獽 Name of an animal of the monkey species.

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

爙 Fire.

瓤 The edible part of a melon.

[石襄] A bad kind of the 雌黃 Ts'ze hwang mineral.

禳 Sacrifices to dispel evil.

[竹襄] An utensil for washing rice; to bind or bundle up.

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

讓 嚷 Reciprocal reprehension; altercation; wrangling; noise of people's voices. A yielding, complaisant, polite, humble, address, preferring others before one's self; to yield; to give place to. The name of a wood; and of a place. 讓客 Jang kh'ih, to give place to a visitor. 讓路 Jang loo, to yield the path to another person. 讓禮物進來 Jang le wŭh tsin lae, to clear the way that the presents may come in. 讓畔 Jang pwan, to yield a dike (that may be the subject of dispute.) 讓語 Jang yü, yielding complaisant speech.

蘘 Name of a plant.

[鄉襄] Name of a district.

鑲 Read Jang or Sëang, a mould or other utensil for casting metals; to inlay. 鉤鑲 Kow jang, a certain military weapon.

[月襄] A local word, denoting fat, plump.

JAOU.

嬈 嫐 嬌嬈 Keaou jaou, pleasing, flattering, fascinating, slender, delicate. Read Neaou or Yaou, to make an uproar and disturbance, as ghosts are sometimes represented to do; troublesome, disagreeable.

橈 Read Jaou or Neaou. Tall, slender, curved trees or wood. Delicate; weak; elegant; crooked; distorted;—applied to things, to morals, or to evidence. An oar; to row.

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

繞 遶 To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname. 繞膝 Jaou seih, to stand round the knee, as children round a parent's knee. 繞路 Jaou loo, a road or path that winds or forms a circle. 繞於其山 Jaou yü k'he shan, surrounded the hill.

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

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

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

隢 The name of a place.

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

擾 [足憂] Read Jaou or Neaou. Some read Yaou, to agitate or trouble, confusion and disorder. Also to soothe, to tranquillize; to feed; to breed up as animals; the domestic animals so bred up. Same as 畜 Ch'ŭh, in the same sense. 擾亂 Jaou lwan, to throw into disorder. 擾人酒飯 Jaou jin tsew fan, to give people the trouble of preparing a dinner. 躁擾 Ts'aou jaou, or 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to cause trouble; annoyance and distress.

犪 獿 A mild tractable cow; mild, yielding, submissive.

猱 An animal of the monkey species.

JAY.

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

喏 Respectful language. 唱喏 Ch'ang jay, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Ch'ang yĭh. *Jay* is a tone used in replying to. Also read Sŏ, in the same sense. The ancient form of 諾 Nŏ.

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

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

[若言] A tone of response, signifying that one hears and understands. *As*.

JĔ AND JEUĔ.

熱 [埶灬] Warm; hot; ardent. 天氣熱 T'ëen k'e jĕ, the weather is warm. 熱水 Jĕ shwuy, hot water. 熱心 Jĕ sin, a warm heart, an ardent mind. 熱湯 Jĕ t'ang, hot soup. 熱河 Jĕ ho, name of a place on the N. E. of Peking; the summer residence of the Emperor of China. 熱鬧 Jĕ naou, warmth and clamour—means, that bustle which takes place at feasts and crowded amusements.

爇 焫 Jeuĕ. To burn; to set in a blaze. 爇燋 Jeuĕ tseaou, to conflagrate; to be burnt. 燒焫 Shaou jeuĕ, to burn and destroy, as in war.

JIH.

日 Intended to represent the object. The sun; the day; a day; daily; every day. 今日 Kin jĭh, to-day. 昨日 Tsŏ jĭh, yesterday. 明日 Ming jĭh, to-morrow. 往日 Wang jĭh, former or past days. 前日 Ts'ëen jĭh, the day before yesterday. 後日 Hew jĭh, the day after to-morrow. 日成 Jĭh ch'ing, the things done, or to be done during the day. 日輪出照 Jĭh lun ch'ŭh chaou or 日頭射光 Jĭh t'ow shay kwang, the sun shedding forth his beams. 日益弛廢 Jĭh yĭh she fei, daily declined more and more. 日在夢間 Jĭh tsae mung këen, daily in the midst of a dream. 日課 Jĭh ko, a daily exercise or task. 日本 Jĭh pun, Japan. 日旁雲氣之色 Jĭh p'ang yun kh'e che seih, halo by the side of the sun. 日新 Jĭh sin, daily renovated, or the condition improved. 日就月將 Jĭh tsew yuĕ tsëang, the gradual approaches of the sun and moon; gradual advances.

[舟日] An ornament of a boat.

衵 Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person. 衵衣 Jĭh e, or 衵服 Jĭh fŭh, common clothes; ordinary garments; the particular garments referred to.

馹 馹 A horse that goes a stage daily. A fleet horse; a post horse. 馹馬 Jĭh ma, a post horse that goes with government despatches. 驛 Yĭh, is a more modern word used in the same sense.

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

ccc

therwise written 收 Show. 入裡面 Jŭh le mëen, to go inside. 入他在內 Jŭh t'a tsae nuy, put it within.

廿 卄 Two tens; twenty.

釰 Blunt.

JEN.

肰 [犬肰] From *dog* and *flesh*. Dog's flesh.

然 燃 [肰灬] From *dog*, *flesh* and *fire*. To boil slowly; to decoct; to simmer; done; existing. *Jen* is joined to many single words as a euphonic particle. *Jen* is often a disjunctive or qualifying particle introducing another clause or circumstance, and answers to *but*. Yes; yes truly; so; affirming or promising. 是如此否 She joo ts'ze fow, is it thus, or not? 曰然 Yuĕ jen, it is replied, yes. 未必然 We peih jen, not necessarily so. 自然 Tsze jen, certainly; truly; self-existing; self-evident. 自然而然 Tsze jen urh jen seems to denote absolute self-existence. 果然 Kwo jen, doubtless; indeed;—is also the name of an animal. 𤞣然 Seŭh jen, the name of a serpent. 然後 Jen how, after that; afterwards 然為然否 Jen wei jen fow, reckon it right or not. 然而 Jen urh, but. 然也 Jen yay, truly so.

[亻然] Jen, or Shëen. Weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, harmony and ease.

嘫 Jen, or Nëen. The sound of conversation, which is also expressed by 咥嘫 Yĭh nëen. One says, to answer; to reply; to answer in the affirmative.

[忄然] Jen, Hëen, or Nëen, difficult, hard to do, or bear.

撚 捵 To take hold of with the hand; to lift; to remove; to accord with; to follow.

[犭然] Jen. or 猓然 Kwo jen, an animal of the monkey species.

[竹然] Jen or Nëen, name of a bamboo.

繎 Jen or Juen. Silk. A red colour; red as fire.

[艹然] Wild peas or other pulse.

冄 冉 Jen or Yen. A surname; a disciple of Confucius. To walk, to advance, to invade; agitated.

呥 呥呥 Jen jen, the appearance of chewing, or ruminating in quiet.

姌 [女冉] Tall elegant figure; slender and flexible. 姌嫋 Jen jŏ, tall and delicate.

[舌冉] [舌添]舑 Tëen jen, appearance of shooting out the tongue.

苒 Luxuriant growth of plants; abundant herbage. 荏苒 Jin jen, turning backwards and forwards.

蚺 蚦 蚺蛇 Jen shay, a certain large snake, said to be edible; an ancient appellation of southern barbarians. Read Tëen. [illegible] Tëen t'an, appearance of an animal lolling out its tongue.

[金冉] Iron.

衻 袡 [糸冉] Jen, Nëen or Chen. A selvage or border of a garment; an upper garment worn by brides. A garment that covers the knees. In all its senses it has a reference to certain parts of dress.

[言冉] [言冉] Much left unsaid; a subject not exhausted.

[須冉] [冉頁] The hair on the side of the face; the whiskers.

髯 髥 These characters have much the same sense as the two preceding. The hair on the side of the face; the temples or the whiskers, and also the beard on the chin.

染 染 From *water*, *wood* and *nine*. To put amongst water and coloured wood nine times. To dye with any colour; to imbue; to affect or infect, as with disease. To stain with vice; to defile; to pollute. A soft delicate appearance. 染房 Jen fang, a dyer's room. 染色 Jen sih, coloured; dyed with some colour. 染病 Jen ping, to

infect with disease. 染污 Jen woo, defiled, polluted. 染布 Jen poo, to dye cloth. 習俗所染 Seih sŭh so jen, imbued or defiled with vulgar habits.

[女染] Beautiful; elegant; stated reasonably and right.

[雨染] To imbue with moisture; to instil into; to moisten.

JIN.

人 亻 儿 A human being, commonly understood of man. 男人 Nan jin, a man. 女人 Neu jin, a woman. 他人 T'a jin, that person, or another person, in contradistinction from one's self. 老人家 Laou jin këa, an old man; or, in direct address, you, venerable Sir. 古人 Koo jin, one of the ancients. 婦人 Foo jin, a married woman; also, used for woman generally. 內人 Nuy jin, my wife. 尊夫人 Tsun foo jin, your lady; your wife. 凡人 Fan jin, or 人人 Jin jin, all men; everybody. 天下之人 T'ëen hëa che jin, the people of the empire; or of the world. 聖人 Shing jin, the perfect sages of antiquity, who possess innate, and intuitive knowledge. 賢人 Hëen jin, sages of the second order, to whom study was necessary. 愚人 Yü jin, the illiterate and uninformed.*

好人 Haou jin, a good man. 歹人 Tae jin, a bad man. 善人 Shen jin, a moral man. 惡人 Ngŏ jin, a wicked man. 仙人 Sëen jin, those who by their high virtues, have risen to a kind of superhuman or angelic state. 大人 Ta jin, great man; a term of respect applied to the higher officers of government, answering to the European term *Excellency*. Ta-jin, sometimes denotes a person arrived at manhood, in contradistinction from children. 小人 Seaou jin, little man; generally denotes a mean worthless person; sometimes merely a person of no official rank in the state. 家人 Këa jin, domestics. 主人 Choo jin, the master of a house. 富貴人 Foo kwei jin, a rich man. 窮人 Kh'eung jin, a poor man. 美人 Mei jin, a beautiful woman. 商人 Shang jin, or 買賣人 Mae mae jin, a merchant. 工人

Kung jin, a mechanic. 農人 Nung jin, a husbandman. 士人 Sze jin, a scholar. 水手人 Shwuy show jin, a sailor. 傳事人 Ch'uen sze jin, a person who goes between two parties in the transaction of business. 跑報人 P'aou paou jin, a messenger who runs to give tidings. 差人 Ch'ae jin, a messenger. 中人 Chung jin, *a middleman*, one who gets between two parties. 番人 Fan jin, or 夷人 E jin, a foreigner. The latter is the more respectable term; the same may be expressed by 遠人 Yuen jin, a distant man; one from remote parts. 詩人 She jin, a poet. 爲人 Wei jin, he who is, or acts the part of a man. 左人 Tso jin, and 中人 Chung jin, are the names of two cities. A surname. 人參茶 Jin săn ch'a, an extract of tea. 人中 Jin chung, the central spot, between the nose and mouth. 人客 Jin kh'eh, a visitor. 人參 Jin săn, *ginseng*, a well known root. Foreign Ginseng is called 洋參 Yang săn. 人生如白駒過隙 Jin săng joo peh kh'eu kwo keih, human life is like a fleet white horse passing, as seen through a crevice. 人道 Jin taou, the principles of human conduct. 人定勝天 Jin ting shing t'ëen, men's fixed purpose, is superior to heaven. This seemingly impious expression is intended to rouse people to determined efforts. 人情 Jin ts'ing, the human feelings; favor. 人緣 Jin yuen, *human cause*, denotes a supernatural cause, affecting favorably the fortunes of a person; making him well received among human beings.

朲 The beams or laths at the top of a house, on which the tiles are laid. The space between those beams.

魜 The *man fish*. A merman, or mermaid. A sea monster, said to be five or six cubits long; with a long small tail, having hair like a horse's tail. It has a nose, ears, mouth, hands, and head, all covered with a very white skin. No scales. The male and female have both been caught, and preserved in a pond, where they copulated like human beings.

仁 𡰥 忎 忈 Benevolence; love to all creatures; charity; virtue in general. According to some it denotes patience. The kernel of a nut; the stones of fruit; seeds. 天心仁愛 T'ëen sin jin ngae, the heart of heaven is beneficence and love. 果仁 Kwo jin, the seed of fruit. 核仁 Heh jin, the kernel of nuts. 桃仁 T'aou jin, an almond. 仁政 Jin ching, benevolent good government. 仁心 Jin sin, a benevolent heart. 仁子 Jin tsze, a seed. 仁德 Jin teh or 仁愛 Jin ngae, the virtue of charity, including benevolence and beneficence. 仁民愛物 Jin min ngae wŭh, benevolence to the people, and love to all creatures. 仁聞 Jin wăn, famous for benevolence. 四體不仁 Sze t'e pŭh jin, the hands and feet in a diseased insensible state as if dead.

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

任 From *man*, the other part giving sound. To be surety for. Sincere; true to a friend. Trust committed to a person; official situation. To sustain; to bear; to serve. Read Jin, to be able; to use or employ; that which is sustained or taken upon one's self. A surname. 信於朋友曰任 Sin yu p'ăng yew yuĕ jin, being true or faithful to a friend is called Jin. 六行孝友睦婣任恤 Lŭh hing heaou, yew, mŭh, yin, jin, seŭh, six virtues, filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship, compassion. 任 Jin. 任憑 Jin ping and 任從 Jin ts'ung, each expresses, trusting to other persons, letting them do as they please. 上任 Shang jin. 到任 Taou jin, to arrive at the place in which the duties of an official appointment are to be exercised. 我保任那件事 Wo paou jin na këen sze. I'll be security for, or engage to undertake that affair. 我任我輦 Wo jin wo lëen, I carry the burden; I drag the carriage. Occurs in the sense of 妊 Jin, and 姙 Jin, conception, pregnancy. Also occurs, but erroneously, in the sense of 壬 Jin. 任重 Jin chung, an important trust. 任勞 Jin laou, to bear fatigue and toil in service. 任事 Jin sze, to undertake, or be charged with business. 任自意 Jin tsze e, to indulge one's self. 任氣敢爲 Jin kh'e kan wei, to give scope to one's feelings and act in a daring manner—not paying much regard to consequences. 任怨 Jin yuen, to sustain resentments in the public service.

庄 Below; under; sustaining.

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

恁 忹 恮 From *heart* and to *sustain*. That which the mind bears, contains, or is intent upon; or delights in. To consider; to reflect; to think. Read Ning, weak; delicate; to trust to. Used by the Canton people in an indelicate sense for the pleasures of sexual intercourse; deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for *thus; so; how?* 既然恁的 Ke jen jin teih, since it is thus.

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

荏 茬 A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible. Name of a place. 荏苒 Jin jen, or 荏染 Jin jen, turning backwards and forwards; to advance or invade as in search of; gradual and certain progress, as of a plant growing, or of the reflected light of the sun.

飪 肚 腍 餁 㶵 恁 飲 Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated. 失飪 Shih jin, too much done. 羹飪 Kăng jin, soup well boiled,—used as a general expression for an entertainment. The last character is otherwise read Neĕ, denoting a kind of cake.

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

訒 誑 To think; to consider.

賃 To pay for the loan of anything; to rent a house. 傭賃 Yung jin, to be hired to work; to work for hire.

鈓 銋 To moisten with water as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage. Read Nin. 錕銋 Chun nin, sound appearing not to increase.

刃 刄 A sharp-pointed weapon or knife; sharp, strong durable edge or point of a weapon or instrument. 兵刃 Ping jin, military weapons.

仞 A measure of eight cubits length. To measure the depth. The name of a place. There are various opinions as to the length of this measure; some make it five cubits, others six, &c.

𢁘 𢅤 A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

忉 忍 A *knife piercing the heart*; *to bear it*. Fortitude; possessing ability; able to sustain or to bear. To bear; to forbear; to endure; patient; to suffer patiently. A surname. 堅忍 Këen jin, resolute, firm endurance either of suffering or seduction. 忍氣 Jin kh'e, to repress one's angry feelings. 忍心害理 Jin sin hae le, to allow one's self to violate what is reasonable. 忍耐 Jin nae, to endure long—some evil. 忍性 Jin sing, a patient disposition; patience. 忍心 Jin sin, to bear to do—either what is good or bad. 忍於色 Jin yu seh, to forbear shewing displeasure in the countenance. 忍不足 Jin pŭh tsŭh, to bear patiently with less than is quite sufficient. 忍於言 Jin yu yen, to forbear in words. 忍忍 Jin jin, to bear bearing; makes the sense of 不忍 Pŭh jin, not to bear to do anything harsh or cruel.

認 To know sufficiently so as to be able to discriminate; to recognise; to know one person or thing from another; to acknowledge that one knows or is concerned with. 錯認 Ts'ŏ jin, a certain kind of wine. 認眞 Jin chin, to recognise the truth, denotes acting agreeably to it in one's public duty or private concerns; in contradistinction from a fallacious semblance merely. 認識 Jin shih, or reversed, to know; to be acquainted with. 認錯 Jin ts'ŏ, to acknowledge an error. 認罪 Jin tsuy, to confess one's crime.

杒 Name of a wood; certain stocks or manacles.

牣 㸾 A good kind of sword. Filled; stuffed; crammed; overflown.

䀔 𥆧 Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

苆 艿 The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

訒 To stumble and stammer in speech; difficulty of utterance; what is difficult to be expressed. Speaking little, on purpose, and from a proper caution. Originally meant—to discriminate; to recognize.

軔 A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop. 發軔 Fă jin, or 去軔 Kh'eu jin, to remove that which stops; to set in motion; to begin to move.

靭 肕 韌 From *leather* and *knife*. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

鼣 An animal of the mouse species.

稔 *Grain* that requires *thought* and immediate attention; grain which is fully ripe; whatever has been accumulating for a long time, whether good or bad. 稔惡 Jin ŏ, or 稔熟 Jin shŭh, fully acquainted with; fully ripe. 稔歲 Jin suy, or 稔年 Jin nëen, an abundant harvest. 稔惡 Jin ngŏ, matured in the way of vice.

腍 A good flavor or taste; excellent. Maturely done; fully dressed,—applied to the victims offered in sacrifice.

荵 Name of a herb and of a tree.

JING.

扔 To lead; to draw; to bring near; to keep in succession; to urge on; to press.

仍 According to; in consequence, and in imitation of; again; as before. The name of a country. A surname. 仍復 Jing fŭh, again; as before. 仍係 Jing he, still it is so. 仍仍 Jing jing, appearance of disappointment. 仍然 Jing jen, still; yet; continuing the same; still as before. 仍舊 Jing kew, the same as of old; as formerly. 仍其舊 Jing kh'e kew, according to what was formerly the case. 仍孫 Jing sun, son of a great-grandson. 仍然是這麼樣 Jing jen she chay mo yang, still it is thus.

DDD

阞 The name of a place.

陾 The noise of beating, when rearing a mud wall. 陾陾 Jing jing, numerous; many.

迈 Going to; arriving at; reaching or extending to a certain point; referring to a given subject.

JŎ.

蘈 若 若 若 From the *right hand* and a *plant*. To pluck plants; to accord with or yield to. *So, as, if*, according to circumstances; perhaps. Used for thou or you. Name of a plant; a certain god of the sea. Applied to the year, and to a certain wood. The name of a river; a surname. Also read Jay, which see. 如若 Joo jŏ, if; supposing that; since; it seems; as. 顏色自若 Yen seh tsze jŏ, his countenance remained full of self-possession. 若者 Jŏ chay, if; perhaps; should it be. 若再錯悞 Jŏ tsae ts'o woo, if another error be committed; or, if the case be again mismanaged. 若旣 Jŏ ke, if; then; since it is so. 若輩 Jŏ pei, of such, or of the same class.

楉 楉榴 Jŏ lew, a species of the pomegranate. A large tree possessing spiritual or divine efficacy; hence large umbrageous trees are worshipped, and the names of the supplicants written on paper are pasted on them.

惹 To take hold of with the mind. Read Nŏ, to assent or affirm with the mind. 綽惹 Chŏ jŏ, an unsettled appearance.

箬 篛 The name of a plant, said to be an evergreen; of the leaves men make baskets, or caps to keep off the sun, and women use them to fill up the soles of shoes; the leaves used to cover the leaden canisters of the green teas; the skin of the bamboo.

闒 Jŏ or Neŏ, to drag; to pull.

叒 Name of a certain tree, said to grow spontaneously towards the rising sun. According with what is right and reasonable; similarity amongst several in this respect; union of heart and virtuous sentiment, denoted by the form of the character, which is made up of three hands. 叒木東方自然之神木 Jŏ mŭh tung fang tsze jen che shin mŭh, Jŏ-mŭh a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the east.

蹃 The streaks or lines on the skin of the sole of the foot.

弱 弱 Weak; delicate; soft; pliable; slender, applied either to the mind, or body, or to inanimate objects; fragile; fading; ruined; dead or lost. 身體孱弱 Shin t'e juen jŏ, a weak delicate body. 柔弱 Jow jŏ, or 孅弱 Sëen jŏ, flexible and weak; a delicate female figure. 繁弱 Fan jŏ, a certain large bow. 志氣弱 Che kh'e jŏ, weakness of mind; without talent, firmness or resolution. 弱質 Jŏ chih, weak constitution. 弱柳迎風 Jŏ lew ying fung, the delicate willow meets the breeze. 弱冠 Jŏ kwan, weak and capped,—the age of twenty.

嫋 Jŏ or Neaou, waving in the breeze; tall and slender, applied to trees or to women; applied also to the vibrations of sound.

䚥 A bow weak on one side.

溺 Read Jŏ, the name of a river. Read Neih or Neŏ, to sink; to drown; drowned in passion; excessive attachment to. Read Neaou, to pass urine.

𦩍 Name of a particular kind of boat.

蒻 Name of a plant; by some used as an edible vegetable.

䐞 The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

鶸 Name of a certain bird.

JOO.

忣 To measure; to conjecture.

汝 The name of a river in the north of China; name of a Chow district, and of an ancient state. Occurs for 女 Neŭ, a woman; and is commonly used in books for *Thou, they, you,* and *your.* 汝家 Joo këa, your house.

𩵽 Spoiled or rotten fish.

邚 Name of an ancient state.

如 As; according to; like; seeming as if; manner. In this sense it sometimes follows two or more Adjectives; to go towards; the second lunar month. Used for 而 Urh, in 如今 Joo kin, now. Forms a part of several proper names. 事事如意 Sze sze joo e, everything according to one's wishes. 涼如 Leang joo, the name of a Hëen district. 如意 Joo e, according to one's intentions. 如來佛 Joo lae fŭh, one of the names of Buddha; the second of the triad who now rules over the world. 如此 Joo ts'ze, as this; thus. 如願 Joo yuen, according to one's wishes. 如若 Joo jŏ, as if. 如小兒狀 Joo seaou urh chwang, or 恂恂如也 Seun seun joo yay, like little children.

侞 To equalize; to tranquillize.

洳 㴐 To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

蛪 Name of a insect.

茹 Name of a plant; plants whose roots run amongst each other, and become mutually entangled. To eat; to eat or drink voraciously; great eater; to covet; to act irregularly; soft; flexible; to measure or conjecture; forms a part of several proper names. 茹毛飲血 Joo maou yin hëuĕ, to eat hair and drink blood,—as men are supposed to have done in a savage state.

挐 Commonly read Na, to take hold of. Also read Joo, to grasp; to seize hold of; and Neu, to gripe and prevent being opened.

鄏 𨛷 The name of a place.

鴽 The name of a bird.

需 需 Read Seu, that which is necessary; viz. rain. Stopped or impeded by rain; to wait in doubt or hesitation. Some say, the second character is the vul-

gar form of the first. Others read it E. and define it,—to tie and connect together. Read Joo, soft slippery skin or leather; soft in manner; delicate; weak. Read Juen and Nwan, in a similar sense.

嚅 囁嚅 Nëë joo, much talk; chattering. Another definition is,—to recall one's self when about to speak. 口將言而囁嚅 Kh'ow tsëang yen urh nëë joo, the mouth about to speak, and stopping itself.

儒 傳 仔 Joo or Yu, *a necessary man*. A scholar. A denomination of persons, who, in China, devote themselves to study. Originally their intention was, to improve themselves in morals and science; the object at present is to acquire a place in the government. The Literati. *Joo* denotes soft, mild. A scholar teaches with softness and mildness 學者之稱 Hëŏ chay che ch'ing, the denomination of the learned. 大儒 Ta joo, a great scholar. 宿儒 Sŭh joo, a scholar, himself a constellation. 通儒 T'ung joo, a thorough scholar. 名儒 Ming joo, a famous scholar. 鄙儒 Pe joo, a mean scholar. 迂儒 Heu joo, a vague scholar. 腐儒 Foo joo, a rotten scholar; i. e. one whose pretensions are unreal. 竪儒 Shoo joo, a petty childish scholar. 寒儒 Han joo, a cold scholar; i. e. a poor scholar. 通天地人曰儒 T'ung t'ëen te jin, yuĕ joo, he who understands heaven, earth, and man, is called Joo. 侏儒 Choo joo, a man of low stature; a pillar. 儒者 Joo chay, one who is learned; a learned man. 儒區 Joo kh'eu, a scholar versed in ancient and modern literature. 儒教 Joo keaou, the sect of the learned. The Confucian philosophy with all that has been since appended to it,—a kind of materialism and atheism. 儒釋道三教 Joo Shih, Taou, san keaou, the Literati, the religion of Fŭh, and the religion of Taou, constitute three forms of doctrine or sects.

[illegible] Appearance of soft smooth skin or leather; soft; smooth. Synonymous with 需 Joo. Read Juen, to pierce or stab.

孺 [illegible] An infant at the breast; attached to, as a child to its parent; to be attached or pertain to. A surname. 孺子 Joo tsze, a child. 孺人 Joo jin, title of officer's wives of the seventh degree of rank.

懦 Read Joo, Juen, Nwan and No. Weak; timorous. 懦弱 Joo jŏ, 庸懦 Yung joo, feeble; weak, either in body or mind. Flexibility; weakness; incapacity. 偷懦 T'ow joo, to be afraid of; timorous.

擩 挼 [illegible] Jow, Juy, or Juen. To introduce or put forward something with the hand; to stain or dye. Read Noo, to hold fast with the hand; To rub the hands in a disrespectful manner before superiors. Read Now. 搆擩 Kow joo, to prevent an affair being opened up.

濡 Name of two different rivers. Thick and jelly-like, as dregs or leeces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moistened; new and glossy; of a mild and forbearing temper; patient and enduring. Tranquil, composed state. Read Jow and Juen, soft, and enduring; mild. Read Nwan, that which remains after washing; fœces. Read No, the appearance of water. Read E, the name of a river. 濡忍 Joo jin, mild, soft, forbearing 濡滯 Joo che, stopped, impeded, moving slowly; the flow obstructed.

醹 Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Noo, in the same sense.

襦 褥 Short garments, warm and surrounding the loins. 襦袴 Joo kwa, drawers or breeches 汗襦 Han joo, 甲襦 Kĕă joo, 袗襦 Săn joo, a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. A kind of shirt.

蠕 Slight tremulous motion; the motion of insects; the name of an ancient state. 蠕動 Joo tung, motion of insects.

臑 The appearance of the bones of the arm; the arm from the shoulder. Used for the preceding. Read Naou, the joint of the arm.

燸 燸 A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

鱬 Name of a fish said to have a human face.

顬 顳顬 Jĕ joo, the region of the ear.

乳 From Foo, *to hatch an egg*, and Yĭh, *a bird*. Milk; tender; soft. The breast. 嬰孩哺乳 Ying hae poo joo, an infant sucking the breast. 羊羔跪乳 Yang kaou kwei joo, the lamb kneels to suck, is a phrase which is brought to illustrate filial piety. 牛乳 New joo, the milk of a cow. 腐乳 Foo joo, a glutinous substance white as milk, made from pulse, in common use among the Chinese. 天乳 T'ëen joo, a certain star. 石鐘乳 Shih chung joo, seems to denote certain crystallizations (probably stalactites) in the province of Kwang-se. Also read Jow 乳汁 Joo chĭh, milk. 乳媼 Joo ngow, a nurse 乳香 Joo hëang, olibanum or gum resin; frankincense. 乳母 Joo moo, a wet-nurse. 乳嬭 Joo nae, the breast; the milk of the breast. 乳哺 Joo poo, to give the breast to an infant.

JOW.

内 风 The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

肉 月 肉 Jow or Jŭh, flesh. See Jŭh. 肉眼 Jow yen, *flesh eye*, dull-sighted; blind; used in the language of abuse; the eye of a common mortal; not the clear-sightedness of superior beings. 肉眼凡胎 Jow yen fan t'ae, *fleshly eyes and a common womb*, possessing all the weakness and imperfection of common humanity.

腝 A mild pleasing countenance.

柔 柔 Wood that will bend and straighten; soft, flexible wood; anything soft, flexible, mild, yielding; submissive. To shew mildness and tenderness to. Plants newly budding forth; young plants. Name of a country. 柔輭語 Jow juen yŭ, soft speech; in opposition to 惡口 Ngŏ kh'ow, a mouth that utters vicious and harsh grating words. 柔順 Jow shun, soft, yielding 柔弱 Jow jŏ, soft and weak 柔剛 Jow kang, soft and hard; flexible, unbending. 柔遠人 Joo yŭen jin, to shew kindness

to strangers or foreigners; to cause them to live in peace and quiet.

媃 A woman's name. A soft fascinating woman.

揉 Jow, or New. To bend with the hand; to twist; to work. To bend a piece of wood to make a harrow; to bend or straighten wood by the application of fire. 揉開 Jow kh'ae, to twist open. 揉碎 Jow suy, to twist and break to pieces.

蕠 Name of a plant.

渘 Name of a river.

[illegible] Soft good land; the name of a place.

粈 Mixed grain or food; to eat. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers.

[illegible] Soft leather.

腬 Good flesh meat; fat; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

葇 Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

蝚 The name of an animal. Read Naou, a voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蹂 To tread with the feet of animals; to form a kind of hair-cloth by treading with the feet; to soften, or moisten, applied to grain.

鍒 Soft, malleable iron.

輮 A *certain appendage* of a cart or carriage, to facilitate its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

騥 A horse with a soft handsome mane.

[illegible] Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

JUEN.

耎 [illegible] From a *hair* and *large*. From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

[illegible] To pierce or stab.

需 [illegible] Soft; flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo

[illegible] Slow, dilatory progress

堧 Land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall; an open space for walking between two walls, inside the principal and external wall, but outside a low inner wall. Read No, sandy ground. Also read Nwan, the land adjacent to a bank or river. 廟堧垣 Meaou juen yuen, the space between the outer and inner walls of a temple.

愞 懦 [illegible] 偄 Juen or Nwan, soft; weak. Read No, timorous; apprehensive. 畏愞 Wei no, fear; apprehension.

[illegible] Juen, Juy or Juĕ, to push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

[illegible] 檽 檽 A species of peziza. A fungous excrescence that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Mŭh urh, *wood ears*. Also a kind of plum.

碝 A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

蝡 To move; to flutter, as insects. 蝡蛇 Juen shay, a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

[illegible] 堧 壖 [illegible] Fields below the walls of a city; the foot of a wall; vacant and unoccupied lands outside a city wall. Also read No.

[illegible] To join the hem of a garment; to plait; to rumple; to braid. Read Nwan, short drawers or other garments.

腝 A disease of the feet; a joint of the arm. Read E, broken bones and meat preserved in brine. Read Nwan, weak; soft; flexible.

[illegible] Name of a bamboo.

輭 軟 [illegible] [illegible] Soft; flexible; yielding, applied to the wheel of a carriage which is hung so as to humour the motion of the carriage; applied to anything that is weak and yielding, whether physically or morally. The second character is in most frequent use. 軟弱 Juen jŏ, weak; delicate; soft; flexible. 軟脚 Juen keŏ, *a soft foot*; a soft fellow, easily imposed on.

[illegible] [illegible] Juen or Nwan, possessing a small property

濡 渜 Joo, to bedew; to soften; to mollify. Read Juen or Nwan, watery residuum left after washing anything; fœces; thick sediment; to wash.

撋 擩 [illegible] To push or agitate anything with the hand. Read Jun, to wipe or dust. Read Juy, same as the second character, see under Joo.

[illegible] Soft malleable silver.

JŬH.

辱 From *time* and a *rule*; he who lost the season of agriculture, was disgraced. To disgrace; to put to shame; to cause to descend to a lower place; to corrupt; defile; debauch. 凌辱 Ling jŭh, to disgrace; to insult. 羞辱 Sew jŭh, to make ashamed. 辱臨 Jŭh lin, to degrade another person by descending to one's low condition,—the affected language of courtesy. 辱罵 Jŭh ma, to rail at, abuse and insult. 辱身 Jŭh shin, to disgrace, or defile one's person.

媷 嗕 From *woman* and *disgraceful*. Lazy; indolent. Anciently read Nun. A tribe of the 匈奴 Heung noo, Tartars, mentioned in the time of the 前漢 Ts'ëen-han, (former Han.) [illegible]嗕 Chŏ jŭh, the appearance of commiseration or pity.

[illegible] [illegible] To cause shame and disgrace. A surname.

[illegible] A certain javelin or spear.

[illegible] Jŭh, or 氈[illegible] Chen jŭh, a couch or mattrass.

溽 Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food; name of a river.

[illegible] To dress a field; to remove weeds.

縟 Adorned; ornamented with various colours. 縟繁 Jŭh fan, gaily variegated and adorned. 縟聚 Jŭh tseu, to collect together in numbers.

耨 Jŭh, Nŭh, or Now, an instrument of husbandry for hoeing or dressing a field; to hoe; to weed; to dress a field.

蓐 Shoots from apparently dead stocks; a rush of which mats are made; straw on which horses lie; thick; name of a country; a surname 竹蓐 Chŭh jŭh, a fungus that grows out of dead bamboos which remain in the ground.

褥 A mat; a mattrass; a couch. Read Nŭh, garments for a little child. 氈褥 Chen jŭh, a kind of hair mattrass. 褥子 Jŭh tsze, a mattrass made of any materials; a couch to sit on.

[illegible] Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

入 Jŭh or Jĭh, to enter, to go into; to put into; to enter into one's possession; to receive; to enter on an undertaking. 入學 Jŭh hëŏ, to go to school; to begin to learn. 入官 Jŭh kwan, to be confiscated to government. 入貢 Jŭh kung, to introduce tribute. 入定去了 Jŭh ting kh'eu leaou, went into a trance. 入理 Jŭh le, to enter into reason; to be reasonable. 入信 Jŭh sin, to induce people to believe what one says.

肉 月 Flesh; the flesh of animals; soft; fat. Forms part of several proper names. 飛肉 Fei jŭh, flying flesh-birds. 視肉 She jŭh, name of an animal. 土肉 T'oo jŭh, a certain sea animal. 牛肉 New jŭh, beef. 羊肉 Yang jŭh, mutton. 肉刑 Jŭh hing, punishment which consists in mangling the body. 肉食者無墨 Jŭh shĭh chay woo meh, those who eat flesh have no black spots on their face. 肉食者鄙 Jŭh shĭh chay p'e, a great flesh-eater will be vulgar and mean.

JUN.

盾 楯 瞂 Jun, Chun or Shun. From *eye* and 支 *a branch*, or something to ward off with. A species of shield, to raise the eye and direct it; the name of an office; of a star; name of an ancient state. Read Tun, a man's name. 矛盾 Maou jun, a spear and a helmet; to oppose and defend; to contradict one's self. Some read this *Maou-tun*. 中盾 Chun jun, a certain office about court. 銅盾 Tung jun, brazen shields. 鈎盾 Kow jun, certain railing around the Imperial gardens; a eunuch who presides over them.

楯 Jun, or Shun, certain transverse railing placed round an orchard or fruit garden; a shield; to rouse; to excite. Used also to denote—a kind of hearse. See 輴 Chun, a table. Read Chun, the name of a wood.

揗 To rub with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to soothe and tranquilize; to lay the hand upon as upon the heart, implying a defence of it; hence, to soothe and quiet.

[illegible] To suck as an infant.

蝡 蠕 Jun or Juen, to move as insects. See Juen.

[illegible] Jun or Juen, the name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

閏 Jun, or 閏月 Jun yuĕ, an intercalary month. From *king* and *gate*, because ancient kings spent a part of the intercalary month in the gate of the palace; they make seven in nineteen years, and place them sometimes after one month, sometimes after another.

潤 To enrich with rain or moisture; to instil into; to benefit; to fatten; to enrich; riches. The names of some rivers, and of a district. 分潤 Fun jun, to share money, or other good things obtained. 肥潤 Fei jun, to fatten; to enrich; a wealthy person or house. 潤澤 Jun tseh or 滋潤 Tsze jun, to moisten with rain; to mollify; to do good to; to enrich; fat and glossy; sleek; pleasing soft style.

[illegible] The name of a place.

橍 The name of a wood.

JUNG.

宂 [illegible] 冗 From *man* below a *cover* or house; officers who have been occupied in the field, dispersed and returned to their houses; scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation, wandering about in troublesome times. 冗吏 Jung le. 散吏 San le, or 冗官 Jung kwan, officers off duty. Jung is applied also to soldiers, and

五車韻府

to their alowances when off duty.

坈 Jung, or Yung. The name of a place.

犹 Jung or Chin, a buffalo

飳 To eat.

戎 戒 A military weapon; a certain military carriage, a small one of the kind; large; great; thou or you; a surname. Mutually connected; to pluck or snatch out. 五戎 Woo jung, five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on. 戎衣 Jung e, military dresses. 戎兵 Jung ping, military weapons; military men. 戎廳 Jung t'ing, an assistant officer in a Hëen district; otherwise called 左堂 Tso-t'ang. 戎翟 Jung t'ĕh, name of a place in ancient history. 戎伍 Jung woo, or 戎行 Jung hâng, the ranks; the army.

搑 扔 To assist; to ward off; to push or thrust from. Read Jing, in the sense of the second character, to continue; to urge or press on; to lead; to draw.

栨 Name of a wood.

毧 Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

狨 Fierce; violent, as a wild beast. By some used for 絨 Jung, fine cloth. The name of a beast, the hair of whose skin is fine and soft.

笺 A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

羢 The wool of sheep.

絨 Fine cloth; woollen cloth. European woollens are commonly called 哆囉呢 To-lo-ne. 大呢 Ta-ne, common woollens. 小呢 Seaou ne, Worleys, or broadcloth. 小絨 Seaou jung, flannel.

茙 A certain plant. 茙茙 Jung jung, close; thick; abundant. A surname.

裓 襛 Thick garments; the second character is also read Nung.

䂫 A stone; stony.

駥 A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

傇 Many; a multitude; luxuriant.

茸 Plants shooting up or growing thick; the name of a wood. 蒙茸 Mung jung, or 尨茸 Mang jung, thick, confused enunciation; indistinct speech. 鹿茸 Lŭh jung, name of a medicine. 五茸 Woo-jung, the name of a place. 龍茸 Lung jung, collected or crowded together. 闒茸 T'ă jung, low; base; degenerated.

媶 㚚媶 Fung jung, handsome; beautiful.

搑 To push; to beat; to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff; to fill. Read Neang, in the same sense.

毦 鞲 毞 [illegible] Sŭh jung, a net made of hair; certain ornamental feathers; ornaments made of hair or feathers.

榵 The name of a wood.

穁 [illegible] Fung jung, a certain kind of javelin or spear.

䋦 Ornaments of silk, as fringes, and so on; ornaments of soft hair; a thread; a [illegible]ot.

蝚 The appearance of insects walking.

蹂 The appearance of walking or going.

醹 醲 Read Jung, and Ne, wine; generous wine.

髶 鬤 The hair of the head in disorder; dishevelled hair.

氄 Fine hair, for or down; warm and soft; hairy. 氄毛 Jung maou, or 子氄 Tsze jung, fine soft hair.

毴 Soft, fine hair or down.

嫞 Chung, or Jung. A woman's name.

傭 Indolent; lazy.

甯 窳甯 Wa jung, a vessel injured or spoiled in some way.

毴 [illegible] T'ă jung, mixed; confused; base; degenerated.

JUY.

坳 Juy or Kwae. Deep; profound; still; silent

Also read Neë.

枘 The pointed end of a piece of wood, to enter the iron socket of a chisel or carving tool; the haft or handle fitted for the socket. Read Nwan, the appearance of plants beginning to grow. 枘鑿 Juy tsŏ, a haft and a chisel, understood being apart, which renders them both useless;—applied to useless persons.

蜹 蚋 A local word for mosquito; a poisonous snake or serpent. 蚊蚋 Wăn juy, a certain white bird.

芮 Plants growing, as on rocks; *short* and *small* are expressed by Juy juy. A shore or bank; name of an ancient state; certain threads or fastenings on the hinder part of a shield; soft, flexible. A surname.

鋭 Sharp-pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

闒 To enter within.

痿 Juy or Wei, a disease arising from damp, inducing lameness of the feet; weakness; inability to resist female domination, is expressed by 陰痿 Yin juy. 痿症 Juy ching, or 痺痿 Pe juy, weakness and inability to move the extremities, arising from damp.

惢 蕊 蘂 蘂 蕋 The pistils or pointals of a flower; the general appearance of the central part of an inflorescence. Read So or Tsuy, a suspicious mind,—implied by the character being composed of *three hearts*. The name of a sacrifice. 華蕊 Hwa juy, the central part of a flower.

[illegible] Juy or Nuy, the young bamboo sprouting out; the leaves of the bamboo drooping and hanging down.

緌 緌 The ornamental fringe of a Chinese cap;—sometimes made of silk, sometimes of the hair of a cow's tail dyed red.

葰 蕤 薑蕤 Keang juy, a species of ginger.

豨 From a *pig* and *to bear*; swine bringing forth numerously. Luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers. 蕤 Juy is commonly used.

鋭 A pointed weapon, as a spear or lance; acuminated; peaked; sharp; small; slender; keen; piercing. Also read Tuy. 口鋭 Kh'ow juy, sharp-mouthed; talkative; loquacious. 鋭志 Juy che, keen, fierce, forward temper. 鋭利 Juy le, sharp; keen edge. 鋭師 Juy sze, an experienced general

睿 㕡 容 叡 壡 The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtile and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day. From 𣦵 Ŏ or Ngŏ, the *hollow* of a bone, in allusion to its *aperture*; from the *eye*, in allusion to its *clearness*; and from 谷 Kŭh, a *valley*, in allusion to its sound or echo. 睿智 Juy che, intuitive knowledge. 睿莫大乎自虛 Juy mŏ ta hoo tsze heu, of knowledge, there is none greater than the knowledge of one's self.

繠 The appearance of the flowers of trees and shrubs hanging pendant; the ornamental fringe of a cap or bonnet; soft; flexible; delicate; to continue or connect together. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A certain banner.

KAE.

丰 Grass or herbage growing in confusion. According to Lŭh-shoo, Kae denotes a deed or bond, in ancient times engraven on bamboo.

侅 Kae, or Hae. Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇侅 Kh'e hae, and 侅事 Kae sze.

垓 晐 陔 A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Keae, the name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same. 兼垓八極地也 Këen kae pă keih te yay, Këen-kae, denotes the eight points of the compass stretched to the extremity of the earth; the whole earth; the world. 十億曰兆十兆曰京十京曰垓 Shĭh yĭh yuĕ chaou, shĭh chaou yuĕ king, shĭh king yuĕ kae, ten Yĭh, (or 100,000) are called Chaou; ten Chaou are called King; ten King are called Kae. 太乙壇三垓 T'ae-yĭh t'an san kae, at the T'ae-yĭh altar were three steps.

姟 Ten 兆 Chaou i. e. ten millions are called 經 King, ten of these, or a hun-

dred millions, are called 姟 Kae. (K'ang-he.)

晐 The light of the sun overshadowing, or extending its beams to all, and including everything. All; everything; full; fully prepared.

毅 毅改 Kae kae, or 剛卯 Kang maou, a piece of stone or precious metal made in the form of a seal, and appended to the girdle on a certain day in the first moon; afterwards worn as a kind of charm.

眩 Large, wide-opened eyes. A man's name. 眩䁾 Kae chŭh, to stare at each other.

荄 The roots of plants.

蛡 Name of an insect.

該 Some bond, agreement, or appointment in an army; to connect together; all connected; prepared, or arranged for; to contain in. A man's name. Whatever is right or proper to be, or to be done; ought; should; to belong to as a duty or right; the person place or thing referred to; the side; the above-mentioned, or referred to. 該賬 Kae chang, a debt owing. 該夷 Kae e, the said foreigners; these foreigners; the foreigners alluded to. 該管 Kae kwan, that which belongs to one's control; under one's government. 該死 Kae sze, or 該死的奴才 Kae sze teih noo ts'ae, to deserve death; a slave who deserves to die,—are terms of abuse. 該定 Kae ting, should be fixed; or fixed as it should be. 該員 Kae yuen, the said officers; or the officer whose duty it is.

賅 侅 Unusual; strange; odd; extraordinary.

胲 The great toe of the foot; the hair on the top of the toe; to prepare, or be prepared for; the side of the face where the whisker grows. An agreement or appointment, to do something in an army.

陔 A series of steps; a bank; a succession of one after another, as in steps. Used also for one of the nine regions of the universe. 南陔 Nan kae, name of an ode. 陔夏 Kae hëa, a certain medicine.

閡 Read Kae, Ngae and Hae, an outer gate shut; to shut a gate; to stop; to impede. See Ngae.

餀 A certain kind of soup; to rift or belch after eating.

盍 盇 Kae or Hŏ, to cover over; why not? See Hŏ.

瘂 A disease of lameness; a shortness of breath; a disease of the throat.

磕 The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kŏ, the sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact.

蓋 葢 盖 A certain shrub or reed used as a covering, or thatch for a hut; to cover; to screen; a covering for a carriage; to overtop. Used also for covering or screening, in a moral sense. Used as a particle, answering nearly to *For*, when introducing a new clause in proof of the preceding. Also read Hŏ, which see. 蓋被 Kae p'e, a coverlet. 蓋世 Kae she, to overtop the age; to exceed all other persons.

轄 A carriage, or the sound of a carriage.

顗 顝 The appearance of the bones of the head. Read Kŏ, a bar in the front part of a cart, called the chin of the cart.

嘅 To sigh; to lament. 嘅其嘆矣 Kae kh'e t'an e, to lament and sigh; or sighed out his lamentation.

慨 Kae, or 忼慨 Kh'ang kae, elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling; high-toned sentiment; the grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind; a mind that contemns wealth in comparison of justice and honour. 慷慨人 Kh'ang kae jin, a person of enlarged and generous principles. 慨然 Kae jen, having a noble ardour and elevation of mind.

摡 扢 To brush, dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse. The following is also used in this sense.

溉 Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river. 沆溉 Kh'ang kae, to flow gradually to.

槩 概 A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called 斗刮 Tow kwă; to level; to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. 大槩 Ta kae, or 大

槩 Ta seŭh, a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care; generally speaking. 一槩 Yĭh kae, *one levelling*; altogether; without any exception. 退槩 T'uy kae, profound; deep; sombre.

改 攺 To change; to alter; whether applied to the place or the form, whether physically or morally; to reform one's errors. A surname. 更改 Kăng kae, to change; to alter. 改嫁 Kae këa, to marry a second time after the death of a husband. 改過遷善 Kae kwo ts'ëen shen, to reform errors, and practice what is morally good. 改悔禍隨 Kae hway fŭh suy, blessings follow repentance. 改日 Kae jĭh, another day.

丐 To beg; to take; to give; 乞丐 Kh'ĭh kae, to beg. Also read Ko. 丐子 Kae tsze, or 丐食之人 Kae shĭh che jin, a beggar; one who begs for food to eat.

扢 To rub; to grind. Read Kwei, to take.

KH'AE.

咳 Kae or Kh'eh, to cough. See Hae.

核 Commonly read Heh, denoting the kernel of nuts; the nucleus. Read Kae, a kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eaves of a house; the roots of plants.

欬 A rising from the stomach; to belch; used also for coughing; to call out in a loud voice; to call out as if alarmed, or to alarm others, as a person driving a cart. Read Kh'e, in the same sense. Read E, to belch. 謦欬 Kh'ing kh'ae, to talk and laugh. 欬頃 Kh'ae kh'ing, the time of a cough,—but a moment.

豈 Commonly read Kh'e, how!—implying the opposite. Also read Kh'ae, in the sense of the following.

凱 愷 Good; excellent; victory; peace, and joy. 八元八凱 Pă yuen pă kh'ae, sixteen excellent statesmen, in the time of 舜 Shun. 奏凱 Tsow kh'ae, to report a victory to his Imperial Majesty. 凱風 Kh'ae fung, a gentle southern breeze. 凱歌 Kh'ae ko, songs of triumph; joy of a returning and victorious army. 凱旋 Kh'ae seuen, to return in triumph as a victorious army. 凱澤 Kh'ae tseh, joy; pleasure.

剴 Kh'ae, Keae or Yae, a large sickle or hook; to rub, or sharpen a knife or other instrument with diligent care; assiduously. 剴切 Kh'ae ts'ëĕ, assiduous attention to the point of chief importance; full to the point.

塏 High and dry land. 請更諸爽塏者 Ts'ing kăng choo shwang kh'ae chey. I request you to move (your dwelling) to a more elevated and cheerful situation. 處甘泉之爽塏 Choo kan ts'euen che shwang kh'ae, to reside in a cheerful elevated place with a sweet spring of water.

鎧 Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Buddha priests. 甲鎧 Kea kh'ae, or reversed, armour. 首鎧 Show kh'ae, armour for the head; a helmet. 臂鎧 Pe kh'ae, armour for the arms. 頸鎧 King kh'ae, armour for the neck.

闓 To open; to spread out; to stretch out,—refers to a piece of bone or ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. To desire. Used for 凱 Kh'ae. See above. A man's name.

颽 The south wind which is called also 颽風 Kh'ae fung.

開 開 開 闓 To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey, or a voyage. Name of a star, and of a district. A man's name. 離開 Le kh'ae, to separate from. 走開 Tsow kh'ae, to walk or step apart. 開拆 Kh'ae chih, to break open, as a letter. 開拆舊賬 Kh'ae chih kew chang, to liquidate old debts by paying a part, either one tenth, or two tenths, and so on. 開船 Kh'ae ch'uen, or 開行 Kh'ae hing, to get under weigh; to begin to sail. 開封 Kh'ae fung, the capital prefecture in the province of Ho-nan. 開國 Kh'ae kwŏ, laying the foundation of a dynasty. 開科 Kh'ae ko, to commence or appoint examinations of the literati for the purpose of conferring rewards upon them. 開館 Kh'ae kwan, to open school at the beginning of the year. 開光 Kh'ae kwang, *to dot with blood*, the eye of an idol, when it is dedicated. 開鋪 Kh'ae poo, to open a shop. 開示 Kh'ae she, to open up the sense of, and deliver instructions. Used by the bonzes. 開闢天地

Kh'ae pelh t'ëen te, spread forth the beaven and earth; *created them.* 開清 Kh'ae ts'ing, pe-riod in spring when the Chinese visit the tombs.

KAN.

干 A shield, to fend off an arrow or the stroke of a sword; to be opposed to; to offend against; to seek to obtain from; to endeavour to procure: a stream running between opposing banks; the bank of a river; the boundary of a state; offence, crime, or guilt, or their consequences. Enters into many proper names. 干凝 Kan ngae, an impediment or obstacle to the doing of a thing. 干係 Kan he, serious consequences. 干戈並起 Kan ko ping kh'e, the spears and lances simultaneously arose,—to revenge the misrule of the Yuen dynasty. 闌干 Lan kan, an oblique distorted appearance. 干連 Kan lëen, involving in the consequences of 不相干 Pŭh sëang kan, having no serious importance. 干上帝之怒 Kan shang te che noo, provoked the anger of God,—by writing lewd books. 若干 Jŏ kan, or 幾許 Ke heu, how many? In this phrase *Kan* has the sense of 個 Ko. 天干 T'ëen kan, or 十干 Shĭh kan, ten horary and astronomical characters 地支 Te che, or 十二支 Shĭh urh che, are twelve characters joined with the preceding.

刋 刊 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell. 隨山刋木 Suy shan kan mŭh, to go from hill to hill cutting timber. 不刋 Pŭh kan, sometimes expresses 不可削除刋 Pŭh kh'o sëŏ ch'oo kan, that it should not be pared off, cast away, or obliterated. In the sense of to carve, it is also pronounced Kan. The second character is pronounced *Ts'ëen*, and used erroneously for the preceding. 刋刻文字 Kan kh'ĕh wăn tsze, to cut or engrave characters or letters,—on wooden blocks, in the Chinese manner. 刻 Kh'ĕh is strictly to carve the letter, and 刋 Kan, is to cut away the surrounding wood, so as to leave the letter standing out. 刋槎其木 Kan ch'a kh'e mŭh, to cut down the wood or trees.

奸 Read Kan, or Këen, a violation of decorum and moral propriety; to introduce confusion and anarchy into the moral or civil relations of life, —applied both to the adulterer and to the corrupt statesman; clandestine; fraudulent. 作奸 Tsŏ kan, to act the villain. 漢奸 Han kan, a traitorous Chinese; one disaffected to the ruling Tartar dynasty. 奸臣 Këen ch'in, a corrupt and traitorous statesman. 奸犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 奸險 Kan hëen, corrupt, fraudulent, dangerous person. 奸猾 Kan hwă, artful; crafty, —applied to children. 奸細 Kan se, a secret villain.

忓 Daring; troublesome; causing disturbance; an extreme degree. Some say, good; well.

䊻 A cloth bag.

忓 To endeavour to procure; to advance. Also read Han.

旰 The evening; the motion of the sun. Reiterated, Kan kan, an appearance of abundance; or a flourishing state of.

澗 Read Kan, or Han, dry; dried. Read Han-kan, water flowing away rapidly.

暵 Half dried.

杆 捍 Name of a wood; a valuable sort of wood; a club or stick to shield or fend off; a post or staff for a flag. 欄杆 Lan kan, railing; a balustrade. 旗杆 Kh'e kan, a flag-staff. 圍杆 Wei kan, a flag-staff used at the doors of temples, and by literary graduates.

犴 豻 猏 Kan, Han, and Ngan, a species of wild dog in the north of China. A man's name.

㪋 To stop a cow; or a stick with which it is stopped.

衎 Joy and rejoicing; feasting and merry-making at the reception of a guest; enjoying ease and composure; fixed, settled, sincere speech.

玕 琈 琅玕 Lang kan, a certain valuable stone; the name of a tree.

盂 A large tub or platter.

稈 The stalk or stem of grain; a handle to anything to take hold of.

竿 簳 A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place. 釣竿 Teaou kan, a fishing rod. 竿牘 Kan tŭh, bamboo pared thin for writing on, as was done to form ancient books.

紆 衦 To rub or stretch out garments.

䵟 Insects corroding or working their way into things. Read Kan, certain insects in wells.

芉 蔽芉 Kwae kan, the name of a plant. One says, pearl barley.

肝 The liver of an animal body, which the Chinese call the wood viscera. 肝氣痛 Kan kh'e t'ung, pain in the liver; a liver complaint. 肝膽 Kan tan, the liver and the gall. 肝腦塗地 Kan naou t'oo te, liver and brains smeared the earth. 肝藏魂 Kan ts'ang hwăn, the liver contains the soul.

赶 A horse raising its tail and going onward; the gait of a horse.

迀 To advance; to go forward.

骭 The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

倝 榦 翰 The sun beginning to shed forth its light; a red colour, such as is made in the clouds by the rising sun; dry; dried.

榦 A beater with which to frame mud walls; the trunk of a tree; a handle; a railing at the top of a well.

䯎 To look; to see.

幹 The stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree; the original matter or substance of; capacity for business; business; to transact business; to do. A surname. Read Kan, the wall round the inside of a well. Forms part of various proper names. 事幹 Sze kan, business; affair. 能幹的人 Năng kan teĭh jin, a man of talent for business. 十幹 Shĭh kan, ten horary characters. See 干 Kan. 公幹 Kung kan, public business. 幹父之蠱 Kan foo che koo, to do for a father what he is unable to do for himself; to make amends for his defects: 幹事 Kan sze, to transact or perform business.

簳 Small bamboo. 箭簳 Tsëen-kan, arrows. 簳珠 Kan choo, pearl barley.

擀 To stretch out anything with the hands.

戰 Kan, or Han. The substantial part of a thing.

䕓 蘇 蘇 Herbs; plants; the stems of grain.

稈 秆 The stems of grain; stubble.

趕 赶 To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after. 趕早 Kan tsaou, to strive to be early. 追趕 Chuy kan, to pursue after. 趕上 Kan shang, to pursue after and overtake. 趕不上 Kan pŭh shang, unable to overtake.

鶡 K'an, or Han. Name of a variegated bird of the fowl species; it crows both at night and in the day.

甘 苷 Sweet; what is excellent; pleasant; agreeable; to deem sweet or agreeable; voluntary; words that please the ear; specious, artful flattery; pleasurable. A surname. The name of a place; name of a hill; of a river; of a district; and of a wood. 甘者 Kan chay, specious, corrupted flatterer. 甘蔗 Kan chay, the sugar-cane. 甘苦 Kan kh'oo, sweet and bitter; pleasure and pain; prosperity and adversity. 甘結 Kan këĕ, a kind of bond, often required by the Chinese government from the people; who by this *secret knot* are supposed willingly to bind themselves to a certain line of conduct. 甘心 Kan sin, sweet heart;—denotes one's doing or suffering willingly; cheerful submission or resignation. 甘肅 Kan sŭh, province on the north-west corner of China. 甘草 Kan ts'aou, liquorice root; some write 柑 Kan.

坩 An earthen utensil or vessel. Name of a certain stone. 坩瓿受五升 Kan woo show woo shing, Kan-woo is a vessel that contains five (of the measure called) Shing.

姏 A woman with sweet words; an epithet by which an old woman designates herself. 姏婆 Kan p'o, an old woman.

㽏 Name of a hill.

甝 甝蔗 Kan chay, the sugar cane. See 甘 Kan, the more usual mode of writing it.

㤌 The heart sweetly acquiescing; cheerful submission.

泔 淦 粓 The thick water in which rice has been washed; a thick decoction of. Read Kan, full; filled with.

柑 Kan, or 柑子 Kan-tsze, the mandarin orange. Oc-cars used for a bit or a bridle put into the mouth. 柑皮 Kan p'e, the skin of the orange; otherwise called 陳皮 Ch'in p'e.

㽆 A certain earthen vessel.

疳 A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores. 疳瘡 Kan ch'wang, a venereal ulcer about the parts of generation. 疳積 Kan tsëĭh, a disease of children, said to occasion a sallow colour, and a swelling of the abdomen.

詌 To stop the mouth; to check confused talking.

紺 A kind of purple-coloured silk; a purple colour.

苷 苷草 Kan ts'aou, the liquorice plant. It is known by various other names, and is differently written; much used in medicine. There are said to be seventy-two preparations.

飦 A bait.

𤊸 Harmony; concord; agreement.

敢 敢 From 叉 Peaou, reaching from below and receiving from above. To advance forward and take; to be daring; bold; intrepid; to bear with fortitude; rash. Used much in the language of courtesy, denoting an inferior presuming to do, through rashness or ignorance, what annoys, or gives offence to a superior. 膽敢 Tan kan, bold; daring; intrepid. 不敢 Pŭh kan, or 不敢當 Pŭh kan tang, dare not; presume not,—to assume the be-

nor you do me, and so on. 豈敢 Kh'e kan, how dare I! Used in the sense of the two preceding phrases. 不敢再犯法 Pŭh kan tsae fan fă, I dare not again offend the laws.

㕑 Kan, Tan or Ngan, precipitous; a dangerous bank or side of a hill; rocky appearance.

㬋 The appearance of the sun rising.

橄 Name of a wood which comes from Cochin-china.

澉 Little or no taste; insipid; tasteless. Name of a branch of a river. 澹澉 Tan kan, to wash; to cleanse.

礛 Forms part of a foreign word, denoting a kind of Chief cup-bearer.

瞰 Clear; bright.

闞 To peep through a door; to look towards with desire or expectation; to look; to view; to descend to. The name of a pavilion. A surname.

矙 覵 To spy; to peep; to try to find out; to watch. 覵亡而往 Kan wang urh wang, watched till he was from home and then went.

鹼 鹻 鹼 鹹 Kan, or Këen. A bitter taste; an excessively salt taste; a lye for washing with. 石鹼 Shĭh kan, a preparation made in Shan-tung province for washing clothes with; the country people collect the seeds, steep them, dry and burn them to ashes, which they steep again in the water before used, add meal or flour, and wait till the whole hardens; the 石 Shĭh, or stone forms a part of the name. 鹼水 Kan (or Këen) shwuy, a lye to wash with. 番鹼 Fan kan, foreign soap. The three first characters are sanctioned by the dictionaries, the fourth one is in vulgar use.

乾 榦 Read Këen, according to the Shwŏ-wăn, issuing forth upwards from *Yĭh*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname; the name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. 馬飾曰連乾 Ma shĭh yuĕ lëen këen, ornaments of a horse, are called Lëen këen. 君子終日乾乾 Keun tsze chung jĭh këen këen, the

virtuous man is firm and diligent to the last of his days. 男子秉乾之剛 Nan tsze ping këen che kang, man partakes of the strength and firmness of Këen. The first of of the famous eight 卦 Kwa, or diagrams. 乾侯 Kan how, the name of a place. 桑乾 Sang kan, the name of a river. 乾坤 Këen kh'wăn, heaven and earth. 乾隆 Këen lung, name of the late Emperor of China. 乾沒 Kan mŭh, to take unfair and underhand profit. 乾濕 Kan shĭh, dry and moist. 乾淨 Kan tsing, clean; entirely.

匲 檶 A kind of chest or box; a cover for the head; a lid or cover, a small cup.

灨 淦 Name of a river in Këang-se province. Name of a district.

感 To move; to excite; to affect; to influence; as, speaking of a bird, it is said, 以音感而孕 E yin kan urh ying, it conceives by the influence (or subtile excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as 感恩 Kan ngăn, to be moved by favours; to be grateful. 感化 Kan hwa, to affect or influence, as by a good example. 感應之理 Kan ying che le, the principle of rewards and punishments in this life, in one's own person or in posterity. 感應篇 Kan ying p'ëen, a well-known religious essay on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments. 感動 Kan tung, to move; to excite, chiefly referring to what is subtile and intellectual, or which affects the passions. 感於物 Kan yu wŭh, to be affected by external objects; to influence Heaven to reward or punish. 感激無既 Kan keĭh woo ke, or 感激靡涯 Kan keĭh me yae, infinite thanks.

KH'AN.

凵 A wide open mouth; a receptacle.

扣 To take with the hand.

嵌 嵚 A deep pit or hollow at the side of a hill; a valley; to cause to sink or fall down into the midst of a bank or precipice. 嵌然 Kh'an jen, mountainous; precipitous.

勘 To investigate strictly, in order to arrive at absolute certainty; to judge; to try a criminal; to be able for, or adequate to. 磨勘 Mo kh'an, to rub or grind and investigate; i. e. to employ strenuous effort to ascertain the fact. 本府出郡查勘事件 Pun foo ch'ŭh keun ch'a kh'an sze këen, I the *Chefoo*, am going out of town to examine into an affair. 勘明 Kh'an ming, to examine clearly. 勘斷 Kh'an twan, to examine fully and decide.

磡 碪 A precipitous bank; beneath, or at the bottom of a precipice.

堪 To sustain; to bear; to be able for, or adequate to; to be worthy of; tolerable; a hill exhibiting a romantic odd appearance. A surname. A protuberance or jutting out of the earth, extending over a cavity below. Read Tsin, earth; earthy. One says, not clear or pure. 堪當 Kh'an tang, worthy or able to sustain. 堪賴 Kh'an lae, worthy to be depended on. 堪輿 Kh'an yu, a professor of the Fung-shwuy art. 堪用 Kh'an yung, fit or worthy to be used. 堪取 Kh'an tsen, fit to be adopted or taken. 堪爲梁棟之材 Kh'an wei lëang tung che ts'ae, materials fit to be beams and pillars,—said of men in a moral sense.

嵁 礹 A rocky, hilly, irregular appearance. 嵁巖 Kh'an yen, irregular; uneven; precipitous. 嵁崿 Kh'an ngŏ, a mountainous appearance.

戡 戓 To pierce; to stab; to overcome; to kill.

歁 Not satiated with food; dissatisfied.

惂 Mournful and languid.

欿 Kh'an, Han, and Tan. To desire to obtain; dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

䫲 Coagulated sheep's blood.

坎 A pit; a dangerous place; to fall into a pit, snare or some danger. Name of one of the Kwa. To dig a pit; to dig a hole in order to sacrifice; the noise of striking a thing; of using effort; the name of a star; the name of a place. A surname. A dangerous precipice; a small earthen vessel. To rhyme, read Këen. 其坎深不至于泉 Kh'e kh'an

shin pŭh che yu ts'eun, the pit (or grave was deep) but not so as to bring water. 坎坎伐檀兮 Kh'an kh'an fă t'an he, with a chopping noise fall the tree of which carriages are made. 坎其擊鼓 Kh'an kh'e keh koo, the drum struck, emits the sound Kh'an. 坎坷 Kh'an kh'o, uneven; walking or getting along the road with difficulty; used also in a moral sense.

砍 To cut off; or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell. 砍雞頭 Kh'an ke t'ow, to cut off a cock's head, when taking a solemn oath.

龕 A dragon-like appearance; to receive; to contain; to take; to overcome; sound; noise; a temple or pagoda of Buddha; a room at the foot of a pagoda; the square niche in the walls of Chinese houses, where they place the idols and incense, or the tablets of deceased parents. 神龕 Shin kh'an, the niche for the divinity; or a temple for a god. 香龕 Heang kh'an, a niche for placing incense in.

看 To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname. 獨看 Tŭh kh'an, the place where the Emperor views alone every variety of amusement. 看得出 Kh'an teh ch'ŭh, to discover on looking. 看茶 Kh'an ch'a, to examine tea. 看戲 Kh'an he, to look at a play. 看進去 Kh'an tsin kh'eu, to look in. 看不見 Kh'an pŭh keen, to look but not perceive. 看見 Kh'an keen, to look and see. 看輕了 Kh'an kh'ing leaou, to view or esteem lightly; to make light of. 看樓 Kh'an low, a kind of stage for seeing at a distance. 看破了 Kh'an p'o leaou, to see through an affair; to discover the trick, artifice, or vanity of. 看過不利市 Kh'an kwo pŭh le she, to have seen it is unlucky; a bar to prosperity;—this is said in reference to witnessing an oath taken with the cutting off a cock's head. 看透 Kh'an t'ow, to see thoroughly into. 看不上眼 Kh'an pŭh shang yen, to look at with supercilious contempt.

轗 轗軻 Kh'an ko, to pass through trials and difficulties.

侃 From Sin. *Truth*, and Ch'uen, *a stream* flowing always in the same channel. Faithful, plain, uncircumstantial language, said to have been the language of Confucius when at court. 侃侃而談 Kh'an kh'an urh t'an, plain, homely sincere conversation.

KĂN.

艮 From *eye*, and to *compare*. Looking at each other with determined opposition; not shewing submission by letting fall the eye; perverse; firm; obstinate; difficult. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting—a limit. To limit; to bound, or a boundary. A surname.

根 From *wood* and *firm*. The root of a tree; that which is radical or fundamental; the source or origin of. Occurs in several proper names,—of a carriage,—of a cup,—of a hill,—and of a star. 根本 Kăn pun, radical; fundamental. 根末 Kăn mŏ, the root and topmost bough; the beginning and the end. 根底 Kăn te, the bottom. 根病 Ping kăn, the root of disease, either morally or physically. 亂根 Lwan kăn, the source of confusion. 無根 Woo kăn, without any foundation.

茛 Name of a poisonous plant.

跟 跟 The heel of the foot:—they call it the root of the foot. 跟查 Kăn ch'a, to pursue a close enquiry. 跟班 Kăn pan, *a bed attendant*,—a footman; a personal servant. 跟隨 Kăn suy, to attend on foot; to follow as a footman, to go along with, as an inferior.

詪 詪 Kăn or Han, to wrangle; to speak with difficulty; wrangling speech.

KH'ĂN.

墾 To use effort in making or doing anything; as is required in first ploughing or turning up hitherto uncultivated land; to wound, injure, or damage a thing, as the plough breaks the ground. To rhyme, read Kh'uen. 開墾土地 Kh'ae kh'ăn t'oo te, to break up fallow ground; to commence cultivation. 墾力治也 Kh'ăn leh chi'e yay, Kh'ăn denotes strength exerted in making or fields; husband and wife; a pair, who are equal; to oppose; to be inimical to; to store up. A surname. Read Kh'ŏng, straightforward, honest, blunt manner. 不能庇其伉儷 Pŭh năng pe kh'o kh'ang le, could not preserve his union with his wife, but suffered her to be taken away by another person. 伉直的人 Kh'ang chĭh teih jin, a straight-forward man,—a person without art or address. Occurs in the sense of 抗 Kh'ang, to withstand.

匡 A large wooden couch, which answers for a seat or a bed. In the north, during the cold, they are warmed by fire underneath. These couches were introduced by the Tartars. 匡牀坐牀也 Kh'ang chwang tso chwang yay, K'ang-chwang denotes a sitting couch. 匡桌子 Kh'ang chŏ tsze, a couch table,—is a small table placed in the middle of the couch, to receive tea, and so on, whilst two persons sit one on each side of it.

囥 A place in which to store up, or put away.

慷 Kh'ang or 忼慨 Kh'ang kh'ae, elevated; high-toned; aspiring feeling; magnanimous; disinterested; the grief which such a mind feels from disappointment; roused: excited; a state of excitation; to sigh; the utmost degree of certainty. 忼爽 Kh'ang shwang, high-spirited; cheerful. 忼然嘆息 Kh'ang jen t'an seih, highly excited and sighed.

抗 To raise with the hand; to shake; to shield or cover; to resist; to oppose; to withstand. Name of a Hëen district. 抗旨 Kh'ang che, to oppose the imperial will. 抗官 Kh'ang kwan, to oppose the magistrate. 抗拒 Kh'ang kh'eu, to resist; to stand in opposition to. 抗糧 Kh'ang leang, to resist paying the taxes. 抗性 Kh'ang sing, an obstinate, perverse disposition. 抗斷 Kh'ang twan, to oppose some decision already made.

炕 Kh'ang, or Hang. See Hang, to follow.

炕 To dry; dry; hot; to spread out or hang over a fire for the purpose of drying. 炕火 Kh'ang ho, fire with which anything is dried or roasted. 炕床 Kh'ang chwang, a couch with fire placed underneath, on which in Peking, people sit and sleep.

狍 The name of a wild beast; a strong fierce dog; perverse; obstinate.

皖 A limit; a boundary, or division, as between two fields.

硫 硫磺 Kh'ang hŏ, the noise of thunder. 硫嗊 Kh'ang lang, the sound or clashing of stones.

炕 The name of a star. The name of a district. Also read Hang.

跼 Kh'ang, or Hang. To stretch out the feet or legs; to strike.

轅 Certain ornament of a hearse; the rut of a cart-wheel; a cart used in the fields.

鹹鹹 A salt marsh or lake; a place from which salt is procured.

郎閶 The name of a district

閶閶 Kh'ang lang, a lofty door or gate; the appearance of a high gateway.

戇 A yellow colour.

康 Rest; repose; joy; felicity; delightful; excellent; blessed. A surname. A road; a way; joyful assembly; delight in goodness. 康溫 Kh'ang wăn, soft; pleasing; fascinating. 康莊 Kh'ang chwang, a large level road. 康強 Kh'ang kh'eeu, health and strength,—particularly in old age. 康強 Kh'ang kh'ang, strong; robust; hale. 康寧 Kh'ang ning, tranquillity; ease and health,—one of the five blessings. 康節 Kh'ang tsĕ, a famous mathematician, who wrote a book called 皇極 Hwang-keh, in which the system of Nature is deduced from numbers, to the exclusion of a Supreme Intelligent Cause.

嘐 嘐咳 Kh'ang-kh'eh, sound; noise.

嫝 A woman's name. Rest; repose.

嶓 Name of a hill.

康 慷 Kh'ang or 康賓 Kh'ang lang, an empty house.

慷 慨 Kh'ang kh'ae, a firm, elevated, energetic tone of mind.

糠 糠粃 Kh'ang leang, empty void; a hollow beam.

漮 Name of a river; destitute of water.

暷 Appearance of the eyes;—in which sense it is connected with several other letters.

穅 The noise of stones.

穅 糠 The husk of grain; chaff; fond of pleasure and remiss in government. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill. 米穅 Me kh'ang, the chaff of rice. 糙穅 Tsaou kh'ang, dregs and chaff,—the food of the poor. 粃糠 P'e kh'ang, troublesome; minute; petty.

蠰 蠰蜣 Kh'ang e, the name of an insect,—known by the name of 蜻蛉 Ts'ing ling, the dragon-fly.

穅 穅牀 Kh'ang kh'ang, tall in person.

穅鄌 Name of a place.

KĂNG.

更 鼮 To change; to alter; alteration; change; a watch of the night; of which there are five. Name of an office. 更改 Kăng kae, to change; to alter; change; alteration. 更樓 Kăng low, a watchman's box on the top of a house. 更鼓 Kăng koo, a drum; or rather wood, on which Chinese watchmen beat the hours. 更綵 Kăng tsĕn, a watchman at night.

哽 An impediment or interruption to speaking, arising from the tongue; stoppage of the throat, affecting both the speech and deglutition. 祝哽 Chŭh kăng, to bless, or perform some other service to old people, who find a difficulty in swallowing their food;—to perform which service, it is said, two persons were in former times, always placed near them. 哽咽 Kăng yin, or 哽噎 Kăng yĕ, a stoppage of the voice from grief; sobbing.

埂 A pit, or hole in the ground.

埂 An impediment; a hindrance; stiff; unbending.

梗 哽 挭 To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

To stir or work up, and make trouble.

梗 The light of the sun; the sun high in the heavens. Name of a wood; straight; erect; to ward off, or expel noxious influences; to prick, as a thorn: fierce. 梗概 Kăng kh'ae, 梗槪 Kăng kh'ae, or 梗 概 Kăng kae, generally speaking; near-abouts; things or persons taken generally.

浭 The name of a river.

獷 獷 Name of an animal; a dog.

獷 Disease; sickness.

粳 A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.

綆 綆 The rope of a well; a rope for drawing water with.

統 The stalk or stem of plants.

蝏 Name of an insect.

鄭 Name of a place.

雯 A cloudy appearance.

骾 骾 A bone sticking in the throat: fish-bones. 骨骾 Kŭh kăng, stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper; resisting the corruptions of the world or the court;—applied to statesmen.

庚 A horary character. To alter; to change; the age of a person; a way; a path; to confer or bestow upon. A sur-

name. 長庚 Ch'ang kāng, name of a star. 貴庚 Kwei kāng, pray what is your age? 六庚 Lŭh kāng, name of a celestial animal. 倉庚 Ts'ang kāng, name of a bird. 盜庚 T'aou kāng, name of a plant. 庚庚 Kāng kāng, crosswise; transverse appearance.

獷黃庚 獷獷 P'u kāng, name of a dog. Name of a plant.

賡 Again; encore; to respond to; to continue in succession.

鶊亙 鶊鶊 Ts'ang kāng, the name of a bird. The first, or last quarter of the moon; a limit; the extreme point; to fill, or extend to every place. 亙古一人 Kāng koo yih jin, the man who fills antiquity; or, who stands alone without an equal. In a literary point of view, Confucius is the man; and as a soldier, it is said of Kwan foo-tsze, a person now deified.

寅唪 寅寅 Măng kāng, foolish; doltish; stupid. The fierce rays of the sun; fierce. Read Hwan, to dry in the sun.

胭棖揨扛紅緪 At last; final; finally. To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow-string. To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow: at last; finally. 扛橋 Kāng kh'eaou, a bridge formed of suspended ropes.

鱎耿 Name of a fish.

聱聱聱聱 Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune.

聱介 Kāng keae, high minded; firm; resolute; above what is deemed mean or vulgar; unsettled; something disquieting the mind; light; luminous. Name of a place. A surname.

聱聱聱聱 Mournful; sorry.

聱聱 聱聱 Kāng mang, to stare; to continue to look.

聱聱 Stem of a certain plant.

耕耕耕耕耕 井 Tsing represents the manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground; to employ diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name. Name of a bird. **力耕** Leih kāng, to use diligent effort in cultivating the field. **舌耕** Shĕ kāng, to plough with the tongue; to teach children. **筆耕** Peih kāng, to plough with the pencil; to write laboriously. **目耕** Mŭh kāng, to plough with the eye; to read much. **耕合** Kāng hŏ, or **耕土** **耕卷** Kāng k'oo keuen, the curling clod turned over by the plough. **耕田** Kāng tēen, to plough the field.

羹羹羹羹羹羹 Soup; broth made from meat, vegetables and seasoning. **羹獻** Kāng heen, a dog, anciently offered in temples. **羹匙** Kāng she, a soup spoon.

聱聱聱聱聱聱 To beat the head; to bounce or rush against. Read Kēen, to lean forward.

聱聱聱 聱曉 Kāng mang, to see indistinctly.

鏗 Matter of fact; true sayings. Kāng kāng, hasting; urging; pressing forward; crowding.

鏗 A ringing noise or sound; to strike against; a man's name. **鏗鏗然** Kāng kāng jen, the sound made by stones or metals, as of a bell. **鏘鏘** Kāng t'eang, the noise made by metals and stones jingling against each other.

肯肯肯肯 The fleshy substance between bones; the flesh attached to bones; to consent; to be willing. **不肯** Pŭh kh'ăng, to be unwilling; to refuse. **他不肯應允** Ta pŭh kh'ăng ying yun, he will not assent. **你肯** Ne kh'ăng pŭh kh'ăng, will you or will you not?

掯 **掯勒** Kh'ăng lĕ, to extort from by opposing or resisting. Not sanctioned by Kang-he. **掯阻** Kh'ăng tsoo, to hinder; to impede.

坑 An empty plain; a pit; a cave; a den; to put into a pit or cave. **踩火坑** T'saou ho kh'ăng, to leap over a pit of fire—expresses a daring resolution either good or bad. **焚書坑儒** Fun shoo kh'ăng joo, burned the books and thrust the literati into a pit. **山坑嗣窟** Shan kh'ăng tung kŭh, caves and dens of the mountains. Rustic country people, are (by the self-conceited citizens of Canton) said to come from thence; they otherwise called **山壁** Shan-man, barbarous mountaineers. To rhyme, read Kh'ăng **坑坎** Kh'ăng kh'an, a den, a pit, a valley or ditch. A surname.

妧 A beautiful woman. Read tăng, a woman's name. A perverse disposition.

硜硜 Kh'ăng, or Hăng. A recess; a rocky valley.

硜 The bone or shank below the knee of a cow. A man's name.

硜硜 The noise of stones dashing against each other.

硜硜 Kh'ăng kh'ăng, the appearance of a mean man

告 From *Cow* and *mouth*. To accuse; to lay open before; to announce; to declare; to tell; to order; to ask; to entreat. A surname. Read Kŏ in the same sense. **上告** Shang kaou, or **稟告** Kh'ung kaou, to lay before a higher tribunal. **原告** Yuen kaou, the accuser, or plaintiff. **被告** Pe kaou, the accused; defendant. **稟告** Pin kaou, to state to a superior. **禱告** Taou kaou, to pray to. **告狀** Kaou chwang, to impeach, or petition against to government. **告發** Kaou fă, to complain of; to send complaints or accusations. **告解** Kaou kea, to confess; to make confession. **告願成功** Kaou yuen ch'ing kung, announced the having finished the work. **告假** Kaou kea, to request leave to retire from one's duties for a time, on account of sickness or any necessary cause. **告示** Kaou she, a proclamation from magistrates to the people. **告身** Kaou shin, a seal conferring office. **告新人知** Kaou sin jin che, to inform or tell a person of. **告訟** Kaou sung, to impeach; to accuse. **告祖** Kaou tsoo, to inform one's ancestors by prayer. **告狀** Kaou tsze, the words of petition; also used for

or by equals through courtesy when about to quit a room and leave the company of another person, and denotes, *I shall now take my leave.* **告於神明** Kaou yu shin ming, to declare before the gods.

皓 Commonly read Haou. Read Kaou, and repeated, Pure; white; unspotted; resplendence; grey hairs. **皓首窮經** Kaou show k'ung king, to investigate the classics till grey hairs crown the head.

皜皜皜皜皜 Bright and variegated.

蟜 Name of an insect.

誥誥誥誥 Appearing to look for a long time.

誥 To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writing; to subject. **告誥** Kaou kaou, to state to superiors, and Kaou to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration; different dynasties have employed different words to express this. **誥封** Kaou fung, or **誥贈** Kaou tăng, to confer by imperial order some honors on parents. Commonly obtained by purchase. **誥命** Kaou ming, to order or enjoin upon.

鄗高 Name of an ancient plain. A surname.

高高 Represents a high raised terrace or gallery; high; lofty; eminent; elevated; a high degree of; generally in a good sense. **高登** Tăng kaou, a Chinese holiday, on the 9th of the 9th moon. **高麗國** Kaou le kwŏ, Corea. **高見** Kaou keen, elevated ideas; extensive views. **高登金榜** Kaou tăng kin pang, to be promoted to the golden list,—of literati. Expressed as a wish at the new year. **高姓** Kaou sing, what is your eminent surname? **高大** Kaou ta, lofty and great. **高祖** Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. **高登** Kaou tăng, to ascend high; to be promoted.

嶕嶕 嶕嶕 Kaou ngaou, the lofty appearance of hills or mountains.

皜皜皜皜 Kaou or Haou, pure white; applied to grey hairs. **皜然白首** Kaou jen pih show, a hoary white head.

皜 皜皜 Kaou kaou, scarred or withered with the

fierce rays of the sun.

槁槁 Rotten wood; dried fish. Name of a medicine; used also for a particular sort of bamboo. **枯槁** Koo kaou, rotten,—applied chiefly to wood.

藁稿 The stem of grain; straw. Name of a place. A rough sketch of any document; the original copy. **腹稿** Fŭh kaou, to compose in the mind. **稿公** Kaou kung, a head clerk in the higher offices of government; supposed to be acquainted with all the affairs of the office.

燥 To heat with fire; hot; burning. Kaou-kaou, very hot; a high degree of heat. Also read Heaou, and Hŏh. Used for slandering and vilifying.

犒 To confer rewards on the army. **犒軍** Kaou keun, or **犒師** Kaou sze, to reward the army; to confer upon them honors and entertainments. **犒工** Kaou kung, extraordinary rewards conferred on workmen hwen building houses. **犒牛** Kaou new, bullocks given as a reward.

瘙 **瘙搔** Kaou laou, acute cutaneous disease; a kind of leprosy. Itch.

鎬 Kaou, or Haou, a white luminous appearance. Compare with Haou.

禱禱 To pray; to offer prayers with sacrifice.

篙 **篙** Kaou, or 竹篙 Chŭh kaou, a pole or bamboo for the purpose of propelling boats, or for sticking into the shore.

膏膏 Fat; lard; greasy; glossy; rich food; sweet or genial. **恩膏** Ngăn kaou, rich favours conferred. **膏露** Kaou loo, fattening dews. **膏粱** Kaou leang, rich food. **膏沐** Kaou mŭh, cosmetics; rouge. **膏粱子弟** Kaou leang tsze te, the sons of rich men. **膏澤** Kaou tsĕh, fat; sleek; smooth; glossy. **膏藥** Kaou yŏ, a plaster. **塗膏** Too kaou, to smear or daub with grease or lard.

縞 Plain white silk. **縞衣** Kaou e, men's garments of a plain white.

縞 Fragrant effluvia. Used to denote conferring rewards on the army.

臯 The bosoms of the legs.

藁 Rotten wood; straw or thatch of which the poor make huts; the tablets on which the orders of government are written. **藁卷** Kaou keuen, the sections of a history.

暠皋皜皜皜 Kaou or Haou, the rising sun shining over the tops of trees; the rising sun; clear; bright; ascending; eminent. A surname.

藁 Rotted straw; stubble.

羔羔羔羔羔 The young of a sheep; a lamb; sheep-skin.

糕 A kind of pudding or dumpling; a sort of cake; a tart.

鼇鼇鼇鼇鼇 A sort of cake; pastry; a tart.

鼇 Standing upon the top of a house and proclaiming or announcing to; to announce; to protract the tone or sound; a long drawing sound; high; elevated; a bank of a lake or edge of a marsh; a marshy place. **皋皋** Kaou kaou, illiterate; stupid. Name of the moon. A certain divinity or animal. A surname. **皋比** Kaou pe, the skin of a tiger; a marshy place.

櫂棹 Name of a vessel; a machine for drawing water.

淖棹 Kaou, or Cheh, a marshy sphere; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting to call to.

稟 A name of grain.

稟 A vermin; plant.

藁 long distant appearance; a confused mixed appearance. **縹藁** Kaou kŏ, the appearance of spears or lances blended and crossed.

韜 A cover or bag, in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows,—sometimes made of leather.

韜 A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

鶞鶞 Name of a bird.

臊尻 尻臊 The lower end of the spine; the os coccus.

愾 Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Read Naou and Kew, in the same sense.

譊譊 A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length; to beat a drum; to drum.

靠 To lean against mutually; to be connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support. **靠人** Kh'aou jin, to rely on a person. **靠着** Kh'aou chŏ, **倚靠** E kh'aou, or **依靠** E kh'aou, trust to; reliance upon; a state of dependance, as on a relation for the necessaries of life; to throw one's self upon for support.

考 Air, vapour, or the breath struggling to vent itself, is represent by 丂. Its being stopped, is represent by — at the top. The ancient form of **巧** Kh'aou. An effort of genius; ingenious.

考攷 Aged; a deceased father, —in which connexion it denotes, finished; terminated; to interrogate; to question; to examine; to strike. **考成** Kh'aou ch'ing, to finish or complete any work. **考正** Kh'aou ching, to examine and adjust. **考量** Kh'aou leang, to examine by measuring or weighing in order to select. **考卜** Kh'aou pŭh, to examine by divination. **考試** Kh'aou she, to examine and try; the official examinations of the literati previously to their being chosen. **考驗** Kh'aou yen, a kind of examination of the officers of government, when actually officiating.

烤 Water dried up.

烤 To examine with the hand; to beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession. **拷訊** Kh'aou sin, to examine with torture. **拷打** Kh'aou ta, to bent before a magistrate; to endgel; to drub; to flap.

栲栳 A certain wood resembling the varnish tree. **拷栲** Kh'aou laou, a utensil made of willows. **筲箕** Kh'aou laou, crooked bamboos of which a certain utensil is made.

几 A bench or stool to lean against or rest upon; a stand; a table. Repeated **几几** Ke ke, steady; tranquil. **赤宮几几** Ch'ih kŭh ke ke, the purple steps were composed and tranquil, unaltered by the approach of danger. Neih denotes the soles of the shoes. In ancient times they were of different colours: the Imperial were *purple*. **隱几** Yin ke, leaned on the table. **文几** Wan ke, a desk or writing table; the table at which a scholar pursues his studies. **茶几** Ch'a ke, a small stand or table on which to place tea. Also written **机** Ke.

帆 **伊帆** E ke, **吾帆** E ke, or **尼帆** E ke, an epithet of an ancient Emperor. Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

枳 The name of a wood which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

飢饑 Name of an animal said to resemble a rabbit.

飢饑飢 飢餓 Neih ke, name of an insect. The second form is used for hungry.

肌 An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Used also for the preceding. **肌膚** Ke foo, the flesh; the external appearance of the skin. **肌巴** Ke pa, the male organ of generation.

邱閭 Name of a place.

閭 A door; a gate.

飢 Dearth; famine; hunger. Failure of one crop is called **歉** Kĭ-er. A failure of both crops is called **饑** Ke. Name of an ancient state. A surname. **打飢荒** Ta ke hwang, to act the famine; to make pretences of distress; to induce people to bestow charity. **肚飢** Too ke, a hungry belly. **飢餓** Ke ngo, hunger; hungry. **飢寒** Ke han, hungry and cold. **飢民** Ke min, famished people. **飢渴** Ke kh'ŏ, hungry and thirsty.

麂麛麑 A stag-like animal with feet resembling a dog. It has a long tusk on each side of its mouth, and is fond of fighting. **麂目** Ke-mŭh, name of a fruit.

己 One's own person; one's self; self; private, selfish; to record. An astronomical character. A surname. 己 Ke, should be distinguished from the two following characters 已 E, and 巳 Sze. 自己 Tsze ke, *self*, united with *my*, *him*, or *her*. 正己化人 Ching ke hwa jin, to correct one's self and reform others. 己所不欲勿施於人 Ke so pŭh yŏ wŭh she yu jin, whatever you dislike yourself, don't do to other people. 彼己 Pe ke, or 人己 Jin ke, that or another person, or thing, and one's self. 克己復禮 Kh'ih ke fŭh le, to conquer self (selfish and vicious propensities) and return to propriety. 舍己從人 Shay ke ts'ung jin, to give up one's own opinions or wishes, and accord with those of other people.

忌 To dislike; to envy, shown in the countenance it is called 妒 Too, in the actions, Ke. To fear; to stand in awe of: dread or dislike of; to shun with horror, as the anniversary of a friend's death; to hate or dislike, as Heaven does pride; to shun as what is injurious to any pursuit, such as trifling chat and petty affairs are to study. 妒忌之心 Too ke che sin, an envious disposion. 忌辰 Ke shin, or 忌日 Ke jĭh, the dreaded hour or day on which a parent or some relation died. 忌憚 Ke t'an, to fear or dread.

[illegible] To eat.

[illegible] From *woman* and *envy*. To be angry with, or enraged against.

[illegible] From *heart* and *dread*. Respect; awe; reverence.

梞 A wooden pin on which to suspend something.

[illegible] A certain cord attached to a balance. A surname. 鉥[illegible] Shŭh ke, a needle; a large needle.

跽 To kneel for a long time; to be in awe or dread of; discomposed. 擎跽 Kh'ing ke, the ceremony by which statesmen are made to stoop.

誋 Sincere; sincerity; to state or announce to; to warn; to admonish. A man's name. Also read Kaou. 誡誋 Keae ke, to warn; to teach morally.

記 From *self*, or *one individual* and *to mention*—one is easily remembered. To remember; to recollect; to know; to record. The name of an office. 你記得不記得 Ne ke teh pŭh ke teh, do you remember or not? 記 Ke, and 志 Che, both express a written record, as well as a recollection of; to know about. 記念 Ke neen, to remember and think of. 記不清楚 Ke pŭh ts'ing tsoo, unable to recollect distinctly. 記性日拙 Ke sing jĭh chuĕ, the memory daily becoming worse.

紀 To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years. Name of an ancient state. 登紀 Tăng ke, to enter on an account. 綱紀 Kang ke, to arrange and put in order; to rule; to govern. 五紀 Woo ke, the year, the sun, the moon, the stars, and astronomical numbers; these *five* are called heaven's 經紀 King ke, instruments or means of the ruling universe. 紀功 Ke kung, to record a person's merits. 紀過 Ke kwo, to make a record of a person's faults. 紀錄 Ke lŭh, to record a person's name. 紀事 Ke sze, to make a memorandum of. 年紀 Neen ke, the record of a person's age; the number of years that he has lived.

基 That on which something rests or depends; the commencement of a wall; a foundation; that on which a family or nation depends; a possession; a patrimony; the throne; to begin; to commence; to found; side apartments or piazzas. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a hill. Forms part of the name of an instrument of husbandry. 莕基址 Ke ke che, an old foundation. 祖宗基業 Tsoo tsung ke neĕ, a patrimony, or possession handed down from ancestors. Ke neĕ, denotes also a possession handed down to posterity. 始基 Che ke, the origin; the foundation of. 登基 Tăng ke, to ascend the throne. 開基 K'ae ke, and 肇基 Shaou ke, express,—to commence; to lay the foundation of. 基址 Ke che, a foundation.

箕 / 箕 Name of a constellation; a sieve or winnowing machine, that with which the chaff is separated from the grain. The ancient forms of this character are very numerous. 篩箕 She ke, a sieve. 簸箕 Po ke, a sieve for winnowing grain. 纘箕裘世業 Sŭh ke kh'ew she neĕ, to continue the profession of one's father. 箕子 Ke tsze, a relation of the ancient king Chow, B. C. 1112.

簊 Name of a bamboo.

綦 Ornamented with a variety of colours; certain caps or garments ornamented; strings to bind the shoes; strict; the utmost degree of. A surname. 綦重 Ke chung, very important; or, heavy, in a literal sense. 綦嚴 Ke yen, extemely strict or rigorous.

吱 Read Che, as 吱吱 Che che, sound; noise. Read Ke, panting.

庋 Ke or Kwei, a stand or case for provisions; to place or lay by. 庋格 Ke keh, a frame or case on which to lay by things. 庋閣 Ke kŏ, to lay up; to lay by. 庋食物 Ke shĭh wŭh, to lay by provisions in a case or press. 庋物 Ke wŭh, to put a thing in a safe place.

芰 Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

蚑 The name of an insect. Ke ke, insects walking, the progressive motion of any animal.

跂 / [illegible] A foot with numerous toes; reptiles walking; the progressive motion of every creature that has feet; to sit with the feet hanging down; to stand on tip toe and look with expectation. 跂[illegible] Ke lëang, to stand on tiptoe on both feet and look to with desire. 跂望 Ke wang, to rise on the toes and look forward.

[illegible] / [illegible] The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree. [illegible] Ke ke, the motion of a stag; walking; going.

軝 / [illegible] The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

[illegible] To shun; to evade.

[illegible] Name of an ancient city.

倚 Commonly read E. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

剞 剞劂 Ke keuĕ, a crooked graving tool, used in cutting characters. Some say that the Ke is a crooked chisel, and Keuĕ, a crooked punch, struck with the hammer.

掎 To drag to one side; to pull by one foot; to cause to issue; to educe; to bring forth.

寄 To throw one's self into a temporary habitation; to give in charge to another person; to send by a person,—under his care or charge; the east side. 請寄 Ts'ing ke, to give in charge to. 寄意 Ke e, to give one's wishes in charge to a person. 寄居 Ke keu, a small sort of crab. 寄生 Ke săng, a parasitic plant;—also one who attaches himself by mean flattery to the rich or powerful. 寄書信 Ke shoo sin, or 寄信 Ke sin, to send a letter by a person. 寄寓 Ke yu, an inn, or temporary abode for travellers.

椅 To take up anything with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

犄 A particular kind of cow; otherwise read E, fierce; violent. Used for a tone of aspiration.

綺 Variegated; striped with different colours.

[illegible] Name of an insect.

[illegible] To jest and ridicule each other, wild; irregular speech. A man's name.

畸 Bits of irregular waste land, incapable of cultivation; odds and ends; any small surplus. 左畸 Tso ke, title of a military office.

騎 One person alone; single or unassociated with.

幾 / 幾 From 幺幺 Yew, *Mean, small*; and 戍 Shoo, *A soldier*, guarding against the first approaches. The incipient tendencies to motion; the springs of action; a prognostic; dangerous; having fixed periods; times and seasons; several; to examine. A qualifying expression,—rather; nearly; thereabout. Applied to lackering and ornamenting vessels. 萬幾 Wan ke, all the springs of action of government in a country, or in nature. 月幾望 Yuĕ ke wang, the moon nearly full. 凡事見幾而作 Fan sze keen ke urh tsŏ, in every affair observe the proper moment (or incipient movement) and then act. 知幾其神 Che ke k'e shin, he who knows the first springs of action is divine. 幾天 Ke t'een, a few days ago. 來日無幾 Lae jĭh woo ke, coming days not many—now old and not far

ing long to live. 無幾 Woo ke, not many or much—applied to days or time, or to things. 幾乎 Ke hoo, 幾於 Ke yu, or 庶幾 Shoo ke, nearly; thereabout; not far from. 幾多 Ke to, or 幾何 Ke ho, times or things many; i. e. How many? 幾微萌兆 Ke wei ming chaou, subtile incipient motion or action. 幾許 Ke heu, several; some; a good many. 幾明白的人 Ke ming peh teih jin, a rather intelligent man. 幾幾 Ke ke, many. 幾萬 Ke wan, several times ten thousand. 幾微 Ke wei, small; subtile; minute. 幾日 Ke jĭh, or 幾天 Ke t'een, a few days. 幾兆 Ke chaou, an omen or prognostic.

嘰 To chew or eat; to sigh; to moan; an ugly-looking mouth.

畿 / 圻 A limit or boundary; a thousand le around the royal abode. 天子之地一畿 T'een tsze che te yĭh ke, the land of the son of heaven one thousand le. 無畿 Woo ke, illimitable; having no boundary. 畿父 Ke foo, the father of the Ke, a military officer who had the command of the troops on the Royal or Imperial domain. Syn. with 垠 Yin, 畿垠 Ke yin, a limit; a shore; a boundary.

[illegible] To take; to pluck.

機 / 機 / 机 That from which motion issues; the spring that originates motion; changes or permutations; the subtile matter in nature. Name of a star. Name of a tree. 天機 T'een ke, celestial truth. 心機 Sin ke, the devices of the mind. 軍機大臣 Keun ke ta ch'in, great officers who direct the motion of the army; a kind of privy council. 機關 Ke kwan, springs or other moving principles in machinery. 機械 Ke heae, an ingenious device or contrivance. 機變百出 Ke peen peh ch'ŭh, stratagems issue from a hundred sources; fertile in stratagems. 機房 Ke fang, a weaver's shop. 機會 Ke hwuy, an opportunity. 機檻 Ke lan, a trap or snare for catching animals. 機謀 Ke mow, an artifice; a stratagem. 機密 Ke meih, secret. 機變 Ke peen, crafty and ever changing. 機杼 Ke choo, a weaver's loom and shuttle. 機務 Ke woo, the affairs of a state council, or ministry.

璣 Name of a speculum. Name of a star. 璿璣玉衡 Seuen ke yŭh hăng, an astronomical instrument; a kind of circle or quadrant.

畿 The residence of the Emperor and court, to the extent of a thousand le; all around; a limit or boundary; inside a door. 皇畿 Hwang ke, the Imperial domain. 畿內之地 Ke nuy che te, the ground included in the Imperial residence; within the Imperial domain.

磯 A stone or rock in a stream of water, which impedes, and excites, and produces a ripple; an impediment; a stumbling block; to rub or excite.

禨 Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic; a kind of wine drunk after bathing.

[illegible] A name of a bamboo.

[illegible] A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

[illegible] The flesh on the sides of the face; the jaws.

蟣 Ke, or 蟣蝨 Ke seĭh, a kind of louse; lice. 蛭蟣 Che ke, a leech.

[illegible] / [illegible] To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.

譏 To speak against; to slander; to ridicule; to satirize; to reprehend. Name of an office, the duty of which is to examine and report. 刺譏 Tsze ke, to insinuate something against persons in order to make them ridiculous. 譏察 Ke chă, to examine into. 譏諷 Ke fung, to satirize; to make ridiculous in a covert manner. 譏評 Ke p'ing, to discuss and find fault with. 譏誚 Ke seaou, to ridicule and speak against. 譏笑 Ke seaou, to ridicule and laugh at.

鐖 The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle. 連鐖 Leen ke, connected contrivances, made by an artificer. 無鐖之鉤 Woo ke che kow, a hook without a barb—will not catch any fish.

鞿 A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

饑 / 飢 Dearth; famine; want; hunger. See the second form of the character.

魕 / [illegible] Demons; devils. The people of the south of China were so called in ancient times.

[illegible] The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

[illegible] The pleasure of having finished some work, or terminated some affair.

乩 To divine; to resolve doubts by an application to spiritual beings. The western nations use sheep in divination. The priest, they call 斯乩 Sze ke.

卟 From *mouth* and *divination*. To enquire by divination. 卟疑 Ke e, to ask by divination the solution of doubts. In this sense 乩 Ke, is also used.

姬 / 姫 A famous surname of antiquity. Read E, an epithet of handsome women; a king's wife; a general term for concubines. The second form is common, but not correct. 姬姓之國 Ke sing che kwŏ, nations possessed by the family Ke. There were forty brothers, (B. C. 1110.)

[illegible] / [illegible] 笓[illegible] Pe ke, a comb; a small-toothed comb.

稽 To examine into; to compare; to unite; to arrange; to deliberate; to discuss; to detain; to stop; to reach or extend to. Name of a district. The name of a hill. A surname. 滑稽 Hwă ke, artful; insidious; crafty. 稽查 Ke ch'a, to examine; to investigate; to enquire into. 稽考 Ke k'aou, to examine into; to investigate a literary subject. 稽首 Ke show, or 稽顙 Ke sang, to bow the head down to the ground; to knock it against the earth, in doing homage to a superior, or to deceased parents.

枅 / [illegible] / [illegible] A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

[illegible] A particular kind of bamboo.

羇 An inn for the reception of travellers. 羇旅 Ke leu, a stranger or sojourner, or the inn where he sojourns.

羈 / 羈 / 羈 A bridle or halter for a horse; to restrain; to restrict; to hold in; to economize; the hair of the head rolled into a bunch on the top of the head; a single tuft.

鷄 / 雞 / 鳮 The bird which knows the *house* and *times*. A fowl; the fowl species. The name of a place. A surname. 一隻鷄 Yĭh chih ke, a fowl. 鷄姦 Ke keen, the unnatural crime of Sodom. 鷄人 Ke jin, a certain officer. 鷄鳴 Ke ming, the crowing of the cock. 鷄頭洋 Ke tow yang, Cabreta point, at Macao. 鷄眼 Ke yen, *fowl's eyes*, corns on the feet.

鸂 The name of a bird.

旡 / [illegible] From 反 Fan, to return, and 旡 K'e, the breath. An incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes on after eating or drinking.

既 / 旣 Already done or finished; terminated; ended; since it is done; to fail; to lose. 既月 Ke yuĕ, the close of the moon. 既然如此 Ke jen joo ts'ze, since it is thus. 日有食之既 Jĭh yew shĭh che ke, a total eclipse.

墍 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect; to rest; to depend upon.

穊 To plough deep and sow. The name of a place, and of a plant. Also read Kew.

暨 The sun slightly seen. A connective Particle. With; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Keih. 靡暨 Me ke, interminable; without end or limit; never ending. 暨暨 Ke ke, staunch; firm; brave appearance.

鱀 / [illegible] Name of a fish.

季 A designation of youth; whatever is young or delicate; small; slender; the last of a series. 孟仲季 Măng chung ke, first, second, and third—months of each quarter of the four seasons of the year. At any of the four seasons of the year, when preceding the words for spring, summer, autumn, or winter, Ke expresses the last month of the quarter. 四季 Sze ke, the four seasons. 季指 Ke che, the little finger. 季父 Ke foo, an uncle.

悸 Agitation or perturbation of mind; the pendant end of a sash tied round the body.

痵 The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear

caused by sickness.

冀 A certain district in the north, where the Emperor 堯 Yaou, at the time of the Deluge, is said to have held his court. 冀幸 Ke hing, to wish well to a person; to hope he will be fortunate; an ancient state situated in the region of the modern province of Chih-le.

驥 An excellent horse; a horse possessing strength and every other good quality. Name of a district. 白驥 Peh ke, name of a fish. 驥尾附 Ke wei foo, to follow at a noble horse's tail; to imitate a good example.

計 From words and ten. A complete number; the whole assembled, and deliberation or calculation made of the merits or demerits of the assembled officers; to reckon; to calculate; to plan; to devise. Name of an office; of a divinity; and of a district. 大計 Ta ke, a triennial assemblage; examination of the officers of the empire,—when promotions or degradations take place. 塡大計 T'een ta ke, recorded or noted at the triennial examination; or holding the examination;—whether the notice is favorable or unfavorable, is not contained in the expression. 夥計 Ho ke, a partner or comrade. 暗計 Ngan ke, a dark plot. 生計 Săng ke, a plan to get a livelihood. 百計 Peh ke, numerous schemes. 計算 Ke swan, or Swan ke, to calculate sums, or probable circumstances. 計謀 Ke mow, to contrive; to plot. 計簿 Ke p'oo, or 計帳 Ke chang, a book of accounts; certain national estimates. 計多 Ke to, or To ke, full of schemes.

洎 The water in which meat has been boiled; thick soup-like substance, used in sacrifices; joined together,—as many officers going to court. The name of a river.

薊 A certain plant growing in plains. The name of a place. A surname. Compare with 朮 Shŭh.

猘 猗 Ke or Che, a mad dog.

繫 Ke or He, to bind; to tie; to fasten to; to impede.

彑 彐 The head of a swine,—thought to resemble its snout.

偈 Ke or Keē. Repeated, 偈偈 Ke ke, the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste; a martial appearance, a bamboo rod; to cease; to stop. 講佛偈 Keăng fŭh ke, to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh. 偈句 Ke-keu, certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the sect Fŭh.

髻 The hair braided up in a tuft on the top of the head, in the manner of Chinese women. 婦人梳起頭髻 Foo jin soo kh'e t'ow ke, a woman combs the hair of her head up into a tuft.

亟 Ke and Keĭh, haste; speed; promptly; hurry. 亟速 Keĭh sŭh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently.

繼 継 A line of succession; coming one after another in course; successively; that which contains or preserves a succession of; continuing the same pursuits as ancestors. 過繼 Kwo ke, to pass one's son over to a brother, in order to continue the succession. 繼母 Ke moo, a mother-in-law. 繼嗣 Ke sĕih, hereditary. 繼承不絕 Ke ch'ing pŭh tseuĕ, an uninterrupted line of succession.

KH'E.

芑 Name of a white species of grain. Name of a wood, and of a vegetable.

跂 To step over; to travel by land or amongst thick vegetation.

起 To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement. A surname. 從何說起 Ts'ung ho shwŏ kh'e, from what place begin to discourse on, or speak about? 怒起來 Noo kh'e lae, became angry; anger arose. 大笑起來 Ta seaou kh'e lae, burst into a loud laugh. 興起 Hing kh'e, to rise up; or to rouse up the mind; to have joy, or any other passion exist in the mind. 起火 Kh'e ho, to take fire; the breaking out of a conflagration; morally applied to anger. 起居 Kh'e keu, rising or dwelling; in motion or at rest; under all circumstances. 起見 Kh'e keen, the view arising in the mind; the perception of circumstances which moves the will, or inclines it to choose;—the motive. 起來 Kh'e lae, *up come*, to get up; to arise; is applied to many verbs, denoting the commencement of the action, as 講起來 Keang kh'e lae, began to speak. 起念 Kh'e neen, or 起意 Kh'e e, the first thought or idea of. 起身 Kh'e shin, to rise from a chair; or to rise from bed; to begin a journey. 起端 Kh'e twan, the first moving cause; the point of origination. 起頭 Kh'e t'ow, or 起初 Kh'e ch'oo, the commencement; the beginning. 起房子 Kh'e fang tsze, to rear or build a house.

其 A relative pronoun referring to antecedent persons or things; he; she; it; they. Also indefinite, as—its; his; any one; whoever; the subject affirmed of. Sometimes may be rendered, the; that. At the end of a sentence, occurs read Kh'e, as an expletive. A surname. The name of a place. The name of a hill. 其中 Kh'e chung, in the midst of it. 其然 Kh'e jen, it is certain, or it is certainly so. 其如 Kh'e joo, it is as if. 其斯 Kh'e sze, this. 其次 Kh'e ts'ze, the next. 其二子 Kh'e urh tsze, his two sons.

倛 A square ugly face.

僛 Thrown to one side; thrown down; whatever is unable to adjust itself. 僛僛 Kh'e kh'e, the pranks of a person intoxicated.

曁 To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

惎 忌 惧 惎 To poison; poisonous; injurious; to teach; to instruct. 人惎之謀 Jin kh'e che mow, stratagems taught by men.

淇 Name of a river, and of a district. 淇澳 Kh'e ngaou, *Ke-aou* point; a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

諆 諅 To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

踑 A footing; a foundation.

綦 綦 Strong; bold; valorous.

旗 旂 A flag or banner with a certain device depicted on it; a standard; a tribe that adheres to one standard. 花旗 Hwa kh'e, *the flower flag*, the American flag. 黃旗 Hwang kh'e, *the yellow flag*, i. e. the Danish flag. 旗號 Kh'e haou, a signal made with a colour. 旗下 Kh'e hea, under the standard or banner,—phraseology of the Tartars. 旗下人 Kh'e hea jin, or 旗人 Kh'e jin, a Manchow Tartar, or a Chinese who joined them at the conquest, which was expressed by 投旗 Tow kh'e, or 入旗 Jŭh kh'e, throwing themselves under the standards, or entering. 插旗 Ch'ă kh'e, to hoist a flag.

期 朞 The various seasons of the revolving year; a year; a day; a fixed period; an appointed time; that which ought or must be; a time agreed on; to expect. 昌期 Ch'ang kh'e, flourishing times. 崇期 Tsung kh'e, passages in every direction. 不期而遇 Pŭh kh'e urh yu, to meet unexpectedly. 期頤 Kh'e e, the age of a hundred years. 期服 Kh'e fŭh, one year's mourning. 期會 Kh'e hwuy, an appointment to meet or assemble. 期許 Kh'e heu, that which is highly probable or certain; that which one may venture to promise. 屆期 Keae kh'e, the arrival of the appointed time. 期年 Kh'e neen, the period of a year. 期約 Kh'e yŏ, an appointment or previous arrangement. 期望 Kh'e wang, to hope; to expect.

棋 碁 棊 櫀 The game of chess; a root or foundation. 根棋 Kăn kh'e, a root or foundation of. 下棋 Hea kh'e, to play at chess. 棋子 Kh'e tsze, a chess man. 棋局 Kh'e keŭh, a chess board. 圍棋 Wei kh'e, a species of chess, said to have been invented B. C. 2200.

欺 To deceive by what is false and unreal; to impose upon; to insult; to blind one's own mind; to deceive one's self. 欺負 Kh'e foo, to insult. 欺人 Kh'e jin, to impose upon; to cheat. 欺君 Kh'e keun, to impose upon the sovereign;—a high crime said of statesmen. 誣欺法 Too kh'e fă, laws against slander and insult,—existed in the time of Han. 欺騙 Kh'e p'een, to cheat; to defraud. 欺倨 Kh'e se, a large head. 自欺 Tsze kh'e, or 欺心 Kh'e sin, to deceive one's own heart.

猉 A young dog; a whelp.

琪 璂 A certain valuable stone. 玗琪 Yu kh'e, name of a tree. 琪林 Kh'e lin, a certain temple of the sect Taou.

祺 禥 Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district. 近祺不一 Kin kh'e pŭh yĭh, of late happy in all respects. 陞祺 Shing kh'e, the happiness of promotion.

稘 The revolving periods of the year; a complete year. Used also for a fixed period. The stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

粸 䴈 A particular kind of cake.

䑴 艐 䑷 䑴艐 Kh'e le, a certain kind of boat.

萁 The stem of peas or other pulse. 萁草 Kh'e ts'aou, a certain plant.

蜞 蟿 Kh'e, or 蟚蜞 P'ang kh'e, a shell-fish somewhat like a crab, but not eatable; some eat them it is said. 雷蜞 Lay kh'e, name of an insect. 馬蜞 Ma kh'e, one name of the leech.

蹊 The print of a horse's foot; a footstep. 踑踞 Kh'e keu, to sit cross-legged.

䫏 魌 Ugly. 魌頭 Kh'e t'ow, a certain figure of a person, assumed in ancient times for the purpose of expelling noxious influences.

騏 A fine-looking horse. Name of a district. 白騏 Peh kh'e, is a name applied to a certain fish.

鶀 A small species of goose.

麒 A certain fabulous animal, otherwise called 麒麟 Kh'e lin; it is said to appear as a sign of great sages being born into the world. The male is called Kh'e, the female Lin.

齮 齘 To gnaw; to bite.

伎 Talent; ability. 無他伎能 Woo t'a kh'e năng, no other ability; not fit for anything else. 伎倆 Kh'e leang, or 伎巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, clever; artful; ingenious. 伎勇 Kh'e yung, military art, and prowess. Read Ke, easy; leisurely.

妓 Women of pleasure; singing girls; players on musical instruments; whores; prostitutes. Professed prostitutes were first introduced in the armies of the Han dynasty. 千心妓 Ts'een sin kh'e, name of a plant. 娼妓 Ch'ang kh'e, a whore. 歌妓 Ko kh'e, singing prostitutes. 妓女 Kh'e neu, a female prostitute;—the name of a plant, said to cause an oblivion of sorrow.

岐 Lofty; luxuriant. Name of a hill famous in history, so named from diverging into two branches; to diverge or branch off; to branch off at the side of the road. A surname. 兩岐 Leang kh'e, two branches or paths that lead different ways; two opposite courses of action. 岐路 Kh'e loo, 岐途 Kh'e t'oo, or 岐考 Kh'e kh'aou, a road that parts off and leads in different directions.

技 A skilful hand; clever; ingenious; producing what excites the admiration of every one; a contrivance; talent; ability. 技藝 Kh'e e, an ingenious contrivance in reference to any work. 技異之人 Kh'e e che jin, an ingenious man. 技巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, ingenious; ingenuity. 技能 Kh'e năng, ability; cleverness; dexterity in archery, and so on.

歧 A foot with more toes than usual; forked; diverging; a road parting off in two directions. 歧歧 Kh'e kh'e, the appearance of flying.

奇 竒 Different from the common state of things; unusual; extraordinary; strange; wonderful; surprising; mysterious. When applied to numbers it denotes single; *odd*, as 三十有奇 San shih yew kh'e, thirty and odd. Name of a divinity. 出奇 Ch'ŭh kh'e, surprising. 三奇 San kh'e, the *three kh'e*, are 精氣神 Tsing kh'e shin, animal semen, animal life, and the soul. 臭腐 Ch'ow foo, corruption; and 神奇 Shin kh'e, spiritual life, or a state of animation, are said to perform a perpetual mutation; or produce each other in a continual circle. 奇異 Kh'e e, strange and extraordinary. 奇神異狀 Kh'e shin e chwang, a singularly good countenance and extraordinary expression. 奇怪 Kh'e kwae, strange; odd; monstrous; out of the way. 奇窮 Kh'e kh'ung, an extraordinary state of poverty. 奇相 Kh'e seang, name of a river goddess. 奇特 Kh'e tĭh singular; unique.

埼 The bend of a winding bank or shore. Otherwise written in these several ways, 碕 崎 圻 all of which are pronounced Kh'e.

攲 崎 㩻 Mountainous path, dangerous precipice; dangerous. 崎嶇 Kh'e kh'eu, hilly; irregular uneven path, dangerous and difficult to travel on.

徛 徛 To raise the foot in order to step over, to stand erect; stones placed in the water to enable a person to ford a brook; slippery stones, or to step over the stones.

𢘋 慳𢘋 Keen kh'e, sparing; parsimonious, dissatisfied.

攲 To take up a thing with sticks, operating as nippers. 伎攲 Ke kh'e, an irregular uneven appearance.

琦 A certain precious stone; kind of play; a large appearance. 琦瑋 Kh'e wei, valuable, precious.

𡘋 To reject; to cast off, or send away. 大𡘋 Ta kh'e, death; to die.

犄 A tiger's tooth distorted.

[illegible] One-eyed.

[illegible] To apply the ear to one side; to apply the ear to listen.

碕 A shore; a bank; a long coast; a stony appearance.

觭 A cow with one horn elevated, and the other depressed. To obtain; single. 觭夢 Kh'e mung, certain forms or parts of divination.

踦 𡯨 Having only one foot; anything incomplete; single; not in pairs. 踦嶇 Kh'e kh'eu, to tumble over on one side. 踦閭 Kh'e leu, one person inside the door, and the other outside.

騎 Each foot placed apart; to stride; to ride on the back of any animal, with one foot on each side. 三萬騎 San wan kh'e, 30,000 cavalry. 善騎 Shen kh'e, a good rider. 驃騎 P'eaou kh'e, name of an office. 旄頭騎 Maou t'ow kh'e, a kind of precursor with a flag flying. 飛騎 Fei kh'e, certain fleet archers in ancient times. 騎兵 Kh'e ping, cavalry. 騎牛 Kh'e new, to ride upon a cow or buffalo. 騎馬 Ke or Kh'e ma, to ride on horse-back; those who do so; cavalry. 騎虎之勢 Kh'e hoo che she, the state of a person who rides on a tiger,—if he dismounts he will be devoured; hence it is said, 騎虎之勢難下 Kh'e hoo che she, nan hea, it is impossible for him who rides on a tiger to dismount; i. e. he who has engaged in a quarrel with a malicious man must fight it out;—submission will be certain ruin.

錡 A certain iron boiler having feet to stand on.

魌 魌 魌服 Kh'e fŭh, garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. 射魌 Shay kh'e, certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

祈 To supplicate happiness; to pray for blessings; to pray; to invoke; to call upon; to state to; to beg, in the language of courtesy. 祈禱 Kh'e taou, to pray; to beseech the gods. 祈望 Kh'e wang, to beg and hope; to wish well to persons. 祈求雨澤 Kh'e k'ew yu tsĭh, to supplicate rain,—a label written on yellow paper and placed in a censer by the head of every family in times of drought; the government prohibits killing animals for food; professes to fast and goes in procession on foot, in plain raiment to temples to pray. After rain falls, the labels are burnt.

祇 示 The god, spirit or soul which animates earth; the earth itself; rest; repose; large; great.

衹 衹衼 Kh'e-che, or 袈裟 Kea she, a coarse kind of hair-cloth garment, worn by Chinese nuns of the Buddha sect.

岓 Rocks on the side of a hill.

祁 Affluent; abundant; numerous; great; enlarged; at ease. A surname. The name of a district.

鮨 䱈 A certain kind of preserved fish with the liquid. Also read Che.

頎 A long or tall appearance; elegant. A man's name. Read K'an, great sincerity. 頎典 K'an teen, endurance; fortitude; small; few.

忯 Respect; regard to; affection for. Read She, or Che, cheerful.

芪 蘄 Name of a medicinal plant.

A medicinal plant employed for the cure of ulcers; a bridle or bit. Name of a place. A surname.

旂 A standard with a kind of jingling bells attached to it, and certain devices of a dragon.

乞 眈 The curling ascent of vapour; vapour; air; subtile fluid; invisible operating influence; effluvia. Same as 氣 Kh'e. This is the original form of 乞 Kh'eih, to beg; or entreat;—because prayers or entreaties ascend. 有乞沒處出 Yew kh'e mih ch'oo chŭh, feeling anger which one does not know how to vent.

刉 Kh'e or Kh'ĕ, to cut and wound; to cut in pieces; to stab; to pierce. Hairy animals used in sacrifice. Read Kwei, or Kwae, to sharpen a knife or weapon.

氣 气 From *rice* and *vapour*. Vapour or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture. Fume; vapourous exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; etherial; the primary matter; original substance of animate and inanimate creatures; the breath; spirit, in a low sense, as the *anima*, or animal soul of brutes and of human beings; an apparition; the animal life; vegetable life; any subtile fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits; influence of the planets; attraction; magnetism; subtile qualities or medicinal *powers*; the spirit or temper; the feelings; sentiments; principles or movements of mind, particularly anger; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; elevation; vehemence; courage; vigour of mind. The *two Kh'e*, are the imaginary principles Yin and Yang. The *five Kh'e*, are the different airs or climates in the four quarters and centre of the world. The *six Kh'e*, are the Yin and Yang, wind and rain, obscurity and splendour. The *twenty-four Kh'e*, are twenty four terms into which the year is divided. The sect *Taou* speaks of eating Kh'e, i. e. stifling the breath for a length of time; and various other tricks. There is a class of Magicians who divine from observing the *halo* or *Kh'e* around the sun. 抖氣 Tow kh'e, to catch breath, as when rising out of the water. 舒氣 Shoo kh'e, or 出氣 Ch'ŭh kh'e, to relax or ease one's feelings. 我未有塊方舒氣 Wo we yew te fang shoo kh'e, I have no place to ease my mind,—said after being scolded by a superior. 氣積爲質 Kh'e tseih wei chih, an aggregation of Kh'e, or subtile primary matter, constitutes bodies. 氣質 Kh'e chih, the more *subtile*, and the *grosser* parts of organized bodies; the constituent parts of a human being. 氣海 Kh'e hae, the lower part of the kidneys. 氣高 Kh'e kaou, elevated, lightsome feelings. 氣力 Kh'e leih, stout and valorous; strength; valour. 氣質之稟 Kh'e chih che pin, the constituent parts of a human being, received from heaven; what man is as formed by nature. 氣節 Kh'e tseĕ, a term of fifteen days; high-toned honorable feeling.

1. 氣 Kh'e, as distinguished from 理 Le, is that in which *figure* and the other accidents of bodies exist. The basis or substratum of material bodies; the *primary matter*. 理 Le, and 道 Taou, are *immaterial* and *incorporeal* principles. 氣 Kh'e, and 心 Sin, answer to *matter* and *mind*. 氣有限 Kh'e yew hëen, *matter* has limits; it is finite. 心無限量無遠近 Sin woo hëen leang woo yuen kin, *mind* has no limits; respecting it there is no such thing as near and distant. 氣 Kh'e, and 形 Hing, the *primary matter*, and *form*.

2. 氣 Kh'e, denotes the *anima*, or human spirit; hence in the language of Choo-foo-tsze, 氣盡 Kh'e tsin, seems to denote *annihilation*. Speaking of death, he says, 氣盡則知覺亦盡 Kh'e tsin tsih che keŏ yih tsin, when the *anima* is completely exhausted or terminated, perception or consciousness also is terminated.

溪 Water running in a valley; a stream from a mountain.

蹊 徯 謑 A foot-path; a bye path; a narrow road; to tread or walk upon a path. Read He, to wait.

谿 Water issuing from hills and running in a valley; a valley which has a stream of water running through it. The name of a bow; of an animal; and of a place; also applied to the name of an insect. A surname.

耆 From *old* and *to speak*. The age of sixty, when it becomes the duty not to act one's self, but to direct others. Aged; old; to direct; to adjust. The name of an office. The name of a state. Read Che, to relish; to feel desire. 耆耇 Ke che, gentry and old people.

豈 豈 Music resounding with a victorious returning army; to desire; to advance; to ascend. Used as a particle denoting a denial of the proposition. How? implying the opposite. 豈敢 Kh'e kan, how dare I? how shall I presume? 豈有此理 Kh'e yew ts'ze le, how can these principles exist?—there is no such principle. 豈不相同 Kh'e pŭh seang tung, how not the same? they are the same. 豈在乎多少 Kh'e tsae hoo to shaou how consist in the number or quantity?—it does not depend on the number or quantity.

覬 To look for good; to hope for; to covet; to desire; fortunate; lucky. 覬覦 Kh'e yu, to hope; to expect; to wish; to obtain; to covet; to desire inordinately; used in a bad sense.

启 From *door* and *mouth*. To open bright. The morning star seen in the east, is called 启明 Kh'e ming; the evening star in the west, is called 太白 Tae peh.

啓 From 启 Kh'e, to open, and 攴 Pŭh, to strike; q. d. to strike open. To open; to open up; to explain; to state; to make declaration of; to inform; to instruct; to separate; to distinguish; to engrave on; the left wing of an army; the front of an army; spring and summer; clearing up of the heavens; to kneel. A horse with the right forefoot white is called Kh'e. A surname. The name of a state. The morning star. 天啓人 Teen kh'e jin, revelation made to man by Heaven; to inspire. 書啓 Shoo kh'e, to inform by letter. Letters commonly begin with 敬 King, *respectfully*, or some other word of courtesy may precede the word Kh'e. 啓齒 Kh'e ch'e, to open the teeth; to speak about. 啓者 Kh'e chay, I would state or mention. 啓發志意 Kh'e fă che e, a declaration of one's will and intention. 啓口 Kh'e k'how, to open the mouth. 啓迪後人 Kh'e teih how jin, to hand down instruction and information to posterity. 啓鑾 Kh'e lwan, to commence a journey—an expression applicable only to the Emperor. 啓蒙 Kh'e mung, to teach or instruct the young or ignorant. 啓閉 Kh'e pe, to open and to shut. 啓事 Kh'e sze, to state affairs, or the person who does state them. 啓奏 Kh'e tsow, to state, to memorialize, or to report to the Sovereign. 啓迪開導 Kh'e teih k'hae taou, to exhort and to persuade. 啓爺知道 Kh'e yay che taou, to tell or give information to the master of a house, in the higher ranks of life.

晵 Clear sky after rain; clear night after rain. A surname.

棨 A kind of spear carried by a fore-runner; an ensign of authority. 棨戟 Kh'e keih, or 油戟 Yew keih, an ornamented lance carried in state by the precursors of kings and nobles.

綮 綮 An ornamented banner or ensign carried as a sign of authority; a covering for a lance or other weapon. Read King, the side; under the arm.

愒 To desist; to breathe; to stop; to rest.

甈 A cracked earthen vessel.

棄 弃 棄 迹 To break off; to forget; to reject; to put away; to give up; to refuse. 棄常 Kh'e chang, to reject what is usual and common. 厭棄 Yen kh'e, or 嫌棄 Hëen kh'e, to reject with dislike or disdain. 棄世 Kh'e she, to reject the world,—means to die.

企 To stand erect. 企望 Kh'e wang, or 企仰 Kh'e yang, to stand on tip-toe looking with expectation. 企慕 Kh'e moo, to look to, or think upon with affection.

契 契 A written agreement or bond, which in ancient times succeeded knotted cords; a bond; a deed; to unite; to join; mournful; distressed; fear; an instrument for searching tortoise shells. A surname. Read Keĕ, wide; open; to carve. 書契 Shoo kh'e, a written bond consisting of two parts. 賢契 Hëen kh'e, worthy friend. 田契 Teen kh'e, documents conveying landed property. 拜契 Pae kh'e, to devote one's self to a person by an act of worship or reverence. 契紙 Kh'e che, a deed of a house; paper on which to write a bond. 契父 Kh'e foo, a person to whom one has devoted himself as to a father. 契合 Kh'e hŏ, united in bonds of friendship; union of opinion and sentiment. 契契 Kh'e kh'e, in a mournful manner. 契神 Kh'e shin, to devote one's self to some god. 契子 Kh'e tsze, a lad so devoted. 契丹國 Kh'e tan kwŏ, a nation which occupied the northern part of China, in the 13th century.

鍥 Kh'e or Kh'eĕ, a hook or sickle; to cut; to carve; to cut asunder.

憇 憩 㥛 To desist; to rest; to take repose.

挈 Kh'e and Kh'eĕ, to record on boards in the manner of ancient times; to contract or bind. Read Kh'eĕ, to grasp or take hold of; to support; to put in order; to adjust and avoid confusion; alone.

器 器 器 Formed from the *mouths* of several vessels, and a *dog* guarding them. A vessel of crockery ware, or any other materials; any instrument, or any utensil; a thing formed by moulding or cutting; talent; ability. A surname. 成器 Ching kh'e, or 成器皿 Ching kh'e ming, being made into a vessel or utensil, fit for some useful purpose; in which sense it is metaphorically applied to men. 大器 Ta kh'e, a person of great talent or ability. 小器 Seaou kh'e, a person of little ability; weak; narrow-minded; irritable; impatient. 不成器的東西 Pŭh ching kh'e teih tung se, a good-for-nothing thing;—said of a person contemptuously, from his want of ability, or his incorrect immoral conduct. 利器 Le kh'e, a sharp weapon. 銀器 Yin kh'e, articles manufactured from silver. 器械 Kh'e keae, or 兵器 Ping kh'e, military weapons; arms. 氣 Kh'e is the *primary matter*, 形之器 Hing che kh'e, the *substratum* or *basis of form*, and 生物之具 Săng wuh che keu, the *support* of the *qualities* of animated creatures. 器 Kh'e and 具 Keu, are used for the *support*, the *basis* or *substratum*, of the *qualities* or *accidents* of material bodies.

乞 Read Kh'e, to give to. Read Kh'eih, to beg; to crave.

KËA.

加 From *strength* and *mouth*. To add to; to superadd; to increase; to confer upon; to inflict; to charge; to do to. To rhyme, read Ko and Ke. 增加 Tsăng këa, to increase. 每月加利息 Mei yuĕ këa le seih, to charge interest per month. 加刑 Këa hing, to inflict punishment. 加一抽 Këa yih ch'ow, to take one tenth. 加恩 Këa ngăn, to confer favour; to exercise kindness to. 加減 Këa këen, are opposites, to add to, and to diminish from. 加冠 Këa kwan, the ceremony of putting the cap on lads when they are deemed men or to be married. At the marriage of a son, the ceremony of capping is observed. In ancient times a bonnet made of cloth was first placed on his head; next, one made of leather, and lastly, a nobleman's cap. The chief parts of the ceremony are yet continued. 加紗布 Këa sha poo, muslins.

咖 This character is in vulgar use. 咖啡 Këa fei, coffee. 咖噌吧 Këa la pa, vulgar name given to *Java*.

伽 伽藍 Këa lan, a certain god of the sect 佛 Fŭh. This character occurs chiefly in the books of Fŭh. In the dialect of 梵 Fan, 那伽 No këa, denotes a dragon; also a certain flower. 僧伽 Săng këa, an epithet of the priests of Fŭh. 僧伽藍 Săng këa lan, the garden of the priests. 伽倍 Këa pei, name of a country. Used in common with 茄 Keay, a certain vegetable.

枷 From *stick* and *to add*. One stick added to the end of another. A flail for threshing grain. The wooden collar, consisting of a square form worn round the neck, by criminals in China. They are of various weights according to the heinousness of the crime. A press for containing provisions. 枷死方休 Këa sze fang hew, wear the collar till death and then desist. 枷號一個月 Këa haou yih ko yuĕ, to cause to wear the collar one month.

架 榢 A stand or frame on which to lay or hang a thing; a case, as for books; frame of a picture; a fold of a screen; to place on a stand; to lay up. 衣架 E këa, a clothes stand. 書架 Shoo këa, a book-case. 屋架 Ŭh këa, frame-work supported by pillars in the interior of temples, and stately mansions. 金鐘架 Kin chung këa, a stand on which to hang a bell; a name also applied to a kind of interior pavilion supported on pillars. 十二架屏 Shĭh urh këa p'ing, a screen with twelve folds. 打架 Ta këa, to fight with sticks; to wrangle and fight.

[illegible] A house; to build on, near a house.

迦 迦 Mutually inserted; uneven rated teeth, so as to prevent motion, or progress.

毠 毠 袈 A kind of hair-cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. 袈裟 Këa sha, or 袈裟 Këa sha, a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddha priests.

猳 Këa or Ko, the name of an animal.

痂 A scab that grows on a wound.

[illegible] A certain stone.

[illegible] Grain.

耞 Këa or 連耞 Lëen këa, a flail.

笳 葭 A wind instrument of music.

[illegible] An aggregation of matter on a wound; a scab.

茄 Këa or Keay, name of a vegetable and medicinal plant. Name of an ancient state. A double surname. Name of a place. Used also in the sense of 荷 Ho, the water lily.

[illegible] An insect that grows amongst rice.

跏 To sit cross-legged.

[illegible] *Words added* to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

迦 釋迦 Shĭh këa, a name of Buddha.

駕 駕 A horse under the yoke, or attached to a carriage; to manage or drive a horse; to ride in a carriage, or in a boat or other vessel; an Imperial carriage with the horses adapted to it. A man's name. To ascend; to mount; to embrace an opportunity. A term of respect applied to persons, like *Sir*. 騰駕 Tăng këa, to mount; to ascend. 陵駕 Ling këa, to rush against; to offend; to mount. 駕上 Këa shang, 尊駕 Tsun këa, or 貴駕 Kwei këa, you, honored Sir.

[illegible] Këa t'sow, filthy impure language.

鴐 鵝 A species of wild goose.

麚 麚 A stag; the male of the deer.

嘉 From 壴 Choo, a band of music standing up, and 加 Këa, to add or to increase. Good; excellent; to commend, to praise; to be pleased; to make happy. The name of a 縣 Hëen district, and also of a 州 Chow. A surname. 褒嘉 Paou këa, to commend; to praise. 可嘉 Kh'o këa, worthy of praise. 予懋乃德嘉乃丕績 Yu mow nae teh, këa nae pei tseih, what I encourage is virtue; what I praise is great merit. 以嘉禮親萬民 E këa le ts'in wan min, by the excellent ceremony (viz. marriage) to unite in bonds of relationship all the people. 嘉禮 Këa le, the excellent ceremony, viz. the marriage ceremony. 嘉意 Këa e, an excellent thought; a praiseworthy intention. 嘉慶 Këa k'hing, the Imperial title, or Kwŏ-haou of the reigning Emperor of China, A. D. 1817. 嘉平 Këa p'ing, is the name given to an annual sacrifice offered to all the gods, after the winter solstice. 嘉魚 Këa yu, a certain kind of fish, said to be of excellent quality. 嘉峪關 Këa yu kwan, the pass through the great wall on the N. W. extremity.

[illegible] Name of a plant.

叚 叚 To borrow; to make an allusion to. A surname.

假 False; fictitious; to borrow; to suppose; great. Read Këa, excellent; beautiful. Read Këa, leave of absence. Read Kih, to come to. The name of a place. 其言未知眞假 K'he yen we che chin këa, do not know whether the words be true or false. 稟假 Pin këa, or 告假 Kaou këa, to request, or announce leave of absence from official duties. 假使惡報有終 Këa sze ngŏ paou yew chung, supposing that the retributive punishments of the wicked end. 假數殉暴 Kea too ch'o

ague, to affect stupor. 假如 Këa joo, if; suppose that it be. 假手於人 Këa show yu jin, to borrow the hand of a person; i. e. to commit to his care. 假公濟私 Këa kung tse sze, to pretend public duty in order to promote one's private ends; or of what is just, to serve some sinister purpose. 假使 Këa sze, supposing what is not admitted; if, supposing that. 假借 Këa tsëay, to transfer nominally; to borrow or lend; to use metaphorically.

徦 To reach or extend to; to arrive at.

[illegible] Name of a wood.

椵 A wood adapted for making beds; it possesses some smell. A lever or other power by which things are raised; an instrument for confining criminals.

[illegible] A surname.

犌 A strong cow or buffalo.

豭 貑 A boar; boarish.

瘕 A chronic disease of the abdomen; according to some, arising from worms. Read Hëa, a disease of women. 蟯瘕 Jaou këa, the disease referred to, arising from worms in the abdomen.

[illegible] A species of reed which grows by the side of rivers.

腵 A disease of the abdomen or bowels, which emaciates the person.

葭 A reed before it has blossomed, which forms a musical pipe; or a reed which is sounded by blowing into it. Name of a river. Also read Hëa.

嘏 From *Ancient*, and the *sound këa*. Great; great and remote; firm; stable; happy; blessed or propitious. 凡物壯大謂之嘏 Fan wŭh chwang ta, wei che këa, every-thing of a large figure is called Këa. 工祝 Kung chŭh, are the prayers, or incantations offered up before the 尸 sze, (effigy of a departed ancestor) or an idol, and the lord or master of the house receiving blessings is called *Këa*. 祝嘏 Chŭh këa, to supplicate blessings. 祝嘏之忱 Chŭh këa che shin, the sincere desire or wish to supplicate blessings.

貑 A species of wild boar; according to some, a monkey-like animal.

[illegible] 髂 [illegible] 路 The bone of the loins; the haunch or hip-bone.

麚 A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

家 From *three persons* under a *shelter*; in course of time corrupted to the present form. A *pig* under a *shelter*. Inside a door; a house; a family; to dwell; a wife calls her husband *Këa*. A scholar of celebrity; a publisher of books; a sect, as 儒家 Joo këa, the sect of the learned. A part or particular region of the human body; as, 脾胃兩家 Pe wei lëang këa, the two coats of the stomach; domestic, or domesticated animals. 回家 Hwuy këa, to return home. 天家 T'ëen këa, the Emperor. 人家 Jin këa, a man; a person. 出家 Ch'ŭh këa, to be devoted to the priesthood. 家臣 Këa ch'in, great officers of the court. 家長 Këa ch'ang, the head of a family. 家政 Këa ching, the rules or government of a family. 家人 Këa jin, a domestic; also name of one of the diagrams. 家乘 Këa shing, the genealogy of a family, or account of its rise. 家世 Këa she, the life of a person; a written biography. 家道 Këa taou, the ways or circumstances of a family. 家公子 Këa kung tsze, our young master. 家產盡絕 Këa ch'an tsin tseuĕ, to give up the whole of one's property to creditors, or to government; furniture, slaves, and everything is included.

傢 A common word for domestic utensils, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 傢伙 Këa ho, household utensils.

嫁 From *woman* and *house*, or *home*. To go from home to the house of a husband. To marry, or to be married, applied to the woman; to send a bride to the house of her husband; to take a wife is expressed by 娶 Tseu. 嫁妝 Këa chwang, a marriage portion—given with a daughter, of whatever it may consist, a toilet, furniture, money, houses or lands; it is not the usage to bargain for it. 嫁奩 Këa lëen, portion given with the wife. 嫁娶 Këa tseu, giving and receiving in marriage; marriage generally.

幏 Cloth of barbarous tribes, probably once given in tribute; corresponds to the words tax, duty, or tribute, in Chinese.

[illegible] Disquietude of mind.

稼 From *grain* and *to house*. To sow. They say sowing grain is like giving a woman in marriage. *Këa*, to sow or to plant. 穡 Seh, to reap, or to gather. The ear is called *Këa*, the stem is called 禾 Ho. Some say, that grain growing *wild* is expressed by Këa.

賈 Read Këa, the price or value of a thing. Read Koo, to sell.

價 The value of an article; the price. 不飾價 Pŭh shĭh këa, or 不裝價 Pŭh chwang këa, not a (falsely) coloured price; i. e. the real value. 田價 Tëen këa, the price of a field. 屋價 Ŭh këa, the price of a house. 時價 She këa, the present price; the price of the time; the price that is current at the time. 市價 She këa, the market price. 此物價錄若干 Tsze wŭh këa yin jŏ kan, what is the price of this article? 貨真價實 Ho chin këa shih, a genuine commodity, and the true price. 起價 Kh'e këa, to raise the price. 減價 Këen këa, to abate the price. 落價 Lŏ këa, or 跌價 Tëĕ këa, the price falling. 價值 Këa chĭh, or 價銀 Këa yin, and 價錢 Këa ts'ëen, all answer to the word *Price*. 價值幾何 Këa chĭh ke ho, what price? 價錢平 Këa ts'ëen p'ing, an even price; i. e. neither dear nor cheap. 價錢低 Këa ts'ëen *te*, or 賤 *Ts'ëen*, a low price; cheap. 價錢貴 Këa ts'ëen *kwei*, or 重 *Chung*, or 高 *Kaou*, or 昂 *Ngang*, all express a *High price*.

檟 A small shrub; the leaf of which makes a bitter infusion or tea.

佳 Good; excellent; beautiful. 才子佳人 Tsae tsze këa jin, a genius and a beauty. 頗佳 P'o këa, rather good. 不見佳 Pŭh këen këa, see no excellence. 佳章 Këa chang, a piece of fine writing. 佳人 Këa jin, a beautiful woman. 佳景 Këa king, a fine landscape. 佳筆 Këa peih, good hand-writing. 佳作 Këa tsŏ, fine style of writing. 佳音 Këa yin, *good news* by letter.

[illegible] Numerous covert schemes.

[illegible] [illegible]齖 Këa-ya, the appearance of the teeth sticking out.

[illegible] [illegible] Këa kow, artful frivolous speech.

斝 [illegible] [illegible] A cup or vase made of some precious stone; a wine cup.

KËĂ.

甲 [illegible] The first buds of plants; the first budding forth of anything; to begin; the first of the ten astronomical characters used in forming the cycle; armour; clothing; the scales of fish, and sometimes a prickly or serrated cover, different from the common scale; the elytra of insects; the nails of the fingers. The name of an office. Occurs in several proper names. 科甲 Kh'o këă, K'o denotes the first of the Keu-jin; Këă, the first of the Tsin-sze; Kh'o këă, the literati. 爪甲 Chaou këă, the nails of the fingers; claws. 保甲 Paou këă, the first or head man of a tithing. 卵甲 Lwan këă, an egg shell. 甲蟲 Këă ch'ung, insects of the beetle tribe. 甲帳 Këă chang, a certain pavilion or palace. 甲庫 Këă kh'oo, an armoury. 甲令 Këă ling, or Ling këă, military laws; articles of war. 甲襦 Këă joo, a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. 甲卒 Këă tsŭh, able-bodied and fleet soldiers.

[illegible] Large; great.

岬 [illegible] The side of a hill; a declivity; a space between two hills. 岬[illegible] Këă kĕ, connected and forming a continued line; continued succession.

匣 Këă, or Yă. A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

[illegible] A short garment; a garment to absorb the perspiration.

胛 The fore part of the breast, the chest. Some say, the space between the shoulders.

[illegible] A man's name.

[illegible] [illegible] A kind of cake.

[illegible] An insidious, injurious demon; an evil spirit.

[illegible] To pierce; to stab.

帢 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A kind of cap worn in ancient times; a soldier's garments.

恰 To employ the *heart* or *mind* about. Këă këă, the chirping of a bird. Këă expresses what falls out opportunely; fortunately; luckily; in the very moment of time that it is wanted; seasonably; exactly; right. 恰可 Këă kh'o, that which is exceedingly suitable. 恰切 Këă ts'ëĕ, very opportunely or fitly; as 說得恰切 Shwŏ teh këă ts'ëĕ, said very much to the purpose; very fitly and pointedly spoken. 恰好 Këă haou, seasonably; fortunately; quite opportunely. 恰周得本數 Këă chow teh pun soo, performs a circle (in a given time) and comes exactly to the number where the motion commenced.

[illegible] To enter.

蛤 Këă or Kŏ, a frog. This character enters into the composition of the names of various animals.

韐 [illegible] A covering for the knees, made of leather. 韎韐 Mei këă, a pad or cover for the knees; also a kind of leather belt, or sash worn by soldiers in ancient times; also a plant used to dye with.

頜 Read Këă, or Hŏ, the mouth and the parts which form it; the jaw-bones. Read Han, a yellow or sallow countenance.

夾 Read Këă, to take under each arm; double, or laid one on another; to carry secretly; to hold fast as with nippers or pincers; near to; connected or joined. Read Këĕ, by the side; to grasp. A certain kind of sword. 單夾 Tan këă, single and double. 梵夾 Fan këă, certain religious MSS. written and read by an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty. 箝夾 Kh'ëen këă, to grasp with nippers; a specious artful statement, which leaves no room for suspicion or escape. 夾帶 Këă tae, to carry secretly about one's person; to smuggle. 夾竹桃 Këă chŭh t'aou, nerium oleander. 夾板 Këă pan, double boards of a chest or box.

俠 Këă or Hëĕ, generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. 豪俠 Haou hëĕ, wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. 任俠 Jin hëĕ, a generous confidence and disinterested undaunted friendship.

埉 The bank or the land by the side of water.

[illegible] A wall.

挾 Read Hëĕ, Këĕ and Këă, to take under the arm; to take with one in a concealed manner; to harbour in the mind. 挾詐 Këă cha, to harbour deceitful principles of conduct. 挾嫌 Këă hëen, to harbour or cherish resentment; the reason on account of which resentment is cherished, often comes in between Këă and Hëen; as, 挾醉罵之嫌 Këă tsuy ma che hëen, felt resentment for having been the object of drunken abuse.

梜 Këă or Këĕ, two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

脥 Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides.

陜 Name of a place; a surname. 陜室 Këă shih, an apartment built on one side of the principal one.

[illegible] A sore on a sheep's or other animal's foot.

[illegible] [illegible] Këă or Këĕ, the breathing of a sick person; interrupted or short breath.

[illegible] Këă or Kă, to peel the skin from the face. To mark or brand the face is called 剠 King.

劼 Këă or Keih, endeavour; effort; firm; determined. 汝劼毖殷獻臣 Joo këă pe yin hëen ch'in, you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication.

[illegible] Debility induced by over exertion.

硈 Stony; hard and firm as a stone. One says, abruptly.

頡 Read Këă, the jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. Read Këĕ, to fly straight up. A surname.

稭 秸 Këă or Keae, straw divested of the external skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

戛 A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart; usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or ceremony. 戛戛 Këă këă, difficulty of utterance; stammering. 戛禮 Këă le, ordinary forms or ceremony.

嘎 Këă or Këĕ, 嘎嘎 Këă këă, the voice of a bird, or of birds.

葜 The name of a plant.

恝 Këă or Keae, rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

KEAE.

介 To assist; to attend upon; an attendant; a person to announce or attend upon; a person to announce or receive visitors; border; limit; to act or represent. Used as a numeral. Great; firm; immoveable. The name of a country. Alone; distinct. A surname. 求介於大國 Kh'ew keae yu ta kwŏ, seek assistance from a great state. 令介 Ling keae, your servant boy. 小介 Seaou keae, my servant boy. 他介在善惡之間 T'a keae tsae shen ngŏ che këen, he remains on the confines of virtue and vice;—denotes, he is a person of undecided character; neither very bad nor very good. 我一介武夫 Wo yĭh keae woo foo, I am a soldier. 一介寒儒 Yĭh keae han joo, a poor scholar. 保介 Paou keae, an assistant to an agricultural officer. 纖介 Sëen keae, small; unimportant. 木介 Mŭh keae, or 樹介 Shoo keae, ice formed on trees. 介於兩可 Keae yu lëang kh'o, to border on either will do; either mode of proceeding may be adopted. 介 Keae or 鱗介 Ling keae, scales of shell-fish; armour.

价 Great; good; one who serves. Used in the sense of the preceding. 价人 Keae jin, a great and virtuous man. 佋价 Chaou keae, messengers who precede a personal interview of great officers of state.

吤 Keae or Ko. A sound; the voice; a noise.

[illegible] [illegible] A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

岕 The name of a hill.

[illegible] Alone; single; to wait.

庎 [illegible] A kind of press placed in cook-houses for storing up provisions.

尬 尲尬 Këen keae, walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress.

炌 [illegible] [illegible] A clear bright fire.

[illegible] 疥 To scratch; a scratch or trifling sore. 疥癩之疾 Keae la che tseih, or 痒疥之疾 Yang keae che tseih, a complaint that consists in a mere itching spot; or a mere scratch; a matter of little or no importance. 疥瘡 Keae chwang, a slight sore. [illegible] Keae sëen, a large red sore on the skin.

痎 An intermittent fever; fever and ague. 痎瘧 Keae neŏ, a fever that intermits two days.

芥 Keae, or 芥菜 Keae ts'ae, the mustard plant. 草芥 Ts'aou keae, grass; straw. 纖芥 Sëen keae, minute; small; something that is trifling. 芥末 Keae mŏ, mustard.

蚧 [illegible] 蛤蚧 Kŏ keae, an insect with a froglike head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

[illegible] A horse's tail tied up.

魪 A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; commonly called 比目魚 Pe-mŭh-yu.

皆 All; the preceding circumstances, things or persons; all taken collectively. 皆是也 Keae she yay, all are right; or 皆爲非是 Keae wei fei she, all are wrong. 皆同 Keae t'ung, all the same. 皆不及 Keae pŭh keih, all not come up to; none equal to; none attained the same point.

偕 Keae or Kae, together with; uniting with others.

in strenuous effort. 偕偕 Keae keae, strong vigorous appearance. 偕游 Keae yew, together rove.

喈 Keae or Heae, the voice or song of a bird; the song or whistling of the north wind passing rapidly. 鳥鳴喈喈 Neaou ming keae keae, the birds sing melodiously. One says, the responsive song of the birds 鳳 Fung and 凰 Hwang. 喈喈 Keae keae, harmonious voices of many birds, as in a wood; harmonious sounds heard at a distance.

偕 徘偕 Pae keae, a bad gait in walking.

楷 A tree that grows on the grave of Confucius, remarkable for being straight and comely; a pattern; an example; a model; a rule; characters written with a straight neat stroke. 強楷 Kh'eang keae, firm straight-forward character, the extreme of which is obstinacy. 楷書 Keae shoo, the plain written form of the character; esteemed the best and most elegant form.

揩 鍇 To rub with the hand; to dust. Used also to denote a kind of drum. 揩排 Keae pae, to snatch from by force.

堦 Same as 階 Keae, a step; steps; stairs.

湝 Many streams flowing together; cold; incessant wind and rain.

稭 Another name for rice.

階 Steps up to a hall; a step; a degree; a degree of rank in the government service. The name of a district. Name of a star. 堂階 Tang keae, the steps up to the hall. 升階 Shing keae, to ascend the steps. 階級 Keae keih, degrees of rank. 階梯 Keae t'e, a step ladder.

緒 Coarse silk.

鞜 The name of a drum.

戒 烕 戎 To warn; to give precepts or orders to; to announce or state to. Used also for a boundary or limit. Inhibitions; precepts; to guard against the indulgence of the passions; to observe a regimen; to be ware of; to be careful against; to watch, as at nights; to be prepared for. 戒之戒之 Keae che keae che, guard against it! guard against it! 戒指 Keae che, a ring for the finger. 戒同儕勿入 Keae t'ung chae wŭh jŭh, warn you comrades not to enter—into a quarrel. 戒口 Keae kh'ow, to observe a proper regimen. 戒色 Keae sih, to guard against lewdness. 戒酒 Keae tsew, to guard against excess of wine or liquor. 戒言語 Keae yen yu, to be careful not to speak too much when one is ill.

悈 To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Keih, to be urged or pressed. Read Kih, to be excited, to diligence and attention, or from alarm.

減 Keae or Heae. Name of a river.

櫟 A kind of cupboard or press.

誡 譮 諴 Commands; precepts; orders; injunctions; to command; to tell or direct authoritatively, or with the mention of some penalty. Name of a sword. 禁誡 Kin keae, to inhibit; to forbid. 教誡 Keaou keae, to teach and warn; moral instruction.

界 畍 畂 A dike or ridge between two fields; a limit; a boundary or frontier; a region. Used by the Buddhists for a division or set of precepts; a state of existence; to draw a line of separation; to limit. The name of a place. 界址 Keae che, the foundation of a partition; a boundary. 界限 Keae hëen, a limit; a limited place or time; to limit or restrict, as extravagance by decorum. 境界 King keae, a boundary or frontier, as of a province, or other division of territory. 世界 She keae, the world. 界石 Keae shih, a boundary stone.

琾 玠 A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times.

譯 A man's name. Used also for 誡 Keae, a precept.

解 觧 觧 From knife, cow, and horn; cutting to pieces a cow's horn. To cut up; to lay all the parts by themselves; joints or parts of a thing; to extricate; to open; to unloose; to put off; to liberate; to explain; to define; to illustrate; to be sensible; to cease or desist; to trace; a footstep; to convey officially to a place, as a criminal. Used in a variety of proper names, and employed for several of its own compounds. 尸解 She keae, certain magic arts of the Taou sect. 解豸 Keae chae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Chae. 解玉帶賜之 Keae yŭh tae tsze che, took off his gem-girdle and bestowed it on him. 解除 Keae ch'oo, to expel noxious influences, and deliver a patient by prayers, and so on. 解到官府 Keae taou kwan foo, to bring before a magistrate. 解額 Keae ngih, to present a statement of the fixed number. 解開 Keae k'ae, to open up a case; to illustrate. 解到京 Keae taou king, to convey to Peking. 解構 Keae kow, troublesome; annoying interference in debating the rights of any proceeding. 解解 Keae keae, the appearance of a cluster of spears. 解不開 Keae pŭh kh'ae, unable to explain away or open up. 解救 Keae kew, to rescue; to deliver from. 解餉進京 Keae hëang tsin king, to convey duties from the provinces to Peking. 解講 Keae këang, or 解說 Keae shwŏ, explanation. 解悶 Keae mun, to dissipate grief. 解手 Keae show, or 小解 Seaou keae, to pass urine; to ease nature. 解酲 Keae sing, to rouse; to awaken; to recover from a fit of intoxication,—the property of tea. 解散 Keae san, to explain away what causes discord. 解同 Keae t'ung, the explanation the same in two or more cases. 解脫 Keae t'ŏ, to put off, as one's clothes; to extricate; to let go. 解圍 Keae wei, to raise a siege. 解元 Keae yuen, title of the first person of the degree called Keu-jin.

僻 僻儶 Keae tae, bold; violent; assuming.

懈 The heart loose and inattentive. 不容少懈 Pŭh yung shaou keae, not allow the least remissness. 懈惰 Keae tŏ, lazy; idle; remiss.

觧 罷觧 Pae keae, weariness; weakness; inability.

廨 公廨 Kung keae, a kind of public hall or court.

檞 Name of a tree, said to possess some fragrance, and which will unite with the areca nut tree.

𤺌 疥 To scratch; a scratch or slight sore.

繲 Old garments; garments put off to be washed.

薢 Name of a medicinal plant.

佳 Commonly read Keae, good; excellent of its kind. Compare with Kea.

街 A street which affords a passage in every direction; a path; any street; a place where people crowd together, as in a market. Applied to the places where the pulse is felt. Name of a pavilion; of a territory; of a valley; and of a street. 出街 Ch'ŭh keae, to go out to the street; to leave home for awhile. 直街 Chĭh keae, a straight street. 氣街 Kh'e keae, the path of the invisible fluids; the place on each side of the groin, where the pulse is felt. 街談巷語 Keae t'an këang yu, the talk of the street, and the conversation in lanes. 街上 Keae shang, on the street; in the streets. 街道 Keae taou, the path along the street.

葪 To cut plants. Name of a wood. 蔕葪 Tae keae, stiff prickly thorns.

屆 屆 屆 From a corpse and clod; q. d. the body returned to a clod of earth; or, to sit down on a clod; arrived at the extreme limit; a fixed point of time; the utmost limit; to arrive at the limit, or tend towards it. 屆期 Keae k'e, to come to the fixed or appointed time. 無遠弗屆 Woo yuen fŭh keae, no distant place which has not been gone to. 不知所屆 Pŭh che so keae, know not whither it is going.

荄 Keae or Kae, the roots of plants.

痎 Keae or Kae, an intermittent fever.

犗 A bull; a buttock; to geld; any strong robust fierce animal. 犗刑 Keae hing, the punishment of castration.

KËANG.

江 A large river. Name of a district; and of a star. A surname. Këang, in Chinese history, commonly refers by way of eminence to the great river called the Yang-tsze-këang. 江珠 Këang choo, a species of amber. 江豬 Këang choo, a porpoise,—found in the Yang-tsze-këang. 江河 Këang ho, the Yang-tsze-këang and the Yellow River, the two principal rivers in China. 江湖 Këang hoo, the lakes on the Yang-tsze-këang. 江南 Këang nan, a province on the east coast of China. 江寧 Këang ning, the capital city of Këang-nan province. 江西 Këang se, a province north of Canton. 江源 Këang yuen, the source of the Yang-tsze-këang; it is placed beyond the northern frontier of Sze-ch'uen. 江右 Këang yew, the right-hand side of the këang, i. e. the south side. 江左 Këang tso, the left side of the Yang-tsze-këang, when looking towards the sea; the north side.

茳 茳蘺 Këang le, fragrant herbs.

矼 Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial; stepping stones; a ford; a stream. 石矼 Shih këang, stepping stones; a stone bridge.

紅 A string or tape for connecting garments.

釭 軖 缸 An iron ring or ferrule in the nave or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp; a kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall. 金釭 Kin këang, or 蘭釭 Lan këang, the cup or containing part of a lamp.

悻 To hate; to detest; to feel indignation against.

洚 浲 夅 Water going out of its channel; flowing in an irregular course, or in an opposite direction. Name of a river. Also read Kung.

䅘 Grain hanging pendant down.

絳 A deep red; crimson. The name of a place. The name of a river.

降 夅 Hëang or Këang, to descend; to cause to descend; to oblige to yield or submit; to come down, or to send down. According to Kh'ang-he, read Hëang, which see. 降其卒二萬 Këang kh'e tsŭh urh wan, subjected (caused to submit) twenty thousand of his men.

姜 Name of a river at which the ancient Shin-nung lived, and from which Këang became his surname. 不姜 Pŭh këang, the name of a river. 姜后 Këang how, the Queen of Wăn-wang. 姜太公 Këang t'ae kung, a famous general of antiquity, who was 80 years of age, before he was in office.

啌 唴 The incessant weeping of a child. 唴哴小兒啼也 Këang lëang seaou urh t'e yay, Këang-lëang denotes the weeping of a little child.

犟 A cow with a long back; a white-backed cow; a white cow.

羌 羗 羗 羌 Western shepherds; barbarous shepherd tribes on the N. W. of China. In local use as an auxiliary particle. Contrariwise; gay and elegant; strong and violent. A sarcasm. 羌量 Këang lëang, a weird languid appearance. Ginger. 糖羌 T'ang këang, preserved ginger. 羌 is the vulgar form. 薑 Këang is the correct form.

𡛼 A confused disordered appearance.

湸 洸 A stream or river.

礓 Name of a stone.

蜣 蜣蜋 Këang lëang, insects found in excrementitious matter.

瞔 䁶 䁶 A disease of the eyes. The last character is read Lëang. One says, clear bright eyes.

鶊 Name of a bird.

虓 A sort of tiger.

亯 Këang or Këŏ, the representation of a tent; the ornaments on the top of a tent.

犟 犟䏵 Këang mang, not pleasing; not flattering. Also read Hëang.

講 講 Speech blended like the beams of a house. Correct intercourse; to speak; to talk; to discourse; discourse; to investigate; to explain; explanation; to practise; to plan; to devise. The name of an office. Name of a hill. Read Kow, to accord or concert with. 不好講 Pŭh haou këang, better not speak about it. 講話 Këang hwa, to talk. 講出來 Këang ch'ŭh lae, to speak out. 講究 Këang kew, reasoning, by which a sentiment or course of action is justified, accounted for. 講古 Këang koo, to speak or discourse of old times; which is done in the streets and market places in China by an inferior class of street orators called 講古先生 Këang-koo Seen-sang. 講妥了 Këang t'o leaou, to have agreed upon, or made a final arrangement. 講明白了 Këang ming pih leaou, fully explained; clearly stated. 講說 Këang shwŏ, to speak or converse about. 講政事 Këang ching sze, to speak or discourse of politics. 講聖諭 Këang shing yu, to preach the Sacred Commands. See Shing.

耩 To plough; to cultivate the soil.

顜 Clear; harmonious; straight-forward.

畺 From two fields and three lines. A line of partition; a boundary; a limit; to remain without corrupting after death.

僵 傹 To lie down; stretched out; prostrate.

壃 The same as 疆 Këang, a limit or boundary.

彊 A strong bow; strong; firm, physically or morally; robust; intrepid; powerful; affluent; violent; boisterous; to compel; to force together. Forms a part of proper names. Used in much the same sense as 強 Këang. 彊暴 Këang paou, strong and boisterous. 彊弱 Këang jŏ, strong and weak. 高彊 Kaou këang, a crafty violent manner. 彊搶 Këang ts'ëang, to take by force; to rob and plunder.

橿 Name of a wood. A lever or beam; the handle of a hoe; a certain bar by the side of a carriage. Name of a hill. 橿橿 Këang këang, strong; abundant.

擅 Appearance of holding up or supporting.

殭 Remaining uncorrupted after death. 殭蠶 Këang ts'an, or 蠶殭白 Ts'an këang pih, the white remains of the silk worm after its death.

疅 A boundary or limit, such as divides fields.

繮 韁 From to limit and silk, or leather. A bridle; the silk cord or leather strap with which a horse is restrained or bridled. 馬韁 Ma këang, a horse's bridle.

礓 Small stones.

薑 薑 Ginger. 糖薑 T'ang këang, preserved ginger. 生薑 Săng këang, ginger.

疆 畺 壃 A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary. Name of an office. 疆之 Këang che, bound or limit it. 疆界 Këang keae, or 疆域 Këang yih, the boundary as of a district or country. 無疆 Woo këang, or 無疆 Woo këang, illimitable; infinite, either in reference to space or time.

港 From water and lane. Water diverging into streams like streets or lanes; a passage for ships; streams running into, or from the sea; arms of the sea. Read Hung, lakes passing into each other. 港口 Këang k'ow, the mouth of a passage; a port. 港腳 Këang këŏ, the foot of a stream or passage of water; a port or harbour; the ports of India are so called at Canton; and India itself. 港腳船 Këang këŏ ch'uen, English ships from India, are so called at Canton; country ships.

KH'EANG.

強 强 A small black destructive insect found in rice; strong; violent; powerful; firm; obstinate; overbearing; to strengthen. Among mathematicians, Kh'eang denotes an overplus or excess. A designation of the year under certain circumstances. A surname. 勉强 Meen kh'eang, an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others. 强劫 Kh'eang kĕĕ, to rob openly by an act of violence. 强姦 Kh'eang keen, to commit a rape; to ravish. 强盜 Kh'eang taou, a robber; a highwayman. 强志 Kh'eang che, to strengthen the will or the mind generally.

勥 Strenuous effort; to urge; to press upon; pursue after; to withstand, or oppose by force.

㩖 䋄 𢐗 A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

漒 The name of a river.

蔃 The name of a plant.

繈 襁 A cloth with strings at its corners, with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs. The first character also denotes a string upon which Chinese coin is strung. 襁褓 Kh'eang paou, or 襁絡 Kh'eang lŏ, a cloth for binding a child to the nurse's back.

謽 䜶 Strong, unsubmissive language.

膙 Strength or sinew.

鏐 Kh'ëang or 白鏐 Peh kh'ëang, Chinese coin or money. Some say, to string the coin: a string of Chinese coin, which has a hole in the middle by which it is strung.

蹺蹺 Name of a demon.

蹬蹬 The appearance of an empty valley.

揿 Read Kh'ëang, to beat; to strike. Read Kh'ung, to grasp; to pull; to draw; to lead.

腔空 Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up; swelled with wind air only; vain; empty; ostentatious. Terms for songs are vulgarly called Kh'ëang. Sounding like an empty vessel. The last character denotes also disease of sheep; the ribs of a sheep. 羌

KEAOU.

呺嘵嘵呺 A sound or voice coming from a distance. To call to; to call upon; to invoke; to call; to name; to cause; a certain large kind of bell. 大語呺呺 Ta yu keaou keaou, the distant sound of loud conversation. 這人呺做甚麼名字 Chay jin keaou tso shin mo ming tsze, what is this man's name? 他名叫四茂 T'a ming keaou Sze-mow, his name is Sze-mow. 一呺一到 Yih keaou yih taou, to come as soon as called. 色呺 Sih keaou, called after the colour; only nominal; merely: the fact and the name not agreeing. Read Kew, in the same sense. 叫喬 Keaou ngaou, the appearance of elevation, of being raised high. 叫我聽了不安 Keaou wo t'ing leaou pih gan, cause or make me uncomfortable when I hear it. 叫喊 Keaou han, to cry out aloud, from any violent feeling, either anger or distress. 叫呼無應 Keaou hoo woo ying, to call to, or to invoke, but receive no answer. 叫個人來 Keaou ko jin lae, call a man here. 叫他來 Keaou t'a lae, tell him to come here. 叫喚甚麼 Keaou hwan shin mo, what is he calling about? 叫做甚麼 Keaou tso shin mo, what is he, or it called?

佼 The appearance of walking or progressing.

佼 From *disease* and *contortion*. A kind of cholic; a writhing of the bowels. Read Kew, a swelling or rising of the flesh. Read Chow, a slight pain.

佼 The name of a medicine.

KEAOU KEAOU KEAOU KEAOU

Profound; deep. retirement; still; quiet.

To call out aloud; to roar out; to call upon, or call to; to talk incoherently; the roar or cry of an animal.

鼾鼾鼾 A contorted turned-up nose; a crooked broken-like nose. The second character is pronounced Yaou, and the third Ngaou.

交 Said to be derived from 大 Ta, in the sense of *vain*, and to represent the legs *crossed*. To blend; to unite; to connect; to deliver over to; to exchange; the intercourse of persons in society, and of friendly trade; commerce. The name of a place. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck; the part which folds over at the breast. 相交 Seang kaou, mutually blended or connected, —said of persons or things. 結交 Keë keaou, to form friendships; become intimate with. 絕交 Tsuĕ keaou, to finish a friendship; break off an intimacy. 謙交 Leen keaou, to be intimate with every person one meets. 與酒交水 Yu tsëw keaou shwuy, to mix wine and water. 交戰 Keaou chen, to join in battle. 交鋒 Keaou fung, a spacious and

has his arms extended on a cross; a cord is first twisted round the ankles, next round the waist, and then round the neck, and finally round the wrist. Bribes are given to have the cord first twisted round the neck.

蛟 A kind of crocodile found in the Yang-tsze-k'eang, said to weigh two thousand catties, to have four feet, and to resemble a snake; otherwise called 蛟龍 Keaou lung.

茭 Grass or hay. Name of a plant used as a vegetable. Read Keaou, the root of a plant. 茭筍 Keaou sun, a vegetable sprout.

校 校正 Keaou ching, small drawers or trowsers.

跤 The bones of the leg. 跤骹 Keaou che, ancient name of Cochin-china or Tonquing.

較 A certain crooked piece of iron or copper by the side of a carriage, compared to horns or ears. A basket or trunk attached to a cart; to push as with a horn; to compare strength; to compare; a general view or statement of. In the sense of wrangling, read Kiŏ. 大較 Ta keaou, generally; taken by the lump; an average; an estimate. 較量 Keaou leang, or 比較 Pe keaou, to compare and measure; to argue or dispute with. 較重 較之 Keaou chung, heavier. Keaou che, compared with it. 較早 Keaou taou, sooner.

郊 Waste land or common, outside a city or a state. The name of a sacrifice. Name of a particular place. 郊野 Keaou yay, or 郊原 Keaou yuen, land outside a city; a common; a waste; a wilderness.

鉸 The pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament. 鉸刀 Keaou taou, or 鉸剪 Keaou tsëen, a cutting instrument that moves on a hinge; scissors, called also 翦刀 Tsëen taou. 釘鉸 Ting keaou, the pin of a hinge.

鞍 A kind of leather purse or bag.

頰 頰薄 Keaou pŏ, unhandsome; inelegant. 頰顱 Keaou ngaou, flaccid head and sunken eyes.

餃 餃餌 Keaou urh, pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

散 The bones of the leg near the ankle. One says, the joints of the several bones.

鮫 A species of aquatic or dog fish, from which the Chinese obtain shagreen; the tail is three or four cubits long, with a string at the end; a kind of shark or sea-fox. Name of an office. 鮫人 Keaou jin, a sea-monster, whose tears become pearls.

鵁 Forms part of the name of several birds.

鵁 Keaou or Yŏ. From *white* and *to let loose*. A gliding flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keŏh, respect.

傲 To do; to act. Read Keaou. 傲倖 Keaou hing, to obtain by a lucky occurrence what one has no right to.

噭 From *mouth* and *let loose*. To roar or call out; loud vociferating noise. Used as a numeral of horses. Read Keŏh, to call. 馬二千噭 Ma urh ta'ëen keaou, two thousand horses. 噭呼 Keaou hoo, to call out. 噭然而哭 Keaou jen urh k'uh, cried and wept. 噭噭 Keaou keaou, deep hollow sound. 噭應 Keaou ying, to answer in a loud abrupt manner.

the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

皦 Clear; bright; white and luminous. 曒日 Keaou jih, a clear day.

皦 The white lustre of some precious stones. White; luminous; refulgent.

獟 Keaou or Keŏh, a young wolf.

磽 Uneven stones; rocky and uneven. Read Heh, to engrave or cut deeply; real; solid.

皭皦 The eyes fixed; motionless; clear; bright.

繳繄繳 Read Chŏ, tied or attached to; hankering after. Read Keaou, to writhe about; a wrapper for the legs to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Kiŏ, the tape which strengthens the hem of a garment. 完繳 Wan keaou, to pay or deliver up the whole; to clear the account. 繳繞 Keaou jaou, to wind round. 繳卷 Keaou kh'uen, to give up one's papers at an examination of the literati. 繳上 Keaou shang, or 呈繳 Ching keaou, to present or deliver up to.

鐃 Any metal handle or knob by which to lift any vessel or utensil; the Chinese call such handles *An eer*.

嬌 Delicate; tender; to bring up delicately, as the children of the rich; elegant form and manner; a woman's name famous in history; a certain kind of wind. 妖嬌 Yaou keaou, fairies; sprites. 嬌客 Keaou k'eh, term of respect to a daughter's husband. 嬌柔女子 Keaou jow neu tsze, a delicate female. 嬌妻 Keaou tsze, delicate and handsome. 嬌養 Keaou yang, to nurse tenderly,—said also morally of abetting a person's vices.

驕 A low-minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle; loose; dissipated; self-indulgent; assuming and insolent.

撟 To raise or lift up the hand, false; deceitful; to straighten; to grasp firmly; firm: unbending; unyielding, to take; to select; to crook or straighten by the application of fire

驕 An arrow issuing forth. To straighten what was before crooked; to make crooked what was previously straight, is expressed by 揉 Jow: to straighten the perverse or vicious dispositions of people; to rectify in a moral sense. Used in the sense of 撟 Keaou, false; deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; pertinacious. A surname. 驕矯 Keaou keaou, strong; valorous; brave; to raise on high. 驕情 Keaou ts'ing, a fraudulent disposition.

manner.

墝 Poor land.

繳 To go round; either to ward off, or to circumvent, or to seek to obtain; to assume; a kind of fence consisting of spikes in the water, to keep off barbarians; a small road. Read Yaou, to screen or ward off. 行險徼幸 Hing heen keaou hing, to do what is dangerous from an improper desire to obtain good fortune. 徼福 Keaou fŭh, to seek for happiness, or temporal good. 徼倖 Keaou hing, some fortunate coincidence by which one succeeds, not by right or merit; to seek some good at all risks, and so succeed. 徼妙 Keaou meaou, profound and mysterious.

儌儌 Lucky; fortunate. Same as the preceding. Read Keŏh, haste; hasty, precipitate disposition. 儌僥 Keaou leaou, to state to in a sincere and faithful manner.

撽擊幗 Keaou or Keŏh, to beat; to fling, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

幗 Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen

轎子 Keaou tsze, or 一乘轎子 Yih shing keaou tsze, a sedan chair. 轎槓底 Keaou kh'ŭe te, the bottom part of a chair in which the Chinese place luggage. 轎担 Keaou tan, the short pole for carrying a chair which lies on the men's shoulders when there are four bearers.

驕 A horse six cubits high; a wild horse; strongly ungovernable; self-confident; self-indulgence; pride; haughty air; to be proud. Read Heaou, a short-nosed dog. 傲驕 Fun keaou, impetuous; uncontrolable. 驕奢 Keaou chay, proud and extravagant. 驕志 Keaou che, a proud, haughty mind. 驕傲 Keaou ngaou, the haughty prancing air; the proud gait of a horse; pride and self-indulgence. 驕做 Keaou ngaou, to be proud and haughty; overbearing. 驕矜 Keaou king, proud and assuming. 驕奢淫泆 Keaou chay yin yĭ, pride, extravagance, and obscene pursuits.

僥 Read Yaou, 僥佛 Teaou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners, situated on the south-west. They are said to be but

three cubits high. 僥倖 Keaou hing, to obtain, or succeed by some lucky coincidence; in this sense, same as 徼 Keaou.

墝 Irregular, uneven, poor ground.

澆 To sprinkle; to cast a small quantity of water on, as in watering plants. Read Leaou, water whirling round. Read Ngaou, a man's name. 澆花 Keaou hwa, to water flowers. 澆漓 Keaou le, or 澆薄 Keaou pŏ, destitute of feeling; ungrateful.

磽 Keaou, or Yaou, stony stiff barren land. 磽地 Keaou te, poor, stony bad land.

翹 Long feathers of a tail; numerous; to elevate; to raise; to excite; highly elevated, dangerous; distant; suspended; a certain flag or banner. 翹發 Keaou fă, to raise or excite,—applied to the thoughts. 翹企 Keaou kh'e, to stand erect, or on tip-toe. 翹翹 Keaou keaou, dangerous; in danger—said of a house or family. 翹首 Keaou show, to raise the head; to hold it high, to look with hope.

蕘 連翹 Lëen keaou, or 旱蓮子 Han leen tsze, name of a plant found in great abundance in vallies.

蹺 To trip lightly; to raise the feet high; to rise or to ascend high.

轎 The ends of an axle-tree.

嘐 Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Kaou, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking, without any reality. Paou paou, sound; noise. Read Leaou or Laou. 嘐啁 Leaou taou, many words; verbose. Read Mew. Syn. with 謬 Mew. 任者之妄言也 Kwang chay che wang yen yay, the irregular confused talk of a madman.

膠 窅膠 Yaou keaou, a distorted face; sunken eyes.

膠 An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue; to cause to adhere firmly; to glue; pertinacious; bigoted adherence to; conspired together; perverse. Name of an ancient school. Name of a river. Name of a place. A surname. Deceitful. 魚膠 Yu keaou, glue made from fish. 牛皮膠 New pe keaou, glue made from cow's skin. 驢膠 Lou keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine, also called

九天貢膠 Kew t'ëen kung keaou, and 阿膠 O keaou. 東膠 Tung keaou, a school or college. 膠固不通 Keaou koo pŭh t'ung, obstinate and impenetrable. 膠葛 Keaou kŏ, the purer air which ascends; levity; unsettledness, unsteadiness; crossing or running impetuous. 情深如膠 Ts'ing shin joo keaou, or 膠漆相投 Keaou, ts'eih seang t'ow, as intimate as glue and varnish.

轇 A long distant appearance; confused; disorderly. 轇轕 Keaou kŏ, the appearance or figure of halberds or lances; rapid motion, as of spears in fencing; intricate.

招 Commonly read Chaou, to invite or make a signal to with the hand. Read Keaou, to raise; to rouse; to excite.

覺 Read Keaou, to awaken from a dream; to awaken from sleep. Read Keŏ, to advert; to notice.

攪 To rouse the hand to action, to stir and throw into disorder; to excite confusion; to trouble or annoy the mind. 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to make disturbance in society. 攪拌 Keaou chuen, to stir round anything boiling. 攪亂天下 Keaou lwan t'ëen hea, threw the world into disorder, to disturb the peace of the Empire, as by banditti.

窖 窌 窲 奅 A hole dug in the earth; a deep receptacle under ground; a cavern; a den; a deep hole; a profound recess or sinus. Read Leaou, the appearance of a deep cavern. Name of a place. 窌口 Keaou kh'ow, the mouth of a cavern.

酵 The froth of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven. 酵麵餅 Keaou mëen ping, leavened wheaten bread. 發酵 Fa keaou, or 起酵 Kh'e keaou, to raise with fermenting substance; leaven.

嘄 To call or roar out, to make a clamorous noise.

梟 Name of a bird charged with undutifulness to its parent, and cruelty to its offspring; strong; wicked; to hang a human head on a pole, the top of a hill. A surname. Name of a plant. 梟瞯 Keaou hëen, deep hollow eyes. 梟雄 Keaou heung, a wicked vicious man. 梟首 Keaou show, to hang a criminal's head in a

cage on the top of a pole.

蛟 An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet; capable of injuring a man; a species of Lacerta.

教 斆 效 敎 From to imitate, a child, and to be... Superiors giving inferiors something to imitate, viz. a precept; a rule; a law; to teach; to instruct that which is taught; a system of opinions or a religion; to command; to order. 教門 Keaou mun, commonly denotes the Mohammedans; but it also means Religion or Sect generally. 三教 San keaou, the three sects,—of Confucius, of Buddha, and of Laou-tsze. 立教 Leih keaou, or 設教 Shĕ keaou, to propound or establish a system of doctrines. 聖人以神道設教 Shing jin e shin taou shĕ keaou, the sages by divine principles established a system of instruction. 七教 Ts'eih keaou, the seven *subjects* of instruction; 1st, father and son; 2nd, brothers; 3rd, husband and wife; 4th, prince and statesmen; 5th, the old and the young; 6th, host and guest; and 7th, friends. 教誨 Keaou hwuy, to instruct; to teach. 教化 Keaou hwa, to change, or reform by instruction. 教訓 Keaou heun, to give instructions and admonitions to. 教館 Keaou kwan, a school; a place of instruction. 教官 Keaou kwan, an official superintendent of the junior literati. 教師 Keaou sze, an instructor in a low sense; a teacher of. 教授 Keaou show, a kind of literary superintendent in a Foo district;—the appointment is for life. His assistant is called 訓導 Heun-taou. 教諭 Keaou yu, a situation in a Hëen district, of the same nature as the preceding. His assistant is also called Heun-taou.

𦤎 To value one's *self*; to pay attention or regard to one's self.

䀯 眑 瞗 Thick eyebrows.

県 杲 To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down. Now written 梟 Keaou.

KH'EAOU.

丂 The ancient form of 巧 Kh'eaou, an effort of genius; ingenious. See Kh'aou.

巧 扝 Skill; ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious, that which is made with skill and ingenuity. The excess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, 大巧若拙 Ta kh'eaou jŏ chuĕ, a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity. 淫巧 Yin kh'eaou, specious, false, illicit gloss. 百巧 Pih kh'eaou, a hundred ingenious contrivances. 性巧 Sing kh'eaou, naturally ingenious and clever. 技巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, talent; ingenuity. 機巧 Ke kh'eaou, machinery that is ingenious;—ingenious in operation. 奇巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, wonderful or extraordinary ingenuity. 巧妻常伴拙夫 Kh'eaou ts'e ch'ang p'wan chuĕ foo, a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband. 巧計 Kh'eaou ke, an artful or ingenious contrivance. 巧言令色 Kh'eaou yen ling seh, specious talk and fair exterior, an over-strained effort to please, is rarely connected with virtue. 巧式 Kh'eaou shih, or 巧樣 Kh'eaou yang, an ingenious pattern. 巧捷 Kh'eaou tsëĕ, ready at ingenious devices.

𢙉 𢙉伢 Kh'eaou ya, a crouching submissive manner.

鷯 A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees. Commonly called 巧婦鳥 Kh'eaou foo neaou, the ingenious housewife.

阝 Name of a place.

竅 A cavity; a hole; hollow; an interstice; an aperture; an opening; a fit time; the passages of an animal body are expressed by 九竅 Kew kh'eaou, the nine orifices. The superior seven about the head, pertain to the 陽 Yang energy; the two inferior ones to 陰 Yin. 百竅 Pih kh'eaou, all the pores. 心竅 Sin kh'eaou, the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; Sages have seven. Perspicacity and clear discernment, is expressed by having these supposed inlets of knowledge open, and the reverse by their being shut; hence they say of an

impenetrably stupid person, 一竅不通 Yih kh'eaou pŭh t'ung, that not one aperture is permeable; he is most impenetrably dull.

喬 From Yaou, *pleasing* and *elegant*, with Kaou, *high*, abbreviated. High; high and bent back, as if still looking higher; curved; bent; hooked. A surname. A man's name. Occurs denoting, proud; idle and dissipated. Kh'eaou further denotes, the poles of a sedan chair being curved in a particular way. 句如羽喬 Kow joo yu kh'eaou, bent or curved like curling feathers. Read K'eaou, in the sense of 驕 Keaou, proud. 天下始喬詰卓鷙 T'ëen hea che k'eaou keĕh chŏ ch'ĕ, the empire began to be discontented and rapacious. 喬詰 Kh'eaou keĕh, the mind disquieted or discontented. 喬而野 Kh'eaou urh yay, proud, dissipated and wild. 喬木類 Kh'eaou mŭh luy, the species of tall trees.

僑 High; an inn, or lodging place for a stranger; to dwell in a temporary abode. A surname.

嘺 Not to know; to be ignorant of. A local word, used to affirm, *I do not know*. The Dictionaries Ts'ëĕ-yun and Luy-p'ëen, define it, a distorted mouth.

嶠 嵪 The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass.

𢃽 The waistband of drawers or trowsers.

𢐀 To draw; to pull a bow.

橋 桥 A plank; a plank laid across a stream; a bridge; any utensil which has a cross bar. Name of a wood. A surname. Used to denote, proud; perverse; insolent. Forms part of the name of a place. Used for a carriage. Rapid motion. 河橋 Ho kh'eaou, bridges over rivers were first made B. C. 900. 木橋 Mŭh kh'eaou, a wooden bridge. 石橋 Shih kh'eaou, a stone bridge. 鐵橋 T'ëĕ kh'eaou, an iron bridge. 絙橋 Kăng kh'eaou, a bridge formed by suspended ropes. 屈橋 Kh'eŭh kh'eaou, to bend a bridge, denotes great strength.

燆 The motion of fire.

簥 A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense

One says, an instrument of husbandry.

繑 The waistband of trowsers which reach down to the heel. Read Keŏ, a kind of straw sandals.

蕎 Name of a place.

趫 To walk nimbly; to trip lightly; to climb trees with celerity; strong. 趫趫 Kh'eaou kh'eaou, to walk; to go.

蹻 蹺 To raise the feet and walk, or climb high; strong; martial appearance,—applied also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated in the same sense. Also read Keŏ, tickled; pleased, as by success; proud; straw sandals. 蹻然 Kh'eaou jen, to trip lightly,—but insecurely. 脚蹻膝上 Keŏ kh'eaou seih shang, to place the feet upon the knees.

𨅅 橇 A plank or sledge for travelling through mud. 乘橇 Shing kh'eaou, to ride on a sledge or sled.

鱎 The name of a fish.

鷮 The name of a bird.

敲 To beat or strike from the side, as in beating a drum; a stout club or cudgel, with which to beat or strike. 推敲 Tuy kh'eaou, to beat the time or quantity, with the hand, when composing verses; the practice of 蘇東坡 Soo Tung-po, a famous poet under the Sung dynasty. 敲鼓 Kh'eaou koo, to beat a drum. 敲更 Kh'eaou kăng, to beat the watch at nights. 敲門 Kh'eaou mun, to knock at a door.

髚 High; lofty

KEAY.

茄 Name of a plant. Name of an ancient state. Name of a place. A surname. 五茄 Woo keay, a medicinal plant.

伽 伽藍佛 Keay lan fŭh, a denomination of Buddha;—applied also to the Chinese Mars, Kwan-foo-tsze.

𡶪 Keay or Këa, mountain clad with forests.

拁 𥞊 Keay or Këa, grain; standing corn.

迦 Keay, or Këa. 釋迦 Shih këa, a designation of Buddha.

KËĔ.

丩 To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. See Kew.

孑 The appearance of a man without his right arm; single; one only; a remnant; short; behind or last; a spear or halberd with a transverse pike. 句孑 Kow këĕ, a hooked spear. 孑孑 Këĕ këĕ, standing or jutting out; alone; a great mosquito. A surname.

秸 Standing corn; a corn sheaf.

盂 A kind of dish or platter.

紒 A bunch of silk, or thread.

舒 A spear with a hook or transverse pike.

訐 To charge with a crime face to face; to question and find people's secret or clandestine proceedings; to interrogate with authority; to bring to light illicit proceedings; to seize hold on people's defects or faults.

疾 Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

怯 狤 From *heart* or *dog*, and *to go away*. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak. 畏怯 Wei këĕ, fearful, apprehensive. 怯失迷兒 Këĕ shih me urh, Cashmere, in Central Asia.

刦 刧 劫 刼 𠞏 From a *sword* or *strength*, or a *sharp weapon*, and *to take away*. To take by violence; to plunder; to rob. One of the Kalpas of the Buddha sect, and seems to answer to the platonic or great year, consisting of from 24,000 to 25,000 years, when the world will begin anew. 打刼 Ta këĕ, to rob; to plunder. 强盜搶刼 Kh'ëang t'aou ts'ëang këĕ, robbers, plunderers. 偷營刼寨 Tow ying këĕ ch'ae, to attack and plunder a camp. 刼盜 Këĕ t'aou, a robber or plunderer. 刼掠 Këĕ lëŏ, to seize as robbers or banditti do; to plunder. 在地獄中受苦五百刼 Tsae te yŭh chung show kh'oo woo peh këĕ, to suffer in hell five hundred ages. 萬刼莫贖 Wan këĕ mŏ shŭh, ten thousand ages (of suffering) cannot atone for it.

蛣 Name of an insect.

拮 The *hands* and the *mouth* both engaged. Embarrassed; plucking plants with the hands and nails; to urge; to perplex; to embarrass. 拮据 Këĕ keu, embarrassed for want of money; perplexed; distressed; applied to merchants in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 One species of the orange. 桔子 Këĕ tsze, the mandarin orange. 桔槔 Këĕ kaou, the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils. 桔梗 Këĕ kăng, name of a medicine. 桔餅 Këĕ ping, a kind of sweet cake.

狤 Wild; mad; cunning. 狤猖 Këĕ kh'eŭh, name of an animal found in the west; its body emits an odour; it has no skin.

結 To tie; to knot; to contract; to bind; to draw or collect together; curved; important; a knot; a bond; an engagement. 結了 Këĕ leaou tied; knotted; fixed; consummated. 蘊結 Wăn këĕ, to have something lying upon the mind. 締結 Te këĕ, to tie or bind two together. 甘結 Kan këĕ, a voluntary bond or engagement to do something—often required by the government. 巴結 Pa këĕ, to form extensive connexions; to unite people to one's self; to make due preparation. 恩不能結 Ngăn pŭh năng këĕ, favors cannot bind him. 打結 Ta këĕ, to tie a knot. 結仇 Këĕ ch'ow, or 結怨 Këĕ yuen, to form an enmity; to induce a person's resentment. 結交 Këĕ keaou, united in friendly intimacy. 結扭 Këĕ new, to twist and twine; to adhere pertinaciously to something. 結繩 Këĕ shing, to tie a string or cord. 結黨 Këĕ tang, to form a conspiracy; to unite as banditti. 結親 Këĕ ts'in, to form a matrimonial connexion. 結綵 Këĕ ts'ae, festoons; silk knotted to form a kind of garlands which is hung round ... 結果 Këĕ kwo, to form or bear fruit.

䕷 Name of a plant.

𨦜 hook or sickle.

詰 To interrogate; to question with authority, as a magistrate; to investigate strictly, for the purpose of correcting and punishing; to reprehend; to chastise; to prohibit. 詰誅 Kĕĕ choo, to examine and punish an offender. 詰朝 Kĕĕ ch'aou, a clear morning. 詰究 Kĕĕ kew, to scrutinize narrowly.

袺 To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments as if carrying something in an apron.

蛣 Name of an insect.

趌 To jump; to leap.

欯 A wishful, longing appearance. Read Hŏ, and Hĕĕ, breathing; panting.

恝 } A thoughtful appearance.
㤅 }

㾒 Diseased breathing.

秸 A sheaf of grain.

莢 The fruit of a certain plant. Name of a coin. Name of a hill. A surname. 蓂莢 Ming kĕĕ, a certain felicitous plant of the age of the famous Yaou.

蛺蝶 Kĕĕ tĕĕ, a small butterfly or moth.

詼 To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name. 諧詼 Chĕ kĕĕ, to prate about the ancient Sages, and cause confusion to the present age.

胠 Kĕĕ or Kĕĕ, under the arm; the arm-pit.

頰 The side of the face; the jaw; the instruments for receiving and masticating food, and of articulating words. The name of a place. Forms part of the name of a bird. 頰骨 Kĕĕ kŭh, or 頰車 Kĕĕ keu, the jaw-bone; the jaws.

匧 Kĕĕ or Kĕĕ, a kind of basket for containing clothes; to put into a basket.

㛍 } Kĕĕ, Hĕĕ or Tsĕĕ, tickled
婡 } and pleased by success.

㥦 } The mind satisfied; gratified; cheerful; pleased.
愜 } 愜心 Kĕĕ sin, a cheerful, contented mind.

欱 To blow; to pant. Read Shĕ, to pant after; to desire.

篋 A kind of basket or other vessel to contain things. The name of a hill. Read How, an instrument of music. 篋笥 Kĕĕ sze, a scholar's basket for his books and clothes.

㾊 Diseased breathing; a shortness of breath.

槔 } 槔橰 Kĕĕ kaou, a machine for drawing water.
橰 } The Chinese husbandman's water-wheel.
桔 }

潔 } Pure; clear; clean, used both physically and morally. 潔心 Kĕĕ sin, a pure mind. 潔茗候叙 Kĕĕ ming how seu, I have prepared pure tea and wait for your company to converse;—written on invitation cards. 潔清 Kĕĕ ts'ing, pure and clear. 潔淨 Kĕĕ tsing, pure and clean.
絜 }
挈 }
洯 }

桀 } Cruel; fierce; murderous; banditti cruelly murdering many persons. To raise or lift, as lifting stones to throw at men; one man of a thousand; i. e. superior to a thousand; a fowl roosting. A surname. 桔桀 Kĕĕ kĕĕ, figure or external appearance of.
㮮 }
榤 }

傑 The shooting forth of grain; eminent virtue and talents; proud. 才德之異於衆者曰俊傑 Ts'ai tih che e yu chung chay, yue tseun kĕĕ, talents and virtue superior to the rest of mankind, is expressed by Tseun kĕĕ. 英傑 Ying kĕĕ, a person eminent for virtue and talents, a hero or heroine.

窠 To overshadow or cover.

嵥 嵥岸 Kĕĕ yĕ, a high mountain.

䅥 } Appearance of grain budding forth; corn beginning to ear. Used also to denote chaff.
稭 }

跲 Read Kĕĕ, and Kĕh, for, instead of. Read Kĕĕ, to stumble.

垎 Kĕĕ or Kĕĕ, accumulated earth, dirt, or filth. 洗石可以去垢垎 Se shih kh'o e kh'eu kow kĕĕ, a washing stone can remove an accumulation of dirt or filth.

KH'ĔĔ.

偈 } K'e or Kh'ĕĕ, Repeated, 偈偈 Kh'ĕĕ kh'ĕĕ, the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste; a martial appearance; a heroic ... ; to rest; to stop. 偈句 Kh'ĕĕ keu, or
偈 }

tain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the Sect Fŭh. 講佛偈 Kĕang fŭh kh'ĕĕ, to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fŭh.

堨 渠堨 Kh'eu kh'ĕĕ, to make a great breach on an enemy or set of banditti. Also read O.

嵑 A hill or mountain standing alone; a stone table. 嶭嵑 Ngŏ kh'ĕĕ, hilly; mountainous.

愒 To desist; to rest; to stop. Read Kŏ, to covet. Read Hŏ, to be afraid.

揭 } To raise high; to lift up one's clothes as when fording a stream; a carriage going with rapidity; to take upon one's self; to bear; to support; to be answerable for, to state to superiors. 匿名揭帖 Neih ming kh'ĕĕ t'ĕĕ, an anonymous accusation, addressed to government, pasted up about the town:—said to be a capital crime. 揭車 Kh'ĕĕ chay, an odoriferous plant. 揭借 Kh'ĕĕ tsĕay, to borrow. 揭字 Kh'ĕĕ tsze, or 揭單 Kh'ĕĕ tan, a bond given when one borrows money. 揭帖 Kh'ĕĕ t'ĕĕ, a statement; a declaration; a deposition, pasted up against the walls of the streets; a placard.
撒 }

楬 A stick thrust into the ground over the grave of a person who has died on the high way, and having his name inscribed on it. 楬櫫 Kh'ĕĕ choo, a board with any memorandum written upon it, and a seal attached to it; a board with a person's crime written on it; a certain musical instrument. 禿楬 Tŭh Kh'ĕĕ, bald-headed. 楬豆 Kh'ĕĕ tow, a certain wooden vessel or platter.

渴 Without water,—applied to plants. Read Kh'ŏ, thirsty.

碣 A rock standing alone; stone tablet; a round tablet; the motion of the feathered tribes. Read Kĕĕ, an angry appearance. 碣石 Kh'ĕĕ shih, a rock or tablet.

竭 To carry to the utmost point; to exhaust; the highest degree; to try to the utmost; to destroy; passing to the extreme, and commencing again; revolving in a circle, as the five elements are supposed to do. 竭誠 Kh'ĕĕ ch'ing, perfectly sincere; to carry sincerity to the utmost degree. 竭力 Kh'ĕĕ leih, to exert all one's strength; to do one's utmost.

揭 To bear; to support; to raise; to lift up.

羯 A strong, violent sheep. The name of a place. 羯羊 Kh'ĕĕ yang, to castrate a sheep.

鍻 金鍻 Kin kh'ĕĕ, certain metal ornaments of a drum.

趨 To leave a place; to depart, to go away, a martial appearance.

契 Kh'ĕĕ or Kĕĕ, to cut or carve ingeniously; to cut or make a memorandum on a bamboo; hence the word 契 Kh'e, a contract; a bond.

絜 Name of a river. Clean; pure.

契 Read Kh'e, a bond; that form of bond which succeeded knotted cords in ancient times, consisting of two parts, corresponding to the modern cheque of Europe; it was used also in the government, one half being retained by the prince, and the other half given to the person serving; close union of friends; an utensil for scorching tortoise-shells, in reference to divination; timid. Read Sĕĕ, a surname. Read Kh'ĕĕ, enduring suffering; separated from friends; wide open place; to carve; to cut off; to terminate. Read K'ĕh, name of a northern tribe, to play. 書契 Shoo kh'ĕĕ, a bond; a written agreement. 契闊 Kh'ĕĕ kwŏ, wide open place; widely or long separated from friends.

鍥 } A hook or sickle for reaping grain; to cut, to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Kh'e. 鍥薄 Kh'e pŏ, to ill-treat; to rule tyrannically.
鍥 }
鍥 }
鍥 }

挈 To take hold of with the hand; to support; to hold up; to put in order; to adjust alone. Read Kh'e, to cut or break off. To write upon a board,—in reference to the usage of prisons. 提挈 Te kh'ĕĕ, to hold up ... support.

栔 Read Kh'e, to cut a grave. Read Kh'ĕĕ, to cut off; to deprive of. Repeated. 栔栔 Kh'ĕĕ kh'ĕĕ, sorrowful; sorry.

絜 The end of a thread of hemp; clean; pure; rightly adjusted; to measure; to restrict; to reduce to rule or order;—applied to the waters of the deluge. 絜度 Kh'ĕĕ ...

to measure; to adjust; to limit. 絜靜 Kh'ĕĕ tsing, pure and tranquil. 絜粢 Kh'ĕĕ ts'ze, plentiful. 絜約 Kh'ĕĕ yŏ, or 約絜 Yŏ kh'ĕĕ, to bind; to restrict.

㓞 To eat.

KĔEN.

件 From man and cow, because a cow is a large animal that may be shared. To divide; to separate, or distinguish things; an individual article; subject or affair, a particular. Answers to—one; an; a. 若干件 Jŏ kan kĕen, how many articles, or particulars? 物件 Wŭh kĕen, a thing. 事件 Sze kĕen, an affair. 許多物件 Heu to wŭh kĕen, a great many things. 一件衣服 Yih kĕen e fŭh, a garment; one piece of dress. 我有一件事拜託你 Wo yew yih kĕen sze pae t'ŏ ne, I have an affair in which I solicit your assistance. 各件 Kŏ kĕen, every article, or a variety of articles. 件件都能 Kĕen kĕen too nĭng, adequate for every individual affair, or occupation; expert in everything. 攏齊一件一件 ... yih kĕen yih kĕen, arranged in order, each article apart. 條件 T'eaou kĕen, a list of articles, or topics; an account; an index. 案件 Ngan kĕen, a case in a court of law; a particular affair brought before a Magistrate.

見 } From eye and man. To see; to notice; to observe; seeing; observing; finding; finding that; to be impressed by; to be affected by; to be the recipient of, in which sense it makes the passive of verbs. Read Hĕen, to disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. 陛見 Pe kĕen, to see the Emperor. 引見 Yin kĕen, to introduce to an Imperial audience. 會見 Hwuy kĕen, to assemble or meet with. 相見 Sëang kĕen, to see each other. 撞見 Chwang kĕen, to bounce upon unexpectedly. 多見多聞 To kĕen to wăn, to have seen and heard much. 初見 Ts'oo kĕen, to see for the first time;—it is not then expedient to talk much. 見形生疑 Kĕen hing săng e, to begin to suspect something from external appearances. 見棄 Kĕen kh'e, to be refused or rejected. 見怪 Kĕen kwae, to be impressed with as strange; to be offended by. 見過 Kĕen kwo, to have seen before. 見諒 Kĕen leang, to be excused. 見面 Kĕen mëen, to see a person; to admit him. 見笑 Kĕen seaou, to be laughed at. 見羞 Kĕen sew, to feel ashamed. 見識 Kĕen shih, knowledge. 見識廣大 Kĕen shih kwang ta, extensive knowledge. 見透 Kĕen t'ow, to see through; a clear perception of. 見景生情 Kĕen king săng ts'ing, to act as circumstances may arise.
見 }

俔 Like; to be compared to. Also read Hĕen, which see.

𥈋 Same as the preceding. A comparison; or to make a comparison.

涀 Name of a river.

䅐 } A small sheaf of corn.
䅐 }

閒 } From door and moon; alluding to the light of the moon, as seen through the crevice of a door, at night. The second character is the vulgar form. A crevice; a space between; between, either in respect of space or time; in the midst of; during the time of; to make a space between; to separate; to put asunder by spying or slandering; a spy; to separate remotely; distant. Occurs denoting near; to contain; to bear with; to diminish; to chastise by military force; empty; unoccupied; a depraved or lascivious look; reduced by disease. Name of a place. 在中間 Tsae chung kĕen, in the midst or between. 反間 Fan kĕen, to befool an enemy by stratagems. 一年之間 Yih nëen che kĕen, within a year. 間隔 Kĕen keh, to separate and make a space or partition between. 間斷 Kĕen twan, to make a total separation between. 間廁 Kĕen ts'ze, to range or take a place amongst. 間道 Kĕen taou, an unoccupied road. 天地間 T'ëen te kĕen, between heaven and earth; i. e. on earth; the situation of human beings.
間 }

㵎 Water running between two hills; a stream in a valley.

橌 Kĕen, or Han, large tree or timber.

澗 A stream in a valley. Name of a particular stream, or river.

簡 Anciently a slip of reed on which letters were written, before the invention of paper; an official writing; to review or survey; to diminish; to abridge; to retrench; to seek to attain; to select; to distinguish and separate; negligent or to be negatively rude; great; large; sincere; the sound of a drum. A surname. 特簡 Tih kĕen, particularly selected, —to fill some office. 簡札 Kĕen chă, or 簡策 Kĕen ts'eh, a letter or official document. 簡奧 Kĕen ngaou, laconic and abstruse. 簡而明 Kĕen urh ming, laconic and perspicuous. 簡略 Kĕen lëŏ, a lessening or diminishing; taking the most important parts; abridging; an abridgment. 簡閱 Kĕen yuĕ, to survey; to review, as troops. 簡慢 Kĕen man, or 簡褻 Kĕen sëĕ, wanting in civil attentions—used as an apology by the host. 簡缺 Kĕen k'eue, a vacancy in an office where there is little to do. 簡淨 Kĕen tsing, a laconic pure style; absence of tautology and offensive expressions.

瞯 To see; to look. Read Hëen, turning up the white of the eye; much white in the eye.

襇 } A kind of petticoat.
襉 }

繝 The colours of embroidered silk. 大繝錦 Ta kĕen kin, name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the T'ang dynasty.

蕑 Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read Hëen, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

覸 To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

鹼 Salt; a salt.

鰔 Name of a fish.

建 To establish the laws of a government; to raise upright; to erect; to place; to establish; to build; to build up. Name of a wood, said to stand erect to a great height without branches. Name of a star; and of a district. A surname. 福建 Fŭh kĕen, the province commonly written Fokien. 建功 Kĕen kung, to establish one's merits; to deserve well of one's country, or of society. 建敘 Kĕen too, to build a house. 建德 Kĕen teh, to build up virtue; to edify, in a moral sense. 建造房屋 Kĕen ts'aou fang ŭh, to build a house.

健 } Strong; not susceptible of fatigue; indefatigable; unwearied and unceasing as the daily revolutions of the heavens. Read Kĕen, difficult to raise. A surname. 精神強健 Tsing shin kh'ëang kĕen, strong constitution and good spirit. 壯健 Chwang kĕen, strong, able-bodied. 尊體還康健 Tsun t'e hwan k'ang kĕen, honored body still strong and vigorous; i. e. You, Sir, are still very hale and stout. 健卒 Kĕen tsŭh, an able-bodied soldier.
徤 }

揵 To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders; to shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary; to strengthen; to establish.

犍 A strong fierce cow. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

楗 A bolt, bar or other fastening to a door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud. 關楗 Kwan kĕen, a bar or other fastening to a door.

㨴 Expeditiously; hastily.

湕 Name of a river.

䁯 To number with the eyes; to run the eye over, and calculate the number of.

𥻆 Rice boiled to form a gruel.

腱 The origin or head of the muscles; the end of the tendons.

䭈 The noise made by stretching the tendons, as when cracking the fingers by pulling them.

鍵 The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key. 鍵閉 Kĕen pe, express the two parts of a lock. Kĕen, is called male, the other female: the bolt of a door; perverse; to break. Name of a star.

踺 The appearance of walking.

鞬 A case for carrying a bow and arrow in when on horseback; a case, or to put into a case.

健 A kind of rice gruel.

騝 A horse of a dim colour approaching to yellow.

𧽶 𧽶趼 Kĕen keae, walking in a distorted manner.

兼 兼 兼 兼 兼 Formed from *a hand grasping two stalks of grain.* 秉 Ping is formed from *a hand grasping one stalk;* they say, there are few things of which so many can be grasped as stalks of grain. Holding two, or several at the same time; several connected; to conduct; to join; together with; and; and also. A surname. 本末兼該 Pun mŏh këen kae, applies both to the origin and the end. 兼而有之 Këen urh yew che, to connect together and possess them, as is the case of joining together several states and ruling over them. 兼此二義 Këen ts'ze urh e, connects, or unites, these two ideas. 兼體 Këen t'e, to incorporate; to unite two substances together. 兼含 Këen han, to contain more than one. 兼善天下 Këen shen t'ëen hëa, to diffuse virtue throughout the empire; to make others participate of virtue. 兼該 Këen kae, to apply or belong equally to several things. 兼幷 Këen ping, to connect together.

嵰 嵰嶮 Këen hëen, a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

𤺌 Këen, Hëen, and Lëen, a diseased throat.

䊴 Këen, or Han, dried rice prepared so as to eat on a journey.

縑 A kind of silk which is variegated and exceedingly close, so as to keep out rain. 縑緗 Këen seang, a fine various-coloured silk: an elegant style of writing.

䌞 A silken ornament, or tassel attached to a banner; a kind of silken cover what is ornamented.

䍴 A net.

膁 The flank or hollow part near the hind quarter of an animal. Read Hëen, the meat in a little pudding. 膁脅 Këen hëĕ, the side or flank.

䑎 Name of a boat.

蒹 Name of a plant.

䭠 Not filled; not satiated, nor satisfied; to beg; to entreat.

鰜 Fish that go in pairs, having only one eye each.

髏 A lean, emaciated appearance.

鶼 Certain birds that always fly in pairs.

鹻 Kan, or Këen. salt of a particular kind formed into a mass; its taste is exceedingly inferior.

鼸 An animal of the mouse or rat species.

監 監 監 監 To look down upon and inspect from a higher place; to examine into; to look at; to oversee; to exercise the oversight or control of; an inspector; an overseer; a eunuch; halo gathering round the sun. Name of a star. A jail or prison; to put in jail. Name of an office. A surname. 天監 T'ëen këen, an astronomer. 縣監 Hëen këen, the jail of a Hëen district. 司獄監 Sze yŏ këen, a superintendent of a jail. 監察 Këen ch'ă, to survey and examine human conduct, as divine beings do. 監追 Këen chuy, to imprison and prosecute. 監臨 Këen lin, to look down upon from a higher place; to oversee. 監寐 Këen mei, to lie awake. 監督 Këen tŭh, an official overseer; a superintendent; the *Hoppo* of Canton is so designated. 太監 Tae këen, a eunuch.

劖 To cut into small parts; to mince meat. Also read Han and Lán, a broad sharp knife or sword.

嚂 To look; to see; to behold.

鑑 鑒 A large tub containing that which reflects the moon; to reflect light as from still water; a mirror; an object in which one can see one's self; so as to take warning and avoid what is wrong: a precept or warning. Used to denote,—to examine; to survey extensively. 以予公鑑 E yu wei këen, consider me a mirror; take warning by me. 鑑空衡平 Këen k'ung hang p'ing, a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror, and just as a balance. 鑑寐 Këen mei, affecting to sleep. 鑑別 Këen pëĕ, to distinguish clearly as in a mirror. 鑑以取明於月 Këen e tsen ming yu yuĕ, a mirror to obtain light from the moon.

臤 From *hand* and a *statesman.* The ancient form of 賢 Hëen, a highly virtuous and worthy person. Same as the following.

堅 To establish; to confirm; to strengthen; to be confirmed in a purpose or opinion; solid; hard; sound; firm; steel; strong; robust; determined;

constant; durable. A surname. 這張桌子作得堅固 Chay chang chŏ tsze tsŏ teh këen koo, this table is made strong and durable. 根本堅固 Kăn pun këen koo, the root firmly established;—is understood either literally of a tree, or of a person's bodily constitution, or of his family circumstances and conduct; of all which the expression affirms that they are *good* and *durable.* 這個老頭子堅壯 Chay ko laou t'ow tsze këen chwang, this old-headed boy (old man) is hale and strong. 好堅硬的性 Haou këen ngăng teih sing, a fine firm unbending disposition; taken in a good sense, in opposition to being weak and timorous. 他堅意不肯 Ta këen e pŭh k'h'ăng, he with a firm intention will not assent. 以堅其信德 E këen k'h'e sin teh, to confirm the virtue of faith. 將在中軍曰中堅 Tseang tsae chung keun yuĕ chung këen, a general in the centre of the army is called Chung-këen. 堅志 Këen che, fixed purpose. 堅壯 Këen chwang, strong and robust,—applied to a person; commonly to a hale old man. 堅貞 Këen ching, resolute; chaste. 堅忍 Këen jin, firmly to endure, without yielding to suffering, or to allurements. 堅固 Këen koo, and 堅牢 Këen laou, strong; firm; durable;—are applied to any production of human labour. 堅水 Këen chwuy, a lixivium or lie. 梘 Këen is used on some sign-boards. 堅實 Këen shih, hard; solid. Applied to things,—strong and well made. Applied to work,—correct, safe, and proper. Applied to conduct,—not easily assailable, or thwarted. 堅實 Këen shih, hard and solid. 堅凝 Këen ying, congealed into a hard solid mass; they apply this language to metals.

慳 From *hard* and *heart.* Sparing; parsimonious; niggardly. Read Hëen, a knowing old man. 慳吝 Këen lin, close; parsimonious. 慳囊 Këen nang, a close purse.

䆿 Fixed; immovable.

𤎖 To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

𤩑 Beautiful and excellent of its kind.

擥 Firm; strong. Supposed to be an erroneous form of the following.

掔 擥 Strong; firm; to pull; to ..., to drag away; to ..., to strike; to pull or draw back.

蜸 蜸蠶 Këen ts'an, an insect apparently of the silkworm species.

緊 Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

鋻 Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong, rending or splitting.

齦 齦齞 Këen yen, the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

儉 Këen or Këĕn. Moderate; temperate; sparing; economical; niggardly; a scarce year. A surname. 恭儉有禮 Kung këen yew le, with correctness and temperance, there is propriety and politeness. Kung denotes having respect for one's self; a decorous and correct behaviour. 不儉之害 Pŭh këen che hae, the evils of a want of economy. 儉少 Këen shaou, 節儉 Tsëĕ këen, 儉約 Këen yŏ, 省儉 Săng këen, and 儉用 Këen yung, express a laudable economy. 儉薄 Këen pŏ, and 儉搭 Këen lin, denote an extreme degree of economy; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

劍 劍 劔 A double-edged sword; a pointed sword. 刀劍 劍裝 Taou ts'ëang këen keih, a single-edged sword, a spear, a double-edged sword, and a forked halberd. 雙股劍 Shwang koo këen, two swords in one scabbard. 雌雄劍 Ts'ze heung këen, male and female sword,—two swords so denominated. 書劍 Shoo këen, a sword which the literati are allowed to wear, agreeably to the practice of Confucius and his disciples. 劍蘭 Këen lan, species of cymbidium that will grow without earth.

撿 Këen and Lëen. To gather together and bind up; to bind together; to restrict; to restrain; to hold and present; to raise to view; to go about in search of; to compose. 撿察 Këen ch'ă, to inquire and examine into. 撿校 Këen keaou, the name of an officer. 撿束 Këen shŭh, to restrict and keep in order. 撿點 Këen tëen, to examine and arrange.

蘞 Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

檢 A sort of envelope or cover of an official letter; to sort; to put the same kind together; to arrange; to make; to compose; title, or label containing the title of a book. A surname. 檢畜 Këen ch'ŏh, to be attentive to one's own temper and conduct. 檢封 Këen fung, to close an envelope; to affix a seal outside. 檢書 Këen shoo, to compose or write a book. 檢討 Këen t'aou, a title of the Han-lin-yuen. 檢點 Këen tëen, to arrange and take an account of. The name of an office. 檢子 Këen tsze, an envelope. 檢驗 Këen yen, to examine; to verify; to examine a dead body in an official capacity.

瞼 The eyelash hanging down and obstructing the vision. In some barbarous dialects, denotes a district.

臉 Këen, or Lëen, the face; the cheek. Commonly read Lëen.

鹼 Këen, or Yen, a kind of lie. 番鹼 Fan këen, foreign soap. 鹼水 Këen shwuy, a Chinese lie to wash with.

黚 Black; dark.

肩 The shoulder, which the character is intended to represent; to bear on one's shoulder; to sustain; to be competent to; firm; an animal three years old. Name of a bird. A man's name. 息肩 Seĭh këen, to withdraw one's shoulder; to desist. 並肩而行 Ping këen urh hing, to walk shoulder to shoulder, as equals or friends. 仔肩 Tsze këen, to undertake, or to bear; to take charge of; to be adequate to. 比肩 Pe këen, equal to—in virtue. 肩弧 Këen t'ow or 肩膀 Këen p'ang, the shoulder.

榍 枅 Këen, or Ke, pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

猏 豜 豣 A pig or wild boar, three years old.

菺 Name of a plant.

覵 A man's name.

鵳 A species of hawk.

奸 Këen or Kan, a violation of moral propriety; to introduce confusion into moral or civil relations; clandestine; fraudulent; vicious; villainous; traitorous. Compare with Kan. 奸臣 Këen ch'in, an intriguing courtier; a traitorous statesman. 奸狡 Këen keaou, crafty; designing. 奸計 Këen ke, a designing treacherous stratagem. 奸佞 Këen ning, specious, crafty, designing eloquence. 奸心 Këen sin, a crafty, designing, villainous mind. 奸黨 Këen t'ang, an intriguing traitorous party—at court.

姦 Illicit amours and intrigues with women; fornication; adultery; unprincipled intrigues or plots of any kind; cabals, plots and court intrigues. 通姦 T'ung këen, illicit intercourse; criminal conversation. 和姦 Ho këen, adultery by the consent of both parties. 強姦 Kh'ëang këen, fornication, or adultery committed by violence; a rape. 姦貪之輩 Këen t'an che pei, an intriguing sordid, avaricious set of people. 姦近殺 Këen kin shă, adultery or lewdness is allied to murder. 姦邪 Këen seay, intriguing and unprincipled.

囝 A son or child. 閩人呼兒曰囝 Min jin hoo urh yuĕ këen, the people of Fuh-këen province use *Këen* to denominate a child. They pronounce it Tsae. Also read Yuĕ.

菅 Tall rushes or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname.

艱 囏 Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. 艱難 Këen nan, difficulties; distress. 艱險 Këen hëen, difficult and dangerous. 艱辛 Këen sin, or 艱苦 Këen kh'oo, distressing; painful; bitter.

趼 跰 䮙 The feet hurt or wounded by long walking; the feet blistered; the skin raised upon the feet. Read Yen, a quadruped standing on its hinder feet, as a dog or other four-footed animal about to climb a tree; feet adapted for climbing; a flat broad foot.

柬 From 束 Shŭh, *to bind together,* and 八 Pă, *to divide.* To sort; to discriminate; to abridge; to close; to select; an abridgment; a statement.

揀 To choose; to select; to discriminate. 揀選 Këen seuen, to choose,—as persons to fill offices. 揀擇 Këen tsih, to select from amongst, to choose out of. 揀焙 Këen pei, the tea called *Campoi.*

諫 諫 To discriminate by speech; to point out the right and the wrong,—particularly to superiors, as a minister to his Prince, and to induce to alter what is wrong; to remonstrate; to endeavour by reproof and argument to arouse from error. The name of an officer, whose duty is to remonstrate. Name of a bird, and of a fruit. A surname. 諫官 Këen kwan, 諫臣 Këen ch'in, and 言官 Yen kwan, officers appointed to point out mistakes of the Sovereign, and to give him information respecting what is passing in the country; now called 御史 Yu she, imperial historiographers. 諫行言聽 Këen hing yen t'ing, act agreeably to the remonstrance, and listen to what is said.

慽 The thoughts disturbed; disquieted.

緘 Cords with which a basket is bound; to bind with cords as coffins were in ancient times, when not nailed; to close as a letter. 書緘 Shoo këen, the envelope of a letter. 封緘 Fung këen, to close a letter. 緘默 Këen meh, to be silent. 緘束 Këen shŭh, to restrict; to bind.

減 减 To injure or break off a part; to diminish in weight or quantity; to lighten. Name of a river. A surname. 減價 Këen kia, to diminish the price of. 減筆寫 Këen peih sëay, to write the abbreviated form of the character. 減少 Këen shaou, to lessen the number or quantity.

繭 絸 The clothing of the silkworm. The ball of silk as left by the silkworm; the skin of the foot rumpled and blistered. Këen këen, a low voice. 繭綢 Këen ch'ow, a species of silk.

襺 A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk.

乾 乾 乾 Read Këen, according to Shwŏ-wăn, issuing forth upwards from 乙 Yĭh, which denotes *the prevailing principle of matter.* Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname. The name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. See Kan.

KH'ËEN.

伶 伶侏 Kh'ëen choo, a performer on a musical instrument. Also read Kh'ing, great; attentive; careful.

岒 Name of a hill.

忴 The heart set upon the present moment. Hasty; precipitate disposition. 忴惎 Kh'ëen kh'e, impetuously urging a close or termination of.

扻 What the hand is now upon; present possession, or occupation; to record, or remember. Read Kin, to grasp hold of; to catch; to seize.

扲 Read Kh'ëen, below; at the foot of; or under a bank or precipice; to take hold of with the fingers. Read Kin, to grasp; to seize. Read Kh'an, 扲敧 Kh'an kh'e, irregular; uneven; incomplete.

欦 A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read Hëen, to desire. Read Kh'an, below a bank.

鈐 鈐鐪 Kh'ëen t'o, a large plough, a certain fastening of the wheel of a carriage; military weapons for shutting up rooms; a kind of lock; the handle of a spear; name of a hill. Read Han, iron tongs. 鉤鈐 Kow kh'ëen, name of a star. 鈐記 Kh'ëen ke, a kind of seal used by non-commissioned officers, commonly made of copper or brass.

蚙 The claws of a crab. Read Kin, insects following in succession.

黔 黔 Black; black hair. 黔首 Kh'ëen show, the *black-heads,* a designation of the people, introduced by Tsin the first universal monarch of the Chinese states. Some say, the phrase was introduced from having black cloth rolled round the head; the people are otherwise called 黎民 Le min, which also alludes to their black heads.

鳹 雂 The name of a principality, of a district, and of a divinity. A surname. Used for the preceding. A bird pecking; to peck as a bird.

欠 欠 To gape and yawn; to stretch one's self as when wearied and fatigued; a want of animal spirits; hence, want or insufficiency; to owe; to be wanting to; to be deficient in. Name of a river. For money merely *due,* they use 該 Kae, as a more delicate expression. 欠債還錢 Kh'ëen chae hwan ts'ëen, let him who owes pay the money; i. e. he who has done the misdeed must pay the forfeit. 欠項 Kh'ëen hëang, a debt; a sum

owing. 欠伸 Kh'ëen shin, to yawn and stretch one's self. 欠人錢銀 Kh'ëen jin ts'ëen yin, to owe people money. 欠人數目 Kh'ëen jin soo mŭh, to owe sums standing on people's books.

芡 Name of a plant known by various names, as cock's head, goose's head, and crow's-head.

拑 To take hold of on each side; to compress as by nippers; to take hold of with forceps. 拑口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to shut the mouth; to be afraid to speak.

箝 箝 To lock; to shut and fasten; a kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. 箝語 Kh'ëen yu, to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.

柑 Kan, 柑子 Kan tsze, a species of orange; sweet. Read Kh'ëen, used in the sense of the following. To put a bit into a horse's mouth. 柑口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to close the lips and not speak,—from fear of punishment.

鉗 Tongs; nippers; pincers; tweezers; forceps; a kind of iron collar for the neck of a criminal; to take as with nippers; to pinch; to gripe; to injure as by resentment and hatred; a term of abuse. 鐵鉗 Tëë kh'ëen, iron forceps or nippers. 鉗鉗 Kh'ëen kh'ëen, vicious, crafty, irregular conduct. 鉗口 Kh'ëen kh'ow, to gag the mouth; to put to silence. 鉗住 Kh'ëen choo, to take a fast hold of with tongs or forceps.

黚 A light yellow and dark colour. Name of a river. Name of a district.

髻? To pluck out or shave off the hair, as a punishment; a kind of purple colour;—probably a criminal's hair was so dyed.

傔 To follow; to wait on; to attend on. 傔人 Kh'ëen jin, attendants.

嗛 [illegible] Hëen or Kh'ëen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which, it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of 歉 Kh'ëen, what is inadequate; a deficiency; a failure. 嗛嗛之德 Kh'ëen kh'ëen che tih, a very small degree of virtue. The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal; having something contained in the mouth.

慊 To gnash the teeth with indignation against; dissatisfied; cherishing dislike and ill-will to. Read Këë, in a sense quite the opposite of the preceding. Satisfied; contented; cheerful.

[illegible] To covet; to snatch voraciously; to peck.

歉 Not filled with food; dissatisfied; a deficiency; to covet; to desire. 甚歉 Shin kh'ëen, very much dissatisfied. 抱歉 P'aou kh'ëen, I feel a want; I feel my own insufficiency. 歉事 Kh'ëen sze, a deficiency of resolution; bashful in the presence of strangers. 歉仄之至 Kh'ëen tsih che che, extreme deficiency. 歉年 Kh'ëen nëen, or 歉歲 Kh'ëen suy, a year of dearth; a bad year; famine. 歉收 Kh'ëen show, a bad harvest.

謙 Respectful; yielding, not full of self; giving way and joining with others; a humble disposition; humble; humility. One of the 卦 Kwa. A surname. Read Kh'ëen, quiet, tranquil appearance. Read Kh'ëen to give cause of jealousy and ill-will. 謙退 Kh'ëen t'uy, humble and retiring. 謙退是保身第一法 Kh'ëen t'uy she paou shin te yih fă, to be humble and retiring is the first and best rule for preserving one's person. 謙虛 Kh'ëen heu, empty of self; having humble thoughts of self. Kh'ëen how, humble and sincere. 謙己 Kh'ëen ke, humble one's self. 謙遜 Kh'ëen sun, or 謙讓 Kh'ëen jang, humble; yielding; giving way.

搴 To strike a sonorous … in vain; or a … and sonorous stones. A man's name.

僁 僁 偃僁 Yen kh'ëen, proud and contemptuous; disrespectful.

搴 搴 搴 搴 To snatch; to pluck; to grasp.

搴 To take hold of; to draw in; to pluck up; to snatch out. The name of a plant. A surname.

褰 褰 褰 褰 Trowsers; garments which reach to the feet like petticoats; to lift up garments that hang down when stepping through water. 褰裳 Kh'ëen shang, to lift up the clothes to ford a stream.

[illegible] Water.

[illegible] 搴芅 Kh'ëen fă, the name of a plant.

謇 謇 To stammer or speak with difficulty; difficult to express; correct, straight-forward speech. A surname. 謇諤 Kh'ëen ngŏ, faithful; speaking the truth.

蹇 Lame; halt; sick and unable to perform any work; difficult; dangerous, high tall appearance,—applied to a horse; playful; crooked; oppressed; broken; stammering; distressed; troubled; to snatch or pluck out from. A surname. Used for 搴. 蹇塞 Kh'ëen sih, stopped; impeded.

謰? A man's name. To stammer; difficulty of utterance.

驝 驝驢 Kh'ëen leu, a lame halting ass.

[illegible] Name of a fish.

騫 A band beneath a horse's belly; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail; failure; disgraced; to enter in a light contemptible manner. A surname.

遣 To give loose or scope to; to leave unrestrained; to present; to send; to commission; to send or put away from one's self; to reject or expel. 遣車 Kh'ëen chay, certain presents made of horses and carriages to accompany a funeral with victims for sacrifice. 遣臣 Kh'ëen ch'in, 遣官 Kh'ëen kwan, or 遣使 Kh'ëen sze, an envoy; an ambassador. 遣使來賀 Kh'ëen sze lae ho, an ambassador came to offer congratulations. 遣惑 Kh'ëen hwŏ, to put away anxious from one's self.

[illegible] To open.

[illegible] A small mound or heap of earth.

繾 繾綣 Kh'ëen kh'euen, not separated in affection; inseparably attached; indissolubly bound to each other.

譴 To speak to angrily; to reprehend; to blame; to find fault with; to rail at; to scold. 譴喘 Kh'ëen chuen, to breathe or turn round; to soften down. 譴讓 Kh'ëen jang, to rail at and make a noise. 譴怒 Kh'ëen noo, to speak to angrily. 譴責 Kh'ëen tsih, to blame; to criminate.

饋? A dried cake made of wheaten flour; to work with the hand as in working dough; to paste.

韆 A kind of leather or skin belt.

鵮 A bird pecking with its bill.

牽 摼 撁 To pull; to drag,—as a cow with a cord; to drag or pull forward; to connect together; dragged hastily; confined to,—applied to learning. Name of a place. A man's name. 牽混 Kh'ëen hwăn, dragged into a chaotic, confused state,—applied to style. 牽掛 Kh'ëen kwa, held in suspense,—said of the mind. 牽斷 Kh'ëen twan, pulled asunder,—applied to the feelings. 牽扭 Kh'ëen tsay, to pull or drag, to suit one's own purposes, to the injury of others.

縴 To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.

嵌 A precipice; a valley; a pit. See Kh'an.

虔 虔 虔 虔 The majestic firm step of a tiger; firm; determined; sincere; respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct, pious, devout feeling; benevolent. A surname. Name of a district. A weapon for hewing timber; to take by violence; to kill. 虔誠 Kh'ëen ching, sincere. 虔貞 Kh'ëen ching, determined purity and correctness. 虔謹 Kh'ëen kin, a reverential respectful deportment. 虔潔 Kh'ëen kĕĕ, respectfully clean and pure; made clean from having feelings of veneration and respect. 虔殺 Kh'ëen sha, to kill; to murder. 虔心 Kh'ëen sin, a sincere devout mind,—fitted for prayer.

僉 𨒙僉 Lëen kh'ëen, coming up to in walking; overtaking.

勮? To bear, or … a thing.

愆 Error; transgression; excess; failure; fault; crime; a noxious disease. 三風十愆 San fung shih kh'ëen, three usages and ten errors,—or things blameable. 繩愆 Shing kh'ëen, to draw the line over errors, and point out exactly in what they consist;—the duty of a statesman to his prince. 愆期 Kh'ëen ke, to exceed the proper time. 愆尤 Kh'ëen yew, a fault or crime.

KEĬH.

及 From *To have* and *to follow and persecute a man.* To stretch towards; to extend to; to have a reference to; exceeding; about; to connect with; and; at; to; effected; completed. 由近及遠 Yew kin keih yuen, from that which is near, it extends to that which is remote. 衆人之慮不能及遠 Chung jin che leu pŭh năng keih yuen, none of the whole number able to extend their thoughts to what is distant. 企及 K'e keih, standing on tiptoe to look towards; hoping; expecting. 未及一年 We keih yih nëen, not extend to a year's time; not so long as a year. 連類而及 Lëen luy urh keih, to combine the several classes and connect them. 論及何事 Lun keih ho sze, discoursing about what? 談及甚麼人 T'an keih shin mo jin, talking about whom? 後悔無及 How hwuy woo keih, to repent afterwards will be unavailing, is a sentence often employed in government edicts addressed to the people. 不能成及 Pŭh năng ch'ing keih, cannot carry it into effect. 做及 Tso keih, effected; done; completed, and 又及 Yew keih, again terminated, are words which commonly close the postscript of a letter. 及時 Keih she, or 及時的 Keih she teih, seasonable; at the proper time. 及時得合 Keih she teh ling, what is reasonable, will be successful. 及笄 Keih ke, at the time of braiding up the hair in the manner of married women; hence denotes a marriageable period of life. 及第 Keih te, a title of the three first literary persons in the empire.

伋 A man's name. 孔伋 K'ung keih, the grandson of Confucius. His epithet was 子思 Tsze sze; he compiled the second of the 四書 Sze-shoo, viz. 中庸 Chung-yung. 伋伋 Keih keih, an empty unreal appearance.

圾 Yih or Keih. Dangerous; hazardous; perilous.

彶 To walk or go with haste; fleet, rapid motion.

扊 The bolt which fastens a door.

极 Wooden frame put on the back of a mule to receive the burden; panniers.

級 阪 Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classed; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation. 等級 Tăng keih, degrees; different sorts or kinds. 品級 P'in keih, degrees of rank in the state. 加級 Këa keih, to add to a person's rank. 加一級 Këa yih keih, to raise one step. 降三級 Këang san keih, to degrade three steps. 斬萬級 Chan wan keih, to cut off ten thousand heads. 階級 Keae keih, steps or stairs. 拾級而登 Sŭh keih urh tăng, to ascend by gradual steps,—physically or morally.

笈 A box for containing one's books. 負笈 Foo keih, to take one's book-box on one's back—denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負笈從師 Foo keih ts'ung sze.

芨 Name of a plant, otherwise called Crow's head. 紙芨 Che keih, a plant, the skin of which is capable of being made into paper.

鵖 Name of a small bird.

扱? 扱 扱 扱 To lay hold of with the hand; to seize; the hand having something to rest upon; to pull with the hand. Used in compound characters.

孑 Keih, or Kĕĕ. See Kĕĕ.

[illegible] The noise made by a lance or spear striking against something.

[illegible] A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yĭh, or Neih, for 逆 Neih to *run with a spear,*—to rebel against. Read Peih, the moon three days old.

亟 Formed from *man, mouth, hand,* and *two lines.* The two lines represent heaven and earth. Receiving from heaven the gifts of the seasons, and blessed with the benefits conferred by the earth; the mouth should plan, and the hands effect with *promptness;* there should be no loss of time. Haste; speed; promptly; hurry; hastiness of temper. 亟速 Keih sŭh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently. 公孫之亟也 Kung sun che keih yay, the hastiness of Kung-sun.

[illegible] The name of a hill.

[illegible] Hasty precipitate temper; vehement. One says, attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kih, adorned, accomplished.

極 The highest beam on the roof of a house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place, or degree; extreme; the extreme degree; to carry to the utmost; to exhaust; weakened; languid. Occurs denoting, to take and stop; to let go. The moon in a certain position. The name of a country. Also read Ke. 四極 Sze keih, the four points of the compass; the four corners. 三極 San keih, heaven, earth, and man. 六極 Lŭh keih, are six severe calamities. 太極 T'ae keih, that which existed previously to the division of Heaven and earth, or the present system of the universe. 五極 Woo keih, five standard virtues. 北極 Pih keih, the north pole. 南極 Nan keih, the south pole. 八極 Pă keih, the four points of the compass, zenith and nadir, and the extremes of longitude and latitude. 極惡 Keih ngŏ, very bad or wicked. 極好 Keih haou, extremely good. 極地 Keih te, the utmost region, or degree of. 極爲可歎 Keih wei kh'o t'an, exceedingly lamentable.

殛 To criminate; to punish; to reject; to give up to death. To kill; to leave; to perish.

[illegible] To speak with difficulty; to sputter; to stammer. A man's name.

[illegible] Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

吉 Good; advantageous; felicitous; happy; fortunate; lucky; felicity; happiness; the first day of the moon. A surname. The name of a district. Read Kĕ, a surname. 吉凶 Keih heung, good and evil; felicitous and infelicitous; happiness and misery. 吉事 Keih sze, a happy or fortunate occurrence, or affair. 恐怕凶事多吉事少 K'ung p'a heung sze to, keih sze shaou, I am afraid much evil and little good will result from it. 吉星凶星 Keih sing heung sing, a lucky star and a baneful star. 吉星高照 Keih sing kaou chaou, a lucky star directs its influence to me, or you. 吉日 Keih jih, a lucky day. 擇吉日 Tsih keih jih, to select (from the Almanack) a lucky day. 二月初吉 Urh yuĕ ts'oo keih, the first day of the second moon. 吉月 Keih yuĕ, the happy (first) day of the moon. 卜吉 Pŭh keih, to enquire after happiness; to divine. 恭喜納吉 Kung he nă keih, I reverently wish you joy and felicity;—a common salutation. 大吉大利 Ta keih ta le, great happiness, great prosperity,—to you, to me, or to this house, and so on. 吉慶滿堂 Keih kh'ing mwan t'ang, may happiness and joy fill the hall. 如意吉祥 Joo e keih ts'ëang, happiness, bliss, and the entire fulfilment of one's wishes. 一開大吉 Yih kh'ae ta keih, whenever opened, great success;—written by shopmen on the doors of the cases in which their wares are contained. 開門大吉 Kh'ae mun ta keih, great felicity attend the opening of the door;—written on paper and pasted on people's doors by beggars, during the last night of the old year, that it may strike the attention, and awaken the fond hopes of the inhabitants, when first opening the door, on New year's morning. The beggars expect an alms as the reward of their good wishes. 吉人天相 Keih jin t'ëen sëang, the good man, heaven aids him. 吉昌 Keih ch'ang, personal or family prosperity.

佶 Strong; robust appearance.

劼 Endeavour; effort; firm. 汝劼毖殷獻臣 Joo keih pe yin hëen ch'in, you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication. Also read Keĕ.

拮 Kĕĕ, or Keih. See Kĕĕ. Commonly written 亟 Keih. 拮据 Keih keu, shackled; embarrassed,—applied to the circumstances of merchants; as 商力拮据 Shang leih keih keu, the merchants are in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 Kĕĕ, or Keih. See Kĕĕ. 桔餅 Keih ping, dried oranges flattened like a cake. 桔子 Keih tsze, the mandarin orange.

狤 Keih, or Kĕĕ. See Kĕĕ.

結 Kĕĕ, or Keih. See Kĕĕ.

郜? Name of a hill. Name of a country.

鞊 A bridle for a horse; or a halter by which to lead a cow.

髻 Ke, Keih, or Kei, a bunch of hair on the head; the manner of Chinese females' head-dress; an appendage to an oven.

給 Colloquially read *Kei,* to give; to supply sufficiently; to provide; to supply; to give an opportunity to an active agent to operate; hence, to receive; to be the recipient of. Read

Këĕ, supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious. 捷給 Tsëĕ keih, a too ready and specious elocution. 供給 Kung keih, to supply with necessaries. 我給他罵 Wo keih t'a ma, I was scolded by him. 給照 Keih chaou, to give a kind of certificate. 給事中 Keih sze chung, name of an office of the fifth rank. 給我說他 Keih wo shwŏ t'a, he was spoken to by me. 給我罵他 Keih wo ma t'a, he was scolded by me.

急 ⿱及心 } The point at which opposing circumstances meet and clash with violence; urgent; progressing; impelled by circumstances; drained of every resource; that feeling of mind which is excited by being pressed; urged; hurried and not knowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing circumstances; pressed with want. 着急 Chŏ keih, to become anxious about. 事急 Sze keih, affairs urgent and pressing; the moment of action arrived; no further time to prepare means. 緩急 Hwan keih, Hwan, easy circumstances, Keih, severe pressure of circumstances. 請急 Ts'ing keih, to ask permission to withdraw awhile from public duty, to attend to private affairs. 此人氣性甚急 Ts'ze jin k'he sing shin keih, this is a man of a very hasty disposition. 急機 Keih ke, a ready invention of schemes or stratagems, at the spur of the moment when the dilemma occurs; to decide instantly, the means of being extricated from it. 急急 Keih keih, in great haste; impatient to act. 急迫 Keih pih, urgent; pressing; violently impelled; to urge tyrannically. 急殺 Keih shă, completely nonplused; unprepared and unprovided for the pressure of circumstances. 急性子 Keih sing tsze, a hasty disposition; the name of a plant.

屐 A kind of wooden clog to wear as a shoe.

劇 An increased quantity of; a great degree; difficult; distressing to the mind; to play; to trifle; comedy. A surname. The name of a district. 理繁治劇 Le fan che keih, a multiplicity of affairs to attend to, the arrangement of which is difficult;—said of the affairs of public courts. 則劇 Tseh keih, to play, or take amusement. 戲劇 He keih, stage plays. 病劇 Ping keih, state of disease which threatens death.

噱 戲噱 He keih, play; trifling amusement; merriment. 喝噱 Hŏ keih, incessant laughter.

墼 Bricks or earthenware not burnt. 土墼 Too keih, expresses the same. The name of a particular vessel with handles, or as the Chinese express it 有耳 Yew urh, having ears. 炭墼 T'an keih, a vessel into which burning charcoal and ashes are closely crammed, and which the Chinese carry in their hands, or place at their feet to obtain warmth in cold weather. A similar vessel, with basket work round it, is in Canton, called 手爐 Show heun, hand-warmer.

擊 To strike; to knock; to beat; to rouse what is dormant; to attack, as in war; to kill; to rush against. Read Heih, a sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, a man's name. 擊登聞鼓 Keih tăng wăn-koo, to beat the drum at the gate of the imperial palace,—when waiting to present a petition. 擊鼓 Keih koo, to beat a drum. 擊蒙 Keih mung, to rouse dulness,—applied to teaching boys; causing them to understand. 擊殺 Keih shă, to attack and kill or murder. 擊打 Keih ta, to strike; to beat; to attack.

激 To excite as rocks which impede a rapid stream; a rock quay opposed to a current, and intended to drive off the waters; excitement,—applied to the feelings, to anger, or to gratitude. A surname. 感激 Kan keih, roused to grateful feelings. 衝激 Ch'ung keih, to rouse or irritate by rushing against. 激烈 Keih lëĕ, to rouse the feelings to vehement emotions. 激反良民 Keih fan lëang min, to annoy and oppress good subjects till they are forced to rebel. 激切 Keih ts'ëĕ, to rouse; to irritate, as by speaking to abruptly; to excite vehemence.

棘 Certain thorny bushes fit for making fences of;—in a length of time they grow large, to fence. Name of a place; of a medicine. Forms part of the name of a bird; used to denote a spear. A surname. 荆棘 King keih, thorns and briers.

戟 騎 } A spear with more than one point; a long weapon with transverse points; a kind of halberd. The name of a place. 雙戟 Shwang keih, a double-pointed spear.

襋 Keih or Neih, the border or hem of a garment.

KH'EĬH.

岌 岋 } A high hill; a small lofty peak rising above a larger hill; dangerous.

汲 To draw water out of a well; to draw; to draw forth; to lead; to drag. 汲汲 Kh'eih kh'eih, unremitting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour to attain. 汲水 Kh'eih shwuy, or 汲井 Kh'eih tsing, to draw water; to draw from a well. 汲引人材 Kh'eih yin jin ts'ae, to draw forth men's talents.

衱 The hinder part of a garment; long garments; the border of a garment that folds over; that which surrounds the neck.

乞 乞 } From vapour or air, borrowed to denote, to beg; to entreat. A surname. Read Kh'e, it denotes to give. 懇乞 K'ăn kh'eih, to beg earnestly. 伏乞 Fŭh kh'eih, prostrate to beg; i. e. humbly to beg. 乞恩 Kh'eih ngăn, to beg for favour, or the exercise of benevolence. 乞子 Kh'eih tsze, 乞兒 Kh'eih urh, or 乞丐 Kh'eih kae, are several expressions denoting, a beggar. 乞士 Kh'eih sze, a begging priest. 乞爲示知 Kh'eih wei she che, I beg you to direct and inform me. 乞巧 Kh'eih kh'eaou, to beg for ingenuity, refers to a ceremony connected with needlework performed on the 7th day of the 7th moon, by Chinese ladies.

吃 Difficulty of utterance; to stammer; to stutter. Commonly, but erroneously used for 喫 Kh'eih, to eat; to swallow; figuratively, to be struck or impressed with. 吃口不便言也 Kh'eih kh'ow pŭh pëen yen yay, Kh'eih denotes the mouth not enunciating with ease and convenience. 爲人口吃 Wei jin kh'ow kh'eih, he is a person who stammers. 吃飯 Kh'eih fan, to eat rice; i. e. to take any meal. 吃過飯沒有 Kh'eih kwo fan mŭh yew, have you breakfasted, or dined?—is often a mere salutation. 吃驚 Kh'eih king, to be struck with alarm. 吃虧 Kh'eih kh'wei, to put up with an injury. 吃辛受苦 Kh'eih sin show kh'oo, to eat the acid, and receive the bitter; to suffer distress. 吃吃 Keih kh'eih, laughing appearance.

訖 訖 } To come to the close; to stop; to desist; to finish; finished; closed; wound up; terminated; ended; finishing or closing an account; clearing it off. 兩家清訖 Lëang kea ts'ing kh'eih, both sides (of the account) cleared off. 算明兩訖 Swan ming lëang kh'eih, calculated clearly that both accounts were fully settled. 訖今 Kh'eih kin, even till now.

⿰耒乞 To level grain when measuring it.

芞 A fragrant plant.

⿰馬乞 駃 } A fleet horse; a fleet-footed horse; a horse going at speed.

⿰魚乞 The name of a fish; a fish frisking or roaming about. To cut a fish to pieces.

⿱⿰小小日 ⿱⿰小小日 郤 隙 } From *small* repeated, and the *sun's light* coming through; a crevice; an aperture; an opening; an occasion. Now written according to the following characters.

⿰口𡭴 虩 虩 ⿰口虩 隙 } A crevice in a wall, door or window; a cleft; an interstice; an aperture; an opening to or occasion of, in a moral sense; an incipient cause; an interruption of labour; a time of leisure. 鑽穴隙 Tswan heuĕ kh'eih, to bore or make a hole or cleft through which to peep. 怨隙 Yuen kh'eih, a cause of resentment. 嫌隙 Hëen kh'eih, a cause of suspicion and dislike. 釁隙 Hin kh'eih, an occasion of wars and bloodshed. 開隙 K'ae kh'eih, to open a crevice; to afford an inlet to; to commence an occasion of;—said in reference to national contests or wars.

郄 Name of a place. A surname. Used also to denote, an interstice.

綌 A coarse kind of hempen cloth. 絺綌 He kh'eih, two sorts, a finer and a coarser, of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

泣 Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read Leih. 淼泣 Peaou leih, impetuous. 哭泣 Kh'ŭh kh'eih, to cry and weep. 泣血三年 Kh'eih heuĕ san nëen, to weep blood three years; required to be done for parents. 泣訴 Kh'eih soo, to state one's case with tears.

⿰月角 Meat soup.

喫 喫 喫 } To eat; to drink; to receive an impression; to bear or put up with. 食物入口曰喫 Shih wŭh jŭh kh'ow yuĕ kh'eih, to eat or receive a thing into the mouth is called Kh'eih. 啖喫 Tan kh'eih, to eat. 喫齋 Kh'eih chae, to fast, or refrain from animal food. Read Kae. 喫話力諍 Kae hwa leih tsăng, to rail and wrangle keenly. 喫飯 Kh'eih fan, to eat rice; to take any meal is so expressed. 喫緊 Kh'eih kin, urgent; highly important or necessary. 喫苦 Kh'eih k'oo, to suffer distress. 喫虧 Kh'eih kh'wei, to suffer loss; to bear an injury.

KEO.

角 A horn; to push with the horn; a corner; one fourth of a thing; a quarter; a certain play or game; applied to a division of an army; to a tuft of hair on a child's head; to a tone in music. Name of a star; a certain measure; name of a bird; of a plant; of a fruit; of a fish; of a place; of a city. A surname. 眼角 Yen kŏ, the corner of the eye. 角人 Kŏ jin, name of an official situation. 角口 Kŏ kh'ow, to gore with the mouth; to retort sharply; altercation; to quarrel; to bicker and skirmish. 角量 Kŏ leang, a certain measure. 角立 Kŏ leih, to exalt one's horn, to maintain a spirited tone—used in a good sense. 角箱 Kŏ seang, a quarter chest; one that is a fourth of a larger one. 角抵 Kŏ te, a certain play or game.

埆 Hills; numerous and large rocks; poor bad land; uneven irregular ground.

捔 To grasp a horse; to push, stick or gore with a horn; to stick; to stab and seize.

⿰角瓦 ⿰角公 } To raise or lift up, as a heavy metal tripod by grasping, with outstretched arms, its feet.

桷 Name of a wood; a certain beam of a palace; a handle; a club, or wooden mallet; to beat; to examine.

⿰目角 Kŏ, or Hŏ, the motion of the eyes.

确 Stony rocky ground; hard; firm; correct.

⿱⺮角 Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

㱿 A vessel to contain unctuous cosmetics. See Hŏ.

腳 脚 } From *flesh* and *to throw aside*. The foot, because it is thrown aside or hangs back when one sits. (Kang-he.) The foot of a mountain. 好地脚 Haou te kŏ, a good foot; well established, physically. 踏脚穩 Ta kŏ wăn, to tread with the foot safely. 舞手弄脚 Woo show lung kŏ, to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot;—to make use of a number of tricks. 露出馬脚來 Loo ch'ŭh ma kŏ lae, to expose the horse's foot,—to discover the trick. 停脚住 Ting kŏ choo, to stop and stand still. 脚夫 Kŏ foo, a bearer of burdens; a porter; a chairman. 脚色 Kŏ seh, the colour of the foot, meaning the history of a person, his character, situation, rank, and so on. 脚力大 Kŏ leih ta, strong of foot; firmly footed.

觔 To lift the feet high in walking.

蹻 蹻蹻 Kŏ kŏ, the haughty prancing gait of a child; the capering noise of a petty-minded man under the influence of success; straw sandals; dried and rough. Also read Kh'eaou.

鞽 屩 } Shoes or sandals. Straw or hempen sandals.

較 A curved horn formed of a piece of copper on each side of a cart or military carriage; a box or chest appended to a carriage, to push with the horns; to wrangle. Read Kh'eaou, to compare together.

嶨 A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Hŏ.

⿱𦥯目 A clear bright eye. Read Yŏ, or Uh, an incensed look. Ancient form of the following.

覺 ⿱𦥯罒 ⿱𦥯思 } To *see* and *compare*. To awaken naturally or morally; to be roused; to attend to; to excite notice; to make clearly manifest; to declare to; free; bold; straight-forward declaration; to notice, or advert to suddenly,—as a person awaking out of sleep; to perceive something not known before; to see or understand clearly. Sometimes answers to the word Feel. Name of a star. A surname. 知覺 Che kŏ, consciousness; perception; the power of perceiving; Choo-foo-tsze maintained that this terminated at death. 知覺 Che kŏ, to know or perceive; the power of perceiving and knowing; intelligence. 發覺 Fă kŏ, to bring to light. 不覺 Pŭh kŏ, not adverting; inadvertently. 覺有些倦意 Kŏ yew seay keuen e, felt a little langour or weariness. 覺羅學 Kŏ lo hŏ, a school for the children of the Kŏ lo. 覺羅 Kŏ lo, a branch of the Imperial kindred.

KH'EŎ.

却 郤 郄 } From *to walk against* a *knot* or *bone*. To stop; to recede. A particle, the import of which is generally *to affirm strongly*; or with a conviction of certainty and some surprise, as Behold! to excite attention. At other times it seems to convey little or no meaning; but to be merely euphonic. To refuse; to decline accepting; to throw away; really; truly; therefore; then. 了却 Leaou kh'ëŏ, to complete and throw aside; to reject. 忘却 Wang kh'ëŏ, to forget. 幸勿見却 Hing wŭh këen kh'ëŏ, I shall be happy if you do not refuse. 萬望勿却 Wan wang wŭh kh'ëŏ, I cherish ten thousand hopes (that you will) not refuse. 却之爲不恭 Kh'ëŏ che wei pŭh kung, to refuse is disrespectful. 却意 Kh'ëŏ e, to refuse to adhere to a person's wishes. 却說 Kh'ëŏ shwŏ, they say, or it is said truly; or in some cases, Kh'ëŏ is a mere expletive. 却是一字不識 Kh'ëŏ she yĭh tsze pŭh shih, the fact was, he did not know a single letter. 却慾法 Kh'ëŏ yŭh fă, rules for driving away lascivious desires,—such as thinking on a putrid corpse.

⿰口郤 Kh'ëŏ, or Keih, loud, immoderate, incessant laughter.

⿰忄郤 ⿰忄郤 ⿰忄卻 ⿰忄卻 ⿱郤心 } From *heart* and *real*. Labour; toil; meritorious exertion. Read Keih, lassitude; langour; weariness; fatigue.

⿰虫郤 Name of an insect variously designated.

隺 Read Kh'ëŏ, Hŏ and Hŭh. From *wings* tending upwards. A bird flying high. Read Këŏ, an aspiring high-toned mind. 隺然 Kh'ëŏ jen, lofty views; aspiring.

傕 A surname; a name.

搉 To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Used also for the following. Read Hŏ, to turn the hand backwards and forwards.

⿰隺欠 歡 } High; elevated.

⿰氵隺 To moisten by applying water to; to water.

確 塙 碻 } A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed. 確知 Kh'ëŏ che, assuredly know. 確據 Kh'ëŏ keu, substantially proved; real; true. 確確實實 Kh'ëŏ kh'ëŏ shih shih, indeed indeed, really really; matter of fact beyond all doubt.

⿰馬隺 Read Hŏ, or Kh'ëŏ, name of a plant. One says, a horse's white saddle. Read Ngŏ, the name of a horse.

⿰骨隺 Read Kh'ëŏ or Pŏ, the end of a bone; a hard white bone.

噱 Loud laughter. 噱噱 Yŭh kh'ëŏ, immoderate uninterrupted laughter. 談笑大噱 Tan seaou ta kh'ëŏ, talking and laughing much.

⿰火豦 Fire burning.

臄 噱 } The upper lip; minced meat.

醵 Kh'ëŏ, or Keu, a general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of pic-nic.

矍 ⿱矍夂 } From *Two eyes, wings*, and a *hand* grasping the wings. The fluttering of a bird to escape from the hand that holds it fast. To dart side looks in an affrighted manner; not to look steadily at anything; but to keep the eyes wandering about. A surname. 矍相 Kh'ëŏ seang, the name of a place. 矍鑠 Kh'ëŏ shŏ, a light but firm motion; active,—applied to old persons in praise of their activity. 矍踢 Kh'ëŏ t'eih, to move

about as under alarm.

戄 戄 Under alarm; affrighted; agitated; to dart hasty glances.

攫 To take hold of; to grasp with the paw or the claw, as a dog or a bird.

欔 The name of a wood.

玃 貜 An animal of the monkey species; the female of the kind.

蠼 蠷 Khëŏ, or Keu, the same as the preceding; and applied also to certain reptiles.

𧢄 𧢄 To gaze; to look.

貜 A large-male animal of the monkey species;—has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize a man.

躩 Large strides.

躩 The kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step. 足躩如也 Tsŭh khëŏ joo yay, expresses that mode of walking which Confucius observed in the presence of the Sovereign.

䢹 Name of a place.

钁 A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry; to stick into; to cut down.

殼 殻 Khëŏ, or Kŏh, the skin of anything, empty or hollow; the bark of a tree; the shell of an egg or a nut; a shell of any kind. Read Hëŏ, a hooting or harsh manner of speaking to.

慤 愨 The *heart* seen as through a shell. Sincere; faithful; good; virtuous; conduct that is seen and approved within and without;—at home and abroad.

㲉 鷇 A bird hatching eggs; eggs already hatched; the first bud of anything.

KEU.

巨 From 工 Kung, *work*, and a hand grasping it. Great; large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A surname. 巨盜 Keu taou, or 巨寇 Keu kh'ow, numerous or powerful banditti. 巨查 Keu ch'a, the great raft;—performed a circuit of the heavens in twelve years, and existed on the western seas in the time of Yaou, B. C. 2330. The Deluge recorded by Moses is placed B. C. 2340. The Great Raft has probably an allusion to Noah's ark. 巨富 Keu foo, great wealth; very affluent. 巨艦 han, a large class of war junks, mentioned in history. 巨闕 Keu khëuĕ, a large sword. 巨擘 Keu p'eĭh, the large finger; the thumb. 巨室 Keu shih, a great house.

岠 A great hill or mountain; to go to.

怇 From *heart* and *large*. Inattentive; remiss; neglectful; rudely.

拒 To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to withstand; to resist; to defend against external evils; to arrange in order to withstand. Applied to certain bones of the legs. 拒諫 Keu këen, to withstand or resist reproof; to reject it. 拒絕 Keu tseuĕ, to oppose completely; to refuse to see a friend; to resist good advice. 拒敵 Keu teih, to oppose an enemy.

昛 Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

柜 欅 A tree with a remarkably large leaf, resembling the 柳 Lew, or willow tree; its bark is decocted to drink. Name of a utensil to receive drippings of water. Name of a city.

歫 To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to jump; step; to go to.

炬 苣 𥬂 A torch made of rushes.

𥄂 䁹 To look and stare affrighted.

矩 From 工 Kung, *work*, a *square*, represented within; and an *arrow*, to denote *hitting the exact square*. A square used by carpenters; a constant rule, law, or usage; a pattern; to square or adjust; the corner of a square; strict; correct. Occurs denoting, the ground; to engrave or put a mark on. 規矩 Kwei keu, compass and square; an usage; custom; rule; correct form or manner; rules or usages of any body of men; a national custom; rules [illegible] by any small society or combination of persons. 學規矩 [illegible] to learn the customs or usages of society, or combination of persons. 守規矩 Show kwei keu, to adhere to custom, or to rule.

秬 A species of black millet.

苣 A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

𪕌 The name of a certain animal.

詎 An interrogative particle generally implying the opposite of what is affirmed. The same as 豈 Kh'e, how? denoting a suspicion or different opinion.

距 The spur of a cock; to stab with a weapon inserted; to be opposed to, or distant from; to oppose, or to stand opposite to; to be distant from; resist; to skip over in passing to; large; great. 違距 Wei keu, to oppose or resist. 超距 Ch'aou keu, to overleap; to jump or skip over. 雞距 Ke keu, a cock's spur. 距道 Keu taou, the road between two places over against each other.

𨠪 To join the contributions of many for the purchase of liquor to make a feast.

鉅 Keu, or 鉅鐵 Keu t'eĕ, or 大剛 Ta kang, a hard sort of iron; great hardness or obduracy; fierce; unrelenting resentment; large; great. Name of a bow; a place; a plant; a man; and a sword. 鉅公 Keu kung, the Emperor; a title of respect of general application.

𨚗 The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

𩊚 Certain harness of a carriage.

駏 𤜣 Keu, or 駏驉 Keu heu, an animal of which it is said a mule is the mother and a horse the father,—resembles a mule.

𪀗 The name of a bird.

𪌾 A particular kind of wheat, a cake.

句 勾 Words marked off by a pause or stop in writing; a period; a sentence; an expression; a phrase; a term; a word; a line of a verse. 僂句 Low keu, the name of a place. Read Keu, 須句 Seu keu, the name of a place. Read Kow, sprouting or budding out in a curling manner. 句當 Keu tang, business or affair. 有甚麼句當 Yew shin mo keu tang, what business or affair, have you? 勾 Kow is commonly used for this character, when read Kow. 不成一句話 Pŭh ching yĭh keu hwa, does not form a sentence; what is said is unintelligible. 不成章句 Pŭh ch'ing chang keu, written unintelligibly. 佳句 Këa keu, a fine sentence. 一句話 Yĭh keu hwa, a sentence; a word. 幾句話 Ke keu hwa, a few sentences; a few words. 七言八句 Ts'ëĭh yen pă keu, verses of seven syllables in each line, and eight lines in a stanza. 高句麗 Kaou keu le, Corea. 宛句 Yuen keu, and 句章 Keu chang, names of districts. Erroneously used in the sense of 拘 Keu, to restrict; and of 彀 Kow, enough; sufficient; and of 矩 Keu, a square. 句首 Keu show, the beginning of a sentence. 句中 Keu chung, the middle of a sentence. 句末 Keu mŏ, the end of a sentence.

劬 Labour; fatigue; severe labour; distress. 劬勞 Keu laou, distressing disease; severe labour in child-birth.

蒟 蒟 Name of a plant.

屨 Ornaments for the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

拘 抅 From *hand* and a *hook*. To stop with the hand; to grasp; to adhere pertinaciously to; to lay hold of and restrain; to throw the arms about or embrace. Read Kow, to hook; to lay hold of; to cause to rush together. 拘執 Keu chih, to grasp and keep hold of. 拘泥 Keu ne, to adhere to the mire; to stick to; bigoted adherence to. 拘牽 Keu k'een, to grasp and drag. These all express a bigoted adherence to a particular sentiment, obstinate, impenetrable, stupid adherence to 拘泥小禮傷了大義 Keu ne seaou le shang leaou ta e, a bigoted adherence to petty forms, injures the great principles of justice. 拘管 Keu kwan, to keep in safe custody and under control. 拘究 Keu kew, to seize and bring to an examination before the magistrate. 拘拏 Keu na, to seize as a criminal. 拘束 Keu shih,

to restrain, to restrict; to prevent disturbance; used much by the government to express keeping inferiors in due order.

枸 Read Keu and Kow, the names of wood.

泃 The name of a stream or river. Also the noise of water.

𤰶 Read Keu, title of a western chief. Read Kow, a path or boundary between fields.

痀 A curved spine; hunch-backed.

眗 眗 To glance on every side. Read Heu, to smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

𥙑 Name of a hill.

絇 𦅂 Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

胊 Dried flanks of bacon; carved slices of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

苟 Name of a plant.

趜 𧾩 From *to walk* and *to look about as a bird*. To walk and look round watchfully. Read Foo, to send or put in motion; to direct; to regulate; to strengthen.

Used for the following.

跔 𢓜 From *foot* and to *hook* or *bend*. The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold. 跣跔科頭 Too keu kh'o t'ow, without shoes and the head uncovered; bare-headed and without shoes or stockings,—the undress of a Chinese servant,—not allowed to appear in the presence of a gentleman. 跣跔 Too keu, also denotes to lean upon one foot; to hop or skip about.

軥 A crooked bar that attaches to the neck of a draught horse. Read Kow, denoting also the appendage of a carriage.

邭 The name of a place.

𨹔 Keu or Heu, the name of a country village, and of a city.

駒 A two year's old colt; a fine young horse. A surname. Forms part of the name of a fish; of a song; and of a tree. 攻駒 Kung keu, to restrain a colt from covering its dam. 駒麗 Keu le, Corea.

鮈 Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

鴝 鴝鵒 Keu yuh, or 八哥 Pă ko, a bird that can imitate human speech; a parrot. Forms part of the name of a certain insect. Read Kow, applied also to the name of a bird.

𪓰 𪓱 𪔂 A species of tortoise found on the shore of Eastern Tartary.

鼩 An animal of the mus species.

居 凥 㞐 凥 From *the body* and a *seat* or *resting place*. A settled place of abode; to dwell; to reside; to remain stationary; to consist in; to fill a place or office; to sit; to accumulate; to desist. Read Ke, as an interrogative particle. A surname. 何居 Ho keu, or 何故 Ho koo, wherefore? why? what occasion? 閒居 Hëen keu, to dwell at leisure; unoccupied. 官居 Kwan keu, office consists in. 居處 Keu ch'oo, the place of residence. 居住 Keu choo, to dwell; to live at. 居仁由義 Keu jin yew e, to dwell in benevolence, and to walk in the way of righteousness. 居士 Keu sze, a retired unaspiring scholar. 居心 Keu sin, that which the heart dwells upon. 居身 Keu shin, denotes personal habit.

倨 To stand erect; not humble; proud, haughty carriage; contempt of decorum; sitting with the feet stretched out; sleeping about carelessly. In the She-king, applied to firm strong sounds. 貴爲天子而不驕倨 Kwei wei t'ëen tsze urh pŭh keaou keu, though possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not proud. 前倨後恭 Ts'ëen keu how kung, proud in the beginning, and afterwards respectful. 倨傲不遜 Keu ngaou pŭh sun, proud; haughty; unhumbled.

婮 A woman's name.

𡩧 To store or lay up; to house. One says, to sell.

崌 㟊 Name of a hill.

据 From *hand* and *resident* or *stationary*. The hands diseased; restricted; embarrassed; precipitate or straightforward. Occurs denoting, a

place or station; occupying a station or seat. 拮据 Keĭh keu, embarrassed,—as to pecuniary matters.

椐 A certain reed that answers to make walking sticks of for old men, and handles for whips.

涺 The name of a river, or stream of water.

琚 Name of a certain valuable stone.

𥠻 A local term for millet grain.

腒 A term used in the north for goose fat, or the fat of fowls; dried fowls; remaining long; durable.

𦺈 Name of a plant.

裾 The hinder part of a garment that hangs down behind; proud; haughty.

蜛 A reptile said to resemble a silkworm in form, to be two or three cubits long, to have feet on each side, and to be edible.

𧩣 Language or speech governed by some rule. A man's name.

𧶘 𧶘賺 Keu lëen, to sell; to store up.

踞 To crouch upon the hams, or to sit cross-legged. 箕踞 Ke keu, to sit cross-legged, in which posture the legs are supposed to appear like the basket Ke.

鋸 A saw; to saw; whether stone or wood. The saw was in ancient times used in criminal punishments.

𩸄 Name of a fish, resembling another called the stone-headed fish, with three teeth like a saw; also forms part of the name of an edible reptile resembling the silkworm, but much larger.

𪏆 A species of millet; an adhesive sort of rice.

具 From *pearls* or *money* placed on a *tripod*. Placed together; already prepared; arranged; to present to; a utensil. 器具 Kh'e keu, a utensil. 刑具 Hing keu, instruments of punishment. 法律具在 Fă leŭh keu tsae, the laws are already prepared. 奉具 Fung keu, to present to a superior. 知名不具 Che ming pŭh keu, knowing my name, I do not insert it. 澡具 Chŏ keu, a utensil for washing in. 具稟 Keu pin, a petition (or official statement to a superior) duly prepared; this is often the first sentence in papers sent to government. 具題 Keu t'e, to make out a full and clear statement of, to present to higher authority. 具文 Keu wăn, an official document intended merely as compliance with the requisite forms.

俱 All; both; together with; fully supplied with, or prepared. A surname. 俱是 Keu she, both, or all are right. 俱全 Keu ts'euen, complete in everything. 才貌俱佳 Ts'ae maou keu këa, mind and person both superior.

埧 A bank to confine—water.

颶 Keu, or 颶風 Keu fung, a sea storm that blows from every point of the compass on the coast of Canton; a whirlwind; a typhoon; it is mentioned particularly by Chinese writers. Occurs during the fifth or sixth months of the year, and is preceded by a coloured ring-like or rainbow appearance, at first small, but gradually widening; this appearance is called 颶母 Keu moo, and 𩗗母 Chang moo, the mother of the typhoon, and of a disease. *This whirlwind is said to be entirely unknown in the North of China.*

𩜌 A particular kind of cake.

䴗 The name of a bird.

莒 Name of a plant; of an ancient state; and of a city. A surname.

筥 A utensil for containing rice; a small sheaf consisting of four handfuls; a utensil for rearing silkworms.

豦 From *a tiger* laying his paws on *a wild boar*. Fighting and grasping; impetuous fleetness; name of a certain wolf-like animal as to size, in other respects resembling a monkey, and which springs forward with rapidity.

據 拠 From *hand* and *a tiger* leaping on *a boar*. To lay the paw or hand upon; to take fast hold of; to lean or rest upon; to take possession of and to maintain; to have figure; form; to be substantial; to afford proof; to depend upon or state according to; in this sense often used in government papers. 捷據 Tsëĕ keu, to take or usurp with or without permission. 憑據 P'ing keu, proof; evidence of. 援據 Yuen keu, to lead; to draw; to drag. 據說 Keu shwŏ, according to what is said. 據他說 Keu ta shwŏ, according to what he says; to depend on what

he says. 據守 Keu show, to maintain fast hold of.

遽 Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion; hasty step; a courier or express; fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; overpowered. A surname. 駭遽 Hae keu, frightened, alarmed. 急遽 Keĭh keu, urged on by strong external impulse; hurried. 傳遽 Ch'uen keu, the persons pertaining to the government express. 遽色 Keu seh, hurried, agitated manner.

籧 An ugly deformity of person. 籧篨 Keu ch'oo, or 籧笛 Keu kh'eŭh, a coarse kind of bamboo mat. 籧筐 Keu kh'wang, a utensil for rearing silkworms.

蘧 Name of a vegetable.

鐻 A wooden drum-stick; a certain metal culinary vessel.

瞿 From a *bird* and *two eyes*; the watchful and fearful glance of a bird pecking, and alternately raising its head to look about. A distrustful, suspicious timid glance; hasty, alarmed, wild look; to stare; to gaze; the glance of an eagle; to be observant and careful; to preserve decorum. Occurs denoting—to walk; a large protuberance on the neck of an animal. Name of a bird; of a hill; and of a rapid stream. A man's name.

懼 惧 愳 愳 From *heart* and a *bird looking affrighted*. Fear; apprehension. 懼法 Keu fă, to stand in awe of the laws. 懼怕 Keu p'a, or 恐懼 K'ung keu, afraid; apprehensive; to be afraid of.

戵 An ancient spear with four points.

臞 Lean; thin; emaciated.

鸜 Keu or Heu, a great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic; a deep valley. See Heu. 鸜墓 Keu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

車 䡈 A vehicle with wheels, however drawn, whether by human strength, by oxen, or horses; a wheelbarrow; a cart; a carriage; a chariot; a vehicle with wheels, drawn by horses; that which contains, as the space enclosed by the jaws;—hence applied to the jaw-bones. Read Chay, in much the same sense, but rather denoting the wheel than the carriage. Is found compounded with various other words, forming individual names of things. A surname. Compare with Chay. 車牙 Keu ya, that which contains the teeth; the jaw-bones. 罦車 Fow keu, a particular kind of net. 兵車 Ping keu, a military chariot. 巾車 Kin keu, name of an officer. 田車 T'een keu, a farmer's cart. 公車 Kung keu, name of an official court. 車馬臨門 Keu ma lin mun, carriages and horses approach the door of a rich man.

舉 擧 夅 夅 To raise up before; to lift with the hands; to raise the hands in a respectful manner; to move; to raise; to elevate; to introduce to notice; to recommend to; to raise up in conversation, or speak first of a subject; to praise; to raise by praises in the estimation of mankind; to promote in the government; all; every one collectively; the whole number; to rise; to walk; to be raised in one's estimation; to venerate as the gods; to kill the victims for sacrifice; used to denote confiscating smuggled goods; a bird flying away rising from the ground; three tael- weight. The name of a wood; of a place; of a hill; and of an animal. 義舉 E keu, a righteous generous act. 舉目相忤 Keu mŭh s'eang woo, to raise the eyes and look at each other with dislike. 舉城 Keu ch'ing, the whole city; all the people of the city. 舉止 Keu che, rising and rest; the whole of a person's conduct, and circumstances. 舉行 Keu hing, to bring forward an affair and cause it to be done. 舉世 Keu she, the whole world; all the present race of men. 舉人 Keu jin, a recommended man,—a literary title; the second degree attained. 舉善 Keu shen, to promote the virtuous and good. 舉薦 Keu tsëen, to recommend to a person's employment, and so on. 舉頭 Keu tow, to raise the head.

椇 Keu or Yu, the name of a wood.

踽 Appearance of walking alone; a stately gait. 踽踽行 Keu keu tăh hing, in a stately manner walking alone. 踽踽凉凉 Keu keu lëang lëang, going along in a cool undaunted manner; approaching to praise, and a disdainful rejection of assistance or company.

齲 Diseased teeth; tooth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and shew the teeth.

窶 Poor; rustic; rude;—applied to a certain cap or defence for the head, placed under a basket or platter, in which cakes are carried on the head. Also read Low. 窶數 Keu soo, a certain defence for the head, used by people in the north, who carry baskets and other burdens on the head.

屨 That which binds around the foot; shoes or sandals, anciently made of a coarse cloth.

KH'EU.

去 厺 From *great*, and *perverse*. To separate; to be distant or distinct from; to go; to go away; to go from; to pass on in a regular proper course, without impediment from the nature of things, or from circumstances; past; gone; former; to put away; to repudiate. Read Kh'eŭ, to put away from; to expel; to reject. 離去 Le kh'eu, or 離倒去 Le kh'ap kh'eu, to separate from each other. 相去不遠 Seang kh'eu pŭh yuen, not very distant from; not very different from. 來去 Lae kh'eu, to approach and recede; to come and go. 說來說去 Shwŏ lae shwŏ kh'eu, endless tautology. 你去那裡 Ne kh'eu na le, or 你去何處 Ne kh'eu ho ch'oo, whither are you going? 我出去逛逛 Wo ch'ŭh kh'eu kh'wang kh'wang, I am going out to walk for amusement. 進去 Tsin kh'eu, to go in; to enter. 上前去 Shang ts'een kh'eu, to go forward; to advance. 拏去 Na kh'eu, to take away. 過去 Kwo kh'eu, to pass; to pass away. 講得去 Këang teh kh'eu, it may be said. 講不去 Këang pŭh kh'eu, it cannot be said. These expressions apply either to the language or to the reasoning. What is said, is, or is not, agreeable to the idiom of the language; or it is not consonant to right reason. 講得來 Këang teh lae, can say, and the opposite phrase. 講不來 Këang pŭh lae, cannot say, refer to the speaker, and denote that he does, or does not, possess ability to express his thoughts intelligibly and properly. 辦不來 Pan pŭh lae, cannot be effected, because the agent is wanting in the ability which he ought to possess. 一去不回 Yĭh kh'eu pŭh hwuy, once gone, no return. 革去 Keh kh'eu, to degrade from office or rank. 去年 Kh'eu nëen, last year; also, former years. 去世 Kh'eu she, to leave the world; to depart this life. 去就 Kh'eu tsew, to recede from, or to leave; and to approach to; or to place one's self in; as 去官 Kh'eu kwan, to leave the public service. 去蚊 Kh'eu wăn, a destroyer of mosquitos; a species of toad.

佉 The name of a country. A man's name. Read Këa, a surname; also the name of a certain deity. 佉沙國 Këa sha kwŏ, a certain country.

呿 Kh'eu or Këa, to gape; a wide large mouth. Read Kh'eŏ, sound of breathing in sleep; snoring. Also read Yŏ, appearance of the mouth open.

𣏢 A kind of wooden pack-saddle for a mule.

㰦 To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

祛 To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate,—as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

紶 The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

笶 厶 A utensil for containing rice or cakes; a utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them, or to confine them.

胠 The side; the flank; to remove or open out the side, as of a box or chest; the right flank or wing of an army. A man's name.

𦬍 蓎 Name of a plant; a utensil made of grass or rushes.

𧉧 Name of an insect.

袪 The sleeve of a garment; an ornamented sleeve or cuff; appearance of raising the sleeve; the mouth of a sleeve.

詓 Sound; noise; noise made in sleep.

阹 A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals. Name of an ancient palace.

魼 Name of a fish, said to resemble a cow; to have a serpent's tail, and to have wings.

䳔 Name of a bird.

鼁 鼀 A frog-like animal.

㪽 To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into

渠 A place where water accumulates or runs off, as in a gutter; large; great; gradual. The name of a river. The name of a tune. A vulgar word for *he*, or *him*, *she*, *her*, or *it*. Forms part of the name of a certain armour, and of a plant. 渠渠 Kh'eu kh'eu, attentive; heedful; diligent. 溝渠 Kow kh'eu, a gutter or water-course. 渠水 Kh'eu shwuy, water running in a kennel or ditch.

蕖 A man's name.

磲 𥕞 硨磲 Chay kh'eu, a white stone brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

區 區 From P'in, *many*, in the midst of He, *to conceal*. A place in which to store or lay up; a small house or room; to class, or separate; a separating line or boundary; ten valuable stones. 有田一廛宅一區 Yew t'een yĭh chen, chĭh yĭh kh'eu, possesses a glebe of land, and a small house. 大區 Ta kh'eu, the great abodes,—denote heaven and earth. 區處 Kh'eu ch'oo, a place to dwell in; to separate, distinguish and decide. 區區小國 Kh'eu kh'eu seaou kwŏ, small petty country. 區區之心 Kh'eu kh'eu che sin, little petty heart,—is used by the person making a present, and denotes, I present this as a small expression of my regard, which I know is of no value. 區區小物 Kh'eu kh'eu seaou wŭh, little, petty, trifling thing. It is, by an affected humility, applied to what is one's own, or a present offered to others. See Ngow.

嶇 A rugged, uneven, hilly appearance; an abrupt peaked mountain.

摳 To lift up with the hand. Read Kow, in the same sense. Also to feel and store up, or put away with the hand. Read Ngow, to strike. 摳衣 Kh'eu e, to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps. 摳揄 Kh'eu yu, to turn round, or move about.

毆 To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

𨂃 To walk lame; an uneven path.

軀 軀 The body, or a body.

𨽥 Kh'eu, or 踦𨽥 Ke kh'eu, a dangerous corner or precipice; rugged, uneven, dangerous path.

鰸 Name of a small shell-fish.

驅 駈 駆 敺 To drive away animals; to expel them from an open field, that they may not injure the grain; to lash and drive a horse; to run or fly swiftly; a forerunner, and the van of an army is expressed by 先驅 Seen kh'eu, the second division is called 中驅 Chung kh'eu. 驅逐 Kh'eu chŭh, to drive out; to expel—a favorite phrase with the Canton government, applied to the European ships of war, which on all occasions they threaten to drive away.

衢 A street, lane or road, which is a general thoroughfare, and which has diverging roads in all directions. Name of a district. A surname. 通衢 Tung kh'eu, a high road; a general thoroughfare. 天衢 T'een kh'eu, name of a star; some apply it to the Milky Way. 衢歌巷舞 Kh'eu ko keang woo, sung in the streets and danced in the lanes,—in the glorious days of the ancient Yaou.

壉 Name of a bird. A surname.

KEUĕ.

亅 Hooked; the barb of a hook; a hooked weapon.

𠄌 The reverse side of the preceding. Mark, by which to recognize a book; to mark off a paragraph.

𠄐 丩 𠄐丩 Keuĕ keuĕ, appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. The second character is also read Kew.

叏 夬 To pull or stretch out different ways; that with which the strings of an instrument or bow are stretched. Also read Kwae.

决 決 The name of a river; different streams flowing in different directions; to flow as water; to open or spread out; to stretch; to cut off; to decide; decided; determined. 決意 Keuĕ e, a fixed intention. 決 Keuĕ or 決然 Keuĕ jen, expresses a strong conviction or persuasion of what is affirmed. 決要 Keuĕ yaou, positively requires. 決去 Keuĕ kh'eu, will positively go. 決拾 Keuĕ shĭh, a piece of

ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. 決曹 Keuĕ ts'aou, name of a certain office.

𢏣 That with which a bow-string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

抉 刔 To pluck; to snatch with the hand or fingers; to twitch, as when pulling a string; to twitch and cause to rebound; to pull as a bow-string and cause to shoot forth.

玦 A stone ornament worn at the girdle; a segment of a stone ring; an incomplete circle. In ancient times a complete ring was sent from the sovereign to an officer banished to the frontier, to denote his return; an imperfect ring was sent to denote, the connexion was broken of; a segment of a ring worn on the thumb, to draw a bow with.

疦 A hollow place in a large sore.

䊽 𦀓 Read Keuĕ, or Heuĕ, a single thread, or a skein of thread. Read Kwae, fine silk thread.

觖 To look to or regard with dissatisfaction and resentful feelings. Used also to express pulling or twitching a string.

訣 Parting words; words pronounced at taking leave; a farewell; the words of a dying person. What is said or given at death to be remembered by the survivors is called 留訣 Lew keuĕ. A rule or precept pertaining to some art; the secrets of any craft; the principles of the pulse; the precepts or sayings of Buddha. Also read Heuĕ, and Kei. 永訣 Yung keuĕ, an eternal farewell. 講訣 Këang keuĕ, to lecture on mysterious secrets. 口訣 Kh'ow keuĕ, the mouth's mysterious craft; specious jabber. 手訣 Show keuĕ, handicraft; the tricks of sleight of hand. 秘訣 Pe keuĕ, secret arts known only to a few. 脈訣 Mĭh keuĕ, the secrets of the pulse. 訣別 Keuĕ pëĕ, parting on taking a journey.

駃 A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam; fleet; swift;—applied also to the wind. 駃騠 Keuĕ t'e, a tall fleet horse.

鴂 The name of a bird.

欮 To dig, bore or work out an aperture; to cause to issue forth; the breath rising as in hiccough.

厥 An engine for throwing stones; short; to bow. A surname. A pronoun, commonly used in the 尙書 Shang shoo, in the sense of 其 Kh'e, he; she; it; his; hers; its. 厥尾 Keuĕ wei, a dog with a short stunted bald tail. 厥衣 Keuĕ e, a short-tailed garment. 若崩厥角 Jŏ păng keuĕ keŏ, as (an animal) dashing to the ground its horn.

撅 Something held in or grasped by the hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. 探撅 T'se keuĕ, to pluck. Read Kwei, to draw up long garments when fording a river.

橛 橜 The threshold and door-posts. 杙橛 Yĭh keuĕ, a post in the ground for fastening a cow to. A bit for a horse's bridle; a stick for beating a large drum; to rouse the beasts of the forest.

獗 猖獗 Ch'ang keuĕ, unruly; disorderly,—as disobedient children, or as piratical banditti.

蕨 Name of a certain vegetable.

蹶 To walk fast; to go hastily; to jump; to leap; to stumble; to fall. Read Kwei, to move. 蹷蹶 Kee keuĕ, subverted; turned upside down; fallen down. 蹶躓 Keuĕ che, to stumble; to stumble and fall.

鷢 The name of a bird; a gateway; the Imperial gate; a path in a gateway, or through a gate; a path leading inward; a path leading to a tomb; a vacant place.

倔 Keŭh or Keuĕ. 倔強 Keuĕ kh'ëang, or 倔彊 Keuĕ këang, perverse; refractory.

崛 崫 Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. 崛起 Keuĕ kh'e, rising alone; jutting or standing forth singly, as eminent men and sages.

掘 To dig into the ground, as in digging a well; to scoop or hollow out, as in digging the ditch round a city; to stand out alone,—in the sense of the preceding. To carry to the utmost degree. Read Kŭh, to spread out or extend. 掘城池 Keuĕ ch'ing ch'e, to dig a ditch round a city. 掘地爲臼 Keuĕ te wei kew, to dig a hole in the ground, to be employed as a mortar. 掘地 Keuĕ te, to dig into the ground. 掘井 Keuĕ tsing, to dig a well.

矞 Commonly read Yŭh, to bore into as with a spear; to expand and spread out as in the spring season. Read Keuĕ,

false; crafty.

譎 Inauspicious; infelicitous.

譎 False, intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice. 詭譎 Kwei keuĕ, or reversed Keuĕ kwei, fallacious; artful; crafty. 權譎 Kh'euen keuĕ, plots or schemes ever varying with circumstances. 紆譎 Yu keuĕ, crooked; bent; distorted; contorted; tortuous. 譎而不正 Keuĕ urh pŭh ching, crafty and depraved. 譎恢 Keuĕ kh'wei, excellent or beautiful. 譎怪 Keuĕ kwae, deceitful; crafty; strange; odd; perverse. 譎諫 Keuĕ keen, advice given merely to please, instead of faithful remonstrances.

鐍 觼 觖 A hook of a ring; a clasp; a hook that links on to another; a certain hook of a carriage; a hook or lock in the Chinese manner, at the front of a box or chest.

KH'EUĔ.

缺 A vessel chipped or broken; somewhat broken off; a deficiency; a want; a vacancy,—applied to government offices. Read Keuen, strings of a cap. 開缺 Kh'ae kh'euĕ, to declare an office vacant. 放缺 Fang kh'euĕ, or 補缺 Poo kh'euĕ, to send some one to fill a vacancy. 好缺份 Haou kh'euĕ fan, a good vacancy; a good situation. 無缺 Woo kh'euĕ, no want. 生意缺着手 Sang e kh'euĕ chŏ show, loss of some part of the principal in trade. 缺乏 Kh'euĕ fă, defect; deficiency; want. 缺虧 Kh'euĕ kh'wei, a diminishing, as in the last quarters of the moon; a deficiency; a defect. 缺略 Kh'euĕ lëŏ, something broken off; deficiency; defect. 缺額 Kh'euĕ ngih, less than the fixed quantity.

闕 Empty; defective; wanting; not supplied with; disrespectful; not according with. Used as the name of a sword, and various other proper names; wanting; defective; lost; as 義闕 E kh'euĕ, the sense (of the character) is lost. 闕廷 Kh'euĕ t'ing, the Imperial palace. 金闕 Kin kh'euĕ, the golden gateway; the gate of the palace of the gods. 疑有闕文 E yew kh'euĕ wăn, it is suspected that there is some deficiency in the writing. 望闕行禮 Wang kh'euĕ hing le, to look towards the Imperial gate (from a distant province) and perform the ceremony of obeisance to the Emperor. 闕翟 Kh'euĕ teih, certain raiment of the queen.

屈 To stoop; to bend down and crouch; to crouch meanly and servilely; to be caused to bend down; to be forced to crouch; to be oppressed; to crook or to be crooked. Also read K'eŭh. 屈伸 K'eŭh shin, are opposites, to bend or crouch, and to straighten out. 委屈 Wei k'eŭh or 委曲 Wei kh'eŭh, pressed down, by some oppressive power or false charge; the second mode of writing the phrase is that mentioned by K'ang-he.

䋮 K'euĕ and K'eih, certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, to knit, or connect by knotting.

瘸 The feet diseased.

闋 To stop; to end; to terminate.

闋 闕 闋 闕閴 Kh'euĕ hwĕ, a doorway without any door to it.

KEUEN.

埍 Heuen, or Keue, a place for inferior retainers about public courts to live in. One says, a prison for women; another says, a pavilion or shed.

娟 Keuen or Yuen, beautiful; pleasing; excellent; handsome; sprightly; delicately bent.

悁 Keuen or Yuen, angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry; anxious; distressed.

捐 Keuen or Yuen, to reject; to put away; to give up one's property as an offering to government for public service, or to procure an office under government. 相捐 Seang keuen, cast off or separated at death. 捐義 Keuen e, to cast off regard to right and justice. 捐官 Keuen kwan, to purchase an office in the government. 捐棄 Keuen kh'e, to reject; to cast away; to risk or hazard, to risk one's life; to die and leave one's relations. 捐軀 Keuen kh'eu, to throw away one's life, or to risk it in the service of one's country. 捐納 Keuen nă, to pay money to government. 捐瘠 Keuen tseĭh, emaciated to death; mortal disease; death.

涓 A small stream; a brook that will gradually swell to a river. The name of a river. To choose; to select; to purify; to cleanse; to expel; to put away. A surname. 涓潫 Keuen hwan, a flowing appearance; water gliding along, or running circularly.

睊 Keuen or Yuen, to look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

絹 A fine species of silk, used for coverlets and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds. 絹褾 Keuen peaou, silk on which pictures are pasted.

羂 罥 A net to spread over and catch animals; to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

鞙 Part of the harness of a large carriage;—applied also to the scabbard of a sword; otherwise read Keuen. The tail of a horse; that with which a horse is checked. 鞙鞙 Keuen keuen, certain stones appended to a girdle.

鵑 Name of a bird, and of a plant. The bird is known by various names; it appears early in spring, and is a signal to commence agriculture; its note is deemed mournful, and it occupies the nests of other birds; it seems to be a species of the cuckoo. It is otherwise called 杜鵑 Too keuen, or 子規 Tsze kwei, and so on. 鵑啼 Keuen te, the note or cry of the keuen bird.

桊 Ring attached to the nose of a cow; a crooked stick; to restrain a cow.

眷 睠 婘 To turn the eyes towards; to look with affection and regard on; those on whom one places regard; a family; near relations. A surname. 家眷 Kea keuen, one family. 皇天眷命 Hwang t'een keuen ming, Imperial heaven's kind commission,—to rule an Empire, used in reference to Sovereigns. 內眷 Nuy keuen, within is the family,—an intimation to strangers not to intrude. 親眷 Ts'in keuen, relations who have a claim on one's regard. 天眷 T'een keuen, the regard or love of heaven. 寵眷 Chung keuen, love or affection to. 眷注 Keuen choo, to place the eyes, mind, or affections upon.

絭 Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner, curled or rolled up; whether employed on the top of a carriage.

卷 The bend at the knee; bent; rolled up; a scroll; a section of a book. Read Keuen, to roll up. 卷耳 Keuen urh, a certain plant. 卷舌 Keuen shĕ, name of a star. Read Keuen, crooked; winding; small. 書卷 Shoo keuen, or 一卷之書 Yĭh keuen che shoo, a book. 卷一 Keuen yĭh, first section. 卷二 Keuen urh, second section. 開卷有益 Kh'ae keuen yew yĭh, on opening a book, there is benefit derived. There is some advantage derived from the slightest reading, how much more from diligent study. 卷書 Keuen shoo, to close a book. 卷起來 Keuen kh'e lae, to roll up.

倦 To desist from labour; fatigue; weariness; lassitude. 精神困倦 Tsing shin kwăn keuen, the spirits flagged. 居之無倦 Keu che woo keuen, to remain indefatigable in a pursuit. 樂善無倦 Lŏ shen woo keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. 不知厭倦 Pŭh che yen keuen, not know what fatigue is. 倦倦 Keuen keuen, wearied; fatigued.

勌 Strongly; with diligent effort. Read Keuĕn, labour; fatigue. 士卒罷勌 See tsŭh p'a keuen, soldiers desisted from their labour. 學道不勌 Heŏ taou pŭh keuen, to study virtue unweariedly.

婘 Good; well affected to; having regard for relations.

惓 惓 惓惓 Keuen keuen, attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting to throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

捲 Robust; bodily strength; the fist; to roll up with the hand; to receive or gather in or together. 捲手一捶 Keuen show yĭh chŭh, a blow with the fist. 捲髮 Keuen fă, to braid the hair. 捲捲 Keuen keuen, strong effort; athletic energizing appearance. 捲舒 Keuen shoo, are opposites, to roll up and to spread out. 捲起簾子 Keuen kh'e lëen tsze, to roll a screen or blind.

痊 The hands or arms bent by disease. 痎痊 Keae keuen, languor; debility.

睠 To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

綣 To bind to as with silk or cord. 繾綣 Këen keuen, sincerely and indissolubly connected; bound to in attachment.

or regard. 困捲 K'wăn keuen, bound up; tied round. 綣領 Keuen ling, certain military skin garments.

餋 Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

蠲 Name of an insect, said to be produced from corrupted vegetables. Clean; pure; bright. To illustrate; to put aside. To remit; haste; speed. Read Kwei, applied to a particular kind of paper. 蠲免錢糧 Keuen mëen ts'een lëang, to remit the land or house tax, the house tax is for the Imperial ground on which it stands. 蠲賑 Keuen chang, to remit taxes and afford assistance, to those involved in extraordinary calamities. 蠲租 Keuen tsoo, to remit the rent of land; to remit the taxes on land,—an act of the sovereign whose property the land is considered.

獧 To skip or hop about; precipitate; the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

KH'EUEN.

犬 A dog; a general term of the canine race. 狗犬 Kow, Kh'euen, general terms applied to dogs; the first expresses the smaller, and the second the larger sorts. 犬膘法 Kh'euen chĕ fă, a certain mode of mincing meat. 犬守夜 Kh'euen show yay, a dog keeping watch at night.

w w w

汱 Kh'euen or Heuen, the appearance of water falling; the name of a stream.

く A rill; a brook.

甽 甽 甽 畎 畎 From *field* and *water-course*. A small stream of water; a furrow or water-course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley; to flow as a water-course,—applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Seun and Chun, a collection of water at the foot of a mountain. 畎畝 Kh'euen mow, a rill parting the acres of land. 畎澮 Kh'euen lew, to flow; to run as water, and be diffused. 畎田 Kh'euen t'een, to divide off fields by water-courses.

券 A bond; a deed of contract; written evidence of a transaction. In ancient times, such bonds consisted of a tablet of wood, which being split asunder with a knife, had the edge of each piece serrated with corresponding teeth, and each contracting party retained one half of the tablet, in a way similar to the mercantile check of Europe: hence the character is formed from *knife*. 契券 K'e kh'euen, or 券約 Kh'euen yŏ, a deed or bond; an agreement; written evidence; proof. 操券而獲 Ts'aou kh'euen urh hwŏ, take proof and you will obtain. 券書 Kh'euen shoo, a bond or deed of landed or other property.

劵 Labour; weariness; fatigue. This character is to be distinguished from the preceding.

桊 Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

拳 The *hand* folded; the fist; to grasp or hold fast; to roll up; also read Yuen. A surname. 空拳 Kh'ung kh'euen, an empty fist,—to begin the world with nothing. 拳法 Kh'euen fă, the art of boxing. 拳拳 Kh'euen kh'euen, melancholy; loving; attentive; respectful. 拳棒教師 K'euen fung keaou sze, a boxing master and fencer. 拳頭 Kh'euen t'ow, the fist. 拳脚便捷 Kh'euen keŏ p'ëen tsëĕ, expert with the fist and the foot.

絭 Cord wound up in a certain way.

圈 Kh'euen or K'euen, crooked wood, of which wine cups are made; a coop or pen, in which to confine domestic animals; a prison; to encircle; a small circle, or Chinese point in writing. A surname. The name of a place. 圈套 K'euen t'aou, a snare. 不能脫他圈套 Pŭh năng t'ŏ t'a k'euen t'aou, unable to escape his snare. 打個圓圈 Ta ko yuen kh'euen, to draw a circle; to draw a line around, to insert a period. The officers draw a red circle over important passages of their proclamations, to draw or to require the attention of the people to them. 白圈 Peh kh'euen, is a point thus ○. 黑圈 Heh kh'euen, a point thus ●. 尖圈 Tseen kh'euen, is a point thus ◦. The Chinese place these points or marks by the side of characters as stops, and also in rows to give emphasis to the passage, as we draw a line below a word, or print it in italics or in capital letters. The Schoolmaster also marks his approbation of a boy's writing by marking it with one or other of the above

tagem and intrigue. 幹局 Kan keŭh, a skilful player at chess; a clever man. 局外之人 Keŭh wae che jin, a man who has nothing to do with the game; a person whom the affair does not concern. 千古終須一局棋 Ts'een koo chung seu yĭh keŭh kh'e, in all ages, every contest has at last closed like a game at chess,—a struggle for no lasting purpose. 局量褊小 Keŭh lëang pëen seaou, a contracted mind and little ability.

掘 Keŭh or Keuĕ. See Keuĕ.

淈 Thick muddy water; in a confused disorderly state; extended to the utmost degree; to make a passage for water; to flow in a disorderly manner.

鶌 Name of a bird.

KH'EŬH.

崛 A hill standing prominent; the lonely summit of a hill.

屈 詘 A curling stump instead of a tail; bent; to stoop; to cause to bent or crouch; to invite a person to one's house; to cause him to stoop and condescend; to submit or yield to circumstances. Read Heuĕ. 能屈能伸 Năng kh'eŭh năng shin, can either stoop to circumstances; or can stand forward, when they require it. 小屈大伸 Seaou kh'eŭh ta shin, a little submission will produce great expansion, or promote one's interest. 冤屈 Yuen kh'eŭh, to oppress by some false charge. 屈身宇下 Kh'eŭh shin yu hëa, to put one's self under the protection of somebody; to submit to circumstances for awhile. 屈背 Kh'eŭh pei, bend the back. 屈道伸身 Kh'eŭh taou shin shin, to make principles bend to the promotion of one's interest. 屈伸 Kh'eŭh shin, are opposites, bent or curled up,—stretched out; to stoop or submit,—to stand forth when occasion requires. 屈節 Kh'eŭh tsëĕ, to crouch meanly.

[illegible] To die and not corrupt.

[illegible] An insect found in wood; otherwise read Chuĕ.

茁 Plants budding forth; to begin to bud. Read Chŭh, the name of a plant. 茁壯 Kh'eŭh chwang, animals appearing to increase in size; to grow tall.

詘 誳 謳 詰詘 Kee kh'eŭh, indistinct stammering; broken utterance; garments rumpled or rolled up; bent; broken; to stoop; to crouch; to conceal; to speak ambiguously or obscurely; to cause to cease entirely; to terminate. A surname. 充詘 Ch'ung kh'eŭh, smirking, flattering, crouching; unmanly deportment to the rich and powerful. 詘身何傷 K'eŭh shin ho shang, where is the harm of stooping.

曲 Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. 曲曲行 Kh'eŭh kh'eŭh hing, crooked ways; to walk in devious paths; intrigue and chicanery.

KEUN.

均 Equal; equally; in equal parts or shares; all equally; to equalise or blend; an instrument for making bricks, tiles, or other earthenware. A musical instrument; the name of a place. Also read Yuen. 大衆均分 Ta chung keun fun, all divided equally. 有利均分 Yew le keun fun, what profits may arise, shall be equally divided. 土均之法 Too keun che fă, rule for an equitable division of the land, throughout the country. 均齊方正 Keun ts'e fang ching, all even, square and regular.

鈞 銞 Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a 鈞 Keun, and four Keun make a 石 Shih, or stone. 鈞石 Keun shih, the keun and the stone are the means of equalising weights all over the empire. A certain mould used by Potters. Heaven, the Great Framer. Great; important. 大鈞 Ta keun, or 洪鈞 Hung keun, the Great Framer; Heaven; Nature. 鈞諭 Keun yu, an important order,—applied by way of compliment to the official commands of a magistrate, or the request of a friend.

君 From 尹 Yin, *a hand grasping a line*, to preserve rectitude, and 口 Khow, *a mouth* giving orders. One at the head of a community, to whom all hearts are directed. A chief; a lord, a prince; a king;

points. 這句話可圈可點 Chay keu hwa kh'o kh'euen kh'o teen, should this sentence be marked with a round period or a sharp-pointed dot?

棬 A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. 棓棬 Pei kh'euen, a wooden bowl or wine cup.

跧 跧跼 Kh'euen kh'euh, bent and curled up, unextended,—applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

鬈 A good head of hair; the hair curled up.

勸 劝 To advise to; to exhort; admonish; to instruct; to stimulate; to encourage by praise; to be advised; to acquiesce cheerfully. Occurs in the sense of 力 Leih, strength. 你勸他做 Ne kh'euen t'a tso, advise him to do it. 勸世文 Kh'euen she wăn, a writing for the admonition of the age; a moral essay. 勸解 Kh'euen keae, to advise and explain to. 勸化 Kh'euen hwa, to advise and reform a vicious man. 勸諫 Kh'euen keen, to advise or admonish a superior.

權 Power; authority; temporary or peculiar circumstances, which like authority compels one to deviate from a regular course; hence, 從權 Ts'ung kh'euen, to comply with circumstances. 權臣 Kh'euen ch'in, a statesman who possesses great influence with his sovereign. 權詐 Kh'euen cha, or 權譎 Kh'euen keuĕ, crafty and intriguing, according to ever changing circumstances. 權衡 Kh'euen hăng, weights and scales; to measure; to deliberate and adjust. 有權 Yew kh'euen, possessed of authority. 權謀 Kh'euen mow, to plot or scheme according to arising circumstances. 權且 Kh'euen ts'ëay, for the time being, under these peculiar circumstances.

顴 髗 The cheek bones. 面顴高 Meen kh'euen kaou, or 兩顴高 Leang kh'euen kaou, high cheek bones.

KEUH.

匊 Formed from the hand grasping grain; to hold in the hand; the hand filled; a handful. 在手曰匊 Tsae show yuĕ keŭh, being in the hand is expressed by Keŭh.

菊 Name of a well known plant; the name of a river. 金錢菊 Kin ts'een keŭh, the gold coin keŭh, name of a plant. 菊花 Keŭh hwa, Canton dialect, *Kok fa*, the Keŭh flower, a species of chrysanthemum Indicum. 菊花酒 Keŭh hwa tsew, a species of wine.

掬 掏 To take hold of with both hands; to take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands; to separate from. 一掬 Yĭh keŭh, two handfuls.

鞠 踘 To bear; to train up; small, young; a boy; an awl; to bore into; to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust a subject; to declare fully. A surname. Name of a star; of a flower. Certain garments; a ball made of leather filled with something soft, used in play. 母鞠我 Moo keŭh wo, my mother bore me and brought me up. 蹋鞠 T'ă keŭh, 蹴鞠 Ts'ŭ keŭh, or 蹵鞠 Tsŭh keŭh, a kind of foot ball,—said to be introduced in ancient times as an exercise for the soldiers. 鞠訩 Keŭh heung, public murmur and clamour, on account of some evil. 鞠九 Keŭh waa, a ball. 鞠問 Keŭh wăn, to investigate with great strictness.

橘 Name of a fruit produced in Keang-nan, and which grows in winter; of the orange species and is preserved with sugar.

獝 Keŭh, or Hwŭh, a frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

鵴 A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain.

鞫 訽 To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.

局 From a *square* inside a *cubit measure*. A limited square on a Chinese chess board; the board with the pieces arranged; restricted; confined; cramped, or cooped up in a little space; the body bent or crouched to crouch, coiled, or rolled up; to curl the hair. A place where any manufacture that requires to be guarded is carried on; as 火藥局 Ho yŏ keŭh, a powder manufactory. 錢局 Ts'een keŭh, a mint. 賭局 Too keŭh, a place for gaming. 棋局 Kh'e keŭh, a chess board with its pieces arranged. 作局 Tsŏ keŭh, to play skilfully; stra-

a sovereign; an emperor; one in a dignified and honorable situation; honorable; most honorable; the father or mother of a family; a virtuous good man; a title of respect in very general use;—applied to superiors; to inferiors; and to equals; to men and to women; to the living and to the dead. As a Verb, to rule; to govern; to fulfil the duties of a ruler. A surname. 凡有地者皆曰君 Fan yew te chay keae yuĕ keun, all who possess (or rule over) a country are called Keun. 國君 Kwŏ keun, the king of a country. 大君 Ta keun, the emperor of China. 寡君 Kwa keun, our king or emperor, in the language of courtesy. 大君子 Ta keun tsze, title applied to statesmen. 明君 Ming keun, an enlightened prince. 昏君 Hwăn keun, a stupid bad Prince. 四方君子 Sze fang keun tsze, all good people everywhere. 子稱父母曰君 Tsze ch'ing foo moo yuĕ keun, children complimenting their father and mother call them Keun. 家君 Kea keun, the master or father of a family. 妾稱夫曰君 Ts'e ch'ing foo yuĕ keun, a concubine addressing her lord calls him Keun. 夫君 Foo keun, a husband. 尊君 Tsun keun, your honored father. 良君 Leang keun, 先君 Seen keun, your late father. 府君 Foo keun, engraved on a tomb stone, denotes the father of a family. 太君 Tae keun, denotes the mother. 使君 She keun, an officer despatched on service with imperial credentials. 君長民之稱 Keun ch'ang min che ch'ing, Keun, title of the superiors of a people. 君弱臣強 Keun jŏ ch'in k'eang, a weak prince and powerful ministers. 君臣 Keun ch'in, prince and minister. 君天下 Keun t'een hea, to rule the empire. 君君臣臣 Keun keun ch'in ch'in, to fulfil the duties of a prince, and to fulfil the duties of a minister. 君長 Keun ch'ang, superiors in a family or in a nation. 君子民之父母 Keun tsze min che foo moo, the good man is a father and mother to the people. 君子愼其獨也 Keun tsze chin k'e tŭh yay, the virtuous man is particularly attentive to his secret thoughts and actions.

捃 攈 To take up; to sort and put to rights. 捃摭 Keun chĭh, to pick up or take.

窘 Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read Kh'wăn.

箬 箘 A particular sort of bamboo esteemed for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

莙 Name of a plant.

郡 A place where there is a large concourse of people. A kind of principality in ancient times. Ts'in, who first reduced the independent states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six.

頵 A large head; a man's name.

麏 An animal of the stag species.

囷 A round granary; place in which to collect grain, and afterwards disperse it. The name of a star. It is said, that 囷 Keun, is a round granary; 倉 Ts'ang, is square; and 窌 Keaou, is a granary dug in the ground. 輪囷 Lun keun, a spiral, curled, or twisted appearance, like a worm or snake.

悃 Keun or Kh'wăn, sincere, faithful, pure mind. 悃愊 Keun pih, or 悃忱 Keun chin, sincerely devoted.

菌 A plant well tasted, but which often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

麕 A species of deer exceedingly timorous, flies from its own shadow when drinking in a brook.

麇 A timorous deer; the name of a country; the name of a district.

軍 Many persons; an army; twelve thousand five hundred men. In the time of Chow, the Emperor had *six* of such armies; a large principality had *three*; the next in rank, *two*; and a small principality had one. The head quarters of a general. A surname. 兩軍相持 Leang keun seang che, both the armies maintained their ground. 軍機大臣 Keun ke ta ch'in, the great officers who preside over the movements of the army; a kind of privy council. 軍法 Keun fă, military law; or a military punishment. 軍民府 Keun min foo, title of an officer who attends to the making of powder, and exercises control over certain subjects, who are not usually amenable to the local magistrates, not even to the highest officers, but to Generals called Tseang-keun. 軍協 Keun hëĕ, a sort of Major-general in the army. 軍功 Keun kung, military merit. 一軍皆沒 Yĭh keun keae mŭh, the whole army perished (by the western Tartars). 軍田 Keun t'een, lands appropriated to transported criminals. 軍務 Keun woo, military affairs.

麕 To accumulate.

KH'EUN.

羣 群 A flock of sheep; a herd; a great many; a concourse of persons; comrades; companions; fellow-officers; friends; to accord, agree, or sort with. Applied to the name of a hill. 一羣人馬 Yĭh kh'eun jin ma, a crowd of men and horses. 羣賢 Kh'eun hëen, the men of worth and virtue. 羣英 Kh'eun ying, the men of heroic courage. 羣材 Kh'eun ts'ae, the men of talent. 羣臣 Kh'eun ch'in, a concourse of statesmen around a court. 羣迷 Kh'eun me, the bewildered stupified world; the thoughtless and irreligious. 羣羊 Kh'eun yang, a flock of sheep. 羣生 Kh'eun săng, all living; mankind. 羣兒 Kh'eun urh, a group of children.

裙 帬 裠 A petticoat worn by females; the lower part of dress; the margin or border of a shell of a tortoise. 中裙 Chung k'eun, the part of a dress worn next the person. 蔽裙 Pe kh'eun, a slanting appendage at the foot of a wall to prevent the rain sinking to the foundation. 裙帶之親 Kh'eun tae che ts'in, nearly related, as the strings of the petticoat,—applied to very near relations. 裙襵 Kh'eun chĕ, the plaits of a petticoat.

KEUNG.

冂 坰 冋 A void space; desert; waste country beyond a wood or forest. The name of a place.

泂 Cold; frigid.

扃 扄 The bar of a door; to bolt a door; the cross bar of a military carriage for sticking the weapons into. A kind of handle like an ear. 扃扃 Keung keung, clear investigation. 扃門 Keung mun, to bolt a door. 扃試 Keung she, to shut the door and examine; a usage at examinations of the literati.

炯 Keung, or Heung, the light of fire; to examine with a clear light.

絅 Keung, or Hing, to drag or lead impetuously; a single garment. 絅衣 Keung e, a single garment.

駉 A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

餇 Filled; satiated.

囧 A window; a man's name. Light and ornamental.

烱 Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

洪 Congealed; coagulated.

炅 炯 耿 From *sun* and *fire*. To see; light. Read Ying, the appearance of smoke issuing forth. A surname. The last character is otherwise read Kăng.

褧 A single external garment; a garment without any beneath. 褧衣 Keung e, a single garment.

KH'EUNG

憬 To advert to; to have the attention excited; distant; remote; appearance of going off remotely.

KH'EUNG

焪 焙 To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

誇 To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

穹 穹 From a *cavern* and *a bow*. Lofty and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats. 穹蒼 K'eung ts'ang, the visible expanse of heaven; heaven.

窮 竆 From a *human body* and a *cavern*. Brought to the last degree; the extreme point; no further means, and nothing more to say. To exhaust; to impoverish; impoverished; poor; to search into a subject; to investigate to the utmost degree; to reduce to a state of helplessness. Name of a man, of a place, of an animal, and of a plant. 窮巷 Kh'eung hëang, the end of a lane; no thoroughfare. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wăn, exhausted; languid; feeble; weak; poor and distressed. 窮苦 Kh'eung kh'oo, poor and distressed. 窮詰 Kh'eung këĕ, deep enquiry; profound investigation. 窮民無告 Kh'eung min woo kaou, poor people, without any one to complain to. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; infinite. 窮途 Kh'eung t'oo, the road terminated; no means left. 貧窮 P'in kh'eung, poor; very poor. 詞窮 Tsze kh'eung, unable to argue the matter any further; no more pretences to urge.

邛 The name of a country, of a district, of a river, and of a hill. Labour; weariness; sickness.

筇 A species of bamboo of which staffs are made, which are used by old people.

蛩 Name of an insect, and of an animal in the west. 蛩蛩 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorrowful. 蛩吟 Kh'eung yin, the noise made by the Kh'eung insect.

芎 A fragrant plant; a medicinal plant.

睘 Këen or Kh'eung, solitary; alone; to bow with respect; lustful.

惸 㷀 嬛 焭 Solitary, orphan-like; alone; no brothers; desolate; none to tell one's tale to. 惸 Kh'eung, or 惸惸 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorry; melancholy.

煢 憌 To return with speed or precipitation; relapse; single; desolate; mournful; melancholy.

瞏 瞏 儝 The eye gazing at, affrighted. K'eung k'eung, having none to depend on; desolate; sorrowful.

瓊 璚 琼 A carnation coloured or red stone; coral stones, or as the Chinese express it, stones which are accumulated in a tree, or rather a fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district. 瓊州 Kh'eung chow, the northern part of *Hae-nan* island.

KEW.

九 Represents the transformations and winding search-ing property of the principle 陽 Yang. Nine. Repeated, Kew kew, the art of numbering; arithmetic. Read Kew, to collect together. The name of a country. A surname. Used in the sense of many. 九子娒 Kew tsze taou, the mother of many children. 九府 Kew foo, nine officers who had the care of government stores. 九合 Kew hŏ, to unite or collect together. 九刑 Kew hing, nine punishments. 九竅 Kew k'eaou, the nine apertures of animal bodies, eyes, ears, nostrils, and so on. 九門提督衙門 Kew mun t'e tŭh ya mun, the court of the general of the city, or of the Nine Gates of Peking,—a high military command. 九品 Kew p'in, the ninth or lowest degree of rank. 九九合數 Kew kew hŏ soo, a kind of multiplication table. 九九圖 Kew kew t'oo, tables in which the nine digits are repeated nine times, sometimes, in a circle, also in a square, and in a straight line. 九九積數圖 Kew kew tsĭh soo t'oo, is a table in which the nine digits are multiplied by nine, and their products successively multiplied by nine to four places of figures.

仇 To unite; a pair; proud; resentment; an enemy. Also read Ch'ow.

厹 叴 朹 旭 The breath ascending high. A kind of halberd with three forks.

旒 A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance.

究 To search; to devise; to scheme; to investigate; to carry to the utmost degree; to push to the utmost; finally, at last; to hate; to dislike. An epithet of the southern barbarians. 追究 Chuy kew, or 跟究 Kăn kew, to urge a close examination. 講究 Keang kew, reasoning; reasons for which. 究竟 Kew king, examined to the bottom; finally; at last. 究辦 Kew pan, to prosecute and punish. 究問 Kew wăn, to interrogate. 究其精微之蘊 Kew kh'e tsing wei che wăn, to investigate the subtile and abstruse parts of a subject.

扏 To take hold of leisurely and negligently, not with firmness.

艽 A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keaou, the name of a medicinal plant.

鳩 The name of a bird of the pigeon species; name of

an office; to congregate; to assemble; to rest. Name of a state; of a country; and of a hill. A man's name; a kind of mushroom. 斑鳩 Pan kew, a dove or pigeon.

鼽 鼽口 Kew kh'ew, the lower part of the abdomen. A stoppage of the nose from cold. 鼽嚏 Kew t'e, a stoppage of the noses and sneezing from cold.

久 Said to be derived from cauterizing in order to heal; represents something approaching to the legs of a man from behind. A long time; lasting. 暫之反也 Tsan che fan yay, the opposite of temporary. 恒久 Hăng kew, 常久 Chang kew, or 長久 Ch'ang kew, all express—great length of time; in perpetuity. 許久 Heu kew, a considerable time. 日子久 Jih tsze kew, for many days. 久別 Kew pëë, and 久違 Kew wei, long separated; are expressions used by friends or acquaintances on meeting each other, denoting I have long been absent from you. 久仰 Kew yang, long looked up, and 久慕 Kew moo, long thought on with regard; are phrases used at first meeting, by persons who have been known by name to each other. 久之 Kew che, continue it long.

匛 柩 A body laid in its long home; a corpse in a bed is called 尸 She, and in a coffin is called Kew, the same is expressed by 靈柩 Ling kew, a coffin with a corpse in it. An empty coffin is called 櫬 Ts'in, or 棺 Kwan. 出柩 Ch'ŭh kew, to carry forth to a funeral. 運柩 Yun kew, to carry torches round the coffin at the door of the house; to carry the coffin to a different part of the country. 柩車 Kew chay, a hearse.

疚 疞 疚 Poor and diseased; chronic disease; to dwell long in the same state or place. 疚惡 Kew ngŏ, or 疚戾 Kew le, wicked; perverse; disobedient.

灸 灾 To cauterize. The name of a plant; a surname. 灸火 Kew ho, to apply fire to the body for medical purposes.

玖 A stone of a black colour; considered as of the second class of valuable stones; the larger form of writing the number nine.

咎 Error; fault; crime; wickedness. The judgments of heaven. Read Kaou. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme. Read Kĕ, and Keu. 自取咎戾 Tsze ts'eu kew le, to bring crime upon one's self. 天降之咎 T'ëen këang che kew, the calamities sent down by heaven. 咎徵 Kew ching, a prognostic of an infelicitous nature.

丩 乢 To branch out gradually, and take hold of, to twist or intwine about as vegetable creepers.

切 A large knife.

㽱 A slight pain; otherwise read Keaou, a writhing colic.

赳 Appearing to possess talents and strength; martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head. 赳赳武夫 Kew kew woo foo, endowed with military prowess; a martial appearance.

糾 糺 A threefold cord; to twist a cord; to collect together; to combine with many; to head a conspiracy, perverse; wicked; to raise or elevate. To examine into; to prohibit; to cut off; an open loose appearance; easy and cheerful. 糾衆 Kew chung, to combine the multitude; to head the people in a seditious manner. 糾察 Kew ch'ă, to examine into the state of. 糾合 Kew hŏ, to bring together and unite. 糾結 Kew këë, to wind up and form into a ball. 糾舉 Kew keu, to raise; to elevate; to notice. 糾謬 Kew mew, to bring to light fallacious or clandestine proceedings. 糾散 Kew san, to gather together the dispersed.

虯 虬 An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn. Also read Keaou.

救 To cause to cease; to stop; to prohibit; to prevent; to assist; to protect; silk threads worked up into a certain form; to rescue; to deliver from some evil; to save. 救拯 Kew ching, or 救援 Kew hwan, to rescue; to deliver, to save. 救火 Kew ho, or 救息火 Kew seih ho, to put out a fire, or conflagration. 遠水不救火 Yuen shwuy pŭh kew ho, water at a distance will not put out the fire which is near. 救活將轉來 Kew hwŏ tseang chuen lae, to restore again to life. 救命 Kew ming, to save life. 救民 Kew min, to save the people from their calamity.

mity. 救人之難 Kew jin che nan, to rescue people from difficulties. 救世 Kew she, to rescue the world of living persons from vice and misery, used by the Chinese.

摎 To bind, and kill; to strangle; to twist; to seek to attain. Read Lew, to bind fast, to draw tight. A surname. Read Keaou, to bind or wind round; to twist; to grasp; to pull and give trouble. Read Neaou, and Leaou, in a similar sense.

樛 Trees, or the branches of trees bending or crooked downwards; to twist; to twine; laid transversely. 樛流 Kew lew, flowing in winding circular course. Read Mew, a man's name.

鬮 鬮 To take with the hand; to take out of, as in drawing lots. 拈鬮 Nëen kew, to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by 執籌 Chih ch'ow. It is used also as a kind of ballot in making purchases; each individual writes his name and the price he will give on a piece of paper; all the papers are put into an urn, and the first drawn out by a pair of chop-sticks is the purchaser to which all assent.

韭 Scallions and leeks. From *plant* and *unusual*; because they grow after being cut with more facility than plants commonly do. 韭菜 Kew ts'ae, the scallion vegetable.

舊 旧 Old, the opposite of *New*; applied to time, to persons, places, and things; a long time; formerly. The name of a bird. A surname. Used to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. 仍舊 Jing kew, the same as before; the same as of old; still the same. 舊衣 Kew e, old clothes. 舊日 Kew jih, 舊時 Kew she, former times. 舊家聲 Kew këa shing, a family renowned of old; or for many generations. 舊書 Kew shoo, an old book. 舊屋 Kew ŭh, an old house. 舊友 Kew yew, an old friend.

廄 廐 廏 A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

飼 飼 飼 Filled; satiated; applied to sacrifices; to plan; to scheme.

臼 A mortar for pounding rice; originally a hole dug in the earth, afterwards made of stone and of wood. The name of a star; the name of a place, of a river, of a hill, and of a bird. A surname. 石臼 Shih kew, a stone mortar. 親操井臼 Ts'in ts'aou tsing kew, herself drew water and pounded rice: equivalent to women on the western border of Asia, grinding at the mill.

齨 The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse.

舅 The brothers of a mother; the brothers of a wife; the father of a husband. A surname. 妻舅 Ts'e kew, a wife's brothers. 外舅 Wae kew, a wife's father. 舅父 Kew foo, or 母舅 Moo kew, uncles and aunts by the mother's side. 舅姑 Kew koo, a husband's father and mother; a father and mother-in-law.

KH'EW.

丘 A natural mound of earth or hill; high; a hollow space; an indented pit or valley. An area on which to offer sacrifice; great; to collect together. The proper name of Confucius, when it occurs in the Four Books, they read it Mow. 圜丘 Yuen kh'ew, an eminence on which they sacrifice to Heaven. 方丘 Fang kh'ew, a lower place on which they sacrifice to the Earth. 丘里 Kh'ew le, ten families of different surnames, forming a village of a hundred persons.

坵 The common form of the preceding.

蚯 蚯蚓 Kh'ew yin, the common worm; the progressive motion of a worm.

求 To search for; to seek; to beg; to supplicate; to entreat; to endeavour; to seek to attain; to invite to come; to class or sort with. Name of a mountain stream; a surname. 央求 Yang kh'ew, to beg of; to solicit. 祈求 Ke kh'ew, to pray for. 懇求 K'ăn kh'ew, to supplicate earnestly. 求道之志 Kh'ew taou che che, purpose of mind to search for the principles of truth; to philosophize. 求於人 Kh'ew yu jin, to seek or supplicate favours from other people. 求教 Kh'ew keaou, to seek for instruction. 求名 Kh'ew ming, to seek for fame. 求勝 Kh'ew shing, to aim at superiority, to be ambitious of surpassing. 求助 Kh'ew tsoo, to supplicate assistance. 求藥不事祈禱 Kh'ew yŏ pŭh sze kh'e taou, to seek medicine (in case of plague), and not pay attention to prayers.

俅 An ornamented cap; respectful and yielding. Name of a man.

浗 漻求 Leaou kh'ew, the hands and feet appearing cold.

毬 毱 A ball made of leather, filled with hair, now made of a bladder, filled with air and covered with leather; a ball to play with; name of a sash or girdle; name of a fish; of a staff; of a lamp; of a fruit; of a kind of cloth; and of a species of silk. 打毬 Ta kh'ew, or 戲毬 He k'ew, to play with a ball. 踢毬 T'eih kh'ew, or 蹴毬 Ts'ŭh kh'ew, to kick a ball with the foot; to play at the Chinese foot ball. 綫毬 Seen kh'ew, a ball of thread or silk placed on the top of a cap. 毬戲 Kh'ew he, the play of the foot ball. 毬子 Kh'ew tsze, a ball. 毬采 Kh'ew ts'ae, the prize of the conqueror at the foot ball.

球 A certain sonorous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; sphere. 天球 T'ëen kh'ew, a celestial globe. 地球 Te k'ew, a terrestrial globe. 琉球 Lew kh'ew, the small islands between China and Japan, in some books called the Lekyo, the Liqueo, and the Loo-choo islands.

觩 觓 斛 The appearance of a horn; horny.

絿 Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

裘 Skin garments. Forms a part of several proper names. A surname. 輕裘 Kh'ing kh'ew, light skin garments. 狐裘 Hoo kh'ew, fox skin garments. 披裘 P'e kh'ew, a man's name. 兔裘 T'oo kh'ew, the name of a place. 紹箕裘 Shaou ke kh'ew, to continue the profession of one's father.

賕 To seek to attain by the influence of money; to solicit by bribes; to pervert the law for the sake of money. 受賕枉法 Show kh'ew wang fă, to receive bribes and pervert the laws.

逑 To pair; to join; to collect together; to court or seek an alliance in marriage; urgent, pressing, vehement importunity; name of a sacrifice. 君子好逑 Keun tsze haou kh'ew, the laudable courtship pursued by a good man. 好逑傳 Haou kh'ew ch'uen, a narrative of a happy courtship; Chinese novel translated into English under the title of the Pleasing History.

銶 A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or chisel, such as is used by masons.

捄 To lift up or raise with the hand.

糗 Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder. 糗餌 K'ew urh, certain cakes; same as 粆 Ch'aou. 糗糧 Kh'ew leang, a certain preparation of rice and wheat.

醜 An ugly face.

KEH.

挌 To strike; to attack; to fight with; to stop; to fight, as with wild beasts.

格 The growing or extending of the branches of a tree; to come to; to reach; to cause to come; to extend to; to excite or influence; to scrutinize; to be obstinate and disobedient. A mark or limit; a rule; to rectify; to teach; to elevate, is expressed by Keh-keh, to attack; to subdue. Applied to the year under certain circumstances. To change. A surname. A stand or frame on which to suspend or lay things. 格者不赦 Keh chay pŭh shay, the obstinate and the rebellious will not be pardoned. 格例 Keh le, a statute or law. 格外 Keh wae, extraordinary; beyond what is usual, or strictly legal and just; very great. 格物 Keh wŭh, to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things. 格物致知 Keh wŭh che che, to search into the properties of things and carry knowledge to the utmost degree. 格言 Keh yen, excellent sayings, maxims. 格于皇天 Keh yu hwang t'ëen, to influence or excite Heaven itself. 格于上下 Keh yu shang hëa, to search to both above and below; to reach to

heaven and earth.

骼 Bones of animals; dried bones; bones exposed; the bones of the hinder legs of animals.

肐 胳 The bones of the breast.

烙 Keh, or Lŏ and Mŏ, to burn; a hot burning needle. 炮烙 P'aou lŏ, a brass burning roller; to embrace a burning pillar,—a punishment in ancient times.

鬲 鬲 Read Leih, a tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read Keh, an earthen vase or urn; nine tenths of a cubit, or the circumference of an ordinary man's arm; as much as the hand can grasp. Name of a state—one of the nine rivers mentioned after the deluge. Used to denote a partition between, as by a closed door; part of a yoke that lies on an ox's shoulders. The second is a common, but unauthorized form.

膈 The breast; the chest; a stoppage in the chest, or passage to the stomach; the frame on which a bell is hung. 不落膈 Pŭh lŏ keh, not go down the œsophagus; food disagreeing with the stomach and rising again.

搹 Keh or Heh, to grasp; as much as the hand can grasp.

隔 A, partition; something that comes between and stops ingress and egress; to stop; separated from; apart. 阻隔 Tsoo keh, to intercept or make a stoppage between; to hinder. 防隔內外 Fang keh nuy wae, to make a stoppage or partition between those inside and outside. 隔絕 Keh tseuĕ, to separate entirely. 隔壁 Keh peih, a partition wall; used for the person who lives on the other side of a wall; a neighbour. 隔壁居住 Keh peih keu choo, to live next door to. 隔得幾遠 Keh teh ke yuen, how far distant from each other. 隔得遠 Keh teh yuen, far separated; situated remotely from each other.

革 The skins of animals deprived of their hair and changed in their appearance, but not cured or dressed; dressed skins are called 韋 Wei. Skins of human or other animals. To put off; to reject; to change; to degrade from office; the head of a bridle. Instruments of music made of leather.

ful attention; careful; heedful. 謹登 Kin tăng, to receive, and place high, with respect.

饉 饉 A dearth of vegetable diet; a dearth or scarcity.

禁 To regulate; direct the manner of; to ward off; to prohibit; to guard against; to be careful, to stop or hinder; a cup for wine, or a waiter on which they are served up; an instrument of music. 禁止 Kin che, to stop. 禁中 Kin chung, the imperial dwelling. 禁禦風寒 Kin yu fung han, to keep off the wind and cold. 禁貨 Kin ho, prohibited goods; contraband articles. 禁地 Kin te, a place to which people are forbidden to go; apartments sacred to the Emperor.

凚 Intense cold; affected with the cold. Also read Hin, in the same sense.

噤 To stop the mouth; to impose silence on one's self; to refrain from uttering angry or revengeful feelings; to be unable to speak from disease; to be prohibited by authority from speaking. A locked jaw. 悵然噤口不能言 Chang jen kin kh'ow pŭh năng yen, grieved at, so as to be unable to speak.

襟 衿 The part of a garment which hangs down in front; to ward or keep off the wind and cold; the parts where garments join and fold over and fasten by clasps or buttons; the part that surrounds the neck. Compare with the second form. 襟兄 Kin heung, or 襟弟 Kin te, the husbands of a wife's sisters, elder and younger.

竻 The roots of bamboos; the name of a particular kind of bamboo. Used for the following.

筋 From *flesh*, *strength*, and *bamboo*, because of the strong fibres of the bamboo. The strong tendonous parts of the muscles; the tendons; strong and nervous; having strong fibres. The name of a medicine. A surname. 筋力 Kin leih, muscular strength. 筋骨 Kin kŭh, muscles or tendons and bones.

金 Metal of any kind; *the* metal; gold, which is certainly designated by 黃金 Hwang kin, the yellow metal; yellow colour. Firm; hard; the name of an office; name of a place; of a hill; of a flower, and

to the officers of government.

勦 Great effort; to force one's self; to be adequate, or more than adequate for; to overcome.

刻 **剋** Steel fit to form a graving tool; to cut; to engrave; to carve; to peel; to skin. To use harshly and avariciously. One says, to excite painful feelings. A small portion of time; the period of fifteen minutes. **雕刻** Teaou kh'eh, to carve; to engrave. **刊刻** Kan kh'eh, or **刻字** Kh'eh tsze, to engrave characters. **刻薄** Kh'eh pŏ, to use injuriously and inattiugly; avariciously. **刻薄鬼** Kh'eh pŏ kwei, a selfish avaricious devil,—a person destitute of benevolent feelings. **一個時辰有八刻** Yih ko she shin yew pă kh'eh, *one she-shin* (the space of two hours) contains eight kh'eh. **頭刻** K'ing kh'eh. **暫刻** Tsan kh'eh, and **少刻** Shaou kh'eh, a short time. **重刻** Chung kh'eh, to make a new edition. **三刻** San kh'eh, a third edition. **刻念** Kh'eh neen, to think on uninterruptedly, every moment. **刻漏** Kh'eh low, an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water, a clepsydra.

咳 Read Kh'eh or Kh'ae, to cough. Read Hae, the laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. See Hae.

KIN.

巾 A piece of cloth or napkin; anciently a square bonnet or wrapper put round the head; a cloth cover to put over a thing. **手巾** Show kin, a hand napkin; a handkerchief. **佩巾** Pei kin, a napkin worn at the girdle in the Chinese manner. **被巾** Pei kin, a napkin suspended from the neck, and worn like a cravat by the Tartar women. **巾車** Kin kee, name of an office; to put an ornamented cover over a carriage, a carriage so ornamented.

斤 **斧** An axe to fell timber. One says, an utensil for determining the weight of things. A catty; sixteen **兩** Lëang, make a catty. To examine. Read Hin, benevolent. **斤斤** Kin kin, to examine clearly. **斤兩** Kin lëang, catties and taels;—the weight, the quantity; as **兩斤** Wan kin lëang, to ask the weight or quantity of.

劤 Kin, Hin, or Lih, much or great strength.

近 Near, in reference either to place or time. To bring near; to approach near to; to press upon nearly; referring to the affecting of some object. **遠近** Yuen kin, remote; near; distance, generally. Read Kin. **附近** Foo kin, to approach near. Read Kin. **可近** kh'o kin, one that may or ought to be approached. **近視者赤** Kin shih chĕ chĭh, that which touches vermilion is red-hued. **近朽本身** Kin heu pun shin, may I soon be ruined or destroyed; a curse or imprecation. **近安不宜** Kin gan pŭh e, or **近好不一** Kin haou pŭh yih, one of these sentences occurs in the close of letters, expressing a wish that a person may be well in every respect. **近道** Kin taou, not far from right principles.

靳 The leather or harness on the breech of a horse; to restrict; to restrain; to be parsimonious; to ridicule and put each other to shame. To take. **新教** Kin keaou, sparing of giving instruction; unwilling to tell.

今 Now; the present moment; the present time in contradistinction from various times. **如今** Joo kin, or **而今** Urh kin, or **目今** Muh kin, or **于今** Yu kin, or **於今** Yu kin, all denote the time now present. **迄今** Heh kin, or **迨今** Tae kin, till now. **自古及今** Tsze koo keh kin, from ancient times to the present. **今日** Kin jih, to-day. **今世** Kin she, this age, sometimes understood as **今生** Kin shang, the present life, in contradistinction from a future existence, either in this world, or in a separate state. **今時** Kin she, the present time. **今早** Kin tsaou, this morning. **今晚** Kin wan, this evening. **今月** Kin yuĕ, this month. **今年** Kin neen, this year.

妗 **妗母** Kin moo, an aunt by the marriage of a mother. Read Chen, pleasing smile; female gaiety and levity. **妗兄** Kin heung, husband of a wife's elder brother. **妗弟** Kin te, husband of a wife's younger brother.

衿 A small sash or girdle to string; to fasten to clothes; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. To

knot; to bind; to fasten about.

紟 **襟** **衿** Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet, a species of cloth or silk; a garment. **綾紟** Kaou kin, a kind of court dress. **紟者** Kin kh'e, persons of some rank and old men; the gentry of the country. Same as **衿** Kin. **紟頭** Kin t'ow, the margin or part of a garment which surrounds the neck.

堇 **墐** From **革** Keh, *untanned leather*, and **土** Too, *earth*. Tenacious, adhesive earth; loam; yellow clay; mud. To daub or smear. The name of a plant. Tsin. The name of a nation.

僅 Rather deficient;—hardly; just about; just able; just adequate; a little over. Its common import is no want, and yet nothing to spare. **支用僅够** Che yung kin kow, hardly enough for the requisite expenditure. **僅以身免** Kin e shin mëen, hardly escaped with his life and person—from a beaten army.

廑 **墐** A small house; few. **廑慮** Kin leu, anxiety.

Argillaceous earth; clay. To plaster, to stop up with mud or mortar; to inter; to bury, to cover over with clay. A passage above a drain or sewer.

槿 **瑾** **饉** Name of a tree; a handle to. To die of hunger; to die on the high way, to be buried in the high way.

A certain valuable stone.

Close fine texture.

Diseased; sick; in ill health.

覲 To see; to see or be introduced to a superior; to look towards the north, the residence of the Emperor. **入覲** J'ih kin, to be introduced to an imperial audience. **覲光** Kin kwang, to be admitted to the lustre of the Imperial countenance.

謹 **謹** Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe; solemnity; serious care and attention; to keep a strict guard against. **謹記** Kin ke, to remember with veneration and regard. **勤謹** Kh'in kin, diligent and attentive. **謹天戒** Kin t'ëen keae, venerate the inhibitions of heaven, or the warning given by providence. **謹慎** Kin shin, the most cau-

A wing; old; a surname. **兵革** Ping keh, the dress and uniform. **改革** Kae keh, to change. **皮革** P'e keh, skin. **革職** Keh chĭh, to deprive of official rank. **革車** Keh ch'ay, a military carriage. **革職留任** Keh chĭh lew jin, to deprive of office but retain in the office. **革其舊之謝新** Keh kh'e kew che wei sin, to put off the old (or what was formerly practised) is called to renovate. **革退** Keh t'uy, or **革去** Keh kh'eu, to degrade; to deprive of rank. **革黃** Keh hwŏ, to deprive of office and punish.

諰 To glean over or adorn; to change; respectful. A man's name.

KH'EH.

客 From *shelter* and *worry*, a person sheltered by an inn or common hall. A guest, one who comes to a place to make a temporary stay; any person that comes from outside; a stranger; a dealer from another part of the country; a customer. Banditti are also called Kh'eh, when they come from a foreign state. A surname. **有人客** Yew jin kh'eh, or **有客人** Yew kh'eh jin, he has a visitor. **賓客** Pin kh'eh, a visitor; a guest. **遠客** Yuen kh'eh, a stranger from remote parts. **主客** Chŏo kh'eh, a host and a guest. **請客** Ts'ing k'eh, to invite a friend or visitor, to invite a party. A customer, as **發客** Fă kh'eh, to procure customers—goods which do so; a travelling merchant. **茶客** Ch'a kh'eh, a tea merchant; a dealer who goes to the hills annually to procure the tea.

喀 To cough; to retch; to vomit. The noise made in retching or vomiting. **喀嗽** Kh'eh sow, to cough. **喀什噶爾** Kh'eh shĭh kh'eh urh, Cashgur.

搕 **克** To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of. To sustain; to be able for or adequate to; to subdue; to repress. **何以克當** Ho e kh'eh tang, how sustain the weight of civility which you confer; or the duties which devolve on me. **弗克如願** Fŭh kh'eh joo yuen, an infirm man is not adequate to it. **克己** Ke k'eh, [illegible] and overbearing; also, ability to control. **搕克** Plow kh'eh, a vexatious and injurious, applied

of a plant. **百金** Pŏh kin, a hundred pieces of money. **金黃色** Kin hwang seh, a colour composed of carnation and yellow. **金鷄勒** Kin ke leh, Peruvian Bark. **金齒** Kin ch'e, the name of a place. **金樞** Kin ch'oo, the golden hinge,—a poetical name of the moon. **金鳳** Kin fung, the casalpina poinciana. **金銀花** Kin yin hwa, the Lonicera Japonica, the honey-suckle, used medicinally. **金戈** Kin ko, arms; military weapons. **金國** Kin kwĕ, a nation which held the north of China, in the 13th century. **金山** Kin shan, a romantic islet in the Yang-tsze-keang.

唫 To close up, as by congealed or freezing; to slant; to close; a hurried enunciation. Also read Yin, in the same sense. **哯唫** Kh'eu kin, an open mouth. **噤口** Kin kh'ow, a closed or shut mouth.

錦 Ornamented or variegated silk. A surname. Used in various proper names; a place; an insect. **錦心繡口** Kin sin sew kh'ow, a silken elegance of thought, and a highly ornamented style. **錦囊** Kin nang, an embroidered purse; that which contains thoughts; the mind. **錦繡** Kin sew, variegated with beauteous colours; embroidered; ornamented; flowery style; adorned with plates.

緊 To bind fast round with a string or cord; compressed; pressing; urgent, strict, close contracted. **緊緊閉着** Kin kin pe chŏ, very closely shut. **緊止** Kin che, to stop vigorously; to curb. **緊要** Kin yaou, or reversed, **要緊** Yaou kin, important; urgent; requisite; necessary.

巹 **卺** Vessels to contain wine, used by the bride and bridegroom at marriages. The Kin are made of pewter, silver, and so on, according to the wealth of the persons.

趣 **蹙** To hang down the head, and proceed with haste and precipitation.

蔹 Kin or Keen, the name of a plant.

KH'IN.

芹 Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name of a river. **芹菜** Kh'in ts'ae, the Kh'in vegetable.

坅 A kind of cave, or pit.

芩 A certain plant; name of a place. Read Yin, a vegetable plant. **黃芩** Hwang kh'in, name of a medicinal plant, much used in febrile complaints.

衾 **衿** **袴** A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shroud for a corpse. **衾影無慙** Kh'in ying woo ts'an, no shame felt under the shadow of the coverlet,—denotes conscious innocence. **金衾** K'in ch'ow, a covering for a bed.

揿 To place the hand on; to settle or adjust with the hand.

黔 **琴** Name of a divinity; a surname. Otherwise read Kh'een.

To restrain; a musical instrument; to restrain the passions. A certain stringed instrument; at first made with five strings to which two were afterwards added. Name of a place; a surname; a man's name; name of an insect. **風琴** Fung kh'in, bells or any jingling apparatus hung below the eaves of a house to ring by the wind. **琴韻** Kh'in yun, the tones of the Kh'in. **琴譜** Kh'in p'oo, a music book. **琴瑟** Kh'in sĕh, two stringed instruments. **琴書** Kh'in shoo, a stringed instrument and books. **琴心** Kh'in sin, a seductive intention.

勤 Diligent; sedulous; laborious; to pay sedulous and kind attention to; to excite to diligence. A surname. **克儉克勤** K'eh keen k'eh kh'in, able to practise both economy and diligence. **勤學** Kh'in hŏ, to learn diligently. **勤有功** Kh'in yew kung, there is merit in diligence. **勤苦** Kh'in kh'oo, or **辛勤** Sin kh'in, diligent and painful labour. **勤工** Kh'in kung, to work diligently; a diligent workman. **勤勞** Kh'in laou, to labour diligently. **勤敏** Kh'in min, diligent and active. **勤於事** Kh'in yu sze, diligent in the performance of work or transaction of business. **勤慎** Kh'in shin, diligent and attentive; careful. **勤儉人家** Kh'in keen jin kea, a diligent and economical man. **勤德** Kh'in tĕh, the virtue of diligence.

懃 A surname. **慇懃** Yin kh'in, oppressed by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

慬 **懂** **蘄** **芹** **欽** Mournful; sorry.

Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.

The appearance of stretching and yawning. One says, respect, that which is to command respect; thoughtful; hoping; majestic; grand. Name of a district; of a hill; the sound of a bell. Kh'in, is appropriated by the Emperor, and is applied to his acts, and to what concerns him; Imperial. **欽差** Kh'in ch'ae, an Imperial Envy sent on any special business. **欽奉** Kh'in fung, received with profound respect (from the Emperor). **欽犯** Kh'in fan, the king's prisoner. **欽天監** Kh'in t'ëen keen, Imperial astronomers. **欽命** Kh'in ming, an Imperial mandate. **欽此** Kh'in ts'ze, *respect this*, closes every document that comes from the Emperor; it denotes the close also of a *quotation* from any Imperial document. **欽賜** Kh'in sze, granted by the Emperor.

欽 **磬** **欹** **禽** The appearance of hills shooting up to the skies, gaping and yawning. **欽嶮** Kh'in k'ĕn, or **欽崟** Kh'in yin, high point of hills or mountains.

An animal with two feet and feathers; animals with four feet and hair, are called **獸** Show. **禽獸** Kh'in show, birds and beasts, animals generally. All animals before impregnation are called Kh'in. Kh'in, also denotes to fight; to seize. A surname.

擒 **拎** **捻** To seize as a bird with its talons; to seize; to take; to take alive; to take prisoner. **擒拿** Kh'in na or **擒獲** Kh'in hwŏ, to seize; to take.

KING.

京 From *High*, abbreviated, and an *upright line* denoting height. Great; lofty; extensive; the highest possible eminence, with a hollow in the centre of the summit. King, denotes ten millions. A surname. **北京** Peh king, the present capital of China; commonly written Peking. **南京** Nan king, the former capital. **上京會試** Shang king hwuy she, to go up to Peking to the general examination of literati. **本京** Pun king, the present capital. **京** King, **京都** King too, or **京師** King sze, the place of the Imperial residence. **京城** King ch'ing, the capital city of a country; the metropolis of China. **京兆** King chaou, name of a place. **京畿** King ke, the space within a thousand li of the capital. **京京** King king, mournful. **京果** King kwŏ, Peking fruits. **京信到省** King sin taou shing, a letter from Peking has arrived at the capital city of this province.

倞 King, or Ëëng, strong; violent; wrangling. Also read Lëng, remote; distant; to seek; to desire.

勍 Strong; violent. **勍敵** King tĭh, a violent enemy.

景 Light; illumined; a region illumined and its boundaries defined; prospect; the appearances of things; a large road; a mountain. Name of a hill, and of a star. A surname; name of the wind. Read Ying, shade. **光景** Kwang king, the appearance of nature; and of circumstances. **佳景** Kea king, or **美景** Mei king, a beautiful prospect. **景緻** King che, a fine prospect which is seen. **景行行止** King hing king che, to look towards and endeavour to attain—as the summit of a mountain. **景福** King fŭh, great happiness. **景景** King king, white; luminous; to direct the attention to; to desire; to reach. **景仰** King yang, to look up towards; to look up to as to a superior.

麖 An animal said to resemble a deer, but smaller and of a black colour. **麖皮袋** King p'e tae, a leather purse.

竟 To the extreme point of; to the close; the termination; the finishing of; the close of a time, at the close of; then; at last; finally; after all; when examined to the bottom; to the utmost. Name of a place. A surname. Used for a boundary. **究竟** Kew king, investigating to the utmost—being fully examined into. **究竟何益** Kew king ho yih, when fully examined into, where is the advantage. **竟然不理** King jen pŭh le, at last paid no attention to it. **竟然如此** King jen joo ts'ze, since affer-

all, it is thus. 竟走 King tsow, at last went off. 竟寧 King ning, repose to the last—perpetual repose. 竟不曉得 King pŭh heaou teh, to the last did not understand; still did not at all comprehend.

境 From *ground*, and *the final or extreme part*. A boundary or limit; the frontier, the utmost verge of any territory; the border; the place where one lives; the state or condition of life in which one is. 入境問禁 Jŭh king wăn king, entering the limits (of another state or province) ask what its prohibitions are,—that you may avoid them. 貴境 Kwei king, your honorable boundary, or place of residence. My place, or province is expressed by 敝境 Pe king, vile borders. 境界 King keae, is the common phrase for boundary.

獍 Name of an animal, said to devour men; resembles a tiger or leopard, and when young devours its mother. Some say, also the name of a voracious bird.

鏡 A utensil to receive the appearance of things; a mirror; a looking-glass; clear; bright; a surname. Name of a stone. 石鏡山 Shih king shan, name of a hill. 明鏡 Ming king, a bright mirror. 顯微鏡 Hëen wei king, a mirror for displaying minute objects; a microscope. 千里鏡 Ts'ëen le king, a thousand mile mirror; a telescope. 玻璃鏡 Po le king, glass mirror. 鏡架 King kea, frames for pictures. 鏡匣 King këă, a lady's dressing case. 鏡子裡見影 King tsze le këen ying, to see the shadow in a looking-glass.

競 Strong; violent; lofty; quarrelsome; vehement; precipitate; hasty; to drive away from; abundant; cheerful. 爭競 Tsăng king, to wrangle; to contest.

滰 滰洸 King shing, very cold appearance.

兢 King, or 兢兢 King king, to be attentive; cautious; guarded against; a feeling of respect; anxious; uneasy; watchful; alarm.

巠 坙 Streams of water flowing under ground; veins of water. Otherwise read Hing.

俓 Straight; firm; unbending. Read Ying, haste; urgency. Same as 徑 King.

勁 Strong; unyielding; violent; overbearing.

徑 A narrow track for the foot; a foot path; a path which will admit of men and cattle travelling on it, but not carts or carriages; a narrow path amongst hills; a short cut; a bye path, straight forward; the diameter; a stream running in a straight direction. Hasty; precipitate; to walk or go; to pass by. 山徑 Shan king, a mountain path. 喪不由徑 Sang pŭh yew king, a funeral must not go by a bye path. 圍三尺徑一尺 Wei san ch'ĭh king yĭh ch'ĭh, when the circumference is three cubits the diameter is one. 徑情 King ts'ing, a straight forward disposition. 徯徑 Kh'e king, a very narrow path.

桱 A wood that resembles fir, but is harder.

涇 Flowing in a straight course. Flowing through; permeable. Name of a river, and of a district, applied also to some other proper names.

痙 痓 With vehement impetuosity; violently; urgent; frantic; frenzy, or convulsions.

逕 A foot path; to approach to; to go near; to pass straight up to; to pass by. 逕庭 King ting, to go remotely apart. 曲逕 Kh'ŭh king, a winding foot path. 逕啟者 King k'e chay, approach and commence,—usual form of beginning letters amongst equals.

經 綖 經 経 经 The threads of a web; the warp. To pass to cross; the person through whose hands an affair passes;—applied in medical books to the veins and the blood. Classical or religious books. 經緯 King wei, warp and woof, to unite them; to weave *king*, lines or paths north and south; *Wei*, lines east and west, or the lines of longitude and latitude. From warp and warf *Silk* is made, hence King denotes what is excellent; justice and diligence; rules; laws; to manage, or superintend. A woman's monthly period. 五經 Woo king, the five classics. 雉經 Che king, to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation. 經 King, is a particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the verb, as 已經做了 E king tso leaou, it is already done. 經目 King mŭh, to pass before the eyes; to glance

over; a- 一經目輒志于心 Yĭh king mŭh chĕ che yu sin, having once passed before the eyes, forthwith fixed on the memory. 經紀生理 King ke săng le, to follow the occupation of a broker. 經廳 King t'ing, an assistant or deputy magistrate of a district. 經房 King fang, room containing religious books. 經一事長一智 King yĭh sze ch'ang yĭh che, by every affair a person transacts, he increases his knowledge. 經絡 King lŏ, the veins and arteries. 經脈 King mĭh, the transverse blood vessels. 經穴 King heuĕ, a sinus, or receptacle of the blood. 經歷 King lĭh, to pass over or pass through; a kind of secretary; one, in public offices through whose hands affairs pass to the principal magistrate. 經綸 King lun, the principles of reason and justice; the silken theories woven by the mind. 經紀 King ke, the principles of government and moral instruction; a broker; an intermediate person between two contracting parties, as for tea and other articles of commerce. 經丞 King ch'ing, a kind of head clerk at the Hoppo's office, who is referred to in all the ordinary routine of business. 經水 King shwuy, menstrual discharge. 經費 King fei, current expences.

頸 The stalk on which the head is set; the neck; the front part of the neck; the back part is called 項 Hëang. King is applied metaphorically to things. 好頸 Haou king, or 刎頸交 Wăn king keaou, a very intimate friendship.

敬 Attentive; sedate; respectful; respect; to shew respect to; to venerate; to worship; respect for one's self and for virtue; sedateness; seriousness of mind and of manner. A surname. 敬謹 King kin, sedate, attentive; careful; respectful. 敬恭 King kung, to shew respect and veneration to. 敬老憐貧 King laou lëen p'in, to respect the aged and pity the poor. 敬老慈幼 King laou ts'ze yow, to respect the aged and show tender regard to the young. 敬不啻神明 King pŭh che shin ming, to respect more than the gods. 敬信錄 King sin lŭh, the name of a Chinese moral and religious book, well known and much esteemed. 敬信 King sin, respect and believe; devout faith.

儆 To warn; to caution, to guard against. The same is expressed by 儆戒 King keae.

憼 Sedate; sincere, just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish. 憼革 King keĭh, to punish with justice and impartiality; and be always prepared against injury or evil.

警 To warn; to command or order with the mention of some penalty; to rouse; to excite attention; to discompose. Name of a song; name of a district. Used in common with the following. 警敕 King ch'ĭh, to reprehend; to order; to threaten. 警戒 King keae, to caution; to warn, to exhort with authority; to direct what to do and threaten with the consequences of failure.

驚 驚 From *a horse* and *affrighted*. To alarm; to affright; to astonish; to surprize. 震驚 Chin king, to strike or shake or with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder. 驚天動地 King t'ëen tung te, to astonish all nature. 驚危 King wei, alarming and dangerous. 驚動 King tung, to alarm; to rouse; to excite. 驚駭 King hae, or 驚懼 King kh'eu, to strike with alarm, to be afraid. 驚得呆了 King tĭh ngae leaou, alarmed to stupefaction; alarmed; dismayed; astonished. 驚蟄 King chĭh, a Chinese term, which answers to March 6th. 驚死人 King sze jin, to frighten to death.

矜 Read Kin, a club; a staff, the handle of a spear, to withdraw the spear, or to be pierced with concern for. Read King, to compassionate; to shew pity to; to feel for the dangers or distresses of other people; to regret; to be concerned about. Dangerous; self-righteous; conceited of one's own excellence or greatness. Serious; respectful; exercising self-control; to esteem or value; to expand. 不矜細行 Pŭh king se hing, to disregard small acts—will finally ruin great affairs. 矜伐 King fă, to boast of one's own merits. 矜高 King kaou, high opinions of one's self. 矜誇 King kh'wa, boastful. 矜孤恤寡 King koo seŭh kwa, to shew pity to the orphan and commiserate the widow. 矜矜 King king, strong and ungovernable,—applied to a flock of sheep.

荊 A certain wood or thorny bush; formerly used to inflict punishments, hence the character contains the word, to punish. Otherwise called 牡荊 Mow king, and 楚荊 Ts'oo king, from growing plentifully at Ts'oo. Name of a district, and of a hill. 荊棘 King keĭh, thorns, thorny bushes. 荊芥 King keae, a medicinal plant.

KH'ING.

鯨 A large sea fish, the largest are said to be a thousand Chinese le in length; the smaller ones, several times ten cubits. Compare with 鯢 E. 鯨吞 Kh'ing t'un, to swallow as a sea monster; to defraud.

黥 To mark the face with black indelible ink as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. 墨黥 Meh kh'ing, to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

輕 軽 輕 Light; the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity. 輕狂 Kh'ing kwang, levity and madness; light, dissipated, irregular conduct. 輕高麪 Kh'ing kaou mëen, light bread or pastry. 輕秤小升 Kh'ing ch'ing seaou shing, light weights and a small measure. 輕生 Kh'ing săng, to make light of one's life, to be, or to affect to be, fearless of death. 輕車熟道 Kh'ing ch'ay shŭh taou, a light carriage and a well-known road. 輕口出違言 Kh'ing kh'ow ch'ŭh wei yen, with levity of mouth to utter opposing words; impertinent. 輕唇音 Kh'ing shin yin, words pronounced with the lips lightly compressed.

頃 頓 A hundred mow or Chinese acres of land; the name of a place; the name of a kind of basket, to hold the head not erect. In epitaphs it denotes timid, cautious, careful. A very short space of time; a moment. 俄頃 Ngo kh'ing, a moment; a very short time. 西頃 Se kh'ing, name of a hill. 少頃等下 Shaou kh'ing tăng hea, wait a short while. 頃刻不離 Kh'ing kh'eh pŭh le, not separate from for a moment. 頃刻間 Kh'ing kh'eh keen, in a moment.

蕒 Name of a plant.

AAAA

傾 Indirect; lateral; sideways; aslant; overturned; thrown down. Forms part of the name of a hill. Read Kh'ing, an instant of time. 傾俯 K'ing foo, to lay prostrate. 傾敗 Kh'ing pae, to ruin. 傾瀉 Kh'ing sëay, to rush down, as a mountain. 傾倒 Kh'ing taou, to subvert. 傾財 Kh'ing ts'ae, to waste property. 傾頭祇 Kh'ing t'ow she, to turn the head aside and look at. 傾側 Kh'ing tsih, to lay sideways. 傾耳而聽 Kh'ing urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear and listen. 傾溢 Kh'ing yĭh, to turn over, or break over the edge of that which confines it.

擎 擏 撽 To raise with the hand; to raise or lift high. 一手擎起 Yĭh show kh'ing kh'e, to raise high with the hand; to lift up with the hand. 擎拳 Kh'ing kh'euen, to salute with the folded hands in the Chinese manner. 擎天之志 Kh'ing t'ëen che che, mind elevated high as heaven.

卯 From *the credentials* given to a public servant, hence the 卯 Kh'ing, denotes a statesman serving his prince; now written 卿 Kh'ing, to be distinguished from 卯 Maou.

檠 檝 檠 An utensil for adjusting a bow, when putting on the string; a stand against the wall for placing a lamp on;—applied to the name of a piece of poetry. 檠子 Kh'ing tsze, a certain stand.

卿 From *to issue forth*, the other part giving sound. Highly intelligent and enlightened; also, an object towards which all look. A title conferred in different periods of Chinese history, on various of the higher officers of state. Sometimes used by equals to each other, as a term of respect; also by superiors to inferiors. Under the dynasty Sung, the Emperor addressed his ministers by the word Kh'ing. A surname. 周六卿 Chow lŭh kh'ing, under the dynasty Chow (which ended B. C. 215) were six Kh'ing. From these it appears, the more modern Six Boards, called 六部 Lŭh poo, originated. 天卿 T'ëen k'ing, title of the first of the 吏部 Le poo. 地卿 Te kh'ing, title of the first of the 戶部 Hoo poo. The president of the 禮部 Le poo, is entitled 春

卿 Ch'un kh'ing; of the 兵部 Ping poo, 夏卿 Hea kh'ing; of the 刑部 Hing poo, 秋卿 Ts'ew kh'ing, and the president of the 工部 Kung poo, is entitled 冬卿 Tung kh'ing. 少卿 Shaou kh'ing, a secondary degree of the same rank.

綮 Read Kh'ing, the part where the muscles are connected under the arm, or about the ribs. Read Kh'e, a particular kind of silk.

殸 Read Kăng, to strike against and attack. Read Shing, anciently used to denote sound. Occurs used for the following.

磬 硜 磴 声 From the representation of something *hanging suspended, to strike*, and *a stone*. A sonorous musical stone; to hang up as a stone is suspended; the sound of a sonorous stone. 編磬 Pëen k'ing or 特磬 Teh kh'ing, are different sorts of sonorous stones, there are several other varieties. 磬控 Kh'ing k'ung, giving the reins to and checking a horse. 磬折 Kh'ing chĕ, to stop in the presence of a superior. 棹磬 Teaou k'ing, to strike the Kh'ing, to clash; jarring collision.

罄 An empty vessel; exhausted; to exhaust; entirely. 室如懸罄 Shĭh joo heuen kh'ing, the house as a vessel hung upside down. 不能罄述 Pŭh năng kh'ing shŭh, cannot narrate the whole. 盡罄其所有 Tsin kh'ing k'e so yew, to give (or take) all that is possessed, to empty completely.

慶 Good; excellent; beneficent; happy; blessed; to congratulate; to approach with congratulatory presents, offerings or speeches; the great path of right principles; a particle beginning a sentence. Name of a district. 喜慶 He kh'ing, joy and congratulations. 餘慶 Yu kh'ing, an exuberance of bliss,—the portion of a virtuous family. 慶祝 Kh'ing chŭh, congratulatory prayers and wishes. 慶賀 Kh'ing ho, to congratulate. 慶賀豐年 Kh'ing ho fung neen, to gratulate an approaching plentiful year.—at the feast of lanterns. 慶典 Kh'ing tëen, beneficent or congratulatory state usages,—as on birth days, &c.

KO.

個 箇 个 A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as 一個人 Yĭh ko jin, one man. 二個 Urh ko, two. 別個 Pëĕ ko, another. 每個 Mei ko, each.

戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horizontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname. 干戈四起 Kan ko sze kh'e, shields and spears every where arose,—and civil wars spread through the empire. 司戈 Sze ko, an ancient military situation.

戈 The name of a plant.

鈛 鍋 An iron hoop of a wheel; a utensil to contain fat; a boiler is commonly so called, and in Canton pronounced Wo. 廣鍋子 Kwang ko tsze, a large boiler. 鍋頭 Ko t'ow, an iron boiler.

哥 哥 From 可 Kh'o, repeated, denoting *a lengthened sound*. To sing; in this sense now written 歌 Ko; and 哥 Ko, is used as the epithet of an elder brother. Used by equals to each other, though not related. In the dialect of 潁川 Ying-ch'uen. 小日哥 Seaou yuĕ ko, juniors, or small children are called Ko. 阿哥 O (or ah) ko, is used in the same sense. The reigning family designates the sons of the Emperor by this term. 二阿哥 Urh o ko, is, in the language of the court, the Emperor's second son. 我的哥子 Wo teĭh ko tsze, my elder brother.

歌 謌 To lengthen out the sound of words tunefully to sing; to recite in a musical tone, to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. 唱歌 Ch'ang ko, to sing lighter songs. 朝歌 Chaou ko, the name of a place. 歌詩 Ko she, to recite odes. 歌笑 Ko seaou, to sing and laugh. 歌舞 Ko woo, singing dancing, or a kind of posture making; the employment of Chinese ladies of the imperial palace. 歌謠 Ko yaou, Ko, to sing with music; Yaou, to sing without it; singing generally.

裹 To bundle up; to bandage; to wrap round; to wrap up; a bundle; the fruit of plants;

a room or recess. 裹足 Ko tsŭh, to bind up the feet; fettered and unable to advance. 裹尸 Ko she, bound up the corpse. 包裹 Paou ko, to bundle up, a bundle.

鴚 䳌 鴚 } A goose is so called in some parts of the country.

果 菓 } Ko, or Kwo. From *tree* and a resemblance of *fruit* at the top. The fruits of trees; really, truly, solidly; to surpass; to exceed; to overcome; used to express naked; bare. Occurs read Lo. The second is the vulgar form, but it also thus written in the books of the Han dynasty. 百果 Peh ko, every kind of fruit. 正果 Ching ko, the truth and reality of the Buddha religion. 因果 Yin ko, a favorite expression of the Buddhists denoting,—a connexion with the divinity. 果然 Ko jen, certainly; assuredly; undoubtedly; the name of an animal. 果係 Ko he, it is so really. 果蓏 Ko lo, the first is the fruit of trees, the other of smaller plants; the first applies to those that have stones; the other, to those that have not any. 果子 Ko tsze, fruit, fruits. 果蔕 Ko t'on, a fruit stalk.

過 過 } Ko, or Kwo, to pass; to exceed; past, in reference to time or place; exceeding a rule; error; fault; crime. Name of one of the diagrams; name of a stone; name of a stream; a surname. Makes the perfect tense of verbs. See Kwo. 做過 Tso ko, to have done before. 行過去 Hing ko k'eu, to pass by and go away. 知過則改 Che ko tseh kae, as soon as you know your faults, reform.

薖 Plants; wide; hungry.

KH'O.

可 To have liberty to do, to be permitted; to have the power of doing. May; can; might; could; fit; competent, proper; worthy. It forms the adjectives which terminate with *able*, as amiable. Sometimes used interrogatively. A surname. 不可 Pŭh kh'o, it may not; it must not; it cannot. 斷乎不可 Twan hoo pŭh kh'o, must not on any account whatever. 有何不可 Yew ho pŭh kh'o, what is there in it inadmissible, improper, or objectionable. Kh'o often makes an interrogative sense; as; 可是幾個金字 Kh'o she ko ko kin tsze, were there not a few golden characters? 可惡 Kh'o woo, abominable; hateful; odious. 可人意 Kh'o jin e, such as people would like. 可否 Kh'o fow, is it admissible or not? 可愛 Kh'o ngae, lovely; amiable. 可恨 Kh'o hăn, detestable. 可人 Kh'o jin, a competent man. 可口 Kh'o kh'ow, pleasant to the taste. 可不可 Kh'o pŭh kh'o, may it be done or not? 可見 Kh'o këen, it may be seen. 可以使得 Kh'o e she teh, it may be done. 可勝歎哉 Kh'o shing t'an tsae, can it ever be enough lamented? 可笑 Kh'o seaou, laughable; ridiculous. 可也 Kh'o yay, it may; it is permitted; it will do. 可不悲歟 Kh'o pŭh pei yu, is it not most lamentable?

坷 Uneven; rugged; progressing with difficulty. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; always meeting with difficulties, or misfortunes and losses. 不知鹹苦 Pŭh che hëen k'oo, does not know salt and bitter; —does not know the affairs of life. This is said of those who have been brought up in affluence and indulgence.

柯 The name of a wood; a large branch; the stalk of a plant; the handle of an axe three cubits long; a means of effecting; the name of a place. A surname. 斧柯 Foo kh'o, the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages. 執柯伐柯 Chih kh'o fă kh'o, to grasp a handle in order to cut down a handle—to employ men to rule other men. 柯米 Kh'o me, or 柯子米 Kh'o tsze me, myrobalans.

珂 砢 } A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh, stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

軻 The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. 轗軻 Kan kh'o, a carriage dragging heavily; a person struggling with difficulties. 埳軻 Kan kh'o, impeded; obstructed.

髁 The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone.

哿 Excellent; to commend; may; can; might; could;

should. Occurs as if meaning, the ornaments of a female's head dress.

科 A *measure* and *grain*. A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank; rule by which degrees are determined; an examination of literati; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word—practice. 外科 Wae kh'o, surgical practice; surgery. 內科 Nuy kh'o, internal practice; physic. 科場 Kh'o ch'ang, the arena for literary examinations for the rank of Keu-jin. 科雉 Kh'o che, name of an animal. 科分 Kh'o fun, a distinction of the period of standing, in the several degrees. 科甲 Kh'o këă, having literary degrees. 科舉 Kh'o keu, an examination previous to the Kh'o-ch'ang examination. 科派 Kh'o p'ae, to compel persons to subscribe to anything, or to compel the people to serve inferior officers without pay. 科條 Kh'o t'eaou, rules by which the public literary examination are regulated. 科第 Kh'o te, the rules by which graduates are accepted. 科頭 Kh'o t'ow, bare headed—to appear before a superior with the head or feet uncovered, is a great rudeness. 科斗 Kh'o tow, a species of frog. 力不同科 Leih pŭh t'ung kh'o, strength is not possessed by different persons in the same degree. 鄉科 Hëang kh'o, the local district examinations. 大科 Ta kh'o, a triennial examination.

蝌 蝌蚪 Kh'o tow, the tadpole. 蟾蜍 Chen choo, the frog. The tadpole is also called 活東 Hwŏ tung, and 水仙子 Shwuy sëen tsze, In Canton called 雷公魚 Luy kung yu, the thunder fish.

窠 A hole or cavern; a nest formed in a hollow place, not on a tree. The place where wild fowl roost.

課 To essay; to make a trial; placed in order; deliberation; plan; to examine according to the plan or rule; a duty or task imposed at school; a tax or duty levied on any commodity; the name of a district. 日課 Jih kh'o, a daily exercise, or exercises to be gone through. 功課 Kung kh'o, literary exercises. 工課 Kung kh'o, tasks of work. 學課錢 Hëŏ kh'o ts'ëen, allowance given to literary candidates. 租調役課 Tsoo t'eaou yŭh kh'o, are four sorts of levies made on the people. 稅課 Shwuy kh'o or 餉課 Hëang kh'o, taxes; duties. 課程 Kh'o ch'ing or Ch'ing kh'o, the rules of study; the statutes fixing the task to be performed. 顆期 Kh'o k'e, the periods of writing exercises. 課業 Kh'o nëĕ, the occupation of a scholar; the profession of letters. 課文 Kh'o wăn, to examine literary essays.

顆 A small bead or knot; the numeral of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. 一顆 Yih kh'o, or 一頭 Yih t'ow are used in a similar manner. Read Kwan, the name of a plant; a man's name. 顆顆明珠 Kh'o kh'o ming choo, every one bright pearls.

KŎ.

各 From *mouth*, and 夊 Che, *to follow*. To follow calling to, but disregarded by the person before; no mutual understanding; each apart; each separately; every; each one of all; various. 人各有心 Jin kŏ yew sin, each man has his own feelings. 各人 Kŏ jin, every man. 各一人 Kŏ yih jin, to each (situation) one man. 各人各見 Kŏ jin kŏ këen, each man has his one views of a subject. 各國 Kŏ kwŏ, every nation. 各各差別 Kŏ kŏ ch'a pëĕ, every one differing from another. 各有一說 Kŏ yew yih shwŏ, each has a different tale. 各辦各事 Kŏ pan kŏ sze, every one transacts his own business. 各色 Kŏ seh, various colours; variegated; various kinds. 各還各的 Kŏ hwan kŏ teih, let each take his own apart. 各色貨物 Kŏ seh ho wŭh, every variety of merchandise.

咯 Read Lŏ, the noise of wrangling or disputing. Read Kŏ, the cackling of a fowl. Coughing and retching.

恪 愙 窓 } Feeling of profound veneration and respect; manner, commanding respect and awe; a surname; careful attention to. 執事有恪 Chih sze yew kŏ, those who have the direction (in temples) must be respectfully attentive and reverent. 謹恪 Kin kŏ, attentive; 恪恭已職 Kŏ kung ke chih, to attend diligently to the

duties of one's office.

閣 擱 } A screen before a door; a case or press in which to lay by provisions; to lay by; to place on; an upper room or gallery, an upper story is a pavilion, from which a more extensive prospect is obtained. A council chamber at court, where the ministers meet. Name of a star. The noise of a cricket. The second form of the character is not sanctioned by K'anghe. 閣下 Kŏ hëa, to lay down. 閣老 Kŏ laou, a complimentary term addressed to state-men, known in Europe by *Colao*. 閣上 Kŏ shang, to place up. 閣在 Kŏ tsae, to place.

匌 Kŏ, or Hŏ, to environ; to encircle and unite; to surround.

蛤 蛤蚧 Kŏ kae, a species of iguana found on the south of the Meiling mountain, bites off its own tail to avoid being caught; the tail used medicinally, the other parts are eaten; they are from six to eight inches long. 山蛤 Shan kŏ, a species of frog.

鴿 A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd. 白鴿巢 Pih kŏ ch'aou, the *Casa Garden*, at Macao, is so called. 野鴿 Yay kŏ, a wild pigeon. 鴿子 Kŏ tsze, or 白鴿 Pih kŏ, a pigeon.

鞈 韐 韐 } Kŏ or Kĕă, a leather covering for the knees, worn by the military; a certain leather.

匃 Kae or Hŏ, to request; to beg; to solicit; to crave; to give; to bestow. A beggar.

割 To cut; to cut off; to divide; to wound; to injure; to ruin. To rhyme, read Këĕ. 割勢 Kŏ she, to castrate as a punishment for adultery.

KH'Ŏ.

盍 The name of a bird. Read Hŏ, to cover over. Why not?

磕 礚 } The sound of two stones striking against each other. 磕頭 Kh'ŏ t'ow, the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down, and knocking the forehead against the ground.

殟 殜 殟 } To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. 溘逝 Kh'ŏ she, to die.

溘 Suddenly, as a boat striking against the sand; to extend to; to accord with.

瞌 Appearing to wish to sleep.

醘 A vessel to contain wine.

曷 Read Kh'ŏ, the name of a bird. Commonly read Hŏ, why? wherefore?

渴 濁 } Desiring to drink; thirsty; anxious to attain or effect; to thirst after figuratively. Read Këĕ, water dried up. 飢渴 Ke kh'ŏ, hungry and thirsty. 思賢如渴 Sze hëen joo kh'ŏ, to desire virtue as a thirsty person,—desires water. 止渴 Che kh'ŏ, to quench thirst. 渴者易爲飲 Kh'ŏ chay e wei yin, it is easy to make a thirsty man drink.

葛 Creeping plants; a certain edible plant; a plant of which cloth is made for summer dresses. 瓜葛之親 Kwa kh'ŏ che ts'in, distant relationship. 葛布 Kh'ŏ poo, or 黃葛布 Hwang k'ŏ poo, cloth made from the K'ŏ plant. 葛藤永斷 Kh'ŏ t'ăng yung twan, to cut asunder for ever the creeper; to put a final close to litigation.

愒 To covet; to desire, as a thirsty person; to be eager to attain an end.

輵 The appearance of spears in a war chariot; urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots: noise and clamour. 輵轄 Kh'ŏ hëă, the appearance of being turned round and shaken or agitated.

㱿 殼 壳 } The skin of anything which is hollow; the bark of a tree; a shell of any kind; a nut-shell; an egg-shell. 雲母殼 Yun moo kh'ŏ, mother-of-pearl.

KOO.

古 From *ten* and *mouth*; that which has passed by tradition through ten generations. Remote ages; ancient old language. A surname; the name of a plant. 古今 Koo kin, ancient and modern. 博古通今 Pŏ koo t'ung kin, thoroughly versed in ancient and modern affairs. 往古來今 Wang koo lae kin, the old passes away and the present comes. 人心不古 Jin sin pŭh koo, men's hearts are not

as in ancient times; i. e. they are not so good as formerly. 終古 Chung koo, of long duration; permanent. 古人 Koo jin, or 先古 Sëen koo, the ancients. 古聖人 Koo shing jin, the ancient sages. 古怪 Koo kwae, strange, odd, monstrous. 古教 Koo keaou, the ancient doctrine, ancient principles. 古老 Koo laou, old fashioned. 古智復萌 Koo che fŭh ming, begin his old knavish tricks again. 古時 Koo she, ancient times. 古詩 Koo she, ancient odes. 古古的 Koo koo teih, old, ancient. 古蹟 Koo tseih, antiquities. 古語 Koo yu, an old saying, a proverb.

估 Tax; duty; custom paid to government. To compute; to reckon. To value; the price. 擡估 T'ae koo, to raise the price by unfair means; a practice prohibited in case of grain. 估計 Koo ke, to reckon. 估價 Koo kea, to make an estimate of the value of. 估量 Koo kang, or repeated, Koo koo kang kang, to conjecture; to suppose; to speak, or give an opinion without affirming positively. 估定 Koo ting, to settle; to fix the price.

姑 An epithet of respect, used by a wife to her husband's mother. A father's sisters are also called Koo; a wife calls her husband sisters. 小姑 Seaou koo. The sisters of a grandfather are called 王姑 Wang-koo. Used as a particle implying temporary indulgence. The name of a star, of a state, and of a hill. 作姑 Tsŏ koo, a cross or diverging road. 姑免 Koo mëen, to exercise lenity and excuse from some punishment. 姑娘 Koo nëang, the epithet of a lady at home, given by her friends and domestics. 姑念 Koo nëen, out of indulgent consideration. 姑息 Koo seih, to be indulgent, as to children. 姑且 Koo ts'ëay, for the time being; leisurely; indulgently. 姑從 Koo ts'ung, to accord with, in the exercise of a kind of indulgence. 姑爺 Koo yay, madam; Mrs., used only in the family by people belonging to it. 姑待明日 Koo tae ming jih, just wait till to-morrow,—these *four* words are the bane of life.

故 Causing to be affected; that which induces the performance of, or the taking place; a cause; that which is purposed. Therefore; that which exists before, as a cause; old; to become old and forgotten; to die. 詐故 Cha koo, crafty arts. 何故 Ho koo, what cause? wherefore? 爲此之故 Wei ts'ze che koo, for this cause. 緣故 Yuen koo, cause or reason of. 身故 Shin koo, or 已故 E koo, dead. 故交 Koo keaou, or 故人 Koo jin, an old friend. 故意 Koo e, purposely. 故舊 Koo kew, old; long connected with. 故做 Koo tso, to do on purpose. 是故 She koo, or 故此 Koo ts'ze, for this cause; therefore. 大故 Ta koo, mourning for the death of parents.

沽 酤 } Name of a river; to sell; to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or abridge; to retrench. 求善賈而沽 K'ew shen kea urh koo, to seek a good price and then sell, —applied to a person's abilities. 沽酒 Koo tsew, to sell wine. 沽名干譽 Koo ming kan yu, or 沽名市譽 Koo ming she yu, to buy fame and solicit or purchase praise.

牯 Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.

𤵸 From *old* and *disease*. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.

罟 罟 罟 } A net; a net to catch fish with; to catch in a net; applied also to the taking of beasts; and to an involvement by violating the laws. 罪罟 Tsuy koo involved in crime.

羖 羖 } Sheep of a black and white wool; in different periods applied to the ram, and to the ewe sheep with horns; a black ewe sheep. 以五羖羊皮贖之 E woo koo yang p'e shŭh che, redeemed him by five sheep skins.

酤 Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor. Also read How. 清酤百壺 Ts'ing koo peh hoo, pure wine a hundred cups.

鈷 A vessel for containing grain; a warm vessel. To cut asunder or terminate.

鴣 鷓鴣 Chay koo, a partridge; the Chinese call it a smaller species of the 斑鳩 Pan kew, which is considered a bird of the Columba species.

辜 From *acrid*. Fault; crime; guilt; to cut open a victim; to oppose a hindrance to other people's buying and selling, in or-

der to monopolize for one's self; a necessity imposed. The moon under certain circumstances 無辜 Woo koo, innocent, guiltless. 無辜受累 Woo koo show-luy, to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault. 以殺無辜伐有罪 E kew woo koo, fă yew tsuy, to deliver the innocent, the guilty are punished. 與其殺不辜寧失不經 Yu kh'e shă pŭh koo, ning shih pŭh king, compared with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of fixed laws. 辜較 Koo keaou, generally, generally speaking; a general collection of goods in order to monopolize.

固 From Hwuy, *surrounded on all sides*, and *ancient*. Shut up on every side; impervious; hard; solid; stony; firm; stable; with fixed intention; obstinate. Chronic disease. Rustic. Originally; constant. Reiterated, used as an adverb for certainly; assuredly. A surname. Name of an ancient state; and of a district. 堅固 Këen koo, or 牢固 Laou koo, strong; firm; stable; sure. 主固 Choo koo, denotes what is surely, safely, well done; the allusion seems to be certain, safe, or well, as if a master did it. 閉固 Pe koo, closely shut up as by the cold of winter. 修整堅固 Sew ching këen koo, repair it and make it strong. 敢固辭 Kan koo ts'ze, would presume again to decline or refuse. 固意 Koo e, with fixed intention; purposely. 固執得狠 Koo chih teh hăn, excessively obstinate; extremely pertinacious. 固然 Koo jen, certainly; unquestionably. 固守 Koo show, to maintain firmly; to strengthen; defence. 固疾 Koo tseih, a chronic disorder. 固辭 Koo ts'ze, to decline with firmness in spite of entreaties. 固四塞也 Koo sze seih yay, koo is, stopped up on four sides.

堌 The name of a place, which gave a name to a canal opened by the Tartars of the dynasty Yuen.

凅 To freeze; to congeal; to close; to shut.

婟 Koo or Hoo, excessive attachment to. Name of a bird.

痼 From *disease* and *firm*. A chronic deep rooted obstinate disease. 痼病 Koo ping, or 痼疾 Koo tseih, diseases of long standing. For the first syllable 錮 Koo, and 固 Koo, are both used.

錮 To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly. 錮禁 Koo kin, or Kin koo, to stop up a passage, or the road to, either literally or figuratively, applied to shutting the door of preferment against good men. 錮疾 Koo tseih, obstinate disease.

盬 盬 Any vessel or utensil.

盬 Certain salt lakes or pans stretching fifty one le in length, and seven le in width. Badly made; not of strong texture; hurried; bustle; confused and temporary; to slobber; to suck.

孤 Fatherless; a child without a father to look up to. Alone; destitute; an orphan; a destitute poor person. A humble term by which kings and princes designate themselves; title of office. 孤舟 Koo chow, a single boat, not attended by any other. 孤魂 Koo hwăn, disconsolate and orphan spirits, who have no relative to pay honors to their manes or intercede for them. 孤寡 Koo kwa, an orphan and a widow. 孤生獨死 Koo săng tŭh sze, to live and die alone. 孤身 Koo shin, a person alone; a solitary individual. 孤立無助 Koo leih woo tsoo, standing alone without assistance. 孤獨 Koo tŭh, alone, single,—without brothers or sisters. 孤子 Koo tsze, a fatherless boy,—when deserving transportation is allowed to remain with his mother. 孤陋寡聞 Koo low kwa wăn, a scholar without learned society, and whose knowledge is confined.

菰 Name of a plant; name of a place.

罛 A net for fish.

觚 A wine cup used at village feasts; square having corners; a rule or law. The front of a furnace; a title of office. The handle of a sword. A man's name. Used in several proper names. 觚不觚 Koo pŭh koo, the vessel that should have corners destitute of them.

𩨨 A large bone.

雇 僱 To hire; to borrow the use of by paying a sum of money; to obtain people's labour for money. A surname. Read Hoo.

the name of a bird. The second form is common, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. 僱船 Koo ch'uen, to hire a boat. 僱轎夫 Koo keaou foo, to hire chair-bearers. 僱賃 Koo jin, to hire; to rent. 僱車子 Koo ch'ay tsze, to hire a carriage.

顧 顧 To turn the head and look at; to look to with regard, care and attention, as to a child that one has to protect; to keep the eyes fixed upon; a protecting look. Used to denote—but. A particle beginning a sentence. Used for the preceding. To lead. Name of a place. 不顧 Pŭh koo, to disregard. 不自顧念 Pŭh tsze koo nëen, to pay no regard to one's self. 顧盼 Koo pan, a favorable glance; a look of regard. 顧惜體面 Koo seih t'e mëen, to pay regard to and be careful of one's respectability.

鼓 皷 A martial instrument of music made of leather; a drum. Name of a star; of an ancient state; and of a measure. Koo is also applied to sonorous metals and to stones. 打鼓 Ta koo, to beat a drum. 鑼鼓 Lo koo, the Chinese gong. 鼓噪 Koo ts'aou, noise and clamour made by a great concourse of persons.

鼓 To beat a drum; to strike any sonorous body; the part of a bell which is struck; to encourage; to arouse to action; to excite. 鼓之舞之 Koo che woo che, drum them up, dance them forward;—use every means to stimulate. 鼓舞 Koo woo, to drum up; to arouse; to excite; to encourage.

瞽 The eye closed with a skin like a drum-head; blind; the master of a band, because blind men were found to possess the nicest ears for music. 瞽目院 Koo mŭh yuen, a hospital for the blind. 瞽瞍 Koo sow, the father of the ancient Shun.

股 胋 骰 The commencement of the lower extremities; the thighs; a particular part of a carriage; a branch of a stream; a fold of a cord; a division, or share of; strong; firm. Name of an ancient country. 一股生意 Yih koo săng e, one share in some trading concern. 作幾股 Tsŏ ke koo, have how many shares? 三股索 San koo sŏ, a three fold cord. 打皮股 Ta p'e koo, to beat the skin of the thighs;—is by some used to express bastinading; flogging. 股肱 Koo kung, the legs and the arms; metaphorically, ministers of state.

賈 To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read Këa, the price of a thing.

蠱 Worms in the abdomen; a vessel injured by insects; a poisonous preparation; ghosts or manes of the dead; the name of an animal; suspicious; to deceive and impose upon. Name of one of the Kwa. Read E, flattering. 生蠱脹 Săng koo chang, a swelling of the abdomen. 蓋愆幹蠱 Kae kh'ëen kan koo, to cover the faults and make amends of the errors—of deceased parents. 蠱惑 Koo hwŏ, to impose upon by fraudulent pretences of a superstitious or any other nature. 蠱藥 Koo yŏ, a poisonous preparation intended to kill people.

KH'OO.

枯 From *old* and *wood*. Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid. 童枯 Tung kh'oo, mountain forests in a decayed state, and marshy grounds without water—are so taxed. 枯槁 Kh'oo kaou, decayed, rotten. 枯朽 Kh'oo hew, rotten; putrid. 枯骨 Kh'oo kŭh, rotten bones.

秙 秙䅬 Kh'oo leen, grain that is not filled.

苦 Name of a plant. Bitter; unpleasant; painstaking, that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. Read Kh'oo, to deem bitter; to dislike. A surname. 何苦 Ho kh'oo, what occasion to be at the trouble. 辛苦 Sin kh'oo, acrid and bitter,—laborious, distressing. 甘苦同受 Kan kh'oo t'ung show, we'll take the sweet and bitter together. 苦菜 Kh'oo ts'ae, bitter herbs. 苦志 Kh'oo che, resolution to take pains and bear difficulties in the pursuit of. 苦烇 Kh'oo ch'uen, to dislike heating. 苦車 Kh'oo ch'ay, to dislike a carriage. 苦勸 Kh'oo kh'euen, to advise or urge to in the most pressing manner. 苦口 Kh'oo k'ow, pains-taking, faithful but unpleasant advice. 苦心 Kh'oo sin, trouble and vexation of mind. 苦楚 Kh'oo ts'oo, bitter distress; very distressing. 苦口良藥 Kh'oo k'ow leang yŏ, bitterful, though unpleasant, advice is good medicine.

詁 From *ancient* and *words*. Words which explain the progress and reason of things. 詁訓 Kh'oo heun, or 故訓 Koo heun, to explain ancient books.

胋 Scorched or dried in the sun. Used also to denote, the thigh.

骷 Applied to the bones of the knee, of the loins, and of the shoulder. 骷髏 Kh'oo low, the brains of a dead body.

箍 A species of rattan or basket work, bound round anything.

藍 蕗 A certain plant.

刳 To cut asunder; to divide in two; to kill; to rip open; to hollow out. 刳心猶言洗心 Kh'oo sin yew yen se sin, Kh'oo-sin expresses the same as Se-sin, to cleanse the heart.

庫 A shed for a military carriage; composed of a *carriage* placed beneath a *house*. A store house; a treasury; the word is appropriated to government treasuries. Name of a gate; a surname. 天庫 T'ëen kh'oo, name of a star. 倉庫 Ts'ang kh'oo, a granary and a treasury. 五庫 Woo kh'oo, five store houses,—for different purposes of government. 庫項 Kh'oo hëang, property belonging to the treasury. 庫大使 Kh'oo ta sze, keeper of the treasury.

袴 絝 褲 Clothing for the legs and thighs; trowsers; pantaloons. They are called by various names in different parts of the Empire. The third form of the character is in common use, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. 小袴 Seaou kh'oo, or 牛頭袴 New t'ow kh'oo, short breeches, the second term is local. 置袴中 Che kh'oo chung, to put into trowsers. 褶袴 Seĭh kh'oo, riding breeches. 套袴 T'aou kh'oo, overalls,—for riding on horse back.

KOW.

刯 To the westward, a hook or sickle is called Kow.

枸 Name of a large lofty tree. 枸杞子 Kow kh'e tsze, the seed of a certain tree used as a medicine.

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句 勾 In common use to express rejecting or excluding; marking off on paper what is to be rejected; and also, to hook on with; to inveigle; to entice. A surname. 勾除 Kow ch'oo, to put away; to reject. 勾引 Kow yin, to inveigle; to entice; to seduce to. 勾串 Kow ch'uen, to link on with; to form a clandestine and illegal connexion with. 勾決 Kow keuĕ, to mark off the names of persons left to be capitally punished. It is equivalent to signing a death warrant. 勾當 Kow tang, is used in Peking, to denote business or affair. It is also used in a bad sense, implying illicit intercourse.

拘 Keu or Kow, to hook or take; to sweep or draw together.

狗 A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters and gentlemen's servants. 大狗 Ta kow, a great dog, means also a gentleman's servant. 掌門狗 Chang mun kow, a dog that guards the gate; a porter. Name of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place, &c. 天狗食日 T'ëen kow shih jĭh, a dog in the heavens eats the sun,—which causes an eclipse. 狗吠 Kow fei, a dog barks. 狗國 Kow kwŏ, a nation, the inhabitants of which have human bodies and dog's heads. 狗偷 Kow t'ow, a thievish dog; a petty thief. 狗尾續貂 Kow we sŭh teaou, to place a martin at a dog's tail,—means to affect to correct an elegant essay.

笱 A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

苟 Plants; grass; uncertainly; if; but; carelessly; in any manner; illicitly. Name of a rocky impediment in a river. A surname. 不苟得 Pŭh kow teh, do not take or obtain in any irregular manner. 苟非 Kow fei, if not. 苟犯 Kow fan, to offend in an inconsiderate and careless manner; in contradistinction from a careful attention to correctness and to duty. 苟合 Kow hŏ, irregular; indecorous; rude; approaching to vice; illicit union of the sexes. 苟不然 Kow pŭh jen, if it be not so. 苟且了事 Kow ts'ëay leaou sze, to put an affair off one's hand in any irregular manner. 苟且 Kow ts'ëay, remiss; hurried; careless manner of doing things.

軥 The lower segment of a yoke; or the collar of a horse. Name of the carriage of an ancient Queen.

鉤 A crooked piece of iron; a hook; a kind of sword; the hook of a spear; a crooked knife carried by barbarians; a sickle. To hook; to crook; to detain; to drag; to induce. Forms a part of many proper names. 帶鉤 Tae kow, the clasp of a sash or girdle. 魚鉤 Yu kow, a fish hook. 刈鉤 E kow, a sickle. 鉤格 Kow keh, a hook on which to hang anything. 鉤金 Kow kin, crooked metal; a hook; a clasp. 鉤引 Kow yin, to hook and draw aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude; to form illicit connections. 鉤援 Kow yuen, an instrument for ascending or scaling walls.

耇 耉 An old person; the skin of whose face always appears soiled with earth; extreme old age, when the body seems to return to earth before life forsakes the system. 耇老 Kow laou, very old.

垢 Dust with damp or wet; scurf; filth; dirt; mire; mud. The name of a country. Read Kŭh, dirty or impure within. To rhyme, read Koo, a stain or disgrace; cause of reproach. 塵垢 Ch'in kow, dust and dirt. 刮垢磨光 Kwă kow mo kwang, to scrape off the dirt and rub bright.

姤 Meeting together; occurring or coming in contact; junction of the productive elements in nature. 交姤 Keaou kow, junction of the material heavens and the earth, in order to the generation of creatures; union of the sexes.

詬 Kow or How, to rail at and abuse; to put to shame; to disgrace; outrageous; unprincipled; specious; abandoned. 詬詈 Kow le, or 詬罵 Kow ma, or 詬誶 Kow suy, to rail at and abuse.

冓 To connect together, as the beams of a house, represented by the character. One hundred millions.

媾 A marriage; a second marriage; love to; affection for; social harmony; conjugal union, sexual intercourse. 媾合 Kow hŏ, or 交媾 Keaou kow, the union of the sexes.

岣 A winding path amongst hills.

搆 To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot. 搆結 Kow këĕ, or Këĕ kow, to knot or frame some connexion; sometimes to form a reciprocal enmity. 搆想 Kow seang, or 搆思 Kow sze, thought engaged in framing some device or plot; to study. 搆怨 Kow yuen, to contract some enmity.

構 To cover as with the beams of a house; the wooden frame of a house; to unite or join together; the junction of the sexes; to finish or complete; to connect together and cause to arise, as fire. 解構 Keae kow, to open or separate, referring to by-standers peeping and making their remarks which cause dissension. 傍人解構之言 P'ang jin keae kow che yen, the remarks of by-standers, which disunite. 事已構 Sze e kow, the affair is already mixed and confused. 構精 Kow tsing, union of sexes.

溝 A water-course in a field, four cubits wide and four deep; a ditch; a moat. Read Këang, water flowing in diverging streams. 汗溝 Han kow, a channel on a horse's back. 壕溝 Haou kow, a ditch around a city wall. 溝中 Kow chung, in a fosse, ditch or kennel. 溝池 Kow ch'e, a fosse or ditch around a city. 溝渠 Kow k'eu, a channel for water; a gutter; a drain. 溝壑 Kow hŏ, a channel for water amongst mountains.

覯 To occur to one's sight; to meet and see; to happen; to effect or complete. Also read How. 罕覯 Han kow, rarely seen; seldom occurs. 覯見 Kow këen, or 遇覯 Yu kow, happened to see; saw unintentionally, or accidentally.

韝 鞲 A certain defence for the arm in shooting with the bow and arrow, or a kind of bandage for strengthening the arm.

遘 To occur; to meet; to happen; to bolt upon; to see or occur accidentally. 遘遇 Kow yu, to happen or occur accidentally.

彀 To extend or stretch out; to stretch a bow; those who stretch the bow; archers. Used to denote—enough; sufficient; adequate to. 不能彀 Pŭh năng kow, inadequate to; insufficient for. 不彀用再來取 Pŭh kow yung tsae lae ts'eu, if not enough for the use required, come again and get more. 巴不能彀 Pa pŭh

nâng kow, implies—to wish or desire.

篝 [illegible] A bamboo utensil for spreading clothes over a fire to fumigate them; the bamboo basket covers the fire as a cage, and the clothes are spread outside all; a bamboo utensil for other purposes. 篝笭 Kow ling, a certain kind of basket.

褠 Single garments; narrow sleeves; light sleeves or cuffs, intended for convenience in using the hands: the rumples or plaits of a garment.

購 To seek to attain for money; to buy. Name of a plant. 購買什物 Kow mae shĭh wŭh, to buy a thing with money.

[illegible] To take the milk from a cow; to milk a cow or a goat.

[illegible] To milk a goat.

鷇 From *a bird* in a *shell*. Young birds which are unable to feed themselves; those which can, as chicken, are called 雛 Ts'oo.

瞉 瞉瞀 Kow mow, ignorant; uninformed.

KH'OW.

口 The mouth of any animal; speech; utterance; an entrance; a narrow strait or passage into a lake or sea; the mouth of a river; the passes on the frontier, particularly the northern frontier of the empire. The numeral particle employed when reckoning houses, persons, draughts of liquid, and knives or swords. A surname. Also a part of several proper names. 乖口 Kwae kh'ow, a ready conciliating elocution. 好口角 Haou kh'ow keŏ, a good utterance, fluency of speech. 角口 Keŏ kh'ow, to wrangle with. 隨口附和 Suy kh'ow foo ho, to assent to everything said. 花口 Hwa kh'ow, indiscriminate loquacity. 爭口舌 Tsăng kh'ow kh'e, to wrangle about words. 封口 Fung kh'ow, to close up or seal. 海口 Hae kh'ow, an entrance from the sea. 湖口 Hoo kh'ow, an entrance to a lake. 河口 Ho kh'ow, entrance of a river. 路口 Loo kh'ow, the entrance of a road. 門口 Mun kh'ow, a door. 戶口 Hoo kh'ow, a house, a separate family. 家口 Kea kh'ow, the people of a house.

人口 Jin k'ow, persons. 生口 Săng kh'ow, living persons. 牲口 Săng kh'ow, domestic animals. 數口之家 Soo kh'ow che kea, a family consisting of several persons. 口外 Kh'ow wae, the territories beyond the frontier of China proper. 隘口 Yae kh'ow, an important pass or road. 口口聖旨 Kh'ow kh'ow shing che, mouthing, or reiterating His Majesty's will. 守口員弁 Show kh'ow yuen pëen, the officers and men who defend a pass. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, a pass where duties are levied; a custom-house. 小刀八口 Seaou taou pă kh'ow, eight small knives.

扣 敂 To strike; to knock against; to strike out; to deduct; to drag or lead a horse. 每百兩扣平三兩 Mei peh' lëang, kh'ow p'ing san lëang, in each hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three taels,—ninety-seven taels will be esteemed equal to a hundred. 扣折 Kh'ow chĕ, a kind of discount or allowance made. See Chĕ. 扣除 Kh'ow ch'oo, to strike out; to deduct from. 扣鈕處 Kh'ow new ch'oo, the place where garments clasp or button. 扣回 Kh'ow hwuy, to withhold or deduct the sum given before. 扣門 Kh'ow mun, to knock at the door. 扣鈕 Kh'ow new, a button or clasp. 扣數 Kh'ow soo, to deduct according to account. 扣工錢 Kh'ow kung ts'een, to deduct from the wages of a person.

叩 To strike; to strike lightly; to agitate, or discuss a subject; to ask; to raise the hand to the head; to kneel down and put the forehead to the ground, as an act of reverence and submission performed by concubines and servants to the master and mistress of the house; by the people to the mandarins; and by all persons to His Imperial Majesty. It is also a posture of divine worship. 叩頭 Kh'ow t'ow, and 叩首 kh'ow show, are the usual expressions for this act of submission. The Tartars usually express it by 磕頭 Kh'ŏ t'ow, and use the term as a salutation, without performing the ceremony. 叩首三千 Kh'ow show san ts'ëen, I ought to make three thousand prostrations. 叩稟 Kh'ow pin, to knock head and state verbally, or

by any writing to a superior.

寇 寇 From *To attack* and *to complete*. To plunder of everything; to pillage; a plundering attack made by a band of villains, by pirates, and by foreign marauders. Internal commotions are expressed by 亂 Lwan. Large numbers of destructive birds or other animals are called Kh'ow. 司寇 Sze kh'ow, a criminal judge. 海寇 Hae kh'ow, pirates. 寇賊 Kh'ow tsĭh, plundering banditti. 寇殺人 Kh'ow shă jin, to plunder and murder.

簆 A utensil employed in weaving.

蔻 蔲 Kh'ow, or 荳蔻 Tow-kh'ow, nutmeg. 荳蔻花 Tow kh'ow hwa, mace. 蔻仁 Kh'ow jin, a certain medicine.

KŬH.

谷 From *Water* issuing through *a mouth* or passage. Water of a spring issuing forth and flowing in a channel; the water running between two hills, or the course or bed of a stream. A valley; an empty space; to nourish; the east wind; the wind that makes the grain grow; a spout made with bamboo; a cavern in the earth; a part of the human foot. Name of a place, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. 山谷之中 Shan kŭh che chung, amongst the valleys and mountains. 暘谷 Yang kŭh, the place where the sun rises. 昧谷 Mei kŭh, the place where the sun sets. 谷水 Kŭh shwuy, streams amongst hills, and the dry bed of a stream.

焅 Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

梏 Manacles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote straight-forward, correct conduct; self restrained by virtuous principles. 桎梏 Chĭh kŭh, fetters and manacles.

牿 A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

祰 To pray to superior beings; prayers accompanied with sacrifices. Otherwise read Kaou.

酷 Generous welltasted wine; the heart hardened, as by drunkenness. Hard-hearted; inhuman; cruel, in an extreme or very high degree; very fierce indignation. Also read Hŏ. 酷政 Kŭh ching, tyrannical cruel government. 酷法 Kŭh fă, cruel laws. 酷刑 Kŭh hing, inhuman punishment. 酷烈 Kŭh lëĕ, cruel fierceness; a high degree of fragrance. 酷官 Kŭh kwan, a cruel mandarin. 酷吏 Kŭh le, to use cruelly or harshly inferior officers. 酷虐 Kŭh nëŏ, fierce; cruel.

嚳 Kŭh, or Kwŭh, a hurried enunciation of, or information given to. A proper name.

鵠 Read Hŏ, a large water bird of the goose species. Read Kŭh, a mark to shoot at, made of leather. 正鵠 Ching Kŭh, the part made of cloth which surrounds the leather is called Ching; the centre part is called Kŭh.

骨 Kŭh, or Kwŭh, a bone; the hard and smooth parts of an animal body. A surname; the fibres of plants; taken for the whole person. Used in one place as the name of nutmeg. 骨力 Kŭh leih, the strength of bone; possessing strength. 骨骸 Kŭh heae, bones and all the parts of the body. 貴骨 Kwei kŭh, a noble bone,—a fine figure or worthy person. 牲骨 Săng kŭh, victims used in sacrifice. 骨間肉 Kŭh këen jow, or 骨間髓 Kŭh këen suy, the fleshy matter, or the marrow in a bone. 打斷骨 Ta twan kŭh, to break a bone. 骨肉之親 Kŭh jow che ts'in, bone and flesh relationship; consanguinity. 賤骨頭 Ts'ëen kŭh t'ow, a mean bone, is used in abusive language to denote lowness of birth or of conduct.

[illegible] From *bone* and *strength*. To exert one's strength.

[illegible] A bone-like appearance issuing forth; the new rising moon; a bird that by its note foretells approaching good or evil.

穀 糓 A generic term for all sorts of grain. Real; solid; good; substantial; wealthy; continual succession; name of a river. 穀米 Kŭh me, rice. 穀雨 Kŭh yu, a Chinese term which happens on April 22nd. 穀盅 Kŭh chung, a certain cup or other vessel.

轂 [illegible] The middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves; the nave; sometimes used for the wheel, and for the carriage generally. 暢轂 Ch'ang kŭh, or 長轂 Ch'ang kŭh, a military carriage. 笠轂 Leĭh kŭh, soldiers standing near the wheel of an officer's carriage, and holding an umbrella to defend him from the sun, military carriages having no cover. 推轂 T'uy kŭh, to push forward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person. 轂下 Kŭh hëa, below the nave; i. e. near the Imperial person or residence.

KH'ŬH.

窟 A cavern dug in the ground for a dwelling; a hole in the ground; a rat hole. 窟室 Kh'ŭh shĭh, a den, or dwelling under ground. Name of a hill. 窟邊禾 K'ŭh pëen ho, grain at the side of a rat hole,—it is said the rat will not eat it, so man should not injure his neighbours.

[illegible] 堀 Kh'ëh or Kh'euĕ, a den or cavern.

[illegible] 崛 [illegible] A small hill; a hillock. [illegible] Kh'ŭh wŭh, hilly; mountainous appearance.

哭 From 吅 Heuen, *to make a clamourous noise*, and 獄 Yŏh, *a prison*, abbreviated. The loud expression of grief by strong crying and tears. The name of a star. 大哭起來 Ta kh'ŭh kh'e lae, burst into a loud fit of crying. 痛哭 Tung kh'ŭh, to cry bitterly. 涕哭 T'e kh'ŭh, to weep and cry. 哀哭 Ngae kh'ŭh, lamentation and crying.

[illegible] Kh'wŭh or Kh'ŭh. From T'oo, *earth*, and Keuĕ, *to dig or hollow out*. A mound being raised by digging a pit; a hollow cavern; a den; a cave; a hillock or mound of earth.

矻 矻矻 Kh'ŭh kh'ŭh, constant and severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort. 矻矻窮年 Kh'ŭh kh'ŭh kh'eung nëen, to labour and toil all the year; incessant study.

DDDD

KUNG.

工 An ingenious gloss or ornament; skilled in any work or craft; a mechanic; an artificer; a workman; work; an officer of the government. Used for the following. 僱工 Koo kung, to hire a labourer, or workman. 傭工 Yung kung, to hire one's self to labour. 長工 Ch'ang kung, constant work. 短工 Twan kung, a job. 花工 Hwa kung, a gardener. 拌工 Pwan kung, piece work. 論工 Lun kung, work done by the day. 工整 Kung ching, work properly adjusted; lucid order in writing. 工夫 Kung foo, work; occupation. 工人 Kung jin, a workman; a mechanic; a common labourer. 工作 Kung tsŏ, to do or perform work. 工匠 Kung ts'ëang, an artificer.

功 Meritorious service; merit; the praise or consideration in the state arising from meritorious service; service; affair, or work. Also denotes the *virtues* of plants. Part of a surname. To rhyme, read Kia. 大功 Ta kung, mourning worn for nine months. 小功 Seaou kung, mourning worn for five months. 有功 Yew kung, to have deserved well. 捐功名 Keuen kung ming, to purchase rank. 人功 Jin kung, human affairs. 立功 Leĭh kung, to begin a meritorious work, or establish one's merit. 成功 Ch'ing kung, to effect or perfect any good work. 功勞 Kung laou, meritorious labour or service. 功名 Kung ming, rank in the state, supposed to be the reward of meritorious services, but often purchased. 功名到手 Kung ming taou show, rank come to hand; i. e. already obtained. 功德 Kung teh, virtuous deeds, meritorious in the sight of God. 功夫 Kung foo, work, the preceding character is commonly used. 請功 Ts'ing kung, to request a reward for one's services. 功歸人過歸己 Kung kwei jin kwo kwei ke, to give the merit to others, and take the blame to one's self.

[illegible] Hasty temper.

攻 To attack; as in battle; to put in order; good; strong; the assaults of desire on the mind; to attack a person's faults; to rouse. A surname. 攻書 Kung shoo, to attack books, is to apply closely to study. 攻人之陰私也 Kung jin che yin sze yay, to attack, or aim to acquire a knowledge of people's secret and private affairs. 攻特 Kung t'eh, to geld a horse. 攻擊 Kung keĭh, to attack and strike.

杠 The name of a place. Read Keung, a wooden bridge; a flag-staff.

紅 Commonly read Hung, red colour. Read Kung, denotes women's work; sewing or weaving.

釭 The iron that goes into the nave of a wheel. Also read Keang.

貢 To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. 禮物 Le wŭh, expresses presents sent from equal and independent states. Kung, further denotes—devoted offerings of personal services; hence implies *merit*, and is thus applied to officers. A surname. 貢船 Kung ch'uen, the ship which bears tribute. *Sending or offering* tribute is expressed by 進 Tsin or 入 Jŭh, preceding the word *Kung*. 貢賦 Kung foo, to pay duties or taxes to the government. To offer to a superior is expressed by Kung; to take from an inferior, as in the form of taxes, is expressed by 賦 Foo. 貢價 Kung kea, a certain contribution paid by the Canton merchants to government; it seems to denote a paying of money instead of articles of tribute. 貢品 Kung p'in, the articles of tribute. 貢使 Kung sze, the envoy who accompanies the tribute, and who does homage in the name of his King, Prince, or Governor. 貢輸 Kung shoo, to offer up; to present offerings, as of taxes, tribute, and so on. 貢院 Kung yuen, a hall for the reception of literary candidates at the usual examinations.

廾 廾 The two hands held up as when presenting something, or in the manner of the Chinese bow.

弓 A bow to shoot with, which the character is thought to resemble; cover to a carriage bent like a bow; a land measure eight cubits long, three hundred made a 里 Le. Name of a district, and of a river. 拉弓 La kung, to draw a bow. 弓丈 Kung chang, an instrument used in measuring land. 弓矢 Kung shĕ, or 弓箭 Kung tsëen, a bow and arrow. 弓馬頗知一二 Kung ma p'o che yĭh urh, a little acquainted with archery and horsemanship.

躬 躳 The body; one's own person; one's self. 躬親其事 Kung ts'in k'e sze, to do the work one's self. 曲躬 Kh'eŭh kung, to bend the body and bow forward. 朕躬 Chin kung, I, the Emperor. 躬行心得 Kung hing sin teh, what one does one's self, the mind obtains,—said of literary exercises.

宮 From a *covering* and the *body* abbreviated. The palace of a king or Emperor, chiefly the private apartments for his family, and the chambers for the women. A wall; a temple; a title of office; a note in music; to surround. 守宮 Show kung, the name of a tree; a lizard that creeps on the wall. 行宮 Hing kung, a travelling palace, i. e. one for the reception of the Emperor when travelling. 宮室 Kung shĭh, a house; a dwelling; imperial apartments; the phrase first became confined to imperial use in the time of Tsin. 宮中 Kung chung, within the palace. 宮刑 Kung hing, the punishment of castration. 宮禁 Kung kin, the inner imperial dwelling; the sacred apartments. 宮娥美女 Kung ngo mei neu, the handsome women in the palace of the moon. 宮堂之上 Kung t'ang che shang, sitting in public court. 宮殿 Kung tëen, a palace.

公 From Pă, *to turn the back up*, and Sze, *selfish*, the opposite of that which is selfish and unjust; general; public; just; equitable; fair; the male of animals. A term of respect, addressed to persons; name of certain official situations; a title of nobility; name of certain stars; a surname. 君公 Keun kung, a king, or sovereign of a country. 相公 Sëang kung, a state minister. 事頭公 Sze t'ow kung, the master of a shop. 公主 Kung choo, a prince. 公費 Kung fei, public expenditure. 公幹 Kung kan, or 公務 Kung woo, public affairs. 公車 Kung kea, a certain public office. 公家 Kung kea, my father. 公門 Kung mun, a public gate, an official place. 公平 Kung p'ing, or 公道 Kung taou, just, equitable. 公心 Kung sin, publi-

spirited. 公平正直雖無子恐死爲神 Kung p'ing ching chih suy woo tsze sëih sze wei shin, he who is just, equitable, and upright, though he be not blessed with a son, when he rests in death, will be a god. 公司 Kung sze, term by which Chinese designate European Companies. 公司船 Kung sze ch'uen, a company's ship. The *English Company* is expressed by 英吉利國公班衙 Ying-keih-le kwŏ kung pan ya. 公所 Kung so, a public place; a kind of hall where a Company of Merchants meet; that of the Hong Merchants of Canton, is known by the term *Consoo*. The phrase known to residents by *Consoo charges*, is expressed by 公所行用 Kung so hang yung. 公私 Kung sze, are opposites, as public, private; just, selfish. 公仔 Kung tsze, toys like men and women, for children. 公私兩盡 Kung sze lëang tsin, both public and private duty fulfilled. 公爵 Kung tseŏ, the first of the five ranks of nobility. 公子 Kung tsze, the son of a nobleman; a term of respect like Master or Mister. 周公 Chow kung, or 周相公 Chow sëang kung, Mr. Chow. 公祖大人 Kung tsoo ta jin, the title by which privileged persons address the magistrate of a Foo. 公子家 Kung tsze këa, a gentleman's family.

蚣 蜈蚣 Woo kung, a poisonous insect; the centipedes, prepared by the Chinese for medical purposes. Name of a plant.

共 共 Derived from Jih, *twenty, taken together*. Represents two hands, united to hold something. General; many collectively; the whole; all; altogether; with; the same to all; to include with. Read Kŭng, to take the control of artificers; towards. A surname. Also read Kŭng, to give or supply with. Read Hung, forms part of the name of a place. 共同 Kung t'ung, together with. 大共 Ta kung, or 總共 Tsung kung, or reversed, Kung tsung, the whole collectively. 合共 Hŏ kung, all united. 共計 Kung ke, the whole number reckoned up; sum total.*

供 To place; to arrange; to offer to; to supply with; to give; to declare; to give in evidence. A surname. 飲食供奉 Yin shih kung fung, to offer meat and drink to one's parents, or to the gods. 口供 Kh'ow kung, evidence, deposition, declaration of a witness, or the declaration of a criminal. 供峙 Kung che, to be well provided for, as with provisions. 供職 Kung chih, to fulfil the duties of a situation. 供給 Kung keih, to give to, or supply with. 供應 Kung ying, supplying what is necessary; paying the fees of office.

㤨 恭 恭 Struck with fear; apprehension. The mind collected; serious; sedate; respectful; reverential, in opposition to levity, flippancy, disrespect; benign; affable; cordial. A certain court officer who watches at night. To treat a guest with humility and courtesy. Kung, on epitaphs or in elegies, expresses correct and virtuous conduct; a fine external figure, and submission to superiors. The name of a district. A surname. 恭人 Kung jin, title of the wives of officers of the fourth rank. 恭喜 Kung he, respectfully wish you joy: I congratulate you. 恭敬 Kung king, serious, sedate, respectful. Kung, refers to the external demeanour; King, to the mind.

烘 Kung, or Hung, flame of a torch.

拱 To unite the hands together, and raise them before the breast in the Chinese manner of making a salutation; to take hold of with both hands; to encircle. The name of a district; a surname. 垂拱 Chuy kung, to let fall the garment and make a salutation with the hands;—done by the ancient king Shun, and without further effort, the world was tranquillized. 拱照 Kung chaou, to encircle with light; to grant protection, as is done by a felicitous star. 拱立 Kung leih, to stand in a respectful posture. 拱別 Kung pëĕ, to make a salutation. 拱手 Kung show, to salute with the hands. 拱候多時 Kung how to she, to wait for a long time.

栱 Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonnade.

珙 Name of a valuable stone. Also read Hung, a man's name.

KH'UNG.

空 The firmament or expanse of heaven; great; wide; vacant; to empty; exhausted; poor; broken; empty. When it is applied to the heart or mind, it denotes clearness of

perception; the mind unoccupied by previous erroneous sentiments; unprejudiced. Used by the Buddhists for a state of abstraction. The name of a place; of an office; and of a prison. 太空 Tae kh'ung, heaven. 乘空 Shing kh'ung, to take an opportunity of every one being absent. 空中 Kh'ung chung, in the air. 空虛 Kh'ung heu, vacant, unoccupied. 空了 Kh'ung leaou, reduced to nonentity; annihilated. 空言 Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about the good one does not practice. 空心服 Kh'ung sin fŭh, take it with an empty stomach. 空過 Kh'ung kwo, to pass off without any reward or any thanks; to pass without effect. 空首 Kh'ung show, a certain manner of bowing. 空地 Kh'ung te, an empty place. 空屋 Kh'ung ŭh, an empty house. 空邀 Kh'ung yaou, to request to do without rewarding,—to invite to dinner and have nothing to eat, said by the host.

倥 倥侗 Kh'ung t'ung, ignorant; rude. Read K'ung, hurry of business; haste; urgent. Read Kh'ŭng, weary; fatigued.

悾 An *empty heart*, means unable to attain one's purpose; dissatisfied; and also the mind devoid of knowledge; ignorant; simple; sincere; undesigning. 悾悾如也 Kh'ung kh'ung joo yay, in a simple rustic ignorant manner.

控 To draw or pull with the hand, as a bow; to draw in or check a horse; to strike; to eject; to impeach or accuse in an official form; to petition against government. 控告 Kh'ung kaou, to accuse or petition against. 控告二十次 Kh'ung kaou urh shih ts'ze, to accuse, or impeach to government upwards of twenty times.

箜 箜篌 Kh'ung how, an instrument of music of the reed kind.

鞚 A horse's bridle; that with which it is checked.

巩 巩 拲 拲 To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bundle up; to bind.

蛩 See under Keung.

恐 Apprehensive of some evil; alarm; affright; suspicion; anxious thought; to suppose; to imagine; to reckon upon or calculate. 惶恐 Hwang kh'ung, the name of a rapid water course. 誠恐 Ch'ing kh'ung, really apprehend. 恐懼 Kh'ung keu, Kh'ung is the first impression of alarm; Keu is the subsequent fright; fright; alarm; tremor. 恐慌 Kh'ung hwang, alarm; agitation of mind or spirits. 恐怕 Kh'ung p'a, supposition, suspicion; to suppose; to apprehend.

鞏 To bind with leather; to bind fast; to maintain firmly; well secured, applied to the defence of a city. To dry with fire; the name of a state; and of a district. A surname. 鞏固 Ka'ung koo, well bound or secured; safely guarded.

龔 To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful; to do with respect; the name of a district; a surname.

孔 孔 From *bird* and its *young ones*. An ancient designation of excellence; a spacious vacuum; an orifice; an aperture; the hole of a musical instrument; the passages of an animal body; the name of a bird; a surname. 鼻孔 Pe kh'ung, the nostrils. 山孔 Shan kh'ung, interstices in the mountains. 孔穴 Kh'ung heuĕ, an open place; a hole; a cavern. 孔夫子 Kh'ung foo tsze, Confucius. 孔子不語怪 Kh'ung tsze puh yu kwae, Confucius did not speak of the strange or marvellous. 孔聖 Kh'ung shing, *Kh'ung* (Confucius) the sage. 孔道 Kh'ung taou, a thoroughfare; a road not stopped at either end; a highway. 孔雀 Kh'ung ts'ëŏ, the peacock.

[illegible] Read Kh'ung, a small cup. Read Kan, a cover or lid.

KWA.

瓜 The cucumis species; cucumber and melon; forms a part of various proper names. 西瓜 Se kwa, the water melon. 黃瓜 Hwang kwa, the cucumber. 天瓜 T'ëen kwa, a certain medicine. 瓜州 Kwa chow, name of a place near Nanking, and also of a place beyond the great wall, on the N. E. side. 瓜田不納履 Kwa t'ëen puh nă le, don't

touch your shoes in a melon field,—lest people think you are stealing their fruit.

[illegible] Distorted; deviating from rectitude.

抓 To lead; to drag; to strike.

卦 Divination; to divine and mark by lines; a prognostic. 打卦 Ta kwa, 占卦 Chen kwa, or 卜卦 Pŭh kwa, to divine, or cast lots. There are two modes of doing this, either with three coins cast from a tortoise shell box, or taking one from amongst sixty-four slips of wood. The eight diagrams, or Pă kwa, invented by Chow.

掛 To be separated from; to lay by; to hang on the middle of the little finger of the left hand; to divine by straws placed between the fingers; to hang up; to suspend. 懸掛 Heuen kwa, to hang up with a line. 掛意 Kwa e, or 掛心 Kwa sin, *thought* and *heart suspended*,—anxious thought. 掛人齒頰 Kwa jin ch'e këă, to be hung upon people's teeth and jaws,—to make one's self the topic of their constant conversation. 掛慮 Kwa leu, suspense; anxiety. 掛上 Kwa shang, to hang up. 掛燈 Kwa tăng, to hang up a lamp.

罫 Read Kwa, Hwa, and Kwae, a kind of chess board, or rather the squares on a board; to hinder; to impede; to fasten, as a horse to a crooked branch.

挂 From *hand* and *earth* twice; as if to draw a limit with the hand; to suspend, or hang up. 挂星査 Kwa sing ch'a, the raft hung upon the stars. Compare with 巨 Keu and 貫 Kwan.

絓 Certain coarse silk from which the finer has been taken; thread or cords knotted and used to fasten a horse to; a crooked piece of wood; threads formed into a knot. 剛絓 Kang kwa, a particular kind of pointed-arrow.

褂 Long upper garments worn by women; the sleeve or ornamented cuff.

罣 躅罣 Ch'ŭh kwa, to rush against an impediment; to fall into a net. 罣礙 Kwa ngae, to hinder; to impede, as by a net. 罣念 Kwa nëen, to think with anxiety.

詿 To deceive; to fail in; to disappoint. Read Hwa, an impediment; a hindrance.

冎 剮 To separate the flesh from; to cut off the flesh and place the skeleton by itself.

咼 A distorted mouth. Read Ko, a surname.

媧 An ancient divine person who operated at the creation of all creatures. Commonly called 女媧 Neu kwa, the character woman is for sound only, and does not denote that the person was a woman. *Neu-kwa*, also invented a musical instrument, of the reed kind. The name of a hill; a surname.

蝸 蝸牛 Kwa new, a slug or snail without the shell.

騧 A yellowish horse with a black mouth. Forms part of a man's name.

凹 Kwa, or Yaou, hollow; indented; a pit; a concave. Also read Kwă.

寡 寡 From *a covering* or *a house*, and 頒 Pan, to distribute, or divide and give to; hence, few; little; seldom; rarely; single; alone. A widow; a woman without her husband at the age of fifty; a term used by kings and princes for *I* and *me*. The second form, which is common, is not correct. Kwa is used also in a good sense, implying few desires, and little to say. 不侮鰥寡 Pŭh woo kwan kwa, do not insult a widower nor a widow. 孤寡 Koo kwa, fatherless and widows. 多寡 To kwa, how many? 裒多益寡 Pow to yĭh kwa, to lessen the superabundant and add to the deficient,—thus equalizing. 寡婦 Kwa foo, a widow woman. 寡合 Kwa hŏ, to unite in society rarely. 寡人 Kwa jin, or 寡君 Kwa keun, *I*, the king, used with affected humility, implying that his virtues are small. 寡妻 Kwa ts'e, the wife, properly so called, she being but one. 寡德 Kwa teh, possessed of but little virtue. 寡聞 Kwa wăn, to have heard but little; to be unacquainted with the world. 寡慾 Kwa yŭh, few desires.

KH'WA.

夸 Striding and strutting; big; self-conceited; extravagant. Otherwise read Keu and Kh'o.

恗 From *big* and *heart*. Great in one's own estimation; self-conceited; perverse; cowardly.

胯 Kh'wa or Koo, the legs or thighs; the space between the thighs; a fat appearance. 胯下 Kh'wa hëa, between the legs.

誇 [illegible] From *big* and *words*. To talk big; to boast; to talk and brag much; large,—applied to cloth and garments. 此人好誇 Ts'ze jin haou kh'wa, this man is fond of boasting. 誇嘴 Kh'wa tsuy, to brag; to vaunt. 誇口 Kh'wa k'ow, or 誇言 Kh'wa yen, boasting, rhodomontade.

跨 To pass over; to surpass; to stride over; to sit, as on the back of a horse; to sit, an ancient local word. The thighs; between the thighs. 跨踩 Kh'wa kwa, to straddle and stride in walking. 跨馬 Kh'wa ma, to ride on the back of a horse. 跨十字架 Kh'wa shih tsze këa, to step over, or tread under feet across,—a form of abjuration of the Christian religion required by the Chinese, in their public courts.

骻 骻骳 Kh'wa pe, or 夸毗 Kh'wa pe, a soft lubberly person; a puffing boaster.

KWĂ.

刮 To rub off; to pare off; to scrape. One says, to press forcibly with the fingers or hand; or violent attrition. 刮摩 Kwă mo, 剔刮 T'eih kwă, or 刮削 Kwă sëŏ, all express to scrape or pare off. 刮字 Kwă tsze, to scrape out letters. 刮削價錢 Kwă sëŏ këa ts'ëen, to pare off stingily, or deduct from the price agreed on.

KWAE.

夬 叏 Diffluent streams; soft; flowing; parting; dividing; to divide. Also read Keuĕ, that with which the strings of an instrument are stretched.

另 To pare the flesh. From *men's bones*, and to *throw them aside*. To be distinguished from 另 Ling. To dwell apart; to separate from; beside.

拐 拐 A staff held in the hand to assist the feet. To swindle; to kidnap; to steal children or women. 拐杖 Kwae chang, a

staff. 拐販婦女 Kwae fan foo neu, to kidnap and sell women and girls. 拐騙 Kwae p'ëen, to swindle; to cheat and seduce; to persuade to run away. 拐子 Kwae tsze, a kidnapper; a swindler. 拐騙人妾 Kwae p'ëen jin ts'ëë, to seduce away, or elope with a concubine. 拐帶 Kwae tae, to carry off in a kidnapping manner.

枴 枴 柺 柺 A staff to support old bones; an old man's staff. 枴杖 Kwae chang, a walking stick; a staff.

乖 乖 乖 Said to represent the back bone; to turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; strange; extraordinary. 乖異 Kwae e, strange, unaccountable, in a bad sense. 乖巧 Kwae kh'aou, clever and ingenious, in a bad sense; crafty.

箉 A kind of basket for carrying fish in.

怪 恠 Different from what is common; strange; monstrous; superhuman; unnatural appearances, as fairies; elfs; hobgoblins; strange appearances seen about wild lonely mountainous places; false and wonderful stories; a strange odd visage; to deem strange; to be surprized at. 怪祟 Kwae suy, superhuman, monstrous appearances, as ghosts, elfs, &c. 怪性 Kwae sing, a cheerful disposition. 怪哉 Kwae tsae, an exclamation expressive of surprize and astonishment. 怪誕 Kwae t'an, visionary tales of wonder; marvellous confounded stories; fond of the marvellous. 怪不得 Kwae puh teh, cannot be deemed strange; it is not to be surprized at. 怪物夜飛下食小兒 Kwae wŭh yay fei hëa shih seaou urh, a strange thing which flew down at nights and devoured little children.

儈 Kwae, or Kwei. From *a man* and *assembling*. One who excites to combination or conspiracy. 市儈 She kwae, or 牙儈 Ya kwae, a person who goes round amongst the dealers in rice, to induce them to sell at a higher price on particular occasions; a man who effects combinations amongst the dealers,—punishable by law.

劊 Kwae or Kwei, to cut or break asunder. 劊子

Kwae tsze or 劊子手 Kwae tsze show, an executioner.

KH'WAE.

愥快 The *heart flowing.* A flow of soul; joy; alacrity; speed; cheerfulness; self indulgence. A surname. 不快 Pŭh kh'wae, or 不爽快 Pŭh shwang k'wae, indisposed; not in good health. 快意 K'wae e, cheerful, pleasing thoughts or feelings. 快活 Kh'wae hwŏ, glad and lively; elevated spirits; keen sensation of pleasure. 快快去 Kh'wae kh'wae kh'eu, go urge forward with haste. 快樂 Kh'wae lŏ, joy and delight; delightful. 快行無好步 Kh'wae hing woo haou poo, to walk fast is not a good-looking pace. 快快開門 Kh'wae kh'wae kh'ae mun, make haste and open the gate. 快馬 Kh'wae ma, a fleet horse; a courier; a postman. 快些 Kh'wae sëay, make haste. 快艇 Kh'wae t'ing, a *fast boat;* a boy.

駃 Occurs in the sense of the preceding. Otherwise read Kh'eué.

噲 K'wae or Hwae, to drink; a constriction or stoppage of the throat. 嚵噲 Tsan-kh'wae, clamour, vociferation. A surname. A person's name. Read Kwaè, the name of a place. Read Kwă or Kwae, meagre, thin countenance.

獪狯狭 From *dog* and *assembling* or *quick.* Artful; crafty; causing disturbance and trouble. 狡獪 Keaou kh'wae, crafty; fraudulent; deceitful.

璯 A man's name. Read Hwuy, to adorn the seams of a cap with stones.

膾 To cut or mince. The name of a state. Very small minced meat or fish; it is a modern usage to cut up alive fish or pig's head, and eat them without dressing; supposed to be very strengthening, called 魚生 Yu-săng, living fish; eaten chiefly in winter. 膾炙 Kh'wae chih, minced and roasted.

憒 Perturbation and disquietude of mind. 昏憒 Hwăn kh'wae, a state of stupidity induced by sickness. 憒亂 Kh'wae lwan, the thoughts disturbed, perplexed and confused.

壞 Read Kwae, as a verb intransitive, to spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own

accord. Read Hwae, as a verb active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. See Hwae.

塊凷 A clod of earth; a segment, or fragment, or portion of; a piece; doltish, unintelligent as a clod. Occurs used for the pronoun I. 造物之名曰大塊 Ts'aou wŭh che ming yuĕ ta kh'wae, the name of that which creates (namely Heaven and Earth, Nature) is called Ta-kh'wae. 土塊 T'oo kh'wae, a clod of earth. 一塊兩塊 Yĭh k'wae lëang kh'wae, one piece, two pieces, &c. 一塊地 Yĭh kh'wae te, a portion of land. 塵土爲蓬塊 Ch'in t'oo wei pung kh'wae, dusty, or loose earth is (called) Pung-k'wae. 破塊 P'o k'wae, to break the clod; as plants sprout up through it. 塊然無知 Kh'wae jen woo che, doltish and ignorant.

喟 To breathe; a long breath ing; yawning; sighing.

蒯 Kh'wae or 菅蒯 Kwan kh'wae, certain grass or rushes fit for making cords of. The name of a place. A surname. 蒯緱 Kh'wae how, certain thread, or cord wound round the handle of a sword.

KWAN.

官 *A covering* under which *many* are assembled. An officer of the government whether civil or military, great or small; the word translated by the Portuguese *Mandarin*, and which is now adopted throughout Europe. Kwan is also used to denote, the place where business is transacted at court, and may be translated *government.* Occurs in the sense of business or affair; the senses of the human body are called the Five Kwan, the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eye-brows. A surname. 天官賜福 Tëen kwan tsze fŭh, may the rulers of heaven confer happiness. 入官 Jŭh kwan, or 歸官 Kwei kwan, to revert to the mandarins, to be confiscated to government. 官職 Kwan chih, an official appointment. 官府 Kwan foo, a general term for an officer of the government, answering to the word *Mandarin.* 官話 Kwan hwa, the general language of China, called the *Mandarin.* 官宦人家 Kwan hwan jin këa, a gentleman's family. 官路 Kwan loo, a government road. 官體 Kwan t'e, the respectability becoming a magistrate. 官樣 Kwan yang, the air and manner of a magistrate; magisterial—not used in a good sense.

棺棺 From *wood* and *to rule.* To close or shut up; that which encloses a dead body; a coffin; that which closes up or terminates all human affairs, with respect to the individual; to gather or collect together. 棺材 Kwan ts'ae, a coffin. 棺槨 Kwan kwŏ, an internal coffin and the external shell.

涫 Kwan kwan. Name of a river; perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

痯 Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

管筦 A tube or reed employed as an instrument of music; a bamboo or any tube; the reeds of which pencils are made; to guide by the use of the pencil or by writing; to rule; to control; the general control of. 五管 Woo kwan, the viscera. 管下 Kwan hëa, to keep in subjection. 管見 Kwan këen, to see through a tube; to see little; used by person's to express their own limited views. 管理 Kwan le, to direct or rule. 管束 Kwan shŭh, to restrain and keep in order. 管籥 Kwan yŏ, a kind of porter at the Imperial palace; Kwan yŏ, is also an instrument of music. 照管 Chaou kwan, to oversee and keep in order.

錧輨 A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

館舘 From *a covering* and *many assembled to eat.* A hall or house for the reception of strangers or travellers, an inn; a place provided by government for officers; travelling on duty is called 公館 Kung kwan. Any public hall, an exchange or place where trading people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. 賭館 Too kwan, a gaming house. 烟館 Yen kwan, house for smoking opium. 小蒙館 Seaou mung kwan, a boy's school. 嫖館 P'eaou kwan, a brothel. 夷館 E kwan, the hall of foreigners; the rooms of European Companies at Canton are so called. 會館 Hwuy kwan, a merchant's hall. 學館 Hëŏ kwan, or 書館 Shoo kwan, a school. 開館 Kh'ae kwan, to open a school. 大經館 Ta king kwan, a kind of private academy for grown persons, in which the ancient classics are taught. 館所 Kwan so, a public hall for the reception of merchants or scholars. 館舍 Kwan shay, a house or dwelling place. 館政 Kwan ching, the government or rules of a school.

盥 From *water, mortar,* and *a tub.* To wash the hands; to wash with water in a tub; to wash the hands before offering sacrifice. 盥櫛 Kwan tsëĕ, to wash and comb. 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands. 盥洗 Kwan se, or 盥沃 Kwan ŭh, to wash; to cleanse; to bathe.

冠 Read Kwan, to cap; to put a cap on a young man; a ceremony formerly performed by his father, when the individual had arrived at the age of twenty. It is now performed on the day of marriage. Females have a similar observance, instead of being capped, their hair is put up and dressed in a particular manner, with a bodkin of wood, copper, silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the parties. 加冠 Këa kwan, to add the cap, or perform the ceremony just described. Read Kwăn, the person who overtops all others, the head; the chief. A surname. 免冠 Mëen kwan, to put off a cap. This is plain language. 陞冠 Shing kwan, raise the cap; i. e. put it off, in the language of courtesy. 冠冕 Kwan mëen, a cap. 冠裳 Kwan chang, caps and long ro'es; i. e. fine raiment.

莞 Read Hwan, a grass or rush of which mats are made; a mat. A surname. Read Kwan, in a similar sense; also the name of a place; and of a valley. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of the Bocca Tigris.

脘 A certain part of the stomach.

雚 The name of a plant; a certain water bird. Also read Hwan.

灌潅 Name of a river; and of a district; to run or flow to one place; to drink; to assemble or collect together; free growing plants.

to pour out as a libation. Read Hwan, flowing in large masses. 灌注 Kwan choo, to spread out in many streams. 灌灌 Kwan kwan, to state with the utmost sincerity. 灌漑 Kwan kae, to apply water to; to flow to. 灌水 Kwan shwuy, to put water on plants; to water. 灌醉 Kwan tsuy, thoroughly drunk. 灌地 Kwan te, to pour a libation on the ground.

懽 Read Hwan, to rejoice; to be pleased. Read Kwan, to be sorry and distressed. 懽懽 Kwan kwan, sorrowful, without having any one to tell one's tale to.

爟 To raise fire; i. e. to ignite; to beat with fire; fire rising or flaming up; the person who ignites the fire at sacrifices.

瓘 The name of a valuable stone. A man's name.

鑵 A kind of jar; a vessel for drawing water; a vessel for containing water, wine, or oil. Used also for a tea cannister or tea catty; it is applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, and so on, whether made of earthen ware, metal or glass.

鸛 Name of a certain water bird, which from its fondness for water, always begins to sing at the approach of rain.

觀觀观 To look; to observe; to travel, or to ramble, and observe; to cause to be observed; to manifest. That which is observed; the external appearance; many. The temples of the Taou sect, are called Kwan. A palace; an elevated gallery; a man's name; name of a district. Used for the following. 觀瞻 Kwan chen, to look up to, as to a superior. 觀行 Kwan hing, to observe the actions or conduct. 觀看 Kwan kh'an, to look at and observe. 觀此可見 Kwan ts'ze kh'o këen, those who observe this, may see, &c. 觀音山 Kwan yin shan, Padre hill, behind Canton. 觀音 Kwan yin, a merciful goddess, much spoken of, and frequently represented. 觀音菩薩 Kwan yin poo sa, the goddess Kwan-yin. 容觀 Yung kwan, external appearance; deportment.

貫 From a representation of *a string passing through* and *money.* 貝 Pei, anciently denoted a kind of money, which having a hole through it could be strung together; hence, to string or connect. Used for the following:—to connect, as beads strung together; to pass through and through; to pass through the middle; to implicate or involve; the name of a state. A surname. 籍貫 Tseih kwan, an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure. 貫月査 Kwan yuĕ ch'a, the raft linked with the moon; has probably some reference to the ark as spoken of in India. 貫通 Kwan t'ung, or 貫注 Kwan choo, to pass right through; to see through with the mind.

慣 A *heart* or *mind* which has *passed through* affairs. Accustomed; having had experience of; practiced in. Formerly written with *hand*, as the following; now written with *heart.* 習慣自然 Seih kwan tsze jen, custom becomes second nature. 慣熟 Kwan shŏh, matured in, fully acquainted with. 慣爲 Kwan wei, 慣弄 Kwan lung, or 慣做 Kwan tso, accustomed to do.

摜 To be accustomed or familiar with; same as the preceding character. To be disrespectful to. 摜瀆鬼神 Kwan tŭh kwei shin, irreverence or impiety to the gods.

瘝瘰鰥鳏 Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

A certain large fish; a person advanced in life, and without a wife; an old bachelor or a widower; few; used also for the preceding. 鰥居 Kwan keu, to live alone. 鰥寡 Kwan kwa, a widower and a widow. 鰥魚 Kwan yu, a large fish, said to fill a cart itself.

關闗関 From *a door* and *to pass threads transversely.* To fasten a door with a cross bolt or bar; to stop up; to close a door; the bolt of a door; the gate of a market place; gate to a grave. A bar; a limit or pass; to pass over to; to bear upon; to effect or implicate in consequences. Morally, a boundary line or limit between virtue and vice; happiness and misery. A pass famous in history, situated between Ho-nan and Shen-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. 不關我事 Pŭh kwan wo sze, it does not concern me. 閉關 Pe kwan, to shut a gate, as of a market place. 淨穢關 Tsing wei kwan, the line between purity and defilement.

理慾關 Le yŭh kwan, the boundary between reason and passion. 三關 San kwan, the ears, eyes, and mouth. 關中 Kwan chung, answers to the modern *Shen-se* Province. 關係 Kwan he, consequences; the evils which follow any given proceeding, or single act. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, custom-house, in Canton called a Chop-house. The people who attend in them are called 關口家人 Kwan kh'ow këa jin, or 稅役 Shwuy yŭh. The attendants from the Hoppo's office are complimented by 爺們 Yay-mun. 關孔 Kwan k'ung, the eye into which the handle of an axe is put. 關脉 Kwan meh, certain particulars respecting the pulse. 關門 Kwan mun, to shut or bolt a door. 關部 Kwan poo, the Hoppo of Canton. 關而西 Kwan urh se, denotes the regions on the west of Honan. 關心 Kwan sin, it concerns my mind.

祼 To pour out an oblation when sacrificing; also to pour out wine, and invite a guest to drink.

丱 The appearance of two horns. The two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children. In the colloquial dialect, the two tufts of hair are called 總角 Tsong këŏ.

綸 To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

KH'WAN.

寬寛 From *a covering*, and *a wild sheep.* A large house; broad, wide, large, easy, liberal, generous, kind, forgiving; to enlarge; to widen. 寬一尺 Kh'wan yih ch'ih, a cubit broad. 寬恩 Kh'wan ngăn, kind, extensive benevolence. 寬闊 Kh'wan kh'wŏ, large and wide. 寬容 Kh'wan yung, indulgent; forbearing. 寬舒 Kh'wan shoo, to expand; to relax; to open out; to take relaxation. 寬大 Kh'wan ta, large; wide; liberal; indulgent.

髖臗 The hip bones; the bones of the pelvis.

款欵 Something desired by the mind, but which is still unattainable; sincere; real; affectionate; singleness of intention; to seek a passage through; to reach or extend to; to detain; transverse; some memorandum engraven on; empty; leisurely: name of a river; numeral of affairs. Used for the following. 一欵事 Yĭh kh'wan sze, an affair; some occurrence. 欵曲 Kh'wan kh'eŭh, or 委曲 Wei kh'eŭh, to impose some hardship upon. 欵待 Kh'wan tae, to treat sincerely, liberally, generally. 欵冬 Kh'wan tung, the name of a plant.

窾 Empty; vacant; hollow; rotten wood. Also read Koo, and Ko. The name of a river.

KWĂN.

棍 In the Dictionaries, read Hwan. Commonly read Kwăn, a stick; a staff; a rod of wood or metal. See Hwăn. 棍騙 Kwăn p'ëen, to swindle. 棍徒 Kwăn t'oo, a sharper.

袞衮衮 From *public* and *garment.* Imperial raiment; court dresses. Also read Keuen. 袞衣繡裳 Kwăn e sew chang, imperial dresses and embroidered garments. 袞龍袍 Kwăn lung p'aou, the dragon robe,—*five* dragons are embroidered on it; common court dresses have *four.* 袞冕 Kwăn mëen, a robe and a crown.

捲 To turn.

滾滚 The appearance of water flowing; moving rapidly; rolling; to roll about as anything round does; to roll; to run. Used in Canton for boiling. 滾水 Kwăn shwuy, boiling water,—peculiar to Canton. 滾圓的珠子 Kwăn yuen tëih choo tsze, pearls that roll about. 滾你路罷 Kwan ne loo p'a, make off with yourself,—said in anger to a person.

蔉蓘 To hoe or put up the ground, or mould around the roots of plants.

髡 To cut or shave off the hair; a leafless tree. A man's name.

鯀 A fish; a large fish. Name of the father of 禹 Yu, the repairer of the Deluge, famous in China.

KH'WĂN.

困 From *a plant surrounded and fading,* because of the confinement. An old house. Fatigued; wearied; ex-

hausted; poor; diseased; weak; bed-ridden; lassitude. The name of one of the 卦 Kwa. To be confused; disordered, as by wine. Sorry; mournful; to labour as in studying what is not yet perceived. Used as an active verb, to exercise superiority of strength or of talent, so as to cripple. To repress; to weary; to fatigue; one who opposes ineffectual effort, as animals that are hunted. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wǎn, wearied or exhausted by ineffectual efforts in pursuit of honor or of gain. 行李困乏 Hing le kh'wǎn fǎ, a want of, or inadequate supply of, travelling necessaries. 濟困 Tse kh'wǎn, to supply the wants of the necessitous. 病乃困危 P'ing nae kh'wǎn wei, by disease; is rendered dangerously weak. 被困 Pe kh'wǎn, to be wearied or exhausted. 困住 Kh'wǎn choo, to weaken; to disable; to incapacitate from acting, and to keep under a kind of control. 困乏 Kh'wǎn fǎ, a failure of strength, or of pecuniary resources. 困倦 Kh'wǎn keuen, wearied; fatigued. 困鬱 Kh'wǎn yǔh, grieved; vexed; anxious. 困力乏也 K'wǎn leih fǎ yay, Kh'wǎn, denotes a failure of strength.

悃 From *heart* and *to compress*. Sincere, devoted mind. 懃抒忱悃 Kin shoo shin kh'wǎn, with much respect sincerely state my mind—used in letters. 悃悃欵欵 Kh'wǎn kh'wǎn kh'wan kh'wan, sincere and devoted in the highest degree. 悃忱 Kh'wǎn shin, or Shin kh'wǎn, sincere; plain; unadorned.

捆 From *hand* and *to compress*. To beat and bind in order to render firm; fine work; to take, to work on. 捆屨 Kh'wǎn keu, well made shoes; strong shoes; to labour at making shoes.

梱 From *wood* and *to confine*. The posts of a door; the two side posts; sometimes moveable, as in carriages; the posts of a gate; referring to the gate of a camp. To bring a work to a close; the appearance of concluding or finishing; to arrange in order.

綑 From *silk threads* and *to confine*. To tie up; to bind; to weave. 綑起來 Kh'wǎn kh'e lae, to tie up; to bind persons previous to punishment. 綑綁 Kh'wǎn pang, to tie or fasten with cords.

閫 From *a gate* and *to compress*. The posts of a gate; the gate of heaven; the door which leads to the female apartments; the chambers of the women. 閫範 Kh'wǎn fan, a pattern of female virtue—said respecting the dead. 閫府 Kh'wǎn foo, title of a military officer. 閫內 Kh'wǎn nuy, the abodes of the females. 閫外 Kh'wǎn wae, the habitations of the men. 天閫 T'ëen kh'wǎn, the gate of heaven.

顐 Bald headed; the passage of the car.

菌 Kh'wǎn or Keuen, the mushroom. 菌有味而常毒殺人 Kh'wǎn yow we urh ch'ang tǔh shǎ jin, the mushroom has a pleasant taste, but constantly poisons people.

坤 The earth; the name of one of the 卦 Kwa; the ideal meaning is compliance or obedience; hence the word is applied symbolically—to statesmen who are servants, and ought to be obedient to the Sovereign; to wives; to the moon; and to things generally, which are inferior and ought to yield or to be obedient. Its opposite is 乾 Kh'ëen, 乾坤 Kh'ëen kh'wǎn, heaven and earth, the sun and moon, the superior and inferior. 坤珍 Kh'wǎn chin, the figure obtained by Fǔh-he from the back of a tortoise.

昆 Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence; a surname; the name of a hill. Read Kh'wǎn, a man's name. 昆弟 Kh'wǎn te, or 昆仲 Kh'wǎn chung, an elder and younger brother; brothers. 你令昆仲好 Ne ling kh'wǎn chung haou, are your brother's well? 昆後 Kh'wǎn how, before and after.

崐 崑 崑崙 Kh'wǎn lun, famous mountains on the N. W. of China in Central Asia, of which many fabulous things are said. The yellow river is said to spring from the north east edge of the range of mountains. 崑崗 Kh'wǎn kang, name of a hill. 崑山遍玉 Kh'wǎn san p'ëen yǔh, title of the literary rank otherwise called Shwang-yuen.

琨 Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

緄 An embroidered sash; a cord; a child's sash. Read Hwan, a seam.

裩 褌 Drawers or breeches; any garment for the breech. 褌襠 Kh'wǎn tang, breeches; also the name of a plant.

鯤 The spawn of fish generally; also a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long. 鯤化為鵬 Kh'wǎn hwa wei p'ǎng, the Kh'wǎn is transformed into a P'ǎng,—which is a very large bird.

鶤 鵾 Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

壼 壸 壼 A path in the ladies' apartments of the palace. 閨壼 Kwei kh'wǎn, a virtuous accomplished woman.

刓 To cut off the branches of trees.

KWANG.

光 炗 From *fire* placed above *Man*, denoting illustrious; splendid; glorious; light; splendour; bright; shining. Naked; plain; bare; barely; only. Read Kwàng, to illumine; to adorn; to shed lustre upon. 日光 Jih kwang, the light of the sun. 月光 Yuě kwang, the light of the moon. 主光 Choo kwang, the sovereign light; i. e. the sun; this phrase is also applicable to the light or glory of Deity, as in the following sentence, 神光普照 Shin kwang p'oo chaou, the light of Deity illumines every place. 點燭光 Tëen chǔh kwang, light a candle. 輝光 Hwuy kwang, 光明 Kwang ming, 光耀 Kwang yaou, 光華 Kwang hwa, or 光彩 Kwang ts'ae, all express what is light, splendid, and gay. 光照 Kwang chaou, to illumine. 光榮祿大夫 Kwang yung lǔh ta foo, title written on cards of persons of the first rank. 光顯 Kwang hëen, to manifest. 光頭 Kwang t'ow bald head. 光前耀後 Kwang ts'ëen yaou how, to give celebrity to one's ancestors, and to reflect glory on one's posterity. 光潤 Kwang jun, bright and glossy. 光脚 Kwang këŏ, naked feet. 光射 Kwang shay, beams or rays of light. 光明正大 Kwang ming ching ta, truly great and splendid, said of persons or things. 光棍 Kwang kwǎn, a naked stick, denotes a person possessed of nothing, who goes about swindling. 頂上圓光 Ting shang yuen kwang, the rays of glory round the head—of Buddha; sometimes represented by a ring of bright copper. 光景 Kwang king, appearance of circumstances; a prospect; the aspect of affairs.

桄 An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat. 桄榔 Kwang lang, or 桄桹 Kwang lang, the name of a wood, of which the best chair poles are made.

洸 From *water* and *light*. A kind of lustre issuing from water bubbling up. Name of a river; wide and deep; used to denote perturbation. 洸洸 Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

胱 膀胱 Pang kwang, the urinary vessels; the bladder.

誑 誆 誑 A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk, to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches.

僙 A martial appearance.

兤 Repeated Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; valiant; bolt; commanding. A doubtful character.

廣 From *a house* and *imperial yellow*; a large palace; large; great; wide; extensive; to extend; to widen; name of a place; and of a military carriage; a surname. 傳之愈廣 Ch'uen che yu kwang, promulge them more extensively. 樂道而廣佈之 Lǒ taou urh kwang poo che, to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them extensively. 神通廣大 Shin t'ung kwang ta, intellectual capacity of great extent. 志器不廣 Che kh'e pǔh kwang, a contracted mind. 廣遠難知 Kwang yuen nan che, a subject of vast extent which it is difficult to understand. 廣行陰騭 Kwang hing yin chih, to perform extensively virtuous and benevolent deeds. 廣州府 Kwang chow foo, the city district of Canton, with the surrounding country; also the magistrate who presides over it. 廣才學 Kwang ts'ae hëŏ, to increase one's talents and learning—by reading. 廣協 Kwang hëě, a military officer of the 3rd rank, in Canton. 廣

交 Kwang keaou, or 廣結朋友 Kwang këě p'ǎng yew, extensive acquaintance. 廣行三教 Kwang hing san keaou, to propagate widely the three religions;—viz. that of Buddha, Taou, and Confucius. 廣東 Kwang tung, the province of Canton. 廣西 Kwang se, the province adjoining Canton, on the west; these two provinces are under one governor, and united called 兩廣 Leang kwang, the *two Kwang*.

儣 儣俍 Kwang lëang, uneven.

KH'WANG.

匡 Originally denoted a square vessel; hence, by allusion it denotes square; right; to right; to rectify; to assist; to deliver. Occurs in the sense of distorted, or declined from the perpendicular. The name of a place. A surname. 跂匡大匡 K'e kh'wang ta, very lame. 匡正 Kh'wang ching, to right, to put in order. 匡方 Kh'wang fang, square, regular. 匡救其惡 Kh'wang kew kh'e ngǒ, to rescue from vice.

劻 劻勷 Kh'wang jang, in haste, urgent.

恇 Fearful; timid; apprehensive. 恇怯 Kh'wang këě, timid; cowardly. 恇懼 Kh'wang keu, fearful; filled with alarm.

框 The ends of a coffin. 框脉 Kh'wang ho, the head or end of a coffin.

眶 頣 The margin of the eye; the ball of the eye. 高眶 Kaou kh'wang, a high eye-ball. 眼眶大 Yen kh'wang ta, *eye ball large*; supercilious, proudly contemptuous.

筐 A kind of basket for containing rice; a basket generally; the name of a star; a certain couch or bed. Name of a place. 筐筥 Kh'wang keu, a basket used when sacrificing. 筐篚 Kh'wang fei, a basket in which presents are sent.

誆 To speak falsely; to lie; to deceive; to cheat. 誆騙 Kh'wang p'ëen, to defraud by lying speeches.

距 距蹡 Kh'wang seang, walking in a hurried manner.

駈 A horse with curling ears.

洭 The appearance of water.

狂 㤮 From *a dog* aspiring to *reign* over others. Mad; ambitious. A disease which affects the mind and disables it from judging between right and wrong, what is advantageous and what is not. Madness; insanity; madness exhibited by anger and rage; used in a lower sense for any wildness or extravagance of thinking or acting; enthusiastic, in a good sense. Name of a bird, of a hill, and of a river. 書狂 Shoo kh'wang, *book-mad*, extravagantly pedantic. 狂癡 Kh'wang ch'e, mad, foolish. 狂吠 Kh'wang fei, to bite like a mad dog;—applied contemptuously to a person who is in a violent passion; ambitious projects. 狂犬 Kh'wang kh'euen, a mad dog. 狂躁 K'wang ts'aou, incoherent, wild levity of disposition; extravagant and eccentric. 狂妄 Kh'wang wang, mad, irregular, vicious conduct; extravagant, wild schemes or pretensions. 狂言 Kh'wang yen, incoherent, wild, extravagant talk.

軖 軭 軭 A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheel-barrow. An unmanageable wheel-barrow.

潢 Water collected in a lake or pond. Name of a river; name of a star; the glare of water; a wide surface of deep water. Paper coloured yellow. 裝潢 Chwang kh'wang, a paper case neatly made to contain any present; paper cases or boxes generally.

壙 A cave; a cavern. The grave or pit in which the dead are deposited, a desolate wilderness; an extensive region.

曠 From *the sun* and *widely spread.* Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname. 曠隔 Kh'wang keh, far separated; remotely apart in respect of time. 曠日遲久 Kh'wang jih ch'e kew, to delay the time long. 曠野之地 Kh'wang yay che te, waste land; a wilderness. 空曠 Kh'ung kh'wang, waste; void; unoccupied.

矌 From *eye* and *wide*. A dead colourless eye; a lifeless eye; to extend the eyes wide; to stare. 矘矌 Le kh'wang, to look; to gaze.

纊 Raw silk; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

KWǍNG or KUNG.

肱 厷 厶 The upper part of the arm. The name of a country; a man's name. 臂肱 Pe kwǎng, the arm. 曲肱 K'eǔh kwǎng, to bend the arm. 股肱耳目 Koo kwǎng urh mǔh, legs, arms, ears, and eyes;—statesmen are such to the Sovereign.

觥 觵 A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up; large; great. 觥觥 Kwǎng kwǎng, a firm straight-forward appearance. 觥羊 Kwǎng yang, a large sheep.

KWEI.

圭 珪 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of states, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment. A certain measure.

刲 To cut; to cut open; to pierce; to step. Applied to killing victims.

桂 The laurus cassia, the Chinese say it is the best of all medicines; it grew in heaven, and fell from the moon. Three sorts grow in Cochin-china. 桂花 Kwei hwa, the olea fragrans. 桂皮 Kwei p'e, cassia lignea. 桂林 Kwei lin, the capital of *Kwang-se*. 桂子 Kwei tsze, cassia buds; a valuable kind of which comes from Cochin-china through Kwang-se province, and is called 安邊桂 Ngan pëen kwei, or Pëen kwei. A finer sort is called 青花桂 Ts'ing hwa kwei. 肉桂 Yǔh kwei, cinnamon.

䅅 An instrument of husbandry. Read Wa, to plough.

袿 Kwei, or Kwa, long garments; a kind of gown or external female garment that reaches to the feet. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

跬 Kwei, or Kwa, half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read Sëě, effort beyond one's strength; lame effort. 敝跬 Pe kwei, the appearance of exertion. 跬步 Kwei poo, Kwei, denotes the length of one step, or three cubits; Poo, is the distance of a step, with each foot, or six cubits. 跬步不忘 Kwei poo pǔh wang, not to forget for a moment.

邽 The name of a district. A surname.

閨 A solitary door of an apartment resembling the 圭 Kwei, sceptre; particularly the rooms appropriated to the women and children; the retired apartments of unmarried females. 金閨 Kin kwei, a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. 驚閨 King kwei, a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. 深閨 Shin kwei, the deep or retired apartments. 香閨 Hëang kwei, the fragrant apartments; and a great many other adjectives joined to Kwei, express the apartments appropriated to the females. 閨閫 Kwei k'wǎn, 閨閣 Kwei kǒ, or 閨門 Kwei mun, a small door leading to the female apartments; the female apartments; the females themselves. 閨女 Kwei neu, an unmarried lady. 閨秀 Kwei sew, an accomplished female; a writer of verses. 閨門事情 Kwei mun sze ts'ing, the affairs of women.

垝 To ruin or demolish; a wall of any building; in ruins ruinous.

恑 Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent; the appearance of standing alone.

詭 To reprimand; to blame; to deceive; to impose upon; to insult. Strange; odd; to oppose right principles; to vilify; perverse, wicked. Name of a star, and of a city; and of a man. A surname. 詭怪 Kwei kwae, or 詭異 Kwei e, strange, wonderful, unfounded, false, visionary tales of wonder. 詭毀 Kwei hwuy, to reproach; to vilify; to calumniate. 詭譎 Kwei keuě, false; artful; crafty. 詭隨 Kwei suy, to follow any false and ridiculous pretender, without examining the pretensions made; to be deluded to vicious practices. 詭遇 Kwei yu, to circumvent, or shoot birds by artifice.

祪 A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

癸 From *two bars* laid across, to determine the centre. Water flowing, from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character,—applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. A

surname. 呼庚癸 Hoo kăng kwei, a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of provisions. 天癸 T'ëen kwei, or 癸水 Kwei shwuy, that natural supply of semen to the male, and of blood to the female, necessary in the first stages of life to the growth and perfection of the animal, and subsequently necessary to procreation. 二七天癸至 Urh ts'eih t'ëen kwei che, the catemena comes on at fourteen years of age.

㤬 Agitation of mind; anxiety. 㤬㤬 Kwei kwei, agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, in the same sense.

規 槼 規 From a great man viewing things. To view by fixed rules. The instrument by which a circle is made. Compasses; a rule; a custom; a usage; a fee; to rule; to regulate; to govern; a dial; to calculate; to plan; to scheme; to draw a line. Name of an office; and of a fish. 日規 Jih kwei, a sun-dial. 月規 Yuĕ kwei, a moon-dial. Properly 晷 Kwei. 規求 Kwei kh'ew, to try to find out some plan. 規矩 Kwei keu, compass and square; usage, custom; a regular mode of doing things. Kwei-keu, is also the name of an animal. 規避 Kwei p'e, to oppose or act contrary to the laws; to pervert them. 規田 Kwei t'ëen, a piece of land divided into nine parts.

嫢 Read Kwei, a small delicate waist. Read Tsze and Chuy, in a similar sense. Handsome, elegant figure; slender, delicate; the appearance of a woman spying or looking and examining.

摫 To tear up silk in order to make garments. 鈲摫 Peih kwei, to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk for garments; to prepare materials.

䁛 睽 To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense. 睽睽 Kwei kwei, the appearance of success and self-enjoyment; having attained one's wish.

鬼 鬼 The lower part of the character is *man*; the upper part *a fiend-like head*, and Mow, the *fraudulent craftiness* of a fiend. Spirit of a dead man; a ghost; a demon; a devil. Kwei, implies, reverting to; that spiritual state of existence to which human beings return at death. Name of a star; of a country, and of a bird. A surname. 鬼頭風 Kwei t'ow fung, vulgar term for a whirlwind. 鬼怪 Kwei kwae, strange; monstrous; demoniacal; fiends; fairies; hobgoblins. 鬼魅 Kwei mei, a kind of demon; malevolent fairy or elf, said to proceed from mountains and woods, to injure human beings. 鬼神 Kwei shin, spirits, in general. 在人鬼神 Tsae jin kwei shin, the human spirit. 鬼蜮 Kwei yih, a man of a crafty and malicious disposition. 鬼神之助祐 Kwei shin che tsoo yew, the assistance of the gods.

傀 Great; extraordinary; excellent; magnificent; strange; monstrous. 大傀異裁 Ta kwei e tsae, great and extraordinary calamity; a convulsion of nature, as mountains rushing down and occupying the beds of rivers, at an eclipse of the sun or moon. Read Kwei. 傀儡 Kwei luy, certain ludicrous, but ingenious moving figures, made of wood, first invented about A. M. 3000; at present, called 木偶戲 Mŭh ngow he, comic performance by wooden figures; a mock drama, or puppet show. Also read Kwuy.

𠐨 Handsome; excellent; abundant; great; strange. Same as the preceding.

瑰 A round good pearl; applied to a precious stone of an inferior quality. The name of a tree. Rare; extraordinary; precious. 玫瑰 Mei kwei, name of a pearl; also of a round cake, called the *moon-cake*, eaten at the harvest moon; applied also to a reddish stone called a *fire-pearl*. 瓊瑰 Kh'eung kwei, applied to a pearl, and to an inferior stone. 瑰瑋 Kwei wei, rare; precious.

貴 Not low or common; lofty; noble, honorable; dear; high in price. To desire; desirable. A surname. Name of a district. Kwei is applied by way of compliment to whatever belongs to another person. 貴州 Kwei chow, one of the southern Provinces of China. 貴國 Kwei kwŏ, your country. 貴姓 Kwei sing, your surname. 貴相 Kwei seang, a noble countenance. 貴監督 Kwei këen tŭh, the honorable superintendant—of duties arising from foreign commerce; the Hoppo of Canton. 貴陽 Kwei yang, the capital of Kwei-chow Province. 貴友 Kwei yew, your friend. 貴賤 Kwei tsëen, noble and ignoble, worthy and base; dignified and mean; dear and cheap.

匱 A kind of press with shelves and doors. A large chest; exhausted; terminated; to fail. A surname. 書匱 Shoo kwei, a book-case. 藥匱 Yŏ kwei, a press to contain medicine. 圍匱 Wei kwei, a counter or table with drawers, used in shops.

嘳 To sigh deeply; to ridicule a person. To commiserate; to shew compassion to.

櫃 A box; a press; a shop-counter; the name of a hill. 櫃桶 Kwei tung, a drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

獚 獴獚 Mung kwei, a species of monkey brought from Siam that catches rats; there are black, white, and yellow colours of the same animal; it is compared to a domestic cat: some say, the weasel.

蕢 An utensil made of straw or rushes. Name of a vegetable; and of a hill. A surname. Used to denote a clod of earth.

簣 Read Kwei and Kwae, a basket for carrying earth in. One says, a bamboo arrow.

䙡 A kind of button or string to fasten clothes on with; embroidered; variegated.

儈 See Kwae.

劊 See Kwae.

檜 A large durable kind of wood, fit for making coffins and boats of. Certain ornaments of a coffin. Used also for the preceding characters. Name of an ancient state.

歸 歸 帰 归 To revert to; to return again to; to return to the same place, or state; to throw one's self on, or attach one's self to; to go to the bridegroom; to be married, said of a woman. to throw in; to send; to unite; to give to, or promise; to terminate. Forms a part of various proper names. 紅顏多不好歸結 Hung yen to pŭh haou kwei këĕ, most of handsome women have terminated their career badly. 八歸 Pă kwei, a phrase of the Taou-sect. 來歸 Lae kwei, or 歸寧 Kwei ning, a visit from a bride to her parents. 大歸 Ta kwei, to go forth at marriage never to return. 歸除 Kwei ch'oo, to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction. 歸義 Kwei e, to return to right principles. 歸服 Kwei fŭh, to return to submission; to submit to. 歸結 Kwei këĕ, the winding up, the close of any affair, or course of action. 歸家 Kwei këa, to return home. 歸故 Kwei koo, or 歸人 Kwei jin, deceased; dead. 歸故里 Kwei koo le, to return to one's own, or former dwelling place. 歸思 Kwei sze, or See kwei, to desire to return home. 歸田 Kwei t'ëen, to return to the field,—to resign the magistracy. 歸無 Kwei woo, to revert to non-existence.

巋 A cluster of little hills. Great and lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

宄 宄 Traitorous plots, as of banditti originating from without. When arising from within the court or country, they are expressed by 姦 Këen, or 姦宄 Këen kwei, traitorous banditti.

軌 边 術 The mark or rut of a wheel; the end of an axle; a rule; a law; disobedience to the laws or treasonable plots arising outside. 不軌 Pŭh kwei, not conformable. 軌道 Kwei taou, a constant path or road, as that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

𧺆 𢻱 Distorted; deflected; depraved; extremely thin and emaciated; deeply involved; to lean or depend upon.

氿 厬 Water dried up; rotten earth or mud by the side of a stream issuing from the side of a cavern, or of a larger stream; the margin of a stream; a bank.

庋 庪 Kwei or Ke, shelves, or a press to put away provisions in; a kind of cupboard.

頍 To raise the head; a small point; the appearance of a cap; a cap with a particular kind of fastening under the chin, used in ancient times.

撅 To left up the garments as when fording water. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

蹶 Kwei, or 蹶蹶 Kwei kwei, moved; agitated; moved with velocity; speedy motion; to walk fast. A surname. Otherwise read Keuĕ.

鱖 The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read Keuĕ.

喟 To lament; to sigh; to sigh deeply; expressed also by 喟然 Kwei jen. Otherwise expressed by 太息 Tae seih.

匭 A chest or box, to bind up; to put into a box. 銅匭 Tung kwei, a copper box.

龜 龜 龜 The chief of all animals having mail; the tortoise. The Chinese affirm, that nature has formed no male of the species, and that it copulates with a serpent; hence the vulgar phraseology of 龜公 Kwei kung, for a cuckold; and 龜仔 Kwei tsze, for a bastard. The name of a place; name of an office, and name of a star. 龜貝 Kwei pei, a tortoise-shell. 龜目 Kwei mŭh, a certain wine vessel. 龜殼 Kwei kh'ŏh, the back of the tortoise. 龜膠 Kwei keaou, glue made from tortoise-shell.

劌 Sharp; to cut; to wound. A person's name.

簋 A square vessel for containing grain, used in sacrifice. 瓦簋 Wa kwei, earthenware basins used in sacrifice. 簋碗 Kwei wan, large basins used at table.

晷 From the *sun* and *to vary* or digress. A gnomon to show the declination of the sun; a dial. Used for the day. 焚膏繼晷 Fan kaou ke kwei, to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. 日晷 Jih kwei, a sundial. 月晷 Yuĕ kwei, a moon dial.

鬮 鬮 To contest and take; to take with the hand; to draw lots. 拈鬮而分 Nëen kwei urh fun, to divide by lot.

KH'WEI.

奎 The space enclosed by a person astriding; between the legs. The name of a star; one of the 28 constellations which consists of sixteen stars, and looks like a person striding. 奎踽 Kh'wei kou, the appearance of raising the feet and walking.

跪 From *feet* and *dangerous*; an uneasy posture; to kneel; to kneel as an act of reverence or worship; to kneel and sit upon the heels; the feet. 三跪九叩 San kh'wei kew kh'ow, to kneel thrice and knock the head nine times against the ground. 跪下祈禱神 Kh'wei hëa kh'e taou shin, to kneel down and pray to the gods. 跪送 Kh'wei sung, to kneel down to, at parting. 跪迎 Kh'wei ying, to kneel down and meet. These two sentences denote the cringing conduct of inferior officers.

恢 Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge. 天網恢恢疏而不漏 T'ëen wang kh'wei kh'wei soo urh pŭh low, the net of heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing pass through.

盔 A vessel for rice; a general term for vessels. A vulgar term for a helmet. 頭盔 T'ow kh'wei, a helmet. 盔甲 Kh'wei këă, helmet and armour.

詼 To jest; to play and trifle with; to seduce. 詼啁 Kh'wei chaou, or 詼笑 Kh'wei seaou, to jest and laugh, to play and make game.

暌 Placed in opposition to, as the sun and moon; at a distance from. Often used for the following. 暌違日久 Kh'wei wei jih kew, we have been separated for many days. 暌隔 Kh'wei keh, parted from; removed to a distance. 暌別一月 Kh'wei pëĕ yih yuĕ, separated from each other a month.

睽 An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside. 萬目睽睽 Wan mŭh kh'wei kh'wei, all eyes gazing. 睽孤 Kh'wei koo, an outcast or orphan.

揆 To guess; to calculate; to conjecture; to surmise the meaning of, to examine, to conclude. 揆度事理 Kh'wei tŏ sze le, to guess or calculate the import of any affair or principle. 百揆 Peh kh'wei, the name of an office. 揆之於心 Kh'wei che yu sin, to enquire of one's own mind. 揆一 Kh'wei yih, to calculate; to reason or conclude in the same manner,—said of the sages in different periods.

猤 K'wei or Ke, a strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

葵 葵 The herb malva, or mallows; esteemed the best of all vegetables; also the name of several varieties of the Hibiscus. Name of a place; a surname. Used also for 揆 Kh'wei. 葵花 Kh'wei hwa, the helianthus or sun-flower; called also 照日葵 Chaou jih kh'wei. 葵心向日 Kh'wei sin hëang jih, the heart of the helianthus turns to the sun. 葵扇 Kh'wei shen, a fan made of the malva leaf.

騤 A horse whose gait is majestic; strong; violent; indefatigable. 騤[illegible] Kh'wei kwang, curly hair on the back.

窺 From *to look below a cavern*. To peep; to spy; to look furtively as out of a hole or cavern; to look. Used to a step taken with one foot, which the Chinese call half a pace. Used for the following. 窺見 Kh'wei këen, to look; to observe. 管窺 Kwan kh'wei, to peep through a tube, the field of vision small. 窺探 Kh'wei t'an, to peep; to spy about; to go about looking at from impertinent curiosity, or from some designing motive. 窺測 Kh'wei ts'eh, to spy and fathom with the mind; to discern clearly abstruse principles.

闚 From *to look* below a *door*. to turn the head aside and peep out at a door; to spy; to peep; to observe narrowly. 闚觀 Kh'wei kwan, or 闚視 Kh'wei she, to look; to observe; to look narrowly. 闚竊 Kh'wei ts'ëĕ, to look or spy furtively.

胿 A sudden pain in the loins.

魁 From *a spirit* and the *north polar star*; the head; the headmost; great; the name of a star; a certain insect. A surname. A small mart. Occurs in the sense of 塊 K'wei and of 科 Kh'o. 魁帥 K'wei shwae, the headmost; a leader. 魁星 Kh'wei sing, or otherwise 北斗 Peh tow, the north polar star; hence the first, the headmost, the god of learning. 魁梧 Kh'wei woo, large, great; applied to a person's stature.

饋 Food; victuals; to prepare food; to carry in food to superiors; to offer in sacrifice; to make a present of food to; to present to. Read Tuy, the name of a certain cake.

廥 Kw'ae or Kh'wei, a store house in which to lay up straw or reeds. 廥積 Kh'wei tseih, the name of a star.

旝 An engine for throwing stones against an enemy; applied also to banners or standards.

澮 To *unite* and *water*. Two streams joining; water flowing in a channel; the name of a river; broad and deep. 涓澮 Heuĕ kh'wei, a small flow or stream of water. 溝澮 Kow kh'wei, water running in a kennel or gutter.

獪 See Kwae.

禬 Kwae or Kh'wei, to assemble and offer sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity. 禬禳 Kh'wei jang, to drive away some calamity.

襘 Kh'wei or Hwae, that which binds garments, as a sash; or that which is bound by the sash or by strings, strings that fasten garments about the neck.

鬠 Kh'wei, Kwae, or Kwŏ. From *hair* and *to collect together*. The hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head.

鱠 Minced meat; a fish said to be generated from the refuse of minced meat thrown into the Yang-tsze-keang river.

馗 頯 頄 逵 櫆 The cheek or jaw bones; otherwise, a road diverging nine different ways, hence from *Nine* and *Head*. The name of a mushroom of the larger kind. 鍾馗 Chung kh'wei, a man's name. Name of a tree.

逵 A road diverging in nine directions. 逵泉 K'wei ts'euen, name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

蘷 夔 Name of a plant, name of an ancient statesman.

悝 To ridicule or play with; a man's name. Read Le, mournful; sorry; pensive; diseased.

虧 A failure of the breath; failure; deficiency; defect; diminution. The exertion or fatigue which causes weakness or defect; the gradual lessening of the moon; to injure; in the language of courtesy, to put to some trouble; to obtain some good owing to the efforts of others; owing to some circumstances. To be injured or lose in trade, is expressed by 喫虧 K'eih kh'wei. 虧負 Kh'wei foo, to be deficient in making a due return for benefits received. 虧人 Kh'wei jin, to injure a person; or in a lighter sense to occasion them trouble in order to serve one; to be injured or ill-used by others is called 受人虧 Show jin kh'wei. 虧銀 Kh'wei yin, a defalcation, or failure of sums due. 虧我言語 Kh'wei wo yen yu, owing to what I said. 虧欠

Kh'wei kh'een, to owe to; to be in arrears to. 虧短 Kh'wei twan, a failure and coming short of; a deficiency. 虧了你 Kh'wei leaou ne, I trouble you; i. e. I give you annoyance by my requests to you; my welfare is owing to you. 虧數 K'wei soo, the number, or amount of the deficiency. 虧空 Kh'wei k'ung, to fail entirely; a great deficiency. 虧數甚多 K'wei soo shin to, deficiency to a large amount.

KWO.

果 The fruit of trees; really; truly; solidly; to surpass; to exceed. See Ko.

惈 Firm mind; bold; undaunted.

菓 Fruit. See Ko.

蜾 蜾蠃 Kwo lo, name of an insect, said to resemble a bee in appearance.

過 过 過 To pass by; to pass over, or beyond; to exceed; excess; fault; blameable. That which is past in respect of time. 過天車 Kwo t'een ch'ay, a water wheel for raising water to inundate fields; the Egyptian wheel. 過光 Kwo kwang, to throw a false gloss over some affairs. 過仙橋 Kwo seen kh'eaou, to pass the angel's bridge; certain rites are performed that departed spirits may pass this supposed bridge. 過去 Kwo kh'eu, past and gone; applied to that which is already done; applied to that person of Buddha whose reign is past. 過境 Kwo king, to pass through a district. 過身血脉 Kwo shin heuĕ meh, to put the blood in circulation. 過坑蛇 Kwo kh'ang shay, a species of clematis. 過生 Kwo săng, or 過日 Kwo jih, to pass one's days, to spend one's life. 過塘蛇 Kwo t'ang shay, impatiens Chinensis, or Balsam. 過多 Kwo to, an excessive quantity. 過頭 Kwo t'ow, over head, a vulgar expression for an excessive degree; like *over head and ears*. 過度 Kwo too, or 過節 Kwo tseĕ, to go beyond the measure or limit; excess.

鍋 A utensil to contain fat; a boiler is so called. See Ko.

戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end. See Ko.

科 A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank. See Kh'o.

KWO.

佸 See Kwŭh.

括 To enclose round; to bundle or bind up; to embrace within its folds; to retard or impede; the end of an arrow which is placed on the string. 包括 Paou kwŏ, to envelope; to surround and keep together. 括髮 Kwŏ fă, the hair bound in a tuft on the top of the head. 機括 Ke kwŏ, a combination of ingenious springs. 括囊 Kwŏ nang, or Nang kwŏ, to enclose as in a bag.

姡 婚 An ugly face; false, deceitful.

聒 聒 A clamorous noise of voices; a discordant sound; boisterous; noisy; clamorous; distracting to the ear. 聒聒 Kwŏ kwŏ, ignorant appearance.

蛞 蛞蝓 Kwŏ yu, or 鼻涕蟲 Pe t'e ch'ung, a slug, it has a variety of other names.

漷 Kwŏ kwŏ, the noise made by a current of water.

踻 To tread on with the foot.

适 逅 Fleet; hasty; a man's name.

國 国 Kwŏ, or Kwĕ. A general term for a state or a nation; a kingdom; an empire. Kwŏ is applied to the smallest states and places, as 滿剌加國 Mwan lă kea kwŏ, Malacca state. 萬國 Wan kwŏ, ten thousand (i.e. all) nations. 中國 Chung kwŏ, the middle empire, China. Tartars call their empire 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwŏ, the great and pure empire. 濟國用 Tse kwŏ yung, to aid the wants of the country. 國主 Kwŏ choo, the lord or sovereign of a country. 國政 Kwŏ ching, the politics of the country. 國朝 Kwŏ chaou, the existing dynasty. 國皇 Kwŏ hwang

or 國君 Kwŏ keun, are expressions which denote the sovereign. 國家 Kwŏ kea, the royal or imperial family; the government of the country. 國璽 Kwŏ se, the signet or national seal. 國事 Kwŏ sze, national affairs. 國帑 Kwŏ t'ang, the national treasury. 國王 Kwŏ wang, the king of a country, often denotes a dependant prince.

嘓 Mouth chattering; troublesome and incommoding loquacity.

幗 蔮 簂 A woman's head dress; a kind of cap that covers the hair; a cap worn when mourning.

膕 膕 The bend of the leg below the knee; the ham; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

郭 鄗 Desert waste land outside cities. The name of a state. A surname. 城郭 Ch'ing kwŏ, cities and the waste lands outside.

廓 Large; great; wide; vacant; to widen; to expand; to pare with a sword; the name of a district. 開廓 Kh'ae kwŏ, to enlarge; to expand. 廓兒喀 Kwŏ urh k'eh, the Goorkas on the north of Bengal.

䧻 霩 A deep valley; expanding; widening. The latter character expresses also the stoppage of rain, and the dispersing of the clouds; clearing up.

𢷎 擴 To stretch out that which is small till it becomes large. Read Hwang, to beat; to pound.

槨 椁 An external coffin, the interior one is called 棺 Kwan. To measure. 周于棺 Kwŏ chow yu kwan, the shell surrounds the coffin. 石槨 Shih kwŏ, a stone external coffin,—was three years in making.

鞹 鞟 鞹 Skin with the hair taken off, used in covering carriages.

鄺 A surname.

虢 The marks of a tiger's foot made in the act of seizing on its prey. Name of an ancient state; a surname.

聝 馘 䤬 To cut off the ear of prisoners taken in battle, who refuse to submit; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as a proof of victory. Read Hwŭh, denotes the face.

KH'WŎ.

闊 Open; wide; broad; remote; distant; long apart; perverse; painful. 迂闊 Heu kh'wŏ, vague; wide of the mark. 間闊 Heen kh'wŏ, widely separated; long separated from a friend. 乖闊 Kwae kh'wŏ, perverse; disobedient. 寬闊 Kh'wan kh'wŏ, wide, broad; to widen; to lengthen a term. 契闊 Seĕ kh'wŏ, diligent; painful endeavour; a desire to see. 闊大 Kh'wŏ ta, wide and large.

KWUH.

圣 圣圣 Kwŭh kwŭh, the appearance of one's having exerted his utmost possible efforts.

佸 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. 佸佸 Kwŭh kwŭh, appearance of strength.

LA.

拉 To drag, to pull. 拉倒 La taou, to pull down; a familiar expression for quashing, or terminating any affair. 拉搽 La ch'ay or 扯 Ch'ay, to drag; to pull; to tear asunder; to drag along. 拉體納文字 La te na wăn tsze, the Latin written language; this expression is taken from an Imperial document. 拉手 La show, to grasp by the hand to make an acquaintance with

LĂ.

剌 From *to pierce* and *knife*, in allusion to the dissevering effects of a knife. Perverse; disobedient; wicked; unsocial; unkind; inhuman. 無乖剌之心 Woo kwae lă che sin, perversity of disposition. 潑剌 Pŏ lă, the sound of a bow string. 䟦剌 Pă lă, the noise made by fish leaping or frisking. 剌屍 Lă she, to lacerate a corpse. 剌剌 Lă lă, loquacity. 剌嘛 Lă ma, the Lama of Thibet, or any of the priests of that religion. 剌屎 Lă she, to evacuate the contents of the intestines.

喇 喝喇 Hŏ lă, precipitate utterance.

拉 To cause to approach; to pull near; to break; to destroy; to break the ribs or bones; to force to join one; the sound of the wind. 拉人來 Lă jin lae, to force to accept an invitation. 拉去 Lă kh'eu, to pull away. 拉扯 Lă ch'ay, to pull and haul. *Lă lă, ch'ay ch'ay*, to pull and haul a person about; to force an intimacy. 拉殺 Lă shă, to drag about and kill. 拉賬 Lă chang, to get into debt; to urge people to lend one

衤立 襹衤立 Să lă, or reversed, Lă să, bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

䏀 湆 A kind of soup or broth mixed with meat.

辣 辣 辢 辨 A very acrid pungent taste 辛甚曰辣 Sin shin yuĕ lă, acrid in a high degree, is called Lă.

蠟 蝋 The wax formed by bees; bees wax; waxed; a resin from a certain tree. 黃蠟 Hwang lă, yellow bees wax. 白蠟 Pĕh lă, white wax. 蠟梅花 Lă mei hwa, the name of a flower, the calycanthus precox. 蠟燭 Lă chŭh, a wax candle. 蠟油 Lă yew, a kind of soft wax. 蠟嘴 Lă tsuy, the name of a bird.

臘 Sometime after the winter solstice, when sacrifices are offered; to bind. Name of a sword; name of a barbarous state. Otherwise read Leĕ. 地臘 Tó lă, the 5th day of the 5th moon. 天臘 T'een lă, the 1st day of the 1st moon. 臘月 Lă yuĕ, the 12th moon.

邋 邋遢 Lă t'ă, the appearance of walking in a slow pacing manner. Read Leĕ, the waving of banners.

LAE.

來 来 A certain kind of auspicious wheat. The ancient character represents a *sheaf* bound up, it *comes* by the special blessing of heaven: hence, the character is borrowed to denote—to come; to effect; to bring to the point wished. Also a surname. 往來 Wang lae, going and coming; having intercourse with. 自遠方來 Tsze yuen fang lae, to come from a distant part. 你幾時來 Ne ke she lae, when did you come? 他未曾來到 T'a we tsăng lae taou, he has not yet arrived. 他來了 T'a lae leaou, he has come. 他做得來 T'a tso teh lae, he can do it; he can succeed. 講不來 Kēang pŭh lae, cannot express it, or unable to persuade to. 是甚麼來歷 She shin mo lae leih, how did it come about? 原來 Yuen lae, or Lae yuen, the original cause, state or circumstances. 沒來頭 Moh lae t'ow, no source from which to spring. 向來 Hëang lae, heretofore. 將來 Tsëang lae, or 後來 How lae, hereafter. 今以來 Kin e lae, from this time henceforward. 來路 Lae loo, that which comes from a distant part; as, 來路麪 Lae loo mëen, foreign flour. 來孫 Lae sun, the grandson of a grandson. 來歷 Lae leih, the origin and successive progress of a thing. 來人 Lae jin, a messenger. 來頭 Lae t'ow, that from which a thing proceeds. 來呀 Lae ya, *come here*, used by the Chinese when calling a servant.

勑 To reward labour; to encourage; to induce to come by kind treatment; a precept; an order; a prohibition; sincere; right; firm. See Chih.

倈 徠 Occurs used for the two preceding.

睞 The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint; to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon. 睸睞 Mëen lae, to

throw a ... glance upon a person. 盻睞 P'an lae, to look upon with affection.

䅘 麳 A local word for wheat.

賚 睞 To confer upon, to give to an inferior. 勞賚 Laou lae, to reward; to induce to approach by bestowing gifts. 賚予 Lae yu, to give to an inferior; to confer.

萊 A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country; and of a hill. A surname.

騋 A horse seven cubits high, commonly applied to mares. 騋牝驪牡 Lae pin le mow, tall mares and elegant stallions.

賴 頼 To trust or depend upon; that which affords support, to be beneficial to one's own family; in a bad sense. To assume what is not true; to act upon what is not the fact. A designation of persons implying some thing bad. The second is a vulgar character not sanctioned by the Dictionary. 忠臣國賴以安 Chung chin kwŏ lae e gan, a nation depends on faithful statesmen for its tranquillity. 無賴 Woo lae, to have no regular dependance; simply expressing a state of destitution; also crafty, artful, scheming, fraudulent; the latter is the use of the expression in the central parts of the empire. 萬世永賴 Wan she yung lae, a person or thing on which all ages depend. 賴厚 Lae how, intimate acquaintance.

懶 Lae, or 懶懶 Tăng lae, to have an aversion to; to hate; to dislike. Commonly used for 懶 Lan, idle; lazy.

攋 Read Lă, 撥攋 Pŏ lă, to turn over and examine or sort with the hand. Read Lae, to push away or reject with the hand; to rend or split and destroy. Read Ngan, also in this last sense.

瀨 Water flowing over a sandy bottom. The name of a river.

癩 A virulent disorder, or sore. 癩瘡 Lae ch'wang, a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

𥜥 To fall down in ruins, or to involve in ruin. Read Lan, remiss in offering sacrifice. 祩𥜥 Choo lae, to curse, to utter imprecations.

籟 A wind instrument with three tubes, and of which there are three different sizes; any ingenious combination of bores or tubes, like an organ. 籟從天起 Lae ts'ung t'een kh'e, or 天籟 T'een lae, a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

唻 Lae, or Luy. To gloss over with words; to conceal from, by the language used.

糲 The refuse of pounded rice: coarse food.

藾 蔱 Name of a plant. Shady.

祱 Certain offerings presented at the door or gateway, such are usual when children are ill. Read Shuy, certain small offerings or sacrifices.

LAN.

婪 Covetous; fraud, practised in divination; greedy extortion. 貪婪 T'an lan, avaricious and greedy. 婪贓 Lan tsang, the hoards arising from greedy extortion; to lay up hoards by those means. 婪索 Lan sŏ, to extort with avaricious greediness.

漤 Salt brine in which fruits are preserved; the name of a tortoise-shell utensil, for divination, and through which water is allowed to drip.

儖 儖儳 Lan ts'an, a malevolent, ugly, wicked appearance.

嚂 To desire, as food; to cause to desire, or to induce appetite. Read Kan, to call out clamorously or angrily. Read Han, to spread unfounded reports.

懢 Greedy voracious; vehement, in desire. Read Han, strong; robust.

濫 An overflowing, or inundation of water; to overflow; to exceed the prescribed and due bounds; excess; literally and metaphorically, to encroach upon; to violate; floating; superficial; unsettled, loose, applied to speech, to sound, and to action. Name of a river. Brine. Read Han, a potter's vessel; a vessel for bathing. 賞罰無濫 Shang fă woo lan, no excess either in rewards or punishments. 濫支 Lan che, to branch out or spread excessively. 濫刑 Lan hing, ex-

cessive tortures,—unauthorized by law. 濫寫門壁 Lan sëay mun peih, to scribble on the doors and walls. 濫收 Lan show, to receive or accept of too much. 濫取 Lan ts'eu, to take excessively. 濫用 Lan yung, to use or employ excessively. 濫交遊 Lan keaou yew, to associate with any vagabond.

籃 A large basket. 花籃 Hwa lan, a basket of flowers. 脚籃 Keŏ lan, a basket with feet. Lan, or 籃筐 Lan kh'wang, a basket.

藍 A plant which dyes blue; a blue colour. Name of a bird; of a place, and of hill; a surname. 紅藍 Hung lan, a kind of purple colour. 伽藍 Ke'ay lan, an expression of the Buddha sect, denoting a great many gardens. 藍色 Lan seh, a blue colour. 藍靛 Lan tëen, a certain yellow dye. 藍縷 Lan leu, bad dir[illegible] ments. The following is [illegible]ght word.

襤 A single coverlet; clothes without any collar or proper hem; bad clothes. 襤褸 Lan leu, tattered bad raiment; mean clothing. 毿襤 Sân lan, the name of a place.

覽覧 From *to see*, expressed by *two* different characters. To look at; to observe; to inspect. Name of a district; a surname. 覽物起興 Lan wŭh kh'e hing, to view the creatures, and use them to introduce ideas in poetry.

欖欖 橄欖 Kan lan, the name of a fruit resembling the olive, of which there are two varieties. 白欖 Peh lan, a yellowish sort. 烏欖 Woo lan, a purple kind.

攬擥擥攬 To *view* and *grasp* with the *hand*. To grasp all one sees; to hoard up as monopolizers do. 攬采 Lan ts'ae or 攬取 Lan ts'ou, to seize or take hold of, to take hold of more than one ought. 攬埋辦 Lan mae pan, to usurp the whole management of; to monopolize,—a Canton phrase. 攬稻 Lan taou, to grasp and carry sheaves of grain. 兜攬事情 Tow lan sse ts'ing, to interfere with and usurp the management of every thing.

纜纜 Rope, such as is used in boats or ships; a cord; a rope; a cable.

爁 Fire raging in confusion. 坎壈 K'an lan, expresses the state and feeling arising from being unable to obtain one's wish; an expression of disappointment.

爦爦 To roast till a thing becomes yellow; to toast.

嵐 Mountain vapour; fog hanging about the tops of hills is called 山嵐 Shan-lan, the name of a hill, and of a district.

闌闌 From *door* and something placed in it. A screen or stoppage in a doorway; a screen or covering for a carriage; closely shut up, obscured. Evening; fading; failing; rare or small in quantity, applied to the drinking of wine. To act irregularly; to go into the palace without having proper passes; a ring that surrounds the wrist; an armlet. Name of a district. 闌干 Lan kan, railing or balusters; see 欄 another mode of writing the phrase.

攔 To stop or intercept with th hand. 遮攔 Chay lan, to stop or hinder; to prevent the approach to. 攔街 Lan keae, to stop the passage of the street. 攔阻 Lan tsoo, to hinder; to impede; to stop; to prevent doing. 攔輿 Lan yu, to stop a *mandarin's* carriage,—for the purpose of presenting a petition.

欄 A rail as for support in going up stairs, or in passing a bridge; railing to confine animals. The name of a wood, in which sense it is also read,-Leuen. 牛欄 New lan, a railing to confine cows. 勾欄 Kow lan, a crooked railing. 欄杆 Lan kan, a baluster, or railing.

瀾 Streams flowing and running together, forming a continued course; thick water in which rice has been washed. 瀾漫 Lan man, the appearance of heavy showers of rain. One says, to separate and spread wide. 瀾汗 Lan han, appearance of a long stream of water.

爛 Boiled or roasted in an excessive degree; boiled to rags; hence, torn; rent; broken; ragged; tattered; to break; to tear; clear; bright, as by the light of fire. 燦爛 Ts'an lan, in a very high, or excessive degree,—applied in various ways. 貪多嚼不爛 T'an to tsëŏ pŭh lan, so greedy of getting

much, as not to chew what one does eat. 霉爛 Mei lan, rotten and spoiled with the damp. 爛衣 Lan e, ragged garments. 爛鞋 Lan heae, slit or worn out shoes. 爛醉 Lan tsuy, very drunk.

糷糷糷 爛飯 Lan fan, rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

蘭蘭 蘭花 Lan hwa, the name of a fragrant plant well known in China; species of the Epindendrum; the general name for the class Gynandria. The name of a tree, of a cloth, and of a man. Applied also to the pulse. 牙蘭 Ya lan, cochineal. 鳳眼蘭 Fung yen lan, name of a plant, species of Iris. 木蘭 Mŭh lan, the name of a tree. 雈蘭 Hwan lan, to wet the balusters with tears. 芄蘭 Hwan lan, thick free growth. 蘭茝 Lan ch'ay, to flatter. 蘭州 Lan chow, the capital of Kan-sŭh province.

讕讕 Idle talk; slander; false accusations. 詆讕 Te lan, to attack by false charges.

躝 To leap or pass over; to surpass.

闌 To enter, in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

嬾嬾 A woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle; lazy. 懶惰 Lan to, idle; lazy. 懶婦豬 Lan foo choo, a certain wild sow.

LANG.

浪 A wave; the waves of a river, or of the sea; unsettled; profligate; dissipated. A drum; to drum. Name of a well. A surname. 浶浪 Laou lang, alarmed and disturbed. 波浪 Po lang, waves. 滄浪 Ts'ang lang, the name of a river. 康浪 K'ang lang, the name of a river. 聊浪 Leaou lang, wandering and dissipated as a vagabond. 謔浪 Neŏ lang, irreverent pride and ridicule. 浪意 Lang e, dissipated idea. 浪浪 Lang lang, flowing appearance. 浪子 Lang tsze, a dissipated prodigal; a profligate wasteful spendthrift. 浪用 Lang yung, an extravagant use of things; extravagance; prodigal waste of.

狼 An animal like a dog; with a pointed snout. A wolf; name of a star; of a place; and of a plant. A surname. 豺狼 Ch'ae lang, a wolf. 狼惡 Lang ngŏ, cruel and wicked. 狼戾 Lang le, or 狼藉 Lang tseih, a year of plenty and joy; to have so much as to throw away some. 狼子野心 Lang tsze yay sin, wolf's whelp and desert mind, is an expression applied to people of bad disposition. 狼狽 Lang pei, or 狼狼狽狽 Lang lang pei pei, fettered; embarrassed; nonplused. Pei, is said to be an animal resembling a wolf, the young of which are often born without a leg, in which case they are unable to walk alone; hence the allusion.

烺 爣烺 Tang lang, the light or appearance of fire.

稂稂蓈 The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

閬 A lofty door or gateway; vacant; empty; wide as a desert, an unoccupied waste. Name of a hill; and of a territory; a man's name. 閬閬 Lang lang, lofty; extensive vast. 閬苑 Lang yuen, a place where the Sëen genii reside.

朗朖 Clear; bright, lofty, bright and clear. A surname. 朗照 Lang chaou, to solicit people's assistance. 朗朗的說道 Lang lang teih shwŏ taou, said in a clear distinct tone.

㝗廊 Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil. Apartments or small rooms built on the east and west sides of large houses; they have generally before them a piazza or covered walk. 廊廡下 Lăng foo hëa, apartments around the court or yard, in the front of the hall.

桹 The name of a wood used in making sedan-chair poles. The name of an insect. 鳴桹 Ming lang, a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to frighten the fish into the net.

琅 琅玕 Lang kan, resembles a pearl; a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

蜋 Forms part of the name of an insect called 蜋螳 Lang tang, denotes also insolen-

tual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

鋃 鋃鐺 Lang tang, a kind of lock; something that locks round the neck; things fastened together, so as to drag heavily; wearied; fatigued. The sound of a bell.

郎 The name of a place, and of an office; a title of respect applied to men by their wives, and by servants to their masters, and by friends to each other. 令郎 Ling lang, your son.

LĂNG.

冷 Derived from *ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Ling, in the dialect of 吳 Woo, 冷澤 Ling tseh, denotes ice. 冷熱 Lăng jĕ, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous. 冷冰冰 Lăng ping ping, cold as ice. 冷落 Lăng lŏ, cold and comfortless, being fallen into neglect. 冷淡無味 Lăng t'an woo we, cold, insipid, tasteless,—applied to looks. 冷笑 Lăng seaou, a cold disaffected laugh.

棱 The majesty of divinity. A neighbouring state or nation; the name of a species of grain; name of a medicine. Vulgarly used for the corner of anything. 幾稜 Ke lăng, how far?—a term used by husbandmen. 稜角 Lăng keŏ, or 觚稜 Koo-lăng, the corner of anything square.

棱 A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity. 剛棱 Kang lăng, virulent, vicious. 摸棱手 Mô lăng show, a person who takes hold of either end of a story, not desirous of coming to any decision.

楞 From *four, square*, and *wood*. Same as the preceding; a Tartar name. 楞嚴 Lăng yen, name of a book of the Buddha sect.

LAOU.

老 A person aged seventy; old; aged; venerable; a term of honour and respect. Laou, at the end of phrases, is a kind of vulgar complimentary term, which some deem an insult, as 外江老 Wae këang laou, a person from beyond the Yang-tsze-këang; i. e. a man of another province. A surname. 二老爺 Urh laou yay, a gentleman's second son, if he have arrived at the years of manhood. 老拙 Laou chuĕ, old and stupid. 老君 Laou keun, or 老子 Laou tsze, the founder of the Taou-sze sect, B.C. 500; otherwise called 老子道君 Laou tsze taou keun, he is said to have appeared in every age under different names. 老萬山 Laou wan shan, island called the Great Ladrone. 老師 Laou sze, the title of a priest of the Taou sect. 老坭 Laou ne, scurf, dandriff. 老父台 Laou foo t'ae, the title by which privileged persons address the Magistrate of a Hëen. 老子 Laou tsze, *old boy*,—a familiar term for father. 老樣子 Laou yang tsze, an old fashion. 老爺 Laou yay, a title of officers of inferior rank, and of private gentlemen. 老幼 Laou yew, or 老小 Laou seaou, the very old, and the very young, for whose peculiar circumstances the law provides.

牢 Strong place of confinement; a prison. From *a covering* and *a cow*. A place to keep kine in; cattle, generally those for sacrifice, including sheep and swine. Name of a hill; a surname. 太牢 T'ae laou, a cow. 少牢 Shaou laou, a sheep. 坐牢 Tso laou, to be confined in prison. 搶牢 Ts'ang laou, to take a firm grasp of,—neither naturally or morally. 牢記 Laou ke, a strong recollection of. 牢固 Laou koo, or 堅牢 Këen laou, strong, applied to any work well put together.

佬 Large. 僗佬 Keaou laou, coarse, large.

勞勞労 From *burning shining*, and *strength*. To employ one's strength; to toil; to labour; to fag; wearied; fatigued; to give trouble to; service; meritorious efforts; worthy deeds; merit. 勞 Laou, to take account of men's services in order to re-

ward them; to console; to commend; to encourage; to reward. A surname; a name of a city; a hill, and of a weapon. 勤勞 Kh'in laou, diligent labour. 徒勞 Too laou, to labour in vain. 酬勞 Ch'ow laou, to reward for services performed. 憂勞 Yew laou, anxiety of mind; grief. 功勞 Kung laou, merit; meritorious. 犒勞 Kaou laou, rewards of oxen, wine, and so on, given by government to the military on particular occasions. 勞苦 Laou kh'oo, severe toilsome labour. 勞金 Laou kin, *labour gold*; i. e. the money given to recompence labour. 勞困 Laou kh'wăn, wearied by labour; fatigued. 勞心勞力 Laou sin laou leih, to labour and toil with mind and body. 勞力 Laou leih, to labour with bodily strength. 勞苦患難 Laou kh'oo hwan nan, difficulties and distress. 勞病 Laou ping, or 勞瘵 Laou ch'ae, disease supposed to arise from excessive exertion of mind or body; a spitting of blood, with fever; weak pulse and cough; a consumption. 勞則思思則善 Laou tseh sze, sze tseh shen, labour induces reflection, and reflection virtue. 勞心 Laou sin, to labour with the mind.

僗 Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

憥 Strength of the mind worn out; wearied; fatigued; exhausted.

嘮 Noise; clamour. 嘮呶 Laou naou, and 嘮叨 Laou t'aou, express the same.

撈 To drag for in a river; to find with a drag and pull out of the water; to take from a deep place, or from amongst water. Also read Leaou, to take; to take with a hook. 水底撈月 Shwuy te laou yuĕ, to drag the moon out of the water—vain and ineffectual effort. 水中撈救人 Shwuy chung laou kew jin, to save a man from the water. 打撈屍首 Ta laou she show, to take up dead bodies out of the water. 撈起 Laou kh'e, to raise up, as from the bottom of a river, by grappling.

癆 From *labour* and *disease*. In the language of Corea, poisonous drugs are called Laou. Commonly used to denote, an emaciated figure arising from fatigue or long indisposition; they say, a cough becomes what they mean by Laou. 癆症 Laou ching, an internal disease induced by excessive labour. 癆瘌 Laou le, an ugly appearance; a thin emaciated figure; in the north applied also to pernicious drugs, or to whatever is of a poisonous nature.

蟧 A certain kind of shell fish.

澇潦 An accumulation of water in the streets caused by excessive rains; a rushing torrent like a flow of water; a rapid stream. Name of a river. 澇水 Laou shwuy, a sudden torrent of water caused by rain, and that soon passes away. 澇潦 Laou laou, complicated convolution, as of creeping plants growing wild; complicated, abstruse.

嘮 嘮嘈 Laou ts'aou, noise; clamour; vociferation. To clamour; to vociferate.

嫪 A hankering, excessive, stupifying affection for, or love to. A surname. 戀嫪 Lwan laou, the affections hankering after, or intensely set on an object. 婟嫪 Koo laou, a hankering regard for; the mind set on prostitutes; a whoremonger. 嫪嫭 Laou hoo, to envy. 嫪毐 Laou yae, lewd; profligate; lascivious.

LE.

里 A city or place of abode; mournful; sorry. A surname; the name of a place, and of a hill. A measure of land; commonly called the Chinese mile, about three and a half go to an English mile; a lane in a village; a village. Five families are called 鄰 Lin, neighbours, or a neighbourhood; five of these *Lin*, make a Le; 360 步 Poo, make a Le in land measure. One Poo is six cubits; 250 Le are considered a geographical degree. 鄉里 Hëang le, an ancient term for wife. 梓里 Tsze le, one's native place.

俚 To trust; to depend upon. Rustic; vulgar. 無俚之至耳 Woo le che che urh, nothing to depend on. 質而不俚 Chih urh pŭh le, plain, but not vulgar. 野人歌曰俚 Yay jin ko yuĕ le, the song of the rustic is called Le. 俚句 Le keu, or 俚言 Le yen, vulgar coarse expressions. 俚俗 Le sŭh, vulgar; low.

哩 Le, or La, inserted in colloquial books as an e[illegible]

defined tone at the close of a sentence or paragraph.

娌 妯娌 Chŭh le, an expression by which brother's wives designate each other. Compare with Chŭh.

梩 A kind of barrow to remove earth; some say it means to stick into the earth. Read Chae, the name of a wood. 虆梩 Luy le, a kind of basket for carrying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

狸 貍 貍 Le, or 狐狸 Hoo le, the fox, or as they call it a wild cat, of which there are various species. 狐狸皮 Hoo le p'e, fox skin. 狸毛筆 Le maou peih, pencils made of the hair of the fox. 狸首之斑 Le show che pan, the streaks on the head of a fox, to which some things are compared.

理 To work or polish gems; to control; to rule; to direct; to regulate; to rectify; to govern; to regard or pay attention to; to meddle with; the principles in matter, in bodies, in the universe, and in man, by which they are regulated; right principles; reason in man; the principle of order by which the universe is regulated. The veins in animal bodies, or streaks in stones or wood. To separate or divide; a go-between, or marriage contract-maker. A surname; certain paper. *Le*, as distinguished from 氣 Kh'e, is an immaterial incorporeal principle. Kh'e is the more subtle or insensible parts of material existences; the substance on which *figure* and the other qualities of bodies are reared. Whatever has *figure* is founded on *Kh'e*; whatever is destitute of *shape* or *figure*, belongs to *Le* and to 道 Taou. *Kh'e is below.* 形 Hing, i. e. *form* or *figure;* it is the 器 Kh'e, or 具 Keu, the containing vessel; the substratum; the subsistence of material bodies, the primary matter. *Le* is the *Taou*, or principle which is *upon*, or *inherent in*, material bodies, and is considered their 本 Pun, root or origin; nor has it any 掛搭處 Kwa t'a ch'oo, place in particular where it is suspended or attached to them; nor can it be decided whether *Le* or *Kh'e* is first, though if an *order* must be mentioned, the precedence is given to *Le*. Le also denotes a kind of *principle of organization; the internal essential form* of Europeans. Le is sometimes spoken of as a kind of *soul of the universe.* The heavens, the earth, and all animate and inanimate creatures, 只是一箇理 Chih she yih ko le, are but one *Le*, or principle; and as to human beings 各自有一箇理 Ko tsze yew yih ko le, every one has an individual and distinct *Le*. The universal *Le* is compared to the water of the ocean, out of which each person takes a part, some more and some less; still all belong to the water of the ocean, which is supreme. 理直氣壯 Le chih kh'e chwang, reasoning straight, and feeling strong; expresses having the right side of a question and supporting it with energy. 理髮 Le fă, to adjust the hair. 理會 Le hwuy, to perceive or comprehend the principles or nature of. 理氣學 Le kh'e heŏ, the science of immaterial, and of material principles or existences,—has a considerable analogy to the metaphysics of Europe. 理虧 Le kh'wei, to be deficient in reasoning; to have the wrong side of a case or question. 理論 Le lun, to reason or debate. 理學 Le heŏ, persons well instructed in the principles of moral science; virtuous persons. 理到人服 Le taou jin fŭh, when reason comes, man submits,—when he is convinced by reasoning that he is in the wrong. 理事 Le sze, to attend to, or superintend affairs. 理所當爲 Le so tang wei, that which it is reasonable to do; what ought by rights to be done. 理慾 Le yŭh, reason and passion.

㮚 A vulgar character used for the sail of the boat. 桅㮚綷縩 Wei le leŭh ... masts, sails, pullies and ropes.

鯉 The carp fish. 鯉魚跳龍門 Le yu t'eaou lung mun, the carp has jumped into the dragon's gate—is applied to literary men who have made rapid advances in rank. 雙鯉 Shwang le, *a pair of carp*, now used to denote *a letter, or epistle.*

吏 From 史 She, *a royal servant*, and *one*, implying the unity of purpose in the mind of rulers. One commissioned by a superior to rule others. An emperor or king; a magistrate of any rank; a recorder or writer of official papers in public courts; one employed in the subordinate executive departments. The four seasons. A surname. Read She, to receive and fulfil the duties of an official situation. 書吏 Shoo le, a writer in government offices. 長吏 Chang le, a superior officer. 少吏 Shaou le, an inferior officer. 循吏 Seun le, an active, upright, good magistrate. 貪官汚吏 Tan kwan woo le, an avaricious corrupt magistrate. 吏治人者 Le ch'e jin chay, Le denotes one who rules or governs men. 吏部 Le poo, the board of magistracy which superintends all civil appointments; the filling up of vacancies, and the punishment of official delinquents throughout the Empire. 吏目 Le mŭh, attendants on courts.

李 杍 A small species of plum is called Le, or 李子 Le tsze, to arrange, as for a journey. Name of a star. A surname. 桃李 Taou le, a peach and plum—denotes recommending a person. 行李 Hing le, travelling plums,—or travelling arrangements,—denotes one's bedding and baggage when going on a journey. 李自成 Le tsze ch'ing, a famous rebel who caused the downfall of the Ming dynasty. 李下不整冠 Le hea pŭh ching kwan, don't adjust your cap below a plum tree,—lest people say you are stealing plums. 李鐵拐 Le t'ëĕ kwae, one of the eight genii called Pă-seen.

利 A sharp edge or point; acute; profit; profitable; the interest on money; to benefit; advantageous gain; gainful; suitable; smooth; felicitous; to covet. A surname. 刀口不利 Taou kh'ow pŭh le, the edge of the knife is not sharp. 公利 Kung le, just gain. 私利 Sze le, selfish, unjust gain. 戰不利 Chen pŭh le, an unsuccessful attack in battle. 利息 Le seih, interest on money. The Chinese generally speak of so much per month; hence, 一員半 Yih yuen pwan, one dollar and a half; 一分五 Yih fun woo, or 一分半 Yih fun pwan, one candareen five cash, is equal to 18 per cent per annum. But 週年一分五 Chow nëen yih fun woo, the year round one candareen five cash, is 15 per cent. 利鈍邪正 Le tun sëay ching, sharp, blunt, deflected, straight,—used metaphorically in describing human character. 利害 Le hae, severe; formidable. 利己損人 Le ke sun jin, to benefit one's self and injure others. 利口 Le kh'ow, sharp mouth; i. e. great fluency of speech and smartness of reply. 利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife. 利天下 Le t'een hëa, to benefit the empire or the world, as by some literary production. 利市 Le she, lucky; the cause of prosperity,—a few pieces of copper coin given to a child at the new year. 利達 Le tă, or 利市 Le she, 利路 Le loo, prosperity; success in one's affairs. 利物利人 Le wŭh le jin, to benefit creatures, and to benefit man. 利益 Le yih, advantage; gain.

俐 伶俐 Lin le, a common phrase to denote being clever, ingenious.

唎 Sound; voice; noise.

梨 棃 The pear, deemed cold but injurious; otherwise called 快果 K'wae kwo, the pleasing fruit. The face discoloured by age; name of a plant, and of an insect. 沙梨 Sha le, *the sandy pear*; a particular kind of pear, brought from Pe-king. 雪梨 Seuĕ le, *the snow pear*,—brought from Shan-tung. 梨園子弟 Le yuen tsze te, the sons and brothers of the pear orchard, play actors.

痢 From *sharp* and *disease*. A purging or dysentery; a flux: they distinguish fifteen different sorts. 血痢 Heuĕ le, a bloody flux. 酒痢 Tsew le, a purging from excessive drinking. 泄痢 Sëĕ le, or 瀉痢 Sëay le, looseness of the bowels. 久痢 Kew le, a chronic dysentery. 痢症 Le ching, a disorder of the bowels; a purging.

莉 Name of a plant, and of a flower. A surname. 茉莉花 Mŏ le hwa, the name of a well known flower,—jasminum grandiflorum.

例 To compare together; to adjust; to class; to arrange; to generalize. Laws; regulations. 比例 Pe le, to compose, to adjust. 凡例 Fan le, general rules. 開例 Kh'ae le, to make a new regulation or law. 律例 Leŭh le, laws in general. The word Leŭh denotes, the original standard laws of the empire; the word Le, denotes explanatory and emendatory clauses, or bye-laws. 違例 Wei le, to oppose the laws; contrary to law. 照例 Chaou le, according to law.

栵 Name of a tree, the wood which is used by cartwrights.

浰 Water running down a declivity. Le le, the sound of water running down; to descend or go down to; to go to, or arrive at,—used by superiors, to supervise or overlook. 涖治 Le ch'e, to exercise government, to govern. 涖任 Le jin, to go to an office, or the place of exercising control. 涖民 Le min, to descend to the people, in order to attend to their affairs.

莅 To descend to, in the sense of the preceding. A seat or place of exercising rule or control. Read Leŭh, the sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

戾 㦒 From a *dog* going out at *a door*. To stoop; to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend or go to; to stop; to fix; to settle. Also read Lëĕ. 乖戾 Kwae le, perverse; unruly; vicious. 暴戾 Paou le, violently profligate; outrageously unreasonable. 飛戾天 Fei le t'ëen, to fly up to heaven. 戾臨 Le chih, to be settled in one's station. 戾厥心 Le k'euĕ sin, to stop his mind.

悷 Anger; angrily; wrangling. 很悷 Hăn le, disobedient; refractory.

唳 Lëĕ, or Le, the song or voice of a bird, the voice of the stork. 嘍唳 Low le, the voice of a bird. 嘹唳 Leaou le, the voice of the crane. 風聲鶴唳 Fung shing hŏ le, the sound of the wind and the voice of the stork.

捩 㧜 攦 A defence for the end of the finger or thumb, which twitches the strings of a harp or other instrument; to strike or twitch the strings with one's finger; to twitch, twist or snap asunder; to guide with the hand; as a rudder; to manage a spoon.

棙 Used in a sense similar to the preceding. Read Lëĕ, the name of a tree. 機棙 Ke le, a kind of internal spring.

淚 Commonly read Luy, tears. Read Le, to flow with rapidity. 漻淚 Leaou le, a rapid current of water, sufficient to wreck a boat. 淒淚 Ts'e le, cold, frigid appearance; cold and comfortless.

离 Clear; bright; elegant. Name of one of the Kwa. Dispersed, scattered; opposed to.

灕 漓 From *water* and to *disperse.* Water entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse by drops; thin and bad, name of a hill, and of a river. 浡灕 Shen le, nutritious; meagre; applied to the public manners, denotes good and bad. 淋漓 Lin le, the sound of rain, autumnal showers.

樆 A wild pear.

縭 To *separate* and a *splinter.* To split or rend wood.

璃 From *a stone or gem* and *bright.* The shining appearance of a mat. 瑠璃 Lew le, or 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote glass. 玻璃 Po-le, glass.

穲 From *grain* and *shining.* Elegantly pendant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

褵 縭 From *clothes* and to *separate;* that which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women. 結縭 Këĕ le, to knot the sash—to contract a marriage.

離 离 From to *disperse* and *wings.* The name of a bird; to separate or go from; to leave; to disperse; apart; distant; to divide in two; pairs; in order, applied to tones; arranged. Name of a horse; a plant; a wood; a territory. 相離 Sëang le, to part from each other. 不離 Pŭh le, not separated from; always employed about; constantly engaged in. 離羣 Le kh'eun, to leave the group or party. 離開 Le kh'ae, to go apart from. 離別 Le pëĕ, to separate or go from; to be separated or scattered abroad. Le, is to go to a short distance; Pëĕ, to remove far off. 離散 Le san, dispersed; scattered abroad. 離孫 Le sun, the children of sister's children. 流離失所 Low le shih so, scattered abroad without habitation, as in times of famine. 離得幾遠 Le teh ke yuen, how far off is it?

醨 Thin poor wine.

欐 A species of wild pear.

籬 To keep off with bamboos. A fence made with bamboos; a hedge. 園籬 Yuen le, a garden hedge. 籓籬 Fan le, a fence. 笊籬 Chaou le, transverse bamboos; a kind of lattice work. 籬落 Le lŏ, a place fenced in as a residence.

䔧 A kind of tare that grows amongst grain, not entirely useless, but injurious to the better grain, for which cause it is removed. Used also for the preceding.

魑 By Canton people read Le. Not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. See Che.

桸 To split; to rend open; a rent or crack in the skin of ripe fruit.

嫠 A woman without a husband; a widow.

氂 The tail of a cow, or of a horse; strong curly hair; long hair; hair mixed in a confused state; anything very small or minute.

釐 犛 氂 𨤲 厘 To subject, or cause to submit, by the force of reasoning; to regulate; to govern; domestic happiness; a nominal denomination in numbering; name of a small copper coin, by Europeans called *Cash*, commonly considered the decimal part of a *Candareen* which answers to a hundred. A pair or twins. Name of a paper; of a hill; and of a plant. A man's name. A surname. 毫釐不錯 Haou le pŭh ts'ŏ, not the least error. 差之毫釐謬之千里 Ch'a che haou le mew che ts'ëen le, the error of a hair's breadth (in the principle) will lead to an error of a thousand miles. 釐錙 Le tsei, to covet.

藜 Dried grass or hay. A surname. 藜蘆 Le loo, reeds or rushes.

黎 棃 A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes; black; many; an epithet of the people of China. The name of a district; of a hill; of a river; of a stone. Used also for the following. A surname. 黎民 Le ming, the people,—so called from their black hair.

瓈 A certain valuable stone; used also for the Le or Po le, glass. See 璃 Le.

犂 犁 An instrument of husbandry; a plough; to plough or cultivate the ground. Forms part of a name applied to the northern hordes. Name of a territory; earthy streaks, as on the faces of very old people. 犂刀 Le taou, the coulter of a plough.

黧 䵩 Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger; used also for the preceding. 黧黑 Le heh, black, applied to the face and eyes.

蔾 A certain plant; a stem or branch; forms part of the name of a stone.

豊 The vesel 豆 Tow, filled. A vessel used in certain rites. The original form of the following; being confounded with 豐 Fung, 示 She, was added to distinguish them.

禮 礼 From *a supernatural manifestation* and *a vessel* used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le, is that of footstep; the footsteps or traces to be observed in worshipping the gods; a rite; a ceremony; the principles of social order; the decent; the decorous in religious worship, and in the intercourse of society. Decorum; propriety; what is becoming; the rules which assign every one his place; politeness. It also expresses what is decent and becoming in families, and in individuals. A surname. Offerings to the gods; presents to individuals; an act of obeisance; the particular forms of obeisance or homage. 禮葬之 Le tsang che, buried him with funeral rites or honors. 禮義 Le e, the principles of moral propriety and good conduct. 禮莫大於分 Le mŏ ta yu fun, there is nothing in the rules of propriety of more importance, than that part which marks the sphere, station, or rank of every one. 禮儀 Le e, the rules or forms of politeness and ceremony; the forms of propriety and good behaviour. 禮讓 Le jang, polite; yielding; complaisant. 禮拜日 Le pae jih, the day of the rites of worship; the sabbath of the Christians and Mahommedans. 禮貌 Le maou, a polite gentlemanly deportment. 禮部 Le poo, the Board of Rites and Ceremonial Usages. One of the six Chinese Boards, at Peking. 禮大 Le ta, a great, a solemn, or pompous rite, or act of homage.

醴 A liquor made by being distilled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district. 醴泉 Le ts'euen, a sweet spring.

䅻 Many; a multitude.

厲 礪 A coarse strong stone; a whetstone. To grind; to rub. Severe; stern; violent; raging; rapid as flight; excessive; ugly, cruel; to act cruelly or tyrannically; wicked; dangerous bank; disease. To commence; to stimulate; to excite to. To ford a stream with one's clothes on.

A term applied to the ninth moon. A surname. Read Lae, ulcers caused by daubing the body with lacker. Read Lëĕ, severe, or according to one, the ornamental tassel of a purse. 磨厲 Mo le, to grind, to sharpen; to discipline and reform. 以厲賢才焉 E le hëen ts'ae yen, to encourage those possessed of virtue and talents. 厲風 Le fung, a violent wind. 厲鬼 Le kwei, an injurious demon or ghost, that has no temple built for its reception after the death of the body, which it had animated; no posterity having been left by the deceased.

濿 To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

癘 A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting to urge; to impel; to kill. Also read Lae.

勵 To exert one's strength; to stimulate by admonition; to rouse and encourage others. 勉勵 Mëen le, to urge to strenuous exertion. 獎勵 Tseang le, to praise and rouse to exertion.

㦒 Vicious; bad; wicked; alarmed; frightened.

櫔 Name of a fruit tree.

糲 糲 Coarse; rice not cleansed. Read Lă. 糲食 Le shih, coarse food.

礪 A stone for whetting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong. 礪石 Le shih, a coarse stone that grinds.

蠣 A species of oyster; called also 牡蠣 Mow le. 石蠣 Shih le, the name of a fish. 蠣房 Le fang, an oyster shell.

麗 䴡 𪋻 丽 丽 From a *stag* walking alone in search of food. An elegant gait; good; elegant; graceful; beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery; luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a territory, of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. 靡麗 Me le, elegant, applied to persons, to dress, or to the furniture of a house. 高麗 Kaou le, Corea. 麗人 Le jin, an elegant person. 麗澤 Le tsih, beautifully; glorious.

儷 A pair of stag's skins. Together with; a pair; a

couple; husband and wife; conjugal union.

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

孋 Beautiful; elegant. Name of an ancient state. A surname. 孋姬 Le ke, name of a female famous in history.

矖 Read Se, to look; to examine with the eye. Also read Le. 矖瞜 Le low, to look and examine minutely.

纚 Neatly bound together; connected; a certain ornamental cap worn in former times; a group or multitude of persons walking together. Also read So, and Se.

蘺 Plants growing upon the ground.

酈 The name of a place. A surname.

驪 An elegant fleet horse; to travel with a pair of horses; the name of a hill. The name of a district. 高句驪 Kaou koo le, Corea, according to some modes of writing it.

鸝 黃鸝 Hwang le, name of a large beautiful bird.

詈 From *net* and *words*. To complicate or blame others; to speak against them rather less directly than is expressed by 罵 Ma, to rail and scold. 詈罵 Le ma, or reversed, Ma le, to scold; to rail at and abuse.

履 屨 That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. 履底 Le te, the sole of a shoe. 履行 Le hing, to tread; to walk.

蠡 Name of an insect; insects eating into wood. Also read Lo, and occurs denoting a shell-fish. Name of a hill; a man's name.

蠡 彭蠡 P'ăng le, the classical name of the town 安慶府 Ngan-khing-foo, on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

劙 To divide; to cut asunder; to split straight forward; to lay open. Read Le, to pierce or stab.

罹 To be mournful; sorry; to occur; to meet with.

荔 茘 Name of a kind of rush fit for making brooms of; a fragrant plant; a plant that grows on a stone; name of a palace; of an ancient state; a surname. 荔支 Le che, or 荔枝 Le che, a fruit well known in China; the term is applied to the tree also; the Dimocarpus Litchi.

荔浦 Le p'oo, name of a place.

隸 隷 To be attached to; attendants on public officers, and in public courts, were called 隸人 Le jin, *inferior officers*. A surname. 隸首 Le show, a kind of head person, one skilled in accounts. 隸字 Le tsze, or 隸書 Le shoo, the Chinese characters, as abbreviated by order of Ts'in, (the first universal monarch of the Chinese states,) so called because framed by the inferiors in public officers.

盭 Perverse; vicious; wicked; a virulent disease. Name of a hill; also read Lëĕ. 盭夫 Le foo, a perverse; unreasonable; violent man.

LËANG.

兩 㒳 兩 Two; a pair; a couple; to double; numeral of two wheeled carriages; a certain weight. 那兩個人 Na lëang ko jin, these two persons. 一兩車 Yih lëang ch'ay, a carriage. 兩儀 Lëang e, *the two E*, denote heaven and earth, or the two principles which existed after the first separation of matter. 兩美必合 Lëang mei peih hŏ, the two excellent ones, a genius and a beauty must unite in marriage. 兩江 Lëang këang, the provinces of Këangnan and Këangse. 兩頭蛇 Lëang t'ow shay, a double headed serpent. 兩大 Lëang ta, *the two great powers*; i. e. heaven and earth. 兩造 Lëang ts'aou, the plaintiff and defendant. 兩江總督 Lëang këang tsung tŭh, the governor of Këang-nan and Këang-se. 兩廣總督 Lëang kwang tsung tŭh, the governor of the provinces 廣東 Kwang-tung (Canton) and 廣西 Kwang-se, hence the expression Lëang (two) Kwang. 一兩銀子 Yih lëang yin tsze, one tael of silver. 銀兩 Yin lëang, money.

兩 The common form of the preceding, in the sense of the weight or measure, by Europeans called a tael. This form is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

倆 俩 Lëang or Lëang, 伎倆 K'e lëang, art, craft, ingenuity.

緉 A certain string or fastening for shoes.

輛 A pair of wheels; one cart or carriage. 一輛車 Yih lëang ch'ay, a cart or carriage.

蜽 魎 A kind of fairy or sprite; otherwise called 魍魎 Wang lëang, an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

倞 Read Lëang, remote, distant. To seek; to desire. Also read King, strong violent wrangling.

凉 Cool; moderately cool; cool fresh breeze. 清凉 Ts'ing lëang, clear cool. 凉爽 Lëang shwang, pleasantly cool. 凉水 Lëang shwuy, cool water. 凉傘 Lëang san, an umbrella to shade off the sun.

掠 Read Lëang, to take possession of; to rob; to plunder. Read Lëŏ, to plunder; to seize and take from by violence; to take in war.

涼 凉 Cool; sparing; uncomfortable, when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind. Name of a district; a surname. Occurs denoting, to trust that a case is so; to believe. 納涼 Nă lëang, to take an airing. 德涼 Tih lëang, possessed of little virtue. 涼風 Lëang fung, a cool breeze. 涼薄之行 Lëang pŏ che hing, cold, unfeeling, stiff, formal treatment. 涼快 Lëang kh'wae, cool and pleasant. 涼亭 Lëang ting, a cool pavilion.

晾 To dry or scorch in the sun.

諒 Sincere true speech; to believe; to confide in; to trust; to suppose that a thing has taken place; to know clearly and certainly; to aid; to help; to assist; to take the oversight of. The name of a barbarous district. A surname. 見諒 Këen lëang, or 原諒 Yuen lëang, to believe and hope the best of a person; to excuse, or make allowances for. 諒必得收入 Lëang peih tih show jŭh, I suppose you must have received (the letter), &c.

輬 A kind of carriage said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

亮 Clear; bright. 光亮 Kwang lëang, or 明亮 Ming lëang, bright; splendid. 天亮 T'ëen lëang, day light. 天亮了 T'ëen lëang leaou, the heavens are illumined, it is now day-light.

良 Good, morally and naturally, as well as in the works of art; a good or considerable portion of time; far on in the night; a term of regard used by husbands and wives to each other; to be able to do. Name of a hill, and of a plant; forms several other proper names. 溫良 Wăn lëang, mild and good disposition. 蓄意不良 Chŭh e pŭh lëang, to harbour dishonest intentions. 弗良及 Fŭh lëang keih, unable to effect. 良醫 Lëang e, a skilful medical practitioner. 良貨 Lëang foo, good commodities. 良羌 Lëang këang, galanga root, or galangal. 良久 Lëang kew, a long while. 良馬 Lëang ma, a gentle horse. 良心 Lëang sin, a good heart; virtuous principles and dispositions. 良夜 Lëang yay, late at night. 良月 Lëang yuĕ, the tenth moon.

俍 To do good; a good work. Also read Lang. 俍傷 Lang t'ang, a long appearance.

哴 Lëang or Lang; excessive weeping without causing the voice to be heard; it is also expressed by 唴哴 Keang lëang. Read Lang, the incessant weeping of children. 哴吭 Lëang hang, blowing.

瘬 眼 A disease of the eye.

踉 跳踉 T'eaou lëang, to jump or leap. Read Lang, to hop or proceed precipitately; to appear desirous of advancing, but with ineffectual struggles.

量 From the *sun* above the earth, and a *mile*. A measure; to measure; the measure of; a measure that is capable of containing. An enlarged mind; capacity; feeling or views of the mind. A limit; to judge. 商量 Shang lëang, to deliberate and judge. 酒量 Tsew lëang, ability to drink, or it is a compliment to tell a man that his 酒量大 Tsew lëang ta, ability to drink is great. 量入以爲出 Lëang jŭh e wei ch'ŭh, to measure or keep an account of one's income in order to regulate expenditure by it. 量多寡 Lëang to kwa, measure how many? what quantity? 量過 Lëang kwo, measured. 量度 Lëang tŏ, to measure; to conjecture. 量如針眼 Lëang joo chin yen, the feeling

and views (of an inferior man) are like a needle's eye.

糧 粮 From *measure* and *grain*. Grain for food; a daily ration of food; pay of the soldiery; taxes paid by landholders. Name of a medicine. 食糧 Shih lëang, to receive the king's pay. 錢糧 Ts'ëen lëang, the pay in money and kind, given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government. 糧草 Lëang ts'aou, provision for men, and provender for horses. 糧道 Lëang taou, an officer over the public granaries; a kind of commissary.

梁 A wooden bridge; stones or rocks terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name of a hill; a surname; also enters into the composition of various proper names. 棟梁 Tung lëang, a beam. 大梁 Ta lëang, a western constellation; also the name of a place. 彊梁 Këang lëang, strong; the name a divinity. 橋梁 Kh'eaou lëang, a wooden bridge for foot passengers. 輿梁 Yu lëang, a bridge for carts. 魚梁 Yu lëang, an apparatus for catching fish.

粱 粮 A species of grain which grows in the northern provinces of China, and of which there are different kinds; also a tare-like weed, usually expressed by the second character. 高粱 Kaou lëang, barbadoes millet. 粱米 Lëang me, or 粟粱 Sŭh-lëang, are different sorts of the Lëang grain.

LEAOU.

了 From *a child without arms*. Intelligent; knowing; fixed; determined; finished. Leaou, is a very frequent particle in the spoken language, serving to round the period, and form the perfect tense. 我見了 Wo këen leaou, I have seen. 他來了 T'a lae leaou, he is come. 知道了 Che taou leaou, I know it. 罷了 Pa leaou, enough! very well. 一語未了 Yih yu we leaou, ere a sentence was finished. 了然 Leaou jen, certainly; clearly. 了當 Leaou tang, finished, or arranged well. 了不得 Leaou pŭh teh, forms the superlative; as, 了不得這

麼好 Leaou pŭh teh chay mo haou, excessively good. 了見 Leaou këen, to see entirely, applied to the omniscience of the gods. 了事 Leaou sze, or 了局 Leaou keŭh, to finish or conclude an affair. To make an end of business and have no more trouble with it.

尥 The legs crossing each other, from weakness in walking; a cow with its legs crossing each other. Also read Peaou. 尥掉 Leaou taou, the feet reluctantly dragged after one.

聊 A sound in the ear; a particle expressing—carelessly; any how; a desire or wish. To depend upon. Name of a place; a surname. The name of a weed. 無聊無賴 Woo leaou woo lae, no support nor dependance. 聊且 Leaou ts'ay, or 聊以 Leaou e, an expression of diminution; carelessness; indifference,—the scope must determine the particle by which it is to be rendered. 聊聊無幾 Leaou leaou woo ke, not much; not many. 聊賴 Leaou lae, to depend upon; to have support; support. 聊落 Leaou lŏ, falling; sinking.

料 From *measure* and *gr*[ain]. To measure; to estimate; to calculate; to manage; to reflect; to deem. To consider or judge; to suppose; materials of which things are made; capacity; provender for horses and cows; a clear distinct sound; to pull. 料理 Leaou le, to manage; to exercise control over. 料想不到 Leaou sëang pŭh taou, unable to foresee and make arrangements for; unforeseen. 料難再匿 Leaou nan tsae neĭh, I think it will be impossible to conceal them further or longer. 料物 Leaou wŭh, or 材料 Ts'ae leaou, materials for making any thing; as, 火藥料物 Ho yŏ leaou wŭh, materials for making gunpowder.

膋 The fat in the intestines of animals.

僚 A companion; a comrade; a colleague; a fellow officer; persons of the same rank; of the same kind or class. To labour together. Read Lëaou, a good appearance; an easy and gentle manner. A surname. 官僚 Kwan leaou, a fellow officer. 百僚 Pih leaou, all those officers who are in service at the same time. 同僚 Tung leaou, one of the same rank. 臣僚 Ch'in leaou, officers of government, generally.

嘹 Lëaou, or Leaou, the cry or voice of any creature.

寮 A small window; to study at the same window; a fellow officer. 同寮之友 T'ung leaou che yew, a friend, a fellow officer. 寮房 Leaou fang, a public office, or a room in which the officers assemble. 寮宷 Leaou ts'ae, a place where officers of the government meet; the officers of government.

憭 Perspicuous, clear; discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; cheerful; a vacant empty appearance. 憭慄 Leaou leih, the eye and mind both struck with alarm.

撩 To take hold of a thing with the hand; to manage or wield it; to play or fence with a spear. To sustain or support. 撩人 Leaou jin, to pull about a person in play. 撩罟 Leaou koo, a certain kind of net, or to manage it.

燎 寮 Fire lit up in various ways, and in various places, as a signal of national concerns, intended to arouse the attention of all persons. 庭燎 T'ing leaou, certain lights lit up in the palace.

獠 From *a dog* and *fire lit up*. To hunt wild beasts; to hunt at nights.

療 To resist disease; to stop it; to cure; the practice of medicine.

瞭 Clear vision; able to see distinctly, and to a distance. A good eye.

𥜕 酉𥜕 Yew leaou, to sacrifice to heaven.

簝 A kind of basket to contain parts of the victims used in sacrifice; a basket to carry fish in. 篷簝 Fung leaou, a kind of mat shed or large umbrella under which stalls are kept.

繚 To wrap round, to bind about; to wind round; to manage; the name of a sacrifice; a man's name. 一繚髮 Yih leaou fă, a lock or tuft of hair. 繚繞 Leaou jaou, to wind about; to saunter round.

鐐 Fine white metal; silver; an empty furnace; fetters either for the hands or feet. 手鐐 Show leaou, manacles. 脚鐐 Keŏ leaou, fetters for the feet. 鐐子 Leaou tsze, a cook; an unusual term.

遼 Remote; distant; far off; reiterated in the same sense. The name of a Tartar

state. 大遼 Ta leaou, 遼東 Leaou tung, or 遼國 Leaou kwŏ, a state on the north of the gulf of Chih-le, which existed in the 10th and 11th centuries; it succeeded and was considered the same as 契丹 K'e-tan. 遼水 Leaou shwuy, name of a river, which rises in Manchow Tartary, and passing through Leaou-tung, enters the gulf of Chih-le.

鷯 Name of a small bird.

翏 Leaou, or Lew, to fly high. 翏翏 Leaou leaou, a lengthened sound of wind.

廖 Read Leaou, and Chow, a man's name. A surname. Read Lew, the name of a state.

憀 To depend upon, as true or real; really. Feelings of commiseration and indignation.

寥 窐寥 Wa leaou, deep recess; a hollow cavern; distant, remote, wide, unoccupied, vast, solitary; silent.

蓼 From a *plant*, and *to fly high*. Name of an acrid herb, which seems to fly up into the air. Name of a state, of a river, and of a pavilion. A surname.

豂 A deep valley; an empty solitary place; profound; deep; vacant.

LËË.

列 To separate; to distinguish; to arrange in order; to place or be placed in a certain gradation; the ranks of an army; to spread out, or state in order. 開列 Kh'ae lëë, to separate and arrange; to make out a list of. 陳列 Chin lëë, to place in order; to arrange in ranks. 排列 Pae lëë, and 擺列 Pae lëë, both denote, to arrange; to put in order. 列坐其次 Lëë tso kh'e ts'ze, to sit in order. 列最 Lëë tsuy, the first of the series; i. e. the best composition of many others. 列位 Lëë wei, or 列公 Lëë kung, constituted persons; i. e. you, gentlemen. 列女 Lëë neu, eminent women, mentioned in history. 傳列 Lëë ch'uen, memoirs, or biographical sketches of eminent persons.

冽 Cold air, or vapour.

栵 Name of a certain wood.

烈 From *fire* and *arranged*, or *spread out*. Fire raging; ardent; impetuous; enthusiastically; daring in the service of one's country, or in adherence to virtue; excellent; dignified; majestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; anxious. Occurs in various proper names. 貞烈 Ching lëë, or 烈女 Lëë neu, eminently chaste; virgins or widows who have preferred sufferings and death, to a violation of their purity. 節烈 Tsëë lëë, to die in defence of one's country, or of personal virtue and chastity. 烈士 Lëë sze, one who dies for his country. 忠烈 Chung lëë, a faithful devoted servant of the crown. 烈烈 Lëë lëë, or 威烈 Wei lëë, magnificently imposing; majestic. Lëë-lëë, also denotes mournful; anxious.

茢 Name of a plant employed in conjunction with some other, to expel noxious influences. Also forms part of the name of a plant used in dyeing.

裂 製 Remnants of silk left after cutting out clothes; to tear silk or cloth; to tear or split open; to rive; to rend; to split. A man's name. 發裂 Peih lëë, torn; rent. 滅裂 Mëë lëë, harsh, destructive government. 裂開 Lëë kh'ae, to tear or split open, said of cloth or of wood, or of the earth, and so on.

鴷 A bird described as a kind of wood-pecker.

躐 To tread over a space, as in hunting; to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of. 學不躐等 Hëŏ püh lëë tăng, the student must not overstep the regular order. 躐席 Lëë seih, to tread upon the floor mat in an irregular manner; to advance in a disorderly way.

鬣 Resembling the hair bristling up on the top of the scull; the hair of the mane species; the bristles of a boar; a long beard. The name of a horse. The hairs or bristles on the neck of fish or dragons. 剛鬣 Kang lëë, a pig, or boar.

獵 From *dog* and the *bristles* of a hog. To hunt wild animals; to hunt; to pursue earnestly, or to have passed through; to strike with the alarm of an earthquake; name of a porpoise; of a hill; and of a carriage. 打獵 Ta lëë, or 田獵 T'ëen lëë, to go a hunting. 涉獵世務 Shĕ lëë she woo, to have hunted through, and become familiar with, all the affairs of the world. 捷獵 Tsëĕ lëë, in regular order.

LËEN.

連 From *a wheel* and *to go*. The constant circulating of a wheel; to return to the same; to unite; to connect; to join, or to be joined in marriage; to cause to adhere to, as with bird lime; used in various proper names. Used as a particle of connection, and; even; also. 相連 Seang lëen, joined; to join; united together; to unite. 連珠 Lëen choo, connected pearls; name of a work to assist students. 連架 Lëen këa, a flail, like that of Europe. 連錫 Lëen seih, metal, not refined.

鏈 鏈子 Lëen tsze, twins. 鸂鏈 Ke lëen, a small species of fowl.

摙 To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a hand barrow.

漣 A ripple caused on the surface of water by the wind passing over it; appearance of shedding tears. Name of a river. Read Lan, large waves. 漣水 Lëen shwuy, a vulgar term for water in which one has bathed.

璉 A vessel anciently used in temples to contain the grain.

蓮 苓 蓮花 Lëen hwa, or 蓮藕荷 Lëen ngow ho, the water lily. Ho, is the northern term. 蓮峰 Lëen fung, or 蓮峰莖 Lëen fung king, the isthmus at Macao, called by the English the race ground. 蓮峰廟 Lëen fung meaou, the temple or Joss-house at the race ground. 蓮房 Lëen fang, the calyx of a water lily.

[illegible] Appearance of an insect half curled up.

鏈 A kind of copper; metal not purified; things connected, as by a chain; locked together; connected; a chain. 鐵鏈 T'ëĕ lëen an iron chain.

輦 A kind of chariot pulled by the hand,—applied to the Emperor's carriage; hence, 輦下 Lëen hëa, expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court. 輦轂之下 Lëen kŭh che hëa, below the wheels of the imperial carriage,—near to the emperor. 輦車 Lëen keu, a kind of hand carriage or wheel-barrow. 輦郎 Lëen lang, the name of an office. 輦道 Lëen taou, path within the palace.

楝 Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called 金鈴子 Kin ling tsze, from their shape.

湅 To *separate* and *water*. To boil silk well for the purpose of separating it.

煉 From *fire* and to *separate*. To separate the dross from the finer metal by the application of fire; to refine metals. 煉人心 Lëen jin sin, to try the hearts of men—as by adverse and by prosperous circumstances in providence.

[illegible] The internal skin of a melon.

練 To boil as is done with silk or things that are dyed; to select; to choose; to experiment; to learn by experiment; a surname. 簡練 Këen lëen, by essay or by experiment. 操練 Ts'aou lëen, to practice or exercise, as soldiers. 歷練老成 Leih lëen laou ch'ing, formed by experience and age; familiar with, from practice. 練服 Lëen fŭh, one year's mourning.

鍊 From *metal* and *to separate*. To melt metals; to refine in the furnace, applied also to man undergoing trial, and being benefited thereby; purified metals; anything fully matured; experienced and expert in; to practice. Read Këen, a certain iron about a wheel. 鍛鍊 Twan lëen, a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case; used in a bad sense. 百鍊 Peh lëen, purified a hundred times, most pure. 鍊師 Lëen sze, an experienced and virtuous doctor amongst the sect Taou, is denoted by this term. 鍊熟 Lëen shŭh, fully practised in; duly matured. 鍊精 Lëen t-ing, or reversed, [illegible] quite perfect by practice.

斂 歛 To collect together, as grain in harvest; the gathering or harvest; to collect together anything; to amass; to hoard up. A surname. 聚斂五福 Tseu lëen woo fŭh, collected together all blessings. Tseu lëen, also used for avaricious exactions. 收斂 Show lëen, to gather in the harvest. 斂舟自守 Lëen chow tsze show, collected together his war boats and stood on the defensive. 斂錢 Lëen ts'ëen, to collect money; to make a collection for some charitable purpose.

瀲 Water overflowing; inundation; the edge of a wave.

蘞 Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

獫 A certain kind of dog with a long nose. Read Hëen, in a similar sense.

殮 To shroud the dead; to dress for the grave. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse with the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will admit of: the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and *is* sometimes bound to the corpse with cords. 收殮 Show lëen, to shroud and coffin.

臉 The cheek; the space between the eye and the ... the face, used metaphorically in reputation. Read Tsëen, a kind of thick soup. 無臉 Woo lëen, no face; shameless. 洗臉 Se lëen, to wash the face. 腮臉 Sae lëen, the cheek. 丟臉 Tew lëen, to throw away a person's reputation; to say something to the disgrace of a person.

[illegible] To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pëen.

廉 By the side, or in a corner; a corner; economical; pure; uncorrupted by avarice, or by bribes; moderate in one's wishes; not avaricious, but its opposite. To examine into. Enters into several proper names. 廉恥 Lëen ch'e, modest; bashful; moderate; unassuming; the opposite of avaricious and of shameless conduct. 無廉恥 Woo lëen ch'e, shameless; brazen-faced; abandoned. 做官清廉 Tso kwan ts'ing lëen, an incorrupt magistrate. 矯廉 Keaou lëen, affected moderation, seeming to reject what one wishes. 飛廉 Fe lëen, an ancient palace, and of a certain divine bird, which has the power to raise the wind. 廉潔正直 Lëen këĕ ching chih, pure and upright. 廉節 Lëen tsëĕ, correct in one's conduct, without excess or extravagance. 廉隅 Lëen yu, or 稜廉 Lăng lëen, a corner.

濂 Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

熑 熑熪 Lëen e, interminable fire, flame extending far, or continuing long.

磏 A large coarse stone; a red colour. 磏仁 Lëen jin, a spurious virtue; it is applied to four forms of false benevolence.

簾 A bamboo screen; a curtain or screen of any kind; a window curtain; a screen to a sedan chair. 掛簾 Kwa lëen, or 上簾 Shang lëen, to put up the screen. 放簾 Fang lëen, to put down the screen. 竹簾 Chŭh lëen, a bamboo screen. 布簾 Poo lëen, a cloth curtain. 木板簾 Mŭh pan lëen, venetian blinds are so called; and also, 牛柏脇窗 New peh hëĕ ch'wang, tripe-fold windows.

臁 The sides of the leg. 內臁 Nay lëen, the inner side of the leg. 外臁 Wae lëen, the outer side of the leg.

璉 Lin or Lëen, variegated with streaks.

鐮 鎌 A sickle; otherwise call 刈鉤 E kow, a shearing hook.

憐 Lëen or Lin. From the *heart* and *fires*. A feeling of compassion; commiseration; to compassionate; to feel tender regard for; to love. 憐恤 Lëen seŭh, to compassionate. 憐愛 Lëen ngae, to love.

奩 匳 A box to contain perfumes; a lady's toilet. 粧奩 Chwang lëen, a bride's portion; a toilet, and whatever else her parents may give her. 鏡奩 King lëen or 鏡匳 King lëen, a dressing case, used by females.

聯 聮 Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join; to unite; to arrange in a concatinated form. 對聯 Tuy lëen, a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or paper hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. 官聯 Kwan lëen, a list containing the order in which officers are to move or act. 聯兄弟 Lëen heung te, to unite and settle the order of brothers.

帘 A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. 酒帘 Tsew lëen, a tavern.

LEĬH.

力 Sinew; nerve; strength; spirit; force; power; effort; vigour; diligent endeavour; strenuously; assiduously to employ one's strength about a thing. A surname. 有力 Yew leih, possessing strength. 氣力 Kh'e leih, strength, or the invisible animal influence which supports strength. 身力 Shin leih, bodily strength. 身壯力健 Shin chwang leih këen, hale and robust, generally addressed to old people as a compliment. 心力 Sin leih, strength, or active power of the mind. 目力 Mŭh leih, the power of vision. 耳力 Urh leih, the power of hearing. 盡心竭力 Tsin sin keĕh leih, to exert one's heart and strength to the utmost. 協力 Hëĕ leih, to unite efforts. 重力 Chung leih, or 鼎力 Ting leih, great strength. 綿力 Mëen leih, or 力薄 Leih pŏ, deficiency of strength; weak. 用力 Yung leih, 出力 Ch'ŭh leih, or 着力 Chŏ leih, to exert one's strength. 出力於國家 Ch'ŭh leih yu kwŏ këa, to exert one's self for one's country. 費力 Fei leih, to spend one's strength. 年富力强 Nëen foo leih kh'ëang, rich in years, and robust in strength; rich in years, denotes being yet young, having many years in reserve. 火力 Ho leih, the power of fire. 酒力 Tsew leih, the power or strength of wine. 弓力 Kung leih, the strength of a bow. 病力 Ping leih, severe dangerous disease. 筆力 Peih leih, strength of pencil, denotes either writing the character with a stiff firm stroke, or writing in a nervous style. 力行 Leih hing, to practice with assiduity; it is also a technical phrase, denoting the practice of moral virtue, or those precepts which one may have learned; in contradistinction from 空言 Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about virtue, but never practising it. 力政 Leih ching, to be employed in laborious government services. 力學 Leih hëŏ, to learn assiduously. 力量 Leih lëang, strength of capacity. 力量不足 Leih lëang püh tsŭh, a deficiency of strength, talent, or power. 力倦 Leih keuen, wearied; fatigued. 力辯 Leih pëen, to argue strenuously.

扐 Leih or Lih, to divine by ... sixty-four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. To bind, to complete; the name of a district.

立 太 The original form represents *a man* standing *erect* on the earth. Erect; to erect; to establish; to form or fix; to place in order, or each in its own station, as trees in a forest; to arrange; to effect; to perfect, or accomplish; the point of time when anything takes place. Soon; speedily. The name of a carriage. 設立 Shĕ leih, to institute. 建立 Këen leih, to build up. 中立 Chung leih, to be situated between two, and belong to neither. 赤立 Ch'ih leih, to stand naked, means to be destitute of every thing. 立政 Leih ching, name of a section of the Shoo-king. 立志 Leih che, to form a resolution. 立意 Leih e, or 立心 Leih sin, to fix one's intention or mind; to determine on doing something; to resolve in one's own mind; as 立意爲善 Leih e wei shen, to determine, or resolve on the practice of virtue. 立刻 Leih kh'eh, or 立即 Leih tseih, immediately; instantly. 立春 Leih ch'un, February 5th. 立夏 Leih hëa, May 7th. 立秋 Leih ts'ew, August 9th. 立冬 Leih tung, November 8th; these four are Chinese terms. 立命 Leih ming, to establish one's fate; to act so as to influence one's destiny favorably; A.D. 1418, *established* the first of the Ming dynasty. 立鹽茶課 Leih yen ch'a kh'o, established duties on salt and tea.

笠 A bamboo umbrella without a handle; one that lays on the head like a broad brimmed cap, vulgarly called 笠篷 Tow păng, those that have handles are called 簦 Tăng. 笠轂 Leih kŭh, a cap worn by the drivers of military waggons.

粒 𥻦 *A grain* of rice; food; particularly rice. 絕粒不食 Tseuĕ leih püh shih, unable to eat any thing—in sickness. 一粒米 Yih leih me, a grain o

rice. 玉粒 Yŭh leih, white rice.

苙 A kind of basket for confining or carrying pigs in. The name of a plant.

栗 栗 The chesnut, named from the fruit hanging pendant down. A hard durable wood. Firm; enduring; commanding; severe; to exceed or overpass. Name of a district. A surname. Used also in the composition of some foreign words. 行栗 Hing leih, a finger post to point out the road. 水栗 Shwuy leih, name of a plant. 栗烈 Leih lëĕ, a piercing cold wind.

慄 The tablet, dedicated to the deceased, in the temple of ancestors.

慄 Fear; apprehension. 慄慄 Leaou leih, intimidated; fearful.

溧 The name of a river; and of a district.

飃 Wind; an impetuous gale, mixed with rain. A storm of wind and rain.

曆 The signs of the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, which are noted with veneration, and delivered to men for the division of time. 曆數 Leih soo, the numbers which determine the place of the heavenly bodies, &c. 曆法 Leih fă, astronomical rules. 曆書 Leih shoo, an almanack. The books of the Han Dynasty use the following form, which also has the definition of the preceding.

歷 歷 To pass by; over, through or to; to pass to a place, or to pass through successive periods of time; to overpass or transgress the law; a state of confusion; open; space between, said of the teeth; next in order; erroneous; to say the whole. Leih leih, arranged in order; retired; as amongst hills solitude and silence. A metal vessel; a brass coffin. The name of a hill, of a district, and of a lake. 爰歷 Hwan leih, the name of a book. 經歷過來 King leih kwo lae, to pass and come over. 歷城 Leih ch'ing, to go over into the city. 歷日 Leih jih, successive days; time. 歷刼長夜 Leih këĕ ch'ang yay, successive ages of perpetual night;—in a state of future suffering. 歷家 Leih kea, astronomers, mathematicians. 歷錄 Leih lŭh, appearance of elegance and splendour. 歷來 Leih lae, from former times to the present. 歷代 Leih tae, successive generations or ages.

櫪 The name of a wood, said to be a kind of oak. A certain apparatus used in rearing silk worms. A stable for cows or horses.

瀝 瀝 Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water, to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking. 瀝血 Leih heuĕ, to shed one's blood; to commit suicide. 淅瀝 Che leih, the sound of snow and rain. 瀝液 Leih yĭh, a slight flowing. 滴瀝 Teih leih, the sound of drops falling.

瀝 瘰癧 Leih leih, a swelling on the neck.

礰 To rub; the noise made by something riving or splitting. Used also for the following. Forms also part of the name of a stone. 的礰 Teih leih, clear; bright.

靂 霹靂 P'eih leih, or 霹歷 P'eih leih, rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

轣 轣轆 Leih lŭh, a road for a barrow or cart; a wheel rut.

櫟 A certain useless wood neither fit for the carpenter nor for fuel. Persons in affected humility employ its name as representing themselves. Name of a place, and of a bird.

甆 甌 A certain earthen vessel.

瓅 玓瓅 Teih leih, a bright pearl.

礫 Small broken stones; pebbles or sand. 黃礫 Hwang leih, name of a wood. 丹礫 Tan leih, or 丹沙 Tan sha, a red oxide.

躒 To move; motion; a step. A man's name. Read Lŏ. 連躒 Lëen lŏ, or 卓躒 Chŏ lŏ, to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

轢 The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

鬲 鬲 Perfume or incense pot.

酈 Name of a place: a surname.

LĔŎ.

畧 略 To partition or divide land; to part to every one a share; a boundary; to plan; a plan; to diminish the labour of; to lessen; to abridge. In a slight degree; a little; to esteem little; to despise. A path, physically or morally; to walk; to go; to visit; to take; to violate or offend; to seize; to sharpen. A name of various sections of books. A surname. 經略 King lëŏ, to pass through and arrange, plans of proceeding; applied also to planning a campaign, or the conduct of an army. 忽略 Hwŭh lëŏ, to despise or treat with contempt. 略基址 Lëŏ ke che, to visit, or go over the ground on which the city walls are built. 略有知識 Lëŏ yew che shĭh, possess a little knowledge.

剠 Read Lëŏ and King, to brand the face with ink and a style; a Chinese punishment. Also read Lëang, to take by force. Read Lëŏ, to seize by violence.

掠 Read Lëŏ, and Lëang, to rob; to plunder, to take by violence; to punish. 擄掠 Loo lëŏ, to carry away persons captive. 刼掠 Këĕ lëŏ, or 搶掠 Ts'ëang lëŏ, to rob and carry off property by violence.

LEU

呂 The back bone; the spine, a portion of which is represented by the character. Certain notes in Chinese music. Name of a kingdom; a surname; the name of a bell, and of a sword. 有呂力 Yew leu leih, having strength of spine; possessing great strength. 弦呂 Shin leu, long; extended; a local term. 呂宋 Leu sung, Spain. 小呂宋 Seaou leu sung, Luzon, Manilla.

侶 An associate; a companion; a fellow traveller.

稆 Spontaneous growth; that which grows wild.

閭 The gate of a village; twenty-five families make a Leu; a door or gate. The name of a particular door; the habitation of the 仙 Sëen, genii. The name of a pavilion; name of an ancient office; name of a stone; of a sword; and of a flag. Name of an animal. Occurs denoting a beautiful woman; a surname. 閭閻 Leu yen, the habitations of the poor.

旅 旅 In the army, five hundred men are called Leu. A stranger; a guest in a strange place, a company or assemblage of persons; many persons arranged in order; a road or path. A surname; sometimes denotes grain which grows wild. 商旅 Shang leu, a travelling merchant. 旅力 Leu leih, great strength. 旅邸 Leu te, a place to receive strangers, in a strange place. 旅次 Leu ts'ze, in order; arranged in order.

膂 The back bone; the back.

祣 Name of a sacrifice to hills and rivers.

婁 婁 Low or Leu, the exertion of effort or of strength; to lead a cow or to fasten it to something. A number that is troublesome; annoying from the number. The name of a place and of a river; a man's name; the name of an animal; to trail as long garments; a curved appearance; dull; stupid. Read Low, a small mart.

僂 Leu or Low, the back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname. Read Low. 手僂 Show low, a crooked arm. 背僂 Pei low, a crooked back. 痀僂 Tseu low, a curved or bent instrument or utensil with which things can be taken hold of, or carried. 僂佝 Leu kow, short ugly appearance. 僂句 Leu keu, name of a place where tortoises are obtained.

屢 Many times; frequently; reiterated; often. 屢戰 Leu chen, frequent battles. 屢次 Leu ts'ze, many times.

瘻 瘺 Leu, or Low, a chronic ulcer; an old swelling. 痀瘻 Keu leu, a crooked back.

縷 Certain hempen threads; pieces of cloth paid as a forfeit by those who neglected serving. Forms part of the name of a plant.

褸 Leu, or Low, parts of a garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

蔞 Leu, or Low, name of a edible plant, the ... plant, name of a place; a ... boiled ... with fish. 蔞 ... Leu ...

慮 To think on with desire, expectation or anxiety; concern of mind; to plan; to devise; to think of till a clear perception be attained. Great concern; suspicion. A surname; the name of a place; the name of a wood. 亡慮 Wang leu, a kind of general view or plan of. 無遠慮必有近憂 Woo yuen leu peih yew kin yew, he who won't concern himself about what is distant, will find sorrow approach near. 憂慮 Yew leu, mournful anxiety. 慮念 Leu nëen, anxious thoughts. 慮無 Leu woo, a kind of banner held in the front of an army.

億 Repeated, 億億 Leu-leu, unwilling to do; not using any efforts; unconstrained appearance.

勴 To assist by advice or encouragement.

濾 Water; to wash clean; pure; to cleanse or purify; to filtrate. 濾羅 Leu lo, or 濾布 Leu poo, a cloth or silk, through which water is strained.

藘 A certain plant, used as a red dye; otherwise called 地血 Te heuĕ, earth's blood. To form; to model.

鑢 A kind of heated iron, with which things are put into form.

廬 篖 A cottage in the midst of a field for the husbandmen to repose in; a general name for coarse habitations; thatched or mat huts. To lodge or pass the night alternately, as when on duty. The name of a state; of a district; of a city; and of a hill. 敝廬 Pe leu, my house. 廬舍 Leu shay, a cottage.

蘆 Read Leu, the name of a medicinal plant. Read Loo, rushes that grow by the side of rivers. Name of a place; name of a river.

臚 The skin; the front of the abdomen; arranged in order; to transmit from a higher to a lower authority; to report. Name of an officer.

驢 馿 An animal resembling a horse; and having long ears. A mule. 䮫驢 K'ëen leu, an ordinary sort of mule. 野驢 Yay leu, wild mules in Leaou-tung, said to attack and devour men. 小驢 Seaou leu, was applied to an animal of the Mule species, in the state Tsin.

穭 Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation; wild grain.

LEUĔ.

劣 鋝 From strength and few, or small. Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

埒 A low dike or wall to fence in a field; a road or a path, to separate them from others. To mark or draw the limits of a field or road; water contained by a natural indentation on the top of a hill; to class, rank, or sort with. 馬埒 Ma leuĕ, a path, or other place, fenced in by a low wall for horses. 封道曰埒 Fung taou yuĕ leuĕ, a shut up or sealed road is called Leuĕ.

寽 From nail and hand. To take hold of with the fingers of one hand.

畤 To plough the ground and raise the clod.

捋 To pluck or take hold of with the fingers; to rub or feel with the fingers. 搖捋 Yŭh leuĕ, to move the fingers on a flute.

鋝 Leuĕ or Seuĕ, a weight equal to 24 taels.

LEUEN.

䜌 To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

孌 孌 From attached to, and woman. Yielding, complying; attached to; warm affection for; longing after. 思孌 Sze leuen, affectionate remembrance of. 婉孌 Yuen leuen, elegance and beauty of person.

戀 Leuen or Lwan. From bound to, and heart. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to, as of brothers or of lovers. Used also for the stupifying hankering of the human mind after vicious pleasure or sordid gain. A surname. Compare with Lwan. 相戀 Seang leuen, mutually attached—said of brothers. 眷戀 Keuen leuen, a constant recollection of, and longing after; permanent affection for, or addictedness to.

攣 From bound to, and hand. To bind or tie to in any way; to attach, as by ligatures; an interminable concatenation of; a contraction of the hands or feet, from disease. Used in the sense of the preceding. 攣拘 Leuen keu, bound and restricted; a contraction of the hands or feet.

臠 To select or choose; to collect together.

臠 Flesh cut into slices; minced meat; the ... of fish. 臠切 Leuen ts'ëĕ, to cut or mince. 臠臠 Leuen leuen, a thin emaciated appearance.

虊 虊 Name of a plant.

LEŬH.

律 律慮 Leŭh kh'wei, a large appearance.

律 To divide or distinguish; the division of the notes of music, as made in ancient times; a constant rule; a law; military law; a penal law. Certain of the laws formed by the Ts'in dynasty, which were deemed fit to be preserved by succeeding Sovereigns, they were arranged in nine sections, by a person of the next dynasty. Certain rules of rank amongst the military. To state or record; to weigh the merits of; to dress the hair; the rules of versification. 戒律 Keae leŭh, rules or precepts of the Boddha sect. 不律 Pŭh leŭh, term for a pencil. 依律 E leŭh, according to law. 天律最嚴 T'ëen leŭh tsuy yen, the law of heaven is most strict.

捋 From to divide and hand. To put away the dregs or fæces; to separate the pure from the impure.

悖 Sorrowful; mournful.

繂 A large cord or rope; a rope, such as is used in ships and in mines; to let down a pit, or the shaft of a mine; or into a grave; a pulley. 繂羅 Leŭh lo, a pulley. 繂將 Leŭh tsëang, to let down leisurely into a pit or grave.

膟 The flesh of sacrifices. 膟膋 Leŭh leaou, the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt, to fill the temple with its fumes.

LEH.

仂 From man and strength. 數之餘也 Soo che yu yay, an overplus, a remainder. 十分之一也 Shih fun che yih yay, a tenth part.

扐 To divine by grasping sixty four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. See Leih.

肋 The ribs: otherwise called 肋骨 Leh kŭh, and 脾骨 Pae kŭh. Read Kin, the sinewy part of the muscles. 肋傍 Leh p'ang, the side.

阞 Veins in the earth; a third part, or the diameter of a circle.

勒 A bridle with a bit to it; to bridle; to restrain; to control by violence; to force to do; to strangle, to engrave upon. 馬勒 Ma leh, a horse's bridle. 掯勒 Kh'ăng leh, to seize or detain by force. 抑勒 Yĭh leh, to control. 逼勒 Peih leh, or 苦勒 Kh'oo leh, to distress; to molest; to ill-use. 勒休 Leh hew, to force to stop; to lay an officer aside from the duties of his station, without depriving him of his rank. 勒兵 Leh ping, to shut up troops in a narrow compass, by a superior force. 勒索 Leh sŏ, to extort from. 勒令 Leh ling, to insist upon; to require instant performance; to force to do. 勒石 Leh shih, to engrave or cut letters on stone.

肆 肆泐 Leh le, making no advance; not progressing.

LEW

六 Six, generally pronounced Lew, by the northern people. According to the Dictionaries, read Lŭh. See Lŭh.

斿 The streamers of a banner, and the pendant ornaments of a cap, of which the difference in number denoted the difference of rank.

旒 旈 The same as the preceding. The streamers of a banner, and pendant ornaments of ancient crowns, the Emperor's crown had twelve, six before and six behind. 旗旒 Kh'e lew, the streamers of a flag or banner; small stripes attached to the

principal flag. 冕旒 Mëen lew, the pendant ornaments of a crown.

流 From *water* and *streamer*. The motion of water; to flow; to pass from one place to another; to descend on unrestrained; to fall into a certain course of action; to cast off moral restraint; the course or progress of; to select; to beg or entreat. Occurs in proper names. 川流 Ch'uen lew, the flowing of a stream. 下流 Hëa lew, a low degenerate course of action, or set of people. 周流 Chow lew, or 流轉 Lew chuen, flow round and extend to every place. 風流 Fung lew, gaiety and pleasure. 傳流 Ch'uen lew, an account of the progress of. 同流合汚 Tung lew hŏ woo, to join in the courses of the vicious, and to unite in their filthy practices. 黄流 Hwang lew, name of a liquor. 流注 Lew choo, flowing, as a stream of water, or as blood in the veins. 流射 Lew shay, to shoot or flow out into many streams. 流沙 Lew sha, floating or shifting sands. 流徒絞斬 Lew t'oo keaou chan, to transport three thousand le, to transport three years, to strangle, to behead,—four punishments. 流通精神 Lew t'ung tsing shin, to cause the animal spirits to flow through the system,—by exercise. 流賊 Lew tseh, roving banditti, wandering freebooters. 流罪 Lew tsuy, a crime which is punished with transportation three thousand le. 流涕 Lew t'e, to shed tears.

鎏 Fine gold; pendant ornaments of a crown; pendant gems.

琉 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a certain vitreous substance, or glass. Shining; bright. The name of a state. 琉球國 Lew k'ew kwŏ, the islands on the east of China, called in European maps, *Lekyo*. Those to the northward are called the 大 Ta, *great Lew-Kew* islands; those to the southward, are called the 小 Seaou, *small ones*; the Loo-choo islands.

磂 硫 } 硫磺 Lew hwang, sulphur.

榴 橊 } 石榴 Shih low, the pomegranate. 榴火 Lew ho, the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its flower. Lew lew, the name of an animal.

畱 留 畄 } To stop; to detain; to delay; slowly; leisurely; a long time; to put in order. Name of a place; of a bill; of a plant; of a fruit; of a bird, and of a state. A surname. 留住 Lew choo, to detain, as a guest. 留人食便飯 Lew jin shih p'ëen fan, to detain a person to a family dinner. 留下 Lew hëa, to keep or take care of. 留訣 Lew k'euĕ, a keep-sake given at death. 留別 Lew pëĕ, a keep-sake; a thing given on parting. 留使不遣 Lew sze pŭh kh'ëen, detained the messenger, and did not send him back.

澑 溜 } Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

瑠 璢 } A certain vessel used to contain rice. 瑠璃 Lew le, a certain vitreous substance; sometimes used to denote glass.

瘤 癅 瘤 } The blood or humours detained on one spot. A large swelling on the neck or face.

窌 A den or cavern.

罶 A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

遛 逗遛 Tow low, to linger about; to hang off and on; to lurk about.

霤 The dripping of water from a house. 中霤 Chung lew, an interior apartment.

騮 駵 䮹 } A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

翏 Read Low, and Leaou, to fly high; the sound of the wind.

漻 Lew, or Leaou, deep clear water; still; retired.

嘐 To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

鬮 鬮劉 King lew, to kill.

鷚 Name of a bird called, in the Yang-tsze-këang 天鷚 T'ëen lew, said to resemble the quail.

瀏 The appearance of clear deep water; the wind passing with rapidity. The sound of the wind, the name of a river. 飀瀏 Yew lew, the sound of the wind. 瀏亮 Lew lëang, clear and bright.

劉 刘 } A certain weapon; to kill. To arrange. A very ancient and famous surname. 毗劉 Pe lew, a tree with few branches and open foliage. 劉子 Lew tsze, or 劉杙 Lew yih, a certain fruit from 交趾 Keaou-che, Cochin-china. 劉備 Lew pei, name of an amiable and eminent general, during the civil wars of China, in the third century.

畂 To plough up the ground; to plough within the dikes which separate the fields.

柳 栁 } The willow, or a sort of palm; the weeping willow; a soft tree of free growth. Name of a star; and of a carriage. A surname. Lew, or 柳樹 Lew shoo, the willow; a species of palm. It is thought beautiful, and is used figuratively for pleasure: eyes and eye-brows are compared to its leaves. 柳迷花騙 Lew mo hwa p'ëen, deceived and stupified by willows and flowers; i. e. by dissolute pleasures.

綹 A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten threads make a 綸 Lun, ten Lun make a Low.

LIN.

林 From *two trees*. A clump of trees on a plain; a wood; a grove; a mountain forest; a clump of bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. A surname. 羽林 Yu lin, the name of a star; a military title. 羽林孤兒 Yu lin koo urh, orphans of the military. 林中 Lin chung, a note in music. 竹林 Chŭh lin, a clump of bamboos.

淋 From *water* and *a forest*. Water dripping from trees; to wet or soak with water; water falling from the clouds, from a house, or from a vessel; a pool or pond. 淋漓 Lin le, to be drenched with rain. 淋花 Lin hwa, to water flowers.

琳 The name of a stone; name of an ancient state.

痳 A disease which causes a difficulty in passing urine either from gravel or other causes. 五痳白濁 Woo lin pĕh chŭh, five causes of a stoppage of urine, and gonorrhœa.

霖 Any rain of more than three days continuance; abundant and genial rains; incessant rains. 雨霖 Yu lin, plentiful rains.

粦 燐 粦 蟒 } An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has fattened with the carcasses of men and horses; otherwise called 鬼火 Kwei ho, the devil's fire. According to others, 螢火 Ying ho, a kind of glow-worm.

僯 Feeling ashamed, abashed.

嶙 Precipitous side of a mountain; an abrupt high precipice.

粼 磷 } Water running amongst stones. Lin lin, a clear, pure appearance; as of water that runs over a rocky bottom.

潾 The appearance of pure clear water; water that issues from hills, and runs amongst rocks. The name of a river.

璘 璘玢 Lin p'een, streaked or marked with veins.

甐 A certain earthen-ware vessel; to move; to cover over or screen.

疄 A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

磷 Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read Lăng, 砰磷 Ping lăng, lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

蹸 To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

轔 The noise made by a carriage; the threshold of a door; the appearance of numbers, and a flourishing state.

遴 To walk or act with difficulty; to desire covetously; parsimoniously; to select with care. 遴選 Lin seuen, to choose or select persons for the government.

鄰 Near to; connected with five families. Persons dwelling near; neighbours; states which border on each other; assistants on each hand; ministers of state; the sound of a carriage. 比鄰 Pe lin, or 隔鄰 Keh lin, neighbours, a neighbouring house. 鄰里 Lin le, neighbourhood.

鱗 The scales of fishes; otherwise called 魚甲 Yu këă. It would appear however, that sometimes they distinguish between Lin and Këă, when speaking of the scales of fishes. 鱗部 Lin poo, the fish class; in contradistinction from other classes of living creatures. 鱗蛇 Lin shay, or 雲南巨蟒 Yun nan keu mang, apparently a species of Boa constrictor, found in the south of China.

麟 A stag of a large size; a certain animal of a benevolent nature and disposition; a fabulous animal, said to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world; one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The name of a district. Used to denote the light of fire; splendour. 麟趾 Lin che, a son and heir.

稟 From a *granary*, and *grain*. To give grain, or the supplies of food or of pay; to confer upon. Name of a river.

凜 Intense cold; clear and cold. Repeated, Lin lin, denotes the same in a higher degree; a cold stern manner; a feeling of awe inducing obedience. 寒風凜冽 Han fung lin lëĕ, a piercing cold wind. 凜然 Lin jen, stern; severe manner. 凜遵 Lin tsun, implicit obedience: obedience, yielded in consequence of being struck with awe.

廩 㐭 亩 } A public granary, one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. 天廩 T'ëen lin, the name of a star. 倉廩 Ts'ang lin, a granary. 米廩 Me lin, an ancient school or college. 補廩 Poo lin, to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring. 廩祿 Lin lŭh, or 廩膳 Lin shen, a small allowance given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

懍 Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous. Read Lan, extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

闌 The name of a bird: a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

藺 A plant adapted to make mats of. A surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

躪 躙 } To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person, with a cart driving rapidly.

轥 The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

○○○○

吝 吝 悋 恡 } Mean; niggardly; sparing; sordidly; parsimonious; avaricious; to regret to part with; to be sorry; to be ashamed and disgraced. 吝嗇 Lin seh, or 鄙吝 Pe lin, mean and niggardly; unduly sparing. 儉吝 Kh'ëen lin, or 慳吝 Hëen lin, parsimonious. 貪吝 T'an lin, covetous; avaricious. 羞吝 Sew lin, to feel shame and disgrace. 悔吝 Hwuy lin, the appearance of grief and distress.

臨 臨 临 } To superintend; to look upon from a higher place; to descend to; to come to the point of action; to commence doing anything; the time of meeting with any person or circumstance; large; great. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; name of a carriage; of a territory; of a gate, and of a mountain. A general weeping. 監臨院 Këen lin yuen, title of the deputy governor of the province. 臨陣先退斬 Lin ch'in seen t'uy chan, when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded. 臨門 Lin mun, to enter the door,—said of blessings. 臨走時 Lin tsow she, when about to go. 臨財 Lin ts'ae, coming in contact with wealth; meeting an opportunity of being enriched. 臨大節 Lin ta tsëĕ, to come to some great emergency. 臨御 Lin yu, to reign over the empire.

LING.

令 令 } From Tsëĭh, *to assemble*, and Tsëĕ, *a seal or ensign* of authority. To order; to enjoin upon; to warn; to cause; to occasion; law; rule; periods of time; good; excellent. A surname; forms part of the names of various places. Ling ling, the sound of a dog's collar. Used instead of the pronoun *your*, before the words *father* and *mother, brother, son, daughter*, &c. 勅令 Ch'ĭh ling, or 號令 Haou ling, an imperial order. 功令 Kung ling, the laws. 禁令 Kin ling, laws and prohibitions. 縣令 Hëen ling, the principal officer in a district. 時令 She ling, or 月令 Yuĕ ling, certain terms

or periods by which the year is divided. 節令 Tsëĕ ling, a period of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year, each of which has an appropriate name. 令諸聞者信之 Ling choo wăn chay sin che, to cause all who hear, to believe it. 令爲証 Ling wei ching, to oblige to be a witness, old and young people who labour under any disease shall not be called on. 令姪 Ling chih, your cousin, &c. 令愛 Ling ngae, or 令千金 Ling ts'ëen kin, your daughter. 令兄 Ling heung, your elder brother. 令弟 Ling te, your younger brother. 令郎 Ling lang, your son. 令叔 Ling shŭh, your uncle. 令尊 Ling tsun, your father. 令堂 Ling t'ang, your mother.

伶 From *man*, the other part giving sound. Alone; to play, to act the buffoon; to employ; to be employed. A surname. 他是伶俐的人 T'a she ling le tëih jin, he is a clever man. 使伶 She ling, one who serves. 健伶 Këen ling, the name of a district. 伶人 Ling jin, an imperial droll, or merry-andrew; also, a musician, otherwise expressed by 伶倫 Ling lun, or 伶官 Ling kwan, a master of musicians. 伶俐 Ling le, clever; quick of apprehension. 伶舟 Ling chow, a double surname. 伶仃 Ling ting, alone; destitute; walking alone.

刢 To split with a knife; to cleave asunder.

泠 Derived from *ice*, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read Lăng, which see. 冷熱 Lăng jĕ, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous.

囹 A place of confinement formed by rails; a prison.

拎 搸 攊 } To grasp something suspended; to lay hold of; to hold suspended.

耹 A ringing or tinkling sound in the ear.

泠 The noise made by water and by wind. Reiterated it implies the same. The name of a river, and of a city. Read Lëen, long hair all tied together.

玲 A certain valuable stone of an inferior kind. 玲瓏 Ling lung, a stone beautifully and ingeniously carved, applied to persons in praise of their dispositions or talents.

詅 To sell; to trade. A man's name. 詅癡符 Ling ch'e foo, an ignorant stupid trader; a simple foolish person.

翎 Wings or feathers; the feathers of an arrow; a peacock's feather, granted to be worn as a mark of distinction, given by the emperor; it hangs pendant from the cap over the shoulders. 戴花翎 Tae hwa ling, to wear a peacock's feather. They are distinguished by having *one, two* or *three* eyes on the feather; and by a difference of colour, the usage was never known in China till the present dynasty.

聆 To hear with the ear; to listen to; to yield obedience to.

苓 The name of a plant, and of a place. 茯苓 Fŭh ling, a medicinal plant used in the cure of the venereal disease. 土茯苓 T'oo fŭh ling, China-root. 苓耳 Ling urh, a fungus plant, said to resemble a mouse's ear, or a woman's ear-ring.

蛉 Name of an insect. 蜻蛉 Ts'ing ling, a species of locust.

豬苓 Choo ling, name of a medicine.

跉 跉盯 Ling ting, the appearance of sauntering about everywhere.

鈴 A kind of little bell suspended at banners and in other situations, to make a jingling noise; words or speech which consist of mere sound without any important sense. Ling ling, the sound as of a bell. The name of a book; of a plant, and of a flower. Forms part of the name of a medicine.

零 Small rain; the residue of a shower; the residue or odd numbers; the exceedings of thousands, hundreds, or tens. The word Ling, occupies the place of the European cypher, when one denomination is omitted, as 一百零一 Yih pih ling yih, 101. Name of a river. A surname. 零碎工夫 Ling suy kung foo, odd jobs, either intellectual or manual. 零星 Ling sing, odd stars,—means miscellaneous articles. 零碎銀 Ling suy yin, broken pieces of silver money. 零數 Ling soo, remnants of an account; fractions. 零落 Ling lŏ, scattered and standing alone

欞 櫺 欞 A rail or beam; cross bars or lattice work of a window. 橫欞 Hung ling, certain cross bars of a door or window. 檐欞 Yen ling, a transverse beam below the eves of a house.

領 The neck; the neck of clothes, that part of a garment which surrounds the neck; to put in order; to govern; to direct; to receive as a present, or instructions; to receive in charge, and have the command of. Name of an office; and of a territory. 首領 Show ling, the head literally, or a person who is at the head of any concern. 衣領 E ling, the neck of a garment. 風領 Fung ling, a collar worn by the Chinese. 領教 Ling keaou, or 領畧 Ling lëŏ, I received your instructions. 領命 Ling ming, to receive an order; to acknowledge having received it. Also the language of courtesy when assenting to some request. 領收 Ling show, to receive. 領謝 Ling sëay, to accept of a present, and return thanks for it. 領衆捕役 Ling chung poo yih, to take charge of a number of constables; that is, to put one's self at the head of them.

嶺 阾 The top or side of a hill where a path may be made; a mountain. 山嶺 Shan ling, hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China, is the 梅嶺 Mei ling mountain on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu. 嶺南 Ling nan, the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain. 嶺表 Ling peaou, the whirlwind or typhoon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

鴒 Name of a bird. 白鴒 Peh ling, the lark.

齡 The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. 遐齡 Hëa ling, long life; great age.

凌 Ling, or Líng. Ice; an accumulation of ice; an ice-house, or place in which to preserve ice; struck with fear; to put to shame; to insult. A surname. 欺凌 Kh'e ling, to insult. 凌室 Ling shih, or 凌陰 Ling yin, an ice-house. 凌人 Ling jin, a person to take care of ice. The first word used as a verb, would denote,—to insult a person. 凌辱 Ling jŭh, to disgrace; to dishonor by words or actions; to abuse; to defile; to violate female chastity. 凌逼 Ling peih, to insult; to tyrannize over; to extort from. 凌虐 Ling nëŏ, to behave to cruelly or tyrannically.

綾 A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. 繒綾 Tsăng ling, an irregular uneven surface. 綾羅綢緞 Ling lo ch'ow twan, *four* kinds of silk, which enumeration is intended to include every species.

菱 蓤 蔆 The trapa bicornis, commonly called 菱角 Ling keŏ. The name of a lake.

陵 A lofty mound; high; eminent; the Imperial tombs. To aspire to a high place; to aim high; to insult; to desecrate; to invade; to treat contumaciously. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname. 侵陵 Ts'in ling, to invade the rights of. 東陵 Tung ling, and 西陵 Se ling, the eastern and western tombs of the Imperial family. 陵遲 Ling ch'e, to put to a slow and ignominious death—by cutting the body slowly to pieces,—inflicted on parricides and traitors. 陵辱 Ling jŭh, to insult and disgrace. 陵虐 Ling nëŏ, to treat cruelly.

輘 輘轢 Ling leih, the jolting rattling motion of a carriage;—applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

鯪 Name of a fish, said to resemble the carp; also of a fish with four feet, that swallows boats; the name of an animal, and part of the name of a medicine.

舲 艕 A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

酃 醽 醽 舲 A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

靈 靈 霛 灵 From *the residue* and *an enchantress*. Spiritual; the subtle ethereal part of 陽 Yang, is 神 Shin, *divine;* the ethereal part of 陰 Yin, is Ling, *spiritual.* Man is called the *Ling,* or spiritual part of nature. That which is

good; felicitous; efficacious; any invisible or spiritual cause that is efficacious, is said to be *Ling.* 不靈 Pŭh ling, inefficacious, not followed with the expected result, in reference to what concerns more subtile causes, or to any prediction. The dragon; tortoise, and two other animals are called four Ling. That which is efficacious in holding intercourse with spirits. A surname. 靈氛 Ling fun, an ancient skilful diviner. 靈神 Ling shin, spiritual; divine. 靈魂 Ling hwăn, is generally used for the human soul. 靈慧 Ling hway, great mental or spiritual discernment. 靈機 Ling ke, an ingenious contrivance, as in mechanics; the power of contriving. 靈柩 Ling kew, the remains of a deceased person, contained in a coffin. 靈氣 Ling kh'e, spiritual; immaterial influence. 靈臺 Ling t'ae, the Imperial observatory. 靈驗 Ling yen, proofs of the spiritual efficacy of virtue. 靈雨 Ling yu, rain that comes opportunely, when expected. 靈應 Ling ying, a certain and efficacious answer to prayer, from the gods.

霝 The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

䨩 Ancient form of the preceding; name of a vessel; a man's name.

另 Existing separate from; distinct from; besides; another person, thing, or time. 凡物兩分曰另 Fan wŭh leang fun yuĕ ling, everything divided in two is expressed by Ling. 另居 Ling keu, dwelling each apart; living separate from each other. 另日 Ling jih, another day. It is said, 另月 Ling yuĕ, another moon, or month, is sometimes used. 另外 Ling wae, or 另外的 Ling wae teih, besides; exclusive of, or over and above.

瓴 An earthern ware jar or pitcher; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

LO.

羅 罗 A species of silk; to arrange in order; a net for taking birds with. Name of a state, and of a river. A surname. 十八羅漢 Shih pă lo han, the eighteen immediate disciples of Budha. 羅綺 Lo kh'e, a particular kind of silk. 列羅 Lëĕ lo, to arrange in order. 羅漢果 Lo han kwo, a fruit used in medicine, so called from its growing in clusters of eighteen each. 羅經 Lo king, or 羅盤 Lo p'wan, a compass to direct the traveller, and by which mariners steer. 羅羅 Lo lo, name of an animal. 新羅 Sin lo, name of nation on the east. 羅漢松 Lo han sung, the Chinese yew. 羅卜 Lo pŭh, name of a priest, who saved his mother from future sufferings. 轆羅 Leŭh lo, a pulley. 羅絲 Lo sze, a screw.

儸 Possessing superior ability in the management of affairs. 僂儸 Low lo, active inferior officers, or attendants amongst banditti. 倸儸 Ckay lo, strong and active, but not virtuous.

囉 A tone employed in song; the prattle of a little child. 囉唆 Lo so, or 嘍囉 Low lo, troublesome, confused, minute and petty requests or statements. 囉唣 Lo tsaou, to make a clamour and noise; to distress by rude behaviour.

攞 To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

欏 A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire; to split or rend. 欏落 Lo lŏ, a hedge or fence.

籮 A bamboo utensil for carrying things on the end of a pole, commonly there is one suspended at each end of a pole which lies across the bearer's shoulder.

蘿 From *silk* and *plants.* The small creeping twigs which entwine old trees are called Lo, and 女蘿 Neu lo. Those that wind about smaller plants are called 兎絲 Too sze, rabbit threads. Forms also part of the name of a hill.

邏 From *silk* and *to walk or go.* To cruise or patrol about; a patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains; to screen from. 巡邏 Seun lo, to cruise or patrol; to go about as a watchman. 暹邏 Seen lo, Siam.

鑼 A piece of copper beaten thin into the form of a shallow tub or platter, which when struck, emits a loud sound: used by the Chinese in their armies, and before civil officers when parading through the streets, to serve as a signal of their approach, commonly called a gong, by Europeans; small ones are used in boats and in plays. In the army they are said to have answered also the

purpose of hand basins. The large ones give a deep lengthened sound, the small ones, a … harsh jingle. 銅鑼 Tung lo, or 紗鑼 So lo, name of the gong. 打鑼 Ta lo, to beat the gong.

饠 A certain kind of cake.

稞 From *grain* and *to connect.* A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

蠃 蠃 螺 蠃 A shell-fish of the spiral screw-form kind, usually called the green and pearly snail. The name of a fish. 海螺 Hae lo, a sea shell. 蜾螺 Ko lo, an insect resembling a bee with a slender waist. 螺絲 Lo sze, a screw. … …ered … lŏ.

騾 驘 A mule; from a stallion and a she ass. 騾子 Lo tsze, a mule.

蓏 Fruits which grow on the ground, and which have no kernels, in contradistinction from 果 Kwo, fruits which grow on trees and have kernels.

裸 Naked; unclothed. Name of a river; and of a house for the reception of strangers. 衣裸 E lo, to clothe the naked. 裸蟲 Lo ch'ung, the naked insect,—the human species.

蠃 蠃 Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing; fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.

LŎ.

洜 To fall; the residue of. 殖落 Yŏ lŏ, to die; to … suddenly.

洛 The bright dazzling glare of water; the name of several rivers and streams of water in China. 洛書 Lŏ shoo, the figure obtained by Fŭh-he, from the back of a tortoise. 洛陽 Lŏ-yang, a place in Ho-nan, famous in Chinese history.

落 Leaves of plants falling about on the edge of a wood, to scatter about singly, as if let fall by accident: to fall; to let fall, or to put down; to fall together and form a village; the place to which one falls, or to which one is led by circumstances to live; to be settled and arranged,—applied to sacrificing. Name of a star, and of a hill; applied also to the year. 失落 Shih lŏ, to lose. 實落 Shih lŏ, really; truly. 下落 Hëa lŏ, a residence. 村落 Ts'un lŏ, a village or country hamlet. 屯落 T'un lŏ, a place where soldiers are stationed. 聚落 Tseu lŏ, a place of resort for a multitude of people. 着落 Chŏ lŏ, an affair settled; a plan concluded, and every one's duty pointed out. 牢落 Laou lŏ, unsuccessful labour and effort in one's pursuits; mismanagement. 碧落 Peih lŏ, heaven. 磊落 Luy lŏ, a man illustrious and eminent. 跌落地下 Tëĕ lŏ te hëa, to fall to the ground. 流落 Lew lŏ, to fall off from one's own place, to some other region from necessity. 拓落 Chih lŏ, ill-directed toil and labour. 脫脫落落 T'ŏ t'ŏ lŏ lŏ, a free, frank, and easy open manner. 降落 Keang lŏ, to fall or put down to a lower place. 落陷坑 Lŏ hëen kh'ang, to fall into a dangerous pit; either literally or figuratively. 落成 Lŏ ch'ing, sacrifices offered when a house is finished. 落落 Lŏ lŏ, every one apart. 落他們圈套裡 Lŏ t'a mun kh'euen t'aou le, to fall into their snare. 落筆 Lŏ peih, to put down a pencil, means to begin to write without. 落雪 Lŏ seuĕ, a fall of snow.

烙 To burn; a red hot iron point. 炮烙 P'aou lŏ, a burning brass roller, used as a punishment in ancient times.

絡 Threads of hemp or silk; the blood-vessels; a kind of net. 絡脈 Lŏ meh, or Meh lŏ, the veins and arteries, the blood-vessels. They speak of twelve Lŏ-meh, and twelve 經脈 King-meh. 絡繹不絕 Lŏ yĭh pŭh tseuĕ, a continued unbroken line of.

酪 駱 駝 The unctuous thick part of milk; cream, that which fattens; a liquor made from mare's milk by the Tartars; from the same materials a dry preparation is made.

駱 A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state; of a district. A surname.

犖 A speckled cow. A man's name. 犖犖 Lŏ lŏ, affairs clearly distinguished. 駁犖 Pŏ lŏ, speckled; variegated. 卓犖 Chŏ lŏ, to overpass or exceed the many; to rise distinguished; or to be promoted before others.

雒 Name of a bird; name of a horse with a black body and white mane; name of a river; of a state. 雒陽 Lŏ-yang, name of a district in Ho-nan; otherwise 洛 Lŏ.

樂 楽 乐 Read Yŏ, a general term for music. Read Lŏ, pleasure; delight; exultation; to delight in that which is deemed pleasure, as 以善爲樂 E shen wei lŏ, to consider virtue pleasure. 喜樂 He lŏ, *He,* is internal joy; *Lŏ,* is the external expression of it. 樂善不倦 Lŏ shen pŭh keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. 樂善 Lŏ shen, to delight in moral goodness. 樂道 Lŏ taou, to delight in moral science. 樂是苦源 Lŏ she kh'oo yuen, pleasure is the cause of pain. 樂人之樂憂人之憂 Lŏ jin che lŏ, yew jin che yew, to rejoice with those who rejoice; and mourn with those who mourn.

LOO.

路 咯 From *every* and *foot.* A path or road; the track which becomes manifest from every foot treading on it; a passage either by water or land; means or opportunity of doing. A bow. A surname. 引人正路 Yin jin ching loo, to lead a man the right road. 官路 Kwan loo, a government road. 無路可走 Woo loo kh'o tsow, no way to go; no course of action. 水路 Shwuy loo, water passage, to travel by water. 陸路 Lŭh loo, land passage, to travel by land. 道路 Taou loo, a way, or path, either physically or morally. 路不通行 Loo pŭh t'ung hing, a passage closed at one end; also a sort of notice denoting *no thoroughfare,* put up at the entrance of a street, when the passage is impeded by any temporary cause.

潞 Name of a river and of a district.

璐 Name of a valuable stone.

露 From *rain* and *path;* the vapours which fall in clear nights; genial dews; the dew; to disclose; to divulge; to make apparent; an appellation of certain terms or periods. The name of a terrace. A surname.

鷺 Name of a white water bird that flies in groups. 白鷺 Peh loo, name of an office.

賂 To give property to; to bribe. Name of a vessel used in temples. 賄賂 Hway loo, to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes. 賄賂通行 Hway loo t'ung hing, bribery from head to foot. 索取賄賂 Sŏ ts'eu hway loo, to extort bribes.

輅 A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness, large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. 玉輅 Yŭh loo, the Imperial carriage.

鹵 滷 Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place. Name of a fragrant plant; fume. A surname. Used to denote, a great shield. 鹵魚 Loo yu, salted fish. 鹵鹽 Loo yen, Loo, is natural salt; Yen, is salt manufactured. 淳鹵 Shun loo, bad land which pays a light tax. 鹵簿 Loo poo, the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage. 鹵莽 Loo mang, a light, flippant, careless manner of doing things. See below.

擄 Violent; strong; to shake; to agitate.

魯 Blunt; stupid; dull; mixed; confused. The name of a state. A surname. 粗魯 Ts'oo loo, coarse, vulgar, stupid. 魯鈍 Loo tun, obtuse, stupidity of mind. 魯莽 Loo mang, stupid, rash, confused manner; flippant; careless. 魯國 Loo kwŏ, the state of which Confucius was a native.

櫓 A large shield; the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats. A high military carriage. 櫓罟子 Loo koo tsze, the name of a fruit.

虜 To take alive; to take captive; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory. 守錢虜 Show ts'een loo, a mere slave to money, one who has the task of keeping it, but dares not use it.

擄 To take captive; to seize; to plunder.

盧 A vessel for containing rice; a place to contain

fire; a furnace; a place for selling liquor; a black colour. Used to denote reeds that grow by the side of rivers. The name of a river. 當盧 Tang loo, a place for selling wine; also a certain ornament for a horse's head. 盧骨 Loo kŭh, the fruit commonly called *loquat*, and 枇杷 P'e pa, the mespilus japonica.

嚧 嚧嚧 Loo loo, noise of crying to pigs. One says, 呼嚧 Hoo loo, laughing; laughter.

壚 Black, stiff earth; earth not yet broken up by cultivation. 酒壚 Tsew loo, place in which to sell wine or spirituous liquors.

廬 庐 Loo, or Leu. See above under Leu.

瀘 The name of a river, and of a district.

爐 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a stove; a fire-place; a vase for incense. 火爐 Ho loo, a furnace. 風爐 Fung loo, the small portable furnaces of the Chinese. 香爐 Heang loo, a vase containing the fragrant matches of the Chinese.

纑 A hemp of which cloth is made.

艫 A particular description of boat; the end of a boat. Some say, the head, others the stern.

蘆 Reeds that grow from twelve to twenty feet high on the banks of the Yang-tsze-këang. Used for fuel, and for repairing the banks of the Yellow River. The name of a city; of a river, and of a pass or barrier. 蘆柴 Loo ch'ae, reeds used for fuel. 蘆薈 Loo hwuy, aloes.

臚 Leu, or Loo, the skin. See Leu.

轤 轆轤 Lŭh loo, a kind of windlass, such as is used at the mouth of wells to raise a bucket.

顱 The head; the forehead; the scull. 枯顱頭 Kh'oo loo t'ow, the scull of a dead person. 顱額 Loo ngeh, or 頭顱 Tow loo, the forehead.

鑪 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a vase for incense. The same as 爐 Loo. A vessel for wine; applied to the name of an arrow.

髗 The head; the forehead.

鱸 The name of a fish.

鸕 鸕鷀 Loo tsze, the cormorant.

LOW.

婁 娄 Loo, Leu, or Low, a cow bound or tied; a number that is troublesome and excessive. Name of a place; a river; and an animal. A surname. Used to denote—engraving. Also simple; dull; stupid. A mound or cumulus. 卷婁 Keuen low, mind and body both exerted.

僂 The back bent; curved; distorted; to bend. A surname. 僂佝 Low kow, short ugly appearance.

嘍 Loquacity, verbosity. 嗹嘍 Lëen low, appearance of troublesomeness; troublesome. 嘍唳 Low le, the voice of a bird.

摟 To draw; to pull; to drag; to throw the arms about; to embrace. 小兒摟在懷中 Seaou urh low tsae hwae chung, to embrace a child, and hold it to the bosom. 摟住 Low choo, to hold fast in the arms. 摟抱 Low p'aou, to embrace; to throw the arms around.

瘻 A swelling of the neck; a morbid swelling of any part.

樓 楼 The upper stories of a house; an upstairs room. To collect together. A surname. Forms part of the name of a country. 第幾樓 Te ke low, which story? which flight of rooms? 飛樓 Fei low, a certain military carriage or chariot of war. 城樓 Ch'ing low, the apartments above the gate of a walled city. 岑樓 Tsin low, the summit of a pointed hill or mountain. 樓板 Low pan, the floor of a room. 樓上 Low shang, in an upstairs room.

窶 Leu, or Low, a poor habitation; a mean hut or other abode; poor and mean. See Leu.

氀 氀毼 Low hŏ, a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth, done by women.

簍 A kind of bamboo basket for carrying, or keeping anything in.

螻 Name of an insect, and of a large animal. Name of an orchard or garden.

蔞 蒌 Leu, or Low, betel plant; piper betel; leaf eaten by the Chinese, with the areca-nut.

縷 Low, or Leu, silk thread; thread. See Leu. 縷切 Low ts'ëĕ, to cut small; to mince.

膢 Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time; in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

豼 貗 貗 A sow.

鏤 Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. One says, a boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. 刻鏤 Kh'eh low, to carve; to engrave; to cut.

髏 髑髏 Tŭh low, the bones of the head; particularly the calvaria. 枯髏 Kh'oo low, the scull of a dead person; vulgarly called 輕粉 K'ing fun, light powder, and also 天靈蓋 Tëen ling kae, the celestial intellectual cover.

陋 陋 To avoid; concealed; passed to oblivion; absconded. Narrow confined place; a narrow dirty lane; ugly; low; vulgar; mean; obscure; petty; having seen but little of the world; uninformed, from living alone, or in obscurity. Also read Loo. 鄙陋 P'e low, low; vulgar; mean. 側陋 Tseh low, low obscure place or origin. 破陋 P'o low, ruinous mean house. 貌陋心險 Maou low sin hëen, an ugly face and malicious heart. 淫陋之詞 Yin low che ts'ze, low obscene language. 醜陋 Ch'ow low, an ugly person; vulgar and ugly looking. 孤陋 Koo low, alone and uninstructed. 見識甚陋 Këen shih shin low, knowledge exceedingly partial. 儉而不陋 Këen urh pŭh low, economical without meanness. 陋巷 Low hëang, a narrow mean lane. 陋習 Low seih, an absurd or depraved usage. 陋俚之詞 Low le che ts'ze, vulgar speeches or forms of prayer.

漏 From *water*, *a body*, and *rain*. To drip or ooze through; to leak; to let out, or disclose a secret; a retired place; an aperture; to work or bore a passage through; to instil; to confer favor on; to lose; to omit. Name of a place, and of a well. 屋之漏 Ŭh che low, the dropping of a house;

the water coming through the roof. 屋漏 Ŭh low, the north-west corner of a house, a secret retired place. 銅壺滴漏 Tung hoo teih low, or 更漏 Kăng low, names of the clepsydra. 泄漏 Sëë low, or 洩漏 Sëë low, to disclose secrets. 失漏 Shih low, to lose any thing. 船底漏 Ch'uen te low, a leak in a ship or boat. 漏登 Low tăng, to omit to insert on any paper. 漏網 Low wang, to escape out of the net; literally or figuratively; to evade the laws, or to escape the punishment.

瘺 A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

LŬH.

六 Six. 第六 Te lŭh, sixth. 十六 Shih lŭh, sixteen. 六赤 Lŭh ch'eh, dice. 六房 Lŭh fang, six offices, or rooms for certain departments at public courts. The six departments are the same as the six boards at Peking. See 部 Poo. 六合 Lŭh hŏ, the four cardinal points, the zenith and nadir. 六十 Lŭh shih, sixty. 六十花甲 Lŭh shih hwa këă, cycle of sixty years. 六極 Lŭh keih, six forms of calamity incident to human beings. 六六 Lŭh lŭh, six times six, or thirty six. 六祖菩薩 Lŭh tsoo p'oo să, a certain divinity.

彔 录 To cut or engrave wood; the origin, or original material.

琭 Name of a certain valuable stone.

盝 To drain entirely of water; to exhaust or drain completely; the name of a place, and of a man. A particular kind of small box or press.

碌 Stony appearance; rocky uneven ground is expressed by Lŭh lŭh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting—small. 碌碌庸人 Lŭh lŭh yung jin, a mere drudge; a person of no talent.

祿 禄 Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income. The name of a district; a surname. 福祿無疆 Fŭh lŭh woo këang, infinite happiness and wealth. 俸祿 Fung lŭh, official emolument. 天祿

T'ëen lŭh, name of an animal. 祿享千鍾 Lŭh hëang ts'ëen chung, to enjoy an income of a thousand ingots. 祿位高陞 Lŭh wei kaou shing, high promotion in emolument and rank.

禒 禒禄 Lŭh-sŭh, the rustling of garments.

簶 A case for arrows.

綠 A green colour. 綠礬 Lŭh fan, green vitriol.

菉 A plant of which cloth is made; applied also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

醁 A kind of liquor or wine which is deemed excellent. 醽醁 Ling lŭh, the name of a generous wine.

錄 録 The colour of metal; the rains of a pearl shell; to transcribe; to record; a record, or a narration of; to take; a general compound of; the teeth; order or series of; a list, or index. 謄錄 T'ăng lŭh, to transcribe or record. 目錄 Mŭh lŭh, an index. 錄錄 Lŭh lŭh, agreeing amongst themselves. 錄事 Lŭh sze, the name of an officer. 錄籍 Lŭh tseih, a certain list. 錄取 Lŭh ts'eu or Ts'eu lŭh, to take and record; to be recorded, when chosen to a degree.

騄 騄耳 Lŭh urh, a certain famous horse.

坴 A high dry mound or dike; hence the common word 陸 Lŭh is applied to 路 Loo, a road, denoting land travelling, in contradistinction from 水路 Shwuy loo, going by water. A surname. 坴梁 Lŭh lëang, the dry and woody regions of the south.

稑 Grain, the latest planted and the first ripe.

陸 High and dry; the water completely drained off; a dry path; the name of a territory, and of a district. A surname. 水陸兼程 Shwuy lŭh këen ch'ing, travelled both by land and water. 陸路 Lŭh loo, land road, to travel by land. 陸續收齊 Lŭh sŭh show tse, in succession all received, that is the whole number; successive parts. 陸續到 Lŭh sŭh taou, arrived in succession.

鹿 Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麌 Këă, the female 麀 Yew, and the young 麑 Me. Lŭh is used in a great variety of proper names. 鹿茸 Lŭh jung, the points of the stag's horn—used as a medicine.

慮 The mind at leisure; a change or turn of mind.

漉 Name of a river; to ooze out; water drained off; the dregs.

簏 A kind of basket; a tall basket.

轆 轣轆 Leih lŭh, the rut made by wheels.

麓 The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill. 麓守 Lŭh show, the keeper of a forest.

翏 Leaou, Lew or Lŭh, to fly high.

僇 To put to shame; to disgrace.

勠 United strength or effort. Also read Low and Lew, in the same sense.

戮 From *spears* and *flying about*. To kill; to slay by the sword of justice, or in war; to cut to pieces; to mangle; foolish conduct; disgrace. Used for the preceding. 殺戮 Shă lŭh, to kill and mangle. 殺其生而戮其死 Shă kh'e sing urh lŭh kh'e sze, to kill the living and mangle the dead.

蓼 蓼蓼 Lŭh lŭh, a long large appearance; otherwise read Leaou and Lew. 糾蓼 Kew lew, mutually leading or drawing each other.

LUN.

侖 From Tseih, *to connect*, and Tseih, *to record* on a roll. To arrange in order; to think. 昆侖 Kh'wăn lun, the figure of the heavens; anything spherical. The name of a famous hill, the parent of all other hills.

倫 Constant; regular; species; class; kindred; relation; an able of comparison and arrangement; that which is right and proper; to choose. A surname. 五倫 Woo lun five relations in which human beings stand to each other; they are also expressed by 人倫 Jin lun, the relations of mankind; and 大倫 Ta lun, the great relations. 他不識五倫 T'a pŭh shih woo lun, he is ignorant (of the common) relative duties.

圇 囫圇 Hwŭh lun, round; complete.

崙 崑崙 Kh'wăn lun, the name of mountains of which many fabulous things are said, probably the mountains of Central Asia.

掄 掄 To choose; to select; applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together. 掄選 Lun seuen, to choose; to select. 掄才大典 Lun ts'ae ta tëen, the great state rules respecting the selection of talent.

淪 The ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind brushing over it, which, to the Chinese, suggests the idea of circles or wheels; the water whirling round; a whirlpool; to sink in a whirlpool; used to denote—present disasters and future misery; hell; to perish; a confused undistinguished state; chaotic. 沉淪 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun t'o lŏ, to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. 混淪 Hwăn lun, chaos; state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. 濆淪 Fun lun, a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point. 淪洞 Lun tung, or 迤淪 Yia lun, water circulating as a whirlpool. 淪落 Lun lŏ, to sink to a low state, always disastrous.

稐 A sheaf of grain.

綸 To arrange silk in order, to manufacture it; to compare and distinguish the different sorts and class them; to classify; to adjust; to wind silk. Name of a plant, and of a place; a surname. 經綸 King lun, to sort silk; King, denotes separating the ends of the threads; Lun, joining the several sorts; just thoughts; to put in order. 絲綸 Sze lun, silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; the second, the expression of them. 滿腹經綸 Mwan fŭh king lun, the mind full of just conceptions and lucid theories. 綸音 Lun yin, the commands given by His Imperial Majesty as they appear in the Peking Gazette.

論 To discourse about; to discuss; to reason; to consult; to place ideas in proper order and express them. Name of an office; a surname. 理論 Le lun, or Lun le, to reason or argue. 推論 Chuy lun, to infer. 辯論 Pëen lun, to dispute; to debate. 議論 E lun, to deliberate. 論國政 Lun kwŏ ching, to discuss the politics of the country. 論及 Lun keih, to speak or discourse about. 論經亦當達權 Lun king yĭh tang t'ă kh'euen, when discussing standard and fixed principles, it is also necessary to understand peculiar, or unusual circumstances. 論事 Lun sze, to discuss business. 論世 Lun she, to discourse about the world in different ages. 論斷 Lun twan, to decide upon.

輪 A wheel; a wheel with spokes; large; great; the north and south. 廣輪 Kwang lun, east and west, north and south. 輪轉 Lun chuen, to revolve, or circulate. 輪迴 Lun hwuy, the doctrine of the metempsychosis. 輪流 Lun lew, to flow or turn round as a wheel; to do by turns. 輪流做 Lun low tso, to do or take a task by turns; alternately.

LUNG.

弄 To play with innocently; to play or trifle with in order to seduce; to take indecent liberties with; to treat with want of respect; used much to denote performing, acting, or doing any business or work. 賣弄手段 Mae lung show twan, to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. 戲弄 He lung, to trifle and use familiarities with. 舞弄 Woo lung, to play, as in fencing and dancing. 玩弄 Wan lung, to play for mere amusement. 弄璋 Lung chang, is said of having a son. 弄巧反拙 Lung kh'eaou fan ch'uĕ, to affect to be clever and turn out a fool. 弄飯 Lung fan, to prepare rice. 弄了手脚 Lung leaou show keŏ, to intrigue and play underhand tricks. 弄壞了 Lung hwae leaou, spoiled. 弄得一件好事 Lung teh yĭh këen haou sze, he has done a good thing. 弄瓦 Lung wa, is to have a daughter.

倯 Ignorant; stupid; silly.

哢 The noise or voice of a bird.

隆 Rising high in the centre, as the summit of a mountain; high and fertile; eminent; abundant; rich; conspicuous;

glorious. Name of a territory, and of a district. 隆古今 Lung koo kin, to be the glory of ancient and modern times,—said of the precepts of Confucius. 隆平 Lung p'ing, a glorious subjugation—or submission of all the earth to the dominion of China; name of a tune played at court on the reception of foreign ambassadors. 隆禮 Lung le, great politeness and generous hospitality. 隆盛 Lung shing, affluence; abundant; wealthy. 隆情 Lung ts'ing, liberal, generous disposition.

癃 Aged and diseased.

窿 穹窿 K'eung lung, the expanse or vault of heaven is so denominated.

龍 龍 龍 竜 } From 月 Jow, *flesh;* the other parts are to represent *flying in a torteous manner.* The chief of all reptiles; the draco or dragon; applied also to the lacerta species, including the alligator, said to possess the power of increasing or diminishing its size, of being either visible or invisible, and so on. Some have horns, and others have no horns; some ascend to heaven, and others do not. The name of a star; of a hill; of a city; of an office; of a plant; and of a divinity. A man's name. Lung, denotes the sovereign of China; and is an epithet applied to things pertaining to him. It is the Imperial badge or coat of arms affixed to his books and to his standards; on these it is embroidered or painted in the manner of the ancient Scythians, Parthians, Persians and Romans; hence the word "Dracones," *standards,* and "Draconaries," *a standard bearer.* Occurs in the sense of—to pervade; affection or love; harmony. Budding forth or expanding. Read Mang, particoloured. 應龍 Ying lung, the Draco volans. 蛟龍 Keaou lung, the scaly dragon. 龍章 Lung chang, an Imperial honorary document given to old men. 龍船 Lung ch'uen, dragon boat, with which th . run races, a person beating at the same time, a large drum in the centre of the boat. 龍虎榜 Lung hoo pang, an Imperial list of the new Keu-jin graduates. 龍鍾 Lung chung, a certain species of bamboo. 龍行虎步 Lung hing hoo poo, walks like a dragon, and paces like a tiger, expresses a stately manner. 龍輔 Lung foo, the name of a stone. 龍蝦 Lung hëa, lobsters. 龍骨 Lung kŭh, the bones of the dragon,—used as a medicine. 龍殿 Lung tëen, a temporary palace, in which to perform rites to relieve souls from purgatory. 龍類 Lung luy, the dragon or lizard class; lacerta. 龍王 Lung wang, the dragon king, or 海神 Hae shin, god of the sea, the Neptune of China. 龍位 Lung wei, the Imperial throne. 龍眼 Lung yen, the dragon's eye, the Dimocarpus Longan, or fruit *Longan.* 龍顏 Lung yen, his Majesty's countenance.

儱 儱侗 Lung t'ung, rude, unfinished, unfit for any thing.

嚨 The throat. 喉嚨 How lung, the throat; the gullet. 喉嚨響 How lung heang, sound or noise in the throat.

讋 A great sound or noise. Read He, sound, noise.

壟 A grave; a high place in the midst of a field. In some of the provinces, the husbandmen inter in their own fields. Read also Lung.

徿 To walk in a distorted manner; to be embarrassed. 徿侗 Lung t'ung, to walk straight forward.

龐 A lofty house, a mixed confused appearance. Name of a place. A surname.

攏 To grasp; to seize; to drag; to use effort; to effect some end; to work or operate on. 拗攏 Ngaou lung, to cast lots in a certain way, when drinking. 拉攏 La lung, or 扯攏 Ch'ay lung, to pull and drag to one. 攏船 Lung ch'uen, to bring a boat to the shore. 攏髮 Lung fă, to bind up the hair. 攏近 Lung kin, to work near; to bring or cause to approach near; to near a boat. 攏掠 Lung lëŏ, to seize; to plunder. 攏略 Lung lëŏ, to form a compendium.

櫳 A kind of cage or railing to keep in animals.

瓏 A large precious stone laid on the altar when praying for rain. 玲瓏 Ling lung, the noise made by ornamental stones jingling against each other; the noise of the wind; a clear bright appearance.

礱 To rub, or grind; to grind corn, or to sharpen a tool by rubbing; to use effort to effect what we intend. A stone on which to grind. 磨礱 Mo lung, to rub; to grind; to rub on a stone; to fag at study.

𥢧 Grain scattered about; grain in a diseased state.

竉 An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a den. 孔竉 Kh'ung lung, a hole or orifice. 谷竉 Kŭh lung, a den or cavern.

籠 A basket for containing earth; a cage; a quiver for arrows; to hoard up and monopolize goods. Name of a place; a kind of arrow or carriage made of bamboos. 火籠 Ho lung, a basket containing embers, carried by people of the north in their hands during the cold weather. 雀籠 Tsëŏ lung, a bird cage. 猪籠 Choo lung, a pig basket—a basket for carrying pigs in, according to the Chinese manner. Name of the plant Nepenthes distillatoria. 燈籠 Tăng lung, a lantern; a cage for a candle. 籠罩 Lung chaou, a basket for taking fish; by allusion, a sentence which includes the sum of the whole essay. 籠絡 Lung lŏ, a bridle; a snare; a thing that surrounds as a net; to inveigle and devour; to get the control of people.

聾 Deaf; unable to hear distinctly. 天聾地啞 T'ëen lung te ya, heaven is deaf and the earth dumb. 葱聾 Ts'ung lung, name of an animal. 癡聾 Ch'e lung, silly and deaf.

朧 A fat appearance. Dull; obscure. 朦朧 Mung lung, stupid; confused; dull. 曈朧 T'ung lung, the first appearance of the moon.

隴 A large natural bank; a dike between fields. Name of a district. A surname. 隴西 Lung se, name of a place of note in history.

龓 A horse's bridle.

LUY.

雷 畾 } From *rain* falling on a *field.* Thunder; a thundering noise; to reiterate or echo what another says. A surname. 行雷 Hing luy, to thunder. 黔雷 K'ëen luy, name of a spirit that in heaven creates or forms. 雷瓊 Luy kh'eung, the Island *Hae-nan.* 雷鳴百里 Luy ming pih le, the thunder resounds a hundred le. 雷鞭 Luy pëen, the thunder's lash, a poetical term for lightning. 雷聲 Luy shing, the sound of thunder. 雷師 Luy sze, or 雷神 Luy shin, the thunderer; the spirit that presides over, or controls thunder. 雷電 Luy tëen, thunder and lightning.

擂 To rub or grind anything; to pound as in a mortar. 擂爛 Luy lan, or 擂碎 Luy suy, to rub to pieces.

櫑 The name of a wood.

癗 痱癗 Fei luy, small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat.

蕾 A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. 蓓蕾 P'oo luy, beginning to flower.

屢 Often; repeatedly. Also read Leu. 屢易 Luy yih, often changed.

累 To heap upon; to lay above each other; to pile up; to bind or tie to; to implicate; used for the preceding. 係累 He luy, to bind together; to unite persons together. 累及 Luy keih, to cause involvement; to extend to some person, to implicate. 累事 Luy sze, a business involved and embarrassed; an embarrassing affair. 累辭 Luy ts'ze, repeatedly declined.

瘰 瘰癧 Luy leih, a gathering that swells and increases.

縲 A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal. 縲絏 Luy sëĕ, or 縲紲 Luy sëĕ, a cord with which to bind a person.

儽 Excessively fatigued.

藟 蘱 } The name of a plant, and of a territory.

類 類 } A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of botanical and other classification 部 Poo, denotes *class, order, or genus;* and 類 Luy, *a genus or species.* 同類 Tung luy, of the same species. 人類 Jin luy, the human species.

纇 The joining of silk threads; a slight disease; perverse; requiring trouble to manage.

耒 A crooked wood which turns the clod in the manner of a plough. 耒耜 Luy sze, an instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

誄 A kind of eulogy on deceased persons; to eulogize. 誄文 Luy win, a writing containing an eulogy; such papers are presented by friends and relations; they are written

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on silk, and are considered a present, which the other party returns with correspondent presents.

𨇤 To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

畾 Fields parted off or laid out.

儡 To injure; to destroy; to injure mutually. 思儡 See luy, a certain wood that does not rot. 傀儡 Kwei luy, figures used for a mock drama, or puppet-show.

壘 A military wall; a rampart or fence; piled or heaped up. The name of a star; the name of a public officer; a surname. A hilly appearance; the name of a hill. Reiterated, Luy luy, external form, figure or shape, strong and robust; graves near to each other, and in a certain order. Read Leŭh, the name of a demon. 深溝高壘 Shin kow kaou luy, deep ditches and high ramparts. 壘石 Luy shih, stones piled up to form a wall or hill. 下壘石 Hëa luy shih, caused a pile of stones or rocks to descend. 神荼 Shin t'oo or shoo and 鬱壘 Yŭh luy, the names of two brothers, said to have lived in high antiquity, who were deified in consequence of their control over evil spirits. Their names are pasted upon the doors of Chinese houses at the new year. 臘祭夕 Lă tse seih, in the close of the year, sacrifices are offered in the evening to these two demons.

BBBB

垒 To form a wall by heaping up unburnt bricks, is expressed by 垒墼 Luy keih.

藟 A vessel for containing earth like a flower pot.

纍 To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

儽 Bending down; sickly; idle; lazy. The appearance of standing up in the midst of many.

虆 蔂 } To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

礧 礨 } A rocky appearance; to strike.

藟 A certain creeping plant and its leaf; the name of a hill.

鑘 An ornament of the hilt of a sword.

罍 A vessel to contain wine, with clouds and thunder depicted on it, to denote the stimulating effects of wine; a vessel to wash or bathe in, depicted in a manner similar to the preceding, to inspire awe.

鸓 鼺 } 鸓鼠 Luy shoo, a species of bat, known also by several other names.

𣩍 Disease; sickness.

酹 To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

淚 Read Luy and Leŭh. From *water* and *ungovernable.* Tears flowing from the eyes; weeping. Read Le, to flow with rapidity,—applied to water. 下淚 Hëa luy, to shed tears. 雨淚 Yu luy, to rain tears; to weep copiously. 落下目淚 Lŏ hëa mŭh luy, the tears dropped from her eyes. 淒淚 Ts'e luy, cold, frigid, comfortless appearance. 含淚 Han luy, to restrain one's tears; the tear standing in the eye. 淚痕 Luy hăn, the furrows made by tears falling.

羸 Lean; thin; meagre; emaciated. 老羸 Laou luy, old and emaciated.

LWAN.

卵 The testicles of animals; the eggs of birds. Read Kh'wăn, the spawn of fishes, more commonly called 魚子 Yu-tsze. 凡物之生必由胎卵 Fan wŭh che săng peih yew t'ae lwan, every creature that is produced, is either from the womb or an egg. 雞卵 Ke lwan, a hen's egg. 壘卵之危 Luy lwan che wei, the danger of piled up eggs. 卵脬 Lwan p'aou, the coat of the testicles. 卵生 Lwan săng, oviparous; produced from an egg, in contradistinction from 胎生 T'ae săng, formed in the womb. 卵子 Lwan tsze, the testicles.

亂 亂 亂 乱 } It denotes sometimes to confuse; to disorder; a state of confusion and disorder. At other times, to regulate; to put in order. The latter sense occurs in ancient books. The first sense is that in common use. 作亂 Tsŏ lwan, to cause disorder; to make insurrection or rebellion. 大亂 Ta lwan, great confusion, or a formidable state of

rebellion. 亂治 Lwan ch'e, are often contrasted; Lwan, denoting a state of anarchy, confusion, disorder, political or moral; Ch'e, a state of order and a general prevalence of moral principles. 亂臣 Lwan chin, a statesman who throws the court or the country into confusion; or who introduces anarchy by an attempt to overturn the government. 亂嚷 Lwan jang, a tumultuous noise or clamour. 亂日甚 Lwan jĭh shin, anarchy prevailed more and more every day. 亂線 Lwan sëen, ravelled thread. 亂作亂爲 Lwan tsŏ lwan wei, irregular and disorderly conduct.

䜌 See Leuen.

巒 A small pointed hill; the vertex or summit of a mountain; a mountain's peak; to surround, as hills sometimes do.

圞 團圞 T'wan lwan, put altogether as if formed into a ball.

戀 戀 } Leuen, or Lwan, warm affection for; ardent attachment to; being devoted or addicted to. Compare with Leuen. 戀色貪財 Lwan seh t'an ts'ae, addicted to sensual pleasure, and covetous of gain. 戀酒 Lwan tsew, a hankering attachment to wine.

欒 The name of a tree, the wood of which is said to be yellow, the branches red, and the leaves green. A kind of railing. The two sides of the mouth of a bell. A surname. Applied also to the appearance of bamboos. 欒欒 Lwan lwan, lean; meagre; emaciated.

臠 Lwan, or Leuen, flesh cut into pieces; minced.

鑾 Certain jingling bells, in ancient times attached to the Imperial carriage and suspended from the mouth of the 鸞 Lwan bird, hence these two characters were used to denote the Imperial travelling vehicle. 金鑾 Kin lwan, the Imperial chamber of audience. 啟鑾 Kh'e lwan, to begin a journey; to set off from a place; an expression used only by the Emperor. 鑾駕 Lwan këa, the Imperial carriage. 鑾聲 Lwan shing, the jingling of the Lwan bells.

鸞 A certain fabulous bird called divine, and adorned with every elegance of figure and colour, as well as every charm of voice. 鳳鸞 Fung lwan, two fabulous and celebrated birds. 彩鸞 Ts'ae lwan, most elegantly adorned and variegated. 鸞箋鳳柬 Lwan ts'ëen fung këen, a letter with presents from the bridegroom is called Lwan-ts'ëen; one from the bride's house, is called Fung-këen. 鸞鈴 Lwan ling, or 鸞刀 Lwan taou, certain jingling bells, attached to the Imperial carriage, and suspended from the Lwan's bill; hence Lwan is used to denote the Emperor's carriage. See 鑾 Lwan.

九十六

五車韻府

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

VOL. II.

馬 馬 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 Khe ma, to ride on horseback. 天馬 Teen ma, name of an animal. 上馬 Shang ma, to mount a horse. 竈馬 Tsaou ma, a species of cricket. 馬車 Ma ch'ay, a cart or chariot drawn by horses. 馬齒 Ma ch'e, name of a plant. 斗猗 Tow e, or 馬護 Ma hoo, a stool, without back or arms, a square-topped stool on which the Tartars sit cross-legged. 馬掛 Ma kwa, a riding jacket, the short garment of the present dynasty. 馬陸 Ma lŭh, apparently a species of millepides. 馬鞭 Ma pëen, 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 in one's hand. 嗎 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 sse shen ma, flippant people are fond of scolding. 詈罵 Le ma, to rail and abuse. 相罵 Sëang ma, to rail at each other.

瑪 瑪瑙 Ma naou, or 瑪碯石 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.

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

[illegible] To add to; to make ingenious appendages.

[illegible] Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

麻 麻 Name of an instrument of music; a surname. A plant of which the skin is made into cloth, and the seeds eaten. Real Mâ, hemp, also called 大麻 Ta ma. 麻布 Ma poo, grass cloth; otherwise called 夏布 Hëa poo, summer cloth. 麻六甲 Ma lŭh këă, Malacca, otherwise called 滿剌加 Mwan lă këa; and 叻地 Kea te. 麻綫 Ma sëen, hempen thread. 麻繩 Ma shing, hempen cord or rope. 麻油 Ma yew, hemp-seed oil. 麻枲 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.

犘 A large kind of cow.

痲 A cutaneous spotted disease, to which all children

are subject, attended with fever, probably the measles. 出痲 Ch'ŭh ma, to be attacked with the measles. 脚痲 Këŏ ma, the feet asleep—stagnation 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 Hëa ma, a frog.

MĂ.

帓 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 bandage or sash. 帓額 Mă ngeh, a military ornament for the fore-head.

抹 Mă or Mŏ, to rub or brush in order to cleanse; to obliterate or blot out. 抹殺 Mă shă, to brush away, or usurp entirely; to seize or carry off the whole.

MAE.

買 To buy; to purchase. 做小買賣 Tso seaou 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 chŭh, 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 selling; trading; dealing. 買辦 Mae pan, a kind of marketman: one who procures provisions and other necessaries in large houses and public offices; a comprador.

[illegible] Name of a river in Keang-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. 賣俏 Mae seaou, 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 Name of a plant—used for food, and in medicine.

埋 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 expressed elsewhere by 連 Lëen. 相連 Sëang lëen. 收埋 Show mae, to lay up, to put away. 掩埋 Yen mae, to cover over; to close, or shut. 各處埋伏 Kŏ ch'oo mae fŭh, to lie in ambush in various places. 買埋 Mae mae, to buy and lay up till wanted. The Canton people say, 想埋 Sëang mae, to think on all the particulars with one's self, so as to be ready prepared. 埋沒 Mae mŭh, to conceal, to hide. 埋沒姓名 Mae mŭh 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 Nëen mae, or 老邁 Laou mae, aged; sixty years of age; the 邁種超羣 Mae chung ch'aou kh'eun, to exceed or rise superior to one's own race; and surpass the whole group. 邁邁 Mae mae, negligent; remiss.

霾 霾 Sand and earth that has been raised by a whirlwind, and rained down as if from the clouds. West and dust darkening the heavens. A severe and sudden storm of this kind occurred in Peking, May 8th, 1818, which much alarmed the reigning Emperor *Kea k'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 Lister.

慢 Slow; remiss; negligent; careless. 君子寬而不慢 Keun tsze kh'wan urh pŭh 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 Sëĕ man, disrespectful, contemptuous.

幔 A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

慢 慢 Leisurely; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude; proud. 怠慢 Tae man, idly; remissly; carelessly; negligent. 慢慢 Man man, to behave negligently and disrespectfully. 慢慢 Man man, or 慢些 Man sëay, 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.

熳 爛熳 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 yen, 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.

[illegible] 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. 蠻貊 Man mih, barbarous nations. 蠻妻拗子無法可治 Man ts'e yaou tsze woo fă 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 Teaou 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 hand defeated a master of ordinary rules.

MANG.

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

忙 From *heart* and *lost*. Fluttered; hurried; pressed with business; excessively occupied; hurry; precipitation. 不要忙 Pŭh yaou mang, don't be in a hurry. 忙速 Mang sŭh, hurry, haste, bustle.

汒 Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. 汒洋 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 pŭh 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 Măng. 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.

硭 A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

芒 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, radiance or glory.

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

[illegible] The beard of wheat.

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

哤 Confusion, from a diversity of language or dialect.

厖 The appearance of a large rock; large; great; abundant; affluent. A surname. Read Mung, as 厖茸 Mang jung, to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects. 厖雜 Mang tsă, blended and

crowded together.

狵 A dog with a thick coat of hair. The Dictionaries prefer the character given above, without *dog* by the side.

莽 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 stupifies fish. The name of a country. 草莽 Ts'aou 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 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'aou, a certain embroidered court dress; worn by the officers of government on any public occasion.

[illegible] [illegible] Loo mang, perturbation of mind; suspicion.

漭 漭沆 Mang bang, a vast expanse of water. 漭浪 Mang dang, a great desert.

MĂNG.

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 Măng choo, the name of a lake. 孟春 Măng ch'un, the first month of spring quarter. 孟夏 Măng hëa, the first month of summer. 孟秋 Măng ts'ew, the first month of autumn. 孟冬 Măng tung, the first month of winter quarter. 孟侯 Măng how, the son of the Emperor at the age of eighteen. 孟浪 Măng lang, great in one's own esteem; ungrateful and discourteous. 孟子 Măng 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 măng, lenity and severity. 三大猛 San ta măng, the three most cruel passions; viz. envy, detraction, and rebellion. 猛政 Măng ching, severe, tyrannical government. 猛虎 Măng hoo, a fierce tiger. 猛烈 Măng lëĕ, decided, resolute to an extreme; fierce, violent. 猛發信心 Măng fă sin sin, rouse up a spirit of faith—in Providence. 猛將 Măng tseang, a resolute determined general.

蜢 蚱蜢 Tsŏ măng, a species of locust, applied also to a particular kind of light boat.

艋 舴艋 Tsŏ măng, a small light boat, called so in allusion to a locust.

氓 甿 畗 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; country people.

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

萌 Măng, or Ming, plants budding forth; to germinate; to bud. 萌蘗 Măng nëĕ, to send forth shoots as from an old stock. 萌念 Măng nëen, the first risings of thought. 萌芽 Măng ya, to shoot forth young buds.

儚 儚 儚儚佪佪 Măng măng hwuy hwuy, confused, perturbed, stupified.

黽 黽 黾 A species of frog, vulgarly called 土鴨 T'oo yă, an earth duck, it makes a loud croaking, and is found chiefly about fish ponds. A particular kind of bamboo. A surname. Read Ming, 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.

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冐 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. 貪冐 Tan maou, to prefer being blinded; not wishing to see the truth. 冐觸 Maou chŭh, to give offence intentionally. 冐犯 Maou fan, to offend ignorantly or inconsiderately. 冐死 Maou sze, to rush rashly on death, to brave death. 冐嫌疑 Maou heen e, to brave suspicions; to do what may lead one's character to be suspected. 冐險 Maou heen, to brave danger; to run risks. 冐昧 Maou mei, to act rashly from ignorance. 冐名 Maou ming, to assume another name. 冐風雨 Maou fung yu, to brave the weather.

帽 A cap. 帽盒 Maou hŏ, a hat box. 帽店 Maou teen, 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.

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

愲 Inordinate desire; covetous. 愲嫉 Maou tseih, or 妒愲 Too maou, envy; envious; dislike.

楣 A cross bar connected with hinge of a door.

湄 Water rising high; the swelling of water by any increase of its quantity.

眉 To look down and examine minutely; to look near to or carefully at.

毛 The hair on the eyebrows; the hair of brute animals; feathers; down; nap of cloth, the short hair on the human skin; grass or herbage; the grain on the earth; to deprive of the hair; the name of a bamboo. 柔毛 Jow maou, sheep wool. 同毛 Hwav maou, curly hair. 不毛 Pŭh maou, victims not of an unmixed colour. 二毛 Urh maou, grey hairs. 不毛之地 Pŭh maou che te, ground without any grass or herbage. 毛蟲 Maou ch'ung, animals covered with hair. 毛骨聳然 Maou kŭh sung jen, 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 kh'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. 憒眊 Kwei maou, not knowing what one does, muddled, clouded; stupified. 眊眊 Maou maou, occurs denoting, to consider. 眊 𥈕 Maou ts'aou, or 眊毷 Maou ts'aou, stupified; unsuccessful, as a literary candidate.

耄 Thirty years of age; others say, it denotes also seventy and eighty; aged. 老耄無知 Laou 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.

覒 To select; to choose; to look askance.

酕 酕醄 Maou t'aou, 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 Keaou maou, five o'clock in the morning. 正卯 Ching maou, six o'clock in the morning. 不對子午卯酉 Pŭh tuy 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, commence a series of terms, as in the payment of duties to government.

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

茆 茆聊 Keaou maou, to look askance.

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

猫 貓 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. 猫豬 Maou choo, a certain species of swine. 貓兒 Maou urh, a cat. 貓兒頭鷹 Maou urh t'ow ying, strix bubo, the great owl.

錨 鑣 From *metal* and *eat*. The iron utensil used in boats to catch hold of the ground; an anchor. In Canton called Naou. 抛錨 P'aou maou, to cast anchor. 起錨 Kh'e maou, to weigh anchor. 船錨 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 seh, 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 endive. 茅店 Maou teen, a thatched shop. 茅草 Maou ts'aou, thatch; reeds used for fuel.

蝥 蟊 蟊 An insect that devours grain; reptile that devours the roots of plants; grows numerous when corrupt magistrates prevail. 蟊賊 Maou tseh, an insect which destroys the root, is called Maou; on that destroys the grain, is called Tseh. 蟊弧 Maou-hoo, a particular kind of flag.

貌 皃 The general colour or figure; the air; the manner; the visage; the countenance. A surname. Read Mŏ, to draw a likeness. 容貌 Yung maou, the external figure; the aspect. 面貌 Meen maou, the countenance. 禮貌 Le maou, polite carriage; polite. 相貌 Seang maou, likeness in general. 貌醜 Maou ch'ow, ugly. 貌醜而心險 Maou ch'ow urh sin heen, 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.

乜 Aslant. 眼乜 Yen may, squinting eyes. A surname. In the Canton dialect, pronounced *mat*, and denoting, *what? 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 Seaou me, a kind of millet. 米粉 Me fun, rice flour. 米價平減 Me kea p'ing keen, the price of rice is lowered and is moderate. 米糧 Me leang, rice; grain.

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

侎 憸 The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

眯 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 pŭh woo, pertinaciously stupid. 迷魂陣 Me hwăn chin, a cloud or region that stupifies the mind. 迷惑 Me hwŏ, 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 Yang-te. 迷途 Me t'oo, the path of vice and stupefaction.

䁇 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.

醚 Untoxicated; drunk.

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

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

蘪 Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water. 蘪蕪 Me-woo, name of an odoriferous plant.

麊 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 mēē, to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

縻 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, elegant; adorned with beautiful colours. 靡日不思 Me jih pŭh sze, to think on every day.

爢 Boiled to rags; destroyed; a hot appearance; a people oppressed and broken. 爢爛 Me lan, boiled to rags; broken; macerated; oppressed.

𠠩 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.

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

彌 弥 彌 弥 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. 彌勒佛 Me leh fŭh, one of the names of Buddha; the first of the triad, he whose rule is already past. 彌月之敬 Me yuĕ 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. 彌籠 Me lung, certain ornaments of a carriage. 彌彌 Me me, in a small degree.

瀰 Appearance of an extensive collection of water. 渺瀰 Meaou me, a wide expanse of water. 瀰瀰 Me me, the appearance of water flowing.

獼 猴 A female monkey. 獼猴 Me how, a monkey.

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

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

杪 The highest point of a tree.

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

𠃵 From *dark* and *small*. Small; minute; abstruse.

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

緲 Fine; flowing, applied to style.

渺 淼 渺瀰 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.

蔀 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 lacker ware. 描畫 Meaou hwa, or 描寫 Meaou seay, to sketch or copy.

猫 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 庙 A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Buddha, a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. 寢廟 Ts'in meaou, Ts'in, is the back or interior part; and Meaou, the front of a temple. 廟號 Meaou haou, the title or designation of deceased Emperors. 廟貌 Meaou maou, the appearance or arrangement of a temple. 廟堂 Meaou t'ang, the hall of a temple; the more public apartments.

MĒĒ.

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

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

滅 烕 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 Tsze ts'eu mēē wang, to bring ruin on one's-self. 勦滅 Tseaou mēē, to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people. 滅絶 Mēē tseuĕ, to cut off; to be without posterity. 滅亡 Mēē wang, to destroy a house or family. 滅盡 Mēē tsin, completely destroyed.

蔑 Scraped or pared; light, thin, easy; negligent; uncivil; 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 簚 Twigs for making baskets of, to split up reeds and twigs for the purpose of making baskets or mats.

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

蠛 蠛蠓 Mēē mung, certain small insects generated by damp and putrid masses, and which are destroyed by the sun.

衊 Putrid blood; defiled by blood. 汙衊 Woo mēē, to defile; to misinterpret a person's actions.

MĔEN.

丏 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. 俛豚 Mëen chŏ, 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 Wăn, to bear a son; anything new. 幸而免 Hing urh mëen, happily avoided, or dispensed with. 除免 Ch'oo mëen, to dispense with entirely; to excuse; to forgive. 免罪 Mëen tsuy, to forgive an offence. 免勞 Mëen laou, to prevent trouble. 免脫 Mëen t'ŏ, to put away. 免官 Mëen kwan, to remove from office. 免冠 Mëen 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 mëen, prompt, ardent effort, or to excite and stir up to exertion. 勉强而做 Mëen kh'ëang urh tso, to force one's-self to do, either from dislike to, or from the difficulty of that which is to be done. 勉勵 Mëen le, strenuous effort. 勉强 Mëen kh'ëang, by constraint, by a force put upon one's-self.

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

挽 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 mëen le yay, a linen crown was the (ancient) dress of ceremony. 冠冕堂皇 Kwan mëen t'ang hwang, the crown, palace, and Emperor,—these words express an open, noble, and dignified behaviour, in any station.

棉 木棉 Mŭh mëen, the name of a tree, the bombax pentandrum, of the flower of which cloth is made. 一包棉花 Yĭh paou mëen hwa, a bale of cotton. 棉花 Mëen hwa, cotton. 棉花紗 Mëen hwa sha, cotton yarn. 棉布 Mëen poo, cotton cloth.

綿 緜 A preparation of fine silk, having the appearance of cotton; floss silk; uninterrupted continuation of; connected; to continue to posterity; remote; enduring; thick; close; weak. A surname. 綢綿 Ch'ow mëen, closely bound. 綿長 Mëen ch'ang, enduring long; lasting a long time; perpetual. 綿柔 Mëen jow, soft; delicate; weak. 綿力 Mëen leĭh, having little strength, weak. 綿密 Mëen meĭh, close thick texture; closely united. 綿綿不絕 Mëen mëen pŭh tseuĕ, uninterrupted succession or continuation of. 綿遠 Mëen yuen, remote; distant.

矊 Black eyes. 矊眇 Mëen maou, to see to a great distance.

面 靣 The face; face to face; the surface; the first appearance of things; the front; towards. 當面 Tang mëen, face to face. 背面 Pei mëen, back to back. 滿面春風 Mwan mëen ch'un fung, a vernal breeze spread over the whole countenance. 裡面 Le mëen, within; the inner surface. 上面 Shang mëen, the surface; the upper superficies; to rise to the face. 面折 Mëen chĕ, to point out a person's faults, or to reprehend him to his face. 面斥 Mëen ch'ĭh, to speak sharply to and find fault with a person to his face. 面旁 Mëen p'ang, the side of the face; the jaws. 面禀 Mëen pin, to state to a superior verbally, and face to face. 面申 Mëen shin, to explain to in person, not by letter. 面送 Mëen sung, to deliver to in person; to give into a man's own hand. 面壁功深 Mëen peĭh kung shin, the face to the wall, the merit is great,—attainments are made by the student who retires for study. 面前 Mëen ts'ëen, before one's face. 面從 Mëen ts'ung, to follow with the face; to give countenance to, by smiles or looks of approbation.

勔 To endeavour; to encourage; to excite; to stimulate; a local term. 劭勔 Shaou mëen, to endeavour; to excite.

愐 To think; to reflect; to endeavour.

湎 Sunk or immersed in. 沉湎飲酒 Ch'in mëen yin tsew, addicted to drinking.

緬 絤 Fine silk; remote; distant; absent; to think about over and over; backwards and forwards. 緬想 Mëen sëang, or, 思緬 Sze mëen, to ponder; to think upon what is absent. 緬甸 Mëen tëen, country on the west of Yun-nan province, answering to Birmah.

麵 麪 Wheaten flour. 麵食 Mëen shĭh, pastry. 麵粉 Mëen fun, flour.

黽 Thus read, forms part of the name of a place.

眄 眄 To look askance.

瞑 眠 Read Ming, to shut the eyes. Read Mëen, confused; perturbed; applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. 瞑目 Mëen mŭh, to shut the eyes, as in death. 瞑眩 Mëen heuen, said of a certain medicine which confuses the mind, and bedims the eyes.

瞑 To hear; to listen.

丏 [illegible] [illegible] The top of the skull which covers the brain.

MEH.

貊 貃 A certain tribe in the north. Quiet; settled; fixed.

駱 馲駱 Tŏ meh, an animal resembling a mule, but smaller, produced from a male ass and a cow. (Kang-he.)

狛 陌 A raised path between fields, in the Chinese manner, that serves as well for a division, as to walk on; a street in the market place; a road. A surname. 阡陌 Ts'ëen meh, a path north and south, is called Ts'ëen; east and west, is called Meh. 陌上 Meh shang, in the streets; on the road. 陌路相逢 Meh loo sëang fung, to meet upon the street or highway.

脈 脉 衇 From *flesh* and *blood*, and a *stream dispersed in all directions*. A vein of an animal body, or a streak 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 Chin meh, or 看脈 Kh'an meh, to feel the pulse. 血脈 Heuĕ meh, the veins. 一脈而來 Yĭh 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 fŭh pei woo so pŭh che, the blood circulates to the belly and back, and extends to every part. 脈息平和 Meh seĭh p'ing ho, the beats of pulse even and regular. 脈絡 Meh lŏ, 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.

眽 [illegible] Meh, or Kwa, the eyes, to look at lightly.

霢 霢霂 Meh mŭh, small rain, that distils without noise.

莫 Commonly read Mŏ, as a negative. Occurs in She-king, read Meh meh, silent, still and respectful.

寞 Still; quiet; silent.

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

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

麥 麦 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 këŏ meh, buck-wheat, used partially to make pastry of. 麵麥 Mëen meh, wheat, used for bread, &c. 粗麵麥 Ts'oo mëen meh, rye, used partially. 蕎麥 Kh'eaou meh, a species of wheat said to have triangular grains,—probably the same as San këŏ 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 Këen meh, complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up. 默默無言 Meh meh woo yen, 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 shĭh yu sin, silently to impress upon the mind. 默書 Meh shoo, to write out from memory. 默想 Meh sëang, 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. 嘿嘿不自安 Meh meh pŭh tsze ngan, Meh meh, not self-composed. 嘿然 Meh jen, silent; silently. 嘿想 Meh sëang, to think silently; to meditate. 嘿而逃去 Meh urh t'aou 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 Heĭ. Black ink; a dark colour; black as ink. One of the five Chinese punishments consisting in marking 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 Wăn 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 Lŏ 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 T'an meh, to covet ink; denotes a magistrate being corrupted by bribes. 彈墨綫 T'an meh sëen, 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'eĭh, a certain leader of a sect in the time of Mencius. 墨麟 Meh lin, a person of note during the dynasty Ming.

嚜 Meh, Me, or Mei, fallacious speech. 嚜杘 Me ne, artful; crafty.

纆 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 Tsëay, and 姊 Tsze; hence 姊妹 Tsze-mei, 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 sunset. Name of a medicine. 冒昧 Maou mei, rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. 朦朦昧昧 Mung mung 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.

眛 Dullness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

韎 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 Ts'in urh pŭh mei, to sleep without shutting the eyes; unsound sleep. 寤寐 Woo mei, to be awake, and to sleep.

[illegible] 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 Hëen 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 ts'ëen urh mei, two pieces of foreign money. 猜枚 Ch'ae 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.

媺 From *woman* 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 Tsze mei, to push one's self officiously into other people's affairs. 朧媒 Lung mei, a high spirited horse. 酒媒 Tsew mei, a certain ferment for liquor. 媒妁 Mei chŏ, 媒人 Mei jin, or 媒婆 Mei p'o, a person, who in China, goes between families to arrange marriages; the last expression denotes that the go-between is a woman.

殜 渫 Spoiled. 殜爛 Mei-lan, putrid or spoiled from age.

煤 A collection of soot; coals. 烟煤 Yen mei, or 火炭煤 Ho t'an mei, soot, condensed smoke. 墨煤 Meh mei, ink. 煤炭 Mei t'an, or 石炭 Shĭh t'an, coals.

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

[illegible] To ensnare birds by some artifice and catch them.

每 毐 [illegible] Grass growing or springing up; each; every; commonly; on every occasion; constantly; always; although; notwithstanding; to covet or desire; a surname. 每人 Mei jin, each person. 每一件事 Mei yĭh këen sze, each or every affair. 每田 Mei tëen, a fruitful field.

痗 Disease occasioned by anxiety; anxious concern of mind. 疢痗 Chin mei, indisposition arising from an accumulation of anxious cares, and vehement feeling.

梅 槑 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 tumour in the groin. 楊梅 Yang mei, the name of a red fruit. 摽梅 Peaou 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 Kuang-se province. 梅梅 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.

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

鋂 A certain kind of large lock; a lock with which hounds are fastened to each other; two locks inserted in one ring. 門鋂 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 Kŭh 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 Fă 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 睂 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 keĭh, 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 mŭh ts'ing sew, elegant eyebrows—not thick and bushy. 眉壽 Mei show, the eyebrow of old age.

堳 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. 諂媚 Ch'en mei, flattery; flattering. 嫵媚 Woo mei, soothing; flattering. 嬌媚 Keaou mei, elegant; fascinating appearance. 媚權 Mei kh'euen, to flatter power. 媚態 Mei t'ae, the mincing gait of a Chinese woman.

嵋 The name of a hill.

楣 The eves 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.

郿 A certain place in Shen-se.

浼 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'ŏ, to request or engage a person to do something for one. 浼浼 Mei mei, water flowing; the appearance of water.

瑁 玳瑁 Tae mei, or 瑇瑁 Tae 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 jin, or 美女 Mei neu, a beautiful woman. 美人局 Mei jin keŭh, 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 pŭh kh'o shing yen, inexpressible delight.

魅 The manes of anything; the subtile part which remains after the grosser parts are destroyed or corrupted; an apparition.

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

MEIH.

冖 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 Fŭh, a surname.

[illegible] To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

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

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

祕密 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. 親密 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 蜜 Honey; applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering. 蜂蜜 Fung meih, bee's honey. 土蜜 T'oo meih, ground honey, so called from the bees in the north making their hives in the ground. 木蜜 Mŭh

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 lă, wax. 蜜糖 Meih t'ang, honey.

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

覓 覔 From *claws* and *to see*, trying to find; and from *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.

[illegible] The ropes or cords of a net.

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

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

糸 Fine silk; small; fine; delicate; connected. What one silk-worm emits, is called 忽 Hwŭh, *five* Hwŭh, make Meih, and *ten* Hwŭh 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.

鼏 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. 綢繆 Ch'ow mew, closely bound together; intimately connected; thick; close. 紕繆 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 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 Seaou 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 [illegible] Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration; chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country; strong; violent.

岷 The name of a hill in Sze-ch'uen; and of a district in Shen-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 mŭh 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.

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

緡 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. 緡蠻 Min man, the note of a certain bird.

砇 A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

忞 敃 Exertion, to exert one's self; effort employed; the heart's wish unaccomplished. 忞忞 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'ëih yu min t'ëen, to weep and call upon or invoke heaven. 旻天 Min t'ëen, heaven, in allusion to its brightness and splendor in autumn.

旼 旼旼 Min min, cordial agreement and harmony.

憫 憫 愍 Grief; sorrow; commiseration; to compassionate or feel for the distresses of others. 憫惻 Min ts'ih, 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.

篔 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 Fŭh-këen, previous to their union with China. 閩省 Min săng, the province now called Fŭh-këen (Fokien).

敏 勄 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 hëŏ, clever and fond of learning. 敏慎 Min shin, possessing quick parts and close attention. 敏捷 Min tsëĕ, or Tsëĕ min, celerity; quickness, applied to the mind, or to the actions.

黽 黽 Min, Mang or Mëen. See Mang. Read Min, to strive; to force one's self; to do against one's will. 黽勉 Min mëen, a kind of force or constraint put upon one's self; to use effort unwillingly.

僶 To exert; to use effort. 僶勉 Min mëen, effort; exertion; to force one's self.

澠 Name of a river in Ho-nan.

MING.

名 From *evening* and *mouth*, because in the dusk, in order to be known, it is necessary to call out one's name. (Shwŏ-wăn.) 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 Pŭh koo ming, to disregard one's reputation. 不要名 Pŭh yaou ming, not desirous of fame. 求名求利 Kh'ew ming kh'ew le, seeking fame and gain. 冒名 Maou ming, to assume another's name, or reputation; to forge a name. 奪名 Tŏ ming, to assume the name or credit of, openly and by violence. 匿名 Neih ming, to conceal a name; anonymous. 脫名 T'ŏ ming, to throw off one's name; give it up, or desert from where it is enrolled. 借名 Tseay ming, to borrow a name; to make a pretence of. 人一名 Jin yĭh 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 t'ëĕ, 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 pŭh 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 mŭh, 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 mŏ, a high, tall appearance. 茗種 Ming chang, a name of tea.

詺 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.

酩 A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of. 酩酊 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 chĕ, 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 poh, clear; to understand clearly. 明驗顯報 Ming yen hëen paou, a clear verification and manifest retribution,—in the punishment of sensuality. 明辨 Ming pëen, clear; discrimination; perspicuous distinction. 明其等 Ming kh'e tăng, to illustrate or explain the order.

明 To see with great clearness.

萌 To bud forth. Also read Măng, 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 related, 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 Meih, to cover, or blindfold; to take and tie animals. 冥頑不靈 Ming wan pŭh ling, dull; stupid; unintelligent. 青冥 Ts'ing ming, heaven. 北冥 Peh ming, the northern sea. 冥間 Ming këen, in hades.

[illegible] From *man* and *clouded*. Very drunk.

嫇 Clear; pure; bright appearance. 嫈嫇 Ying ming, a young woman. 嫇奵 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. 溟沐 Ming mŭh, filled or macerated 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 mŭh, to close the eyes cheerfully in death. 瞑瞑 Ming ming, the appearance of looking at without distinguishing.

覭 To close the eyes, the same as the preceding. [illegible] Ming ts'ing, a mixture of blue and black colours.

蓂 蓂莢 Ming këĕ, 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 Măng, vessels which are used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. 器皿 Kh'e ming,

All manner of household utensils.

命 From *the mouth*, and *to order*. Fate; fatum est quod dii *fantur*. 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 Tëen ming, the decree, or will of heaven. 好命 Haou ming, a good destiny; ill-fated, is expressed in various ways. 苦命人 Kh'oo ming jin, a bitter fated man. 死命 Sze ming, a deadly fate. 算命 Swan 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 Pŭh 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 Fŭh 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'ŏ 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 keih heung, there are fates felicitous and infelicitous. 命毒 Ming tŭh, 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 Tsze ming teh e, to sing or hum from attaining one's wishes, and feeling happy.

MO.

摩 攠 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'ay mo, to feel; to endeavour to find out, to conjecture. 撫摩 Foo mo, to soothe as by patting a child on the head. 相摩 Sëang mo, to rub against and vex each other. 磋摩 Ts'o mo, to rub and polish. 消摩 Seaou mo, to operate upon by medicine. 摩竭提國 Mo keih t'e kwŏ, also written 摩伽陀 Mo këay t'o, the state or district of Magădhă, 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 t'ang, 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 Chaou mo, keeper of the seal. 水磨 Shwuy mo, a water mill. 如琢如磨 Joo chŏ 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 lëen, to practice; to fag at study. 磨礱 Mo lung, a stone for grinding; a millstone. 磨難 Mo nan, to vex; to afflict.

魔 Demons supposed to afflict human beings, devils. 降服諸魔 Këang fŭh choo mo, to subject all devils. 天魔舞 T'ëen mo woo, certain genii. 魔鬼 Mo kwei, a wicked super-human spirit; a devil.

麼 麽 尛 幺麼 Yaou mo, small; delicate; minute; an interrogative particle. 甚麼 Shin mo; or 什麼 Shĕ mo, what? 他來了麼 T'a lae leaou mo, has he come?

MŎ.

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. Mŏ, applies to the four extremities of an animal body; and to trading people, as the lowest order of the community. The name of a hill; a surname. A negative particle. Mŏ, denotes the ends; minute leavings, the dust of things broken small and reduced to powder. 茶末 Ch'a mŏ, the broken dust of tea which is bought by the poor. 硫磺末 Lew hwang mŏ, brimstone in flour. 本末 Pun mŏ, the *origin* and the *end*; what is *fundamental* and what is *accessory*. 末日 Mŏ jĭh, a last or final day. 末句 Mŏ keu, the last sentence of a paragraph; the last member of a sentence. 末季 Mŏ ke, a closing, or the last portion of any period. 末時 Mŏ she, the last time; the last period. 末疾 Mŏ tseih, the four extremities diseased. 末親 Mŏ ts'in, the last or meanest of your relations; meaning one's-self, when speaking to one's kindred.

妺 The name of a female famous in ancient times. 棄妺 Kh'e mŏ, to reject or despise mechanical arts; according to some, to reject or throw away fragments of food. 妺學 Mŏ heŏ, the mechanical arts.

抹 Mŏ, or Meh, to rub; to rub out; to blot out; to obliterate; to brush; to dust; to rub a knife across one's throat. 塗抹 Too mŏ, to blot out or erase an erroneous character. 抹頸 Mŏ king, or 抹死 Mŏ sze, to cut one's throat. 抹了自己的天理 Mŏ leaou tsze ke teih t'ëen le, to obliterate the *moral sense* in one's mind. 抹煞 Mŏ shă, to take or brush away entirely. 抹枱 Mŏ 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 mŏ tsze, white spittle.

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

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

莫 𦱤 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 Mŏ t'ëen, there is nothing greater than heaven. 莫非 Mŏ fei, not not; is it not? it certainly is. 莫若 Mŏ jŏ, not as; not so good as; better, so and so. 莫甚於斯 Mŏ shin yu sze, nothing in a higher degree than this. 莫動手 Mŏ tung show, don't move the hand; don't stir; don't do anything. 莫過於 Mŏ kwo yu, nothing more than; nothing more so than.

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

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

幕 幕賓 Mŏ pin, 幕友 Mŏ yew, or 幕客 Mŏ kĭh, 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 Tsŏ mŏ, to act in the capacity of a Mŏ-jin.

摸 Mŏ, or Moo, to seek by feeling with the hand; to feel; to grasp with the hand. 用手摸物 Yung show mŏ wŭh, to feel for a thing with the hand. 摸不着頭路 Mŏ pŭh chŏ t'ow loo, unable to feel his way; unable to devise any plan of proceeding. 摸索 Mŏ sŏ, 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 mŏ, the sandy desert in Tartary, known by the name Shamo. 淡漠 Tan mŏ, pure, without vicious passions; indifferent to. 漠漠然 Mŏ mŏ jen, extensive fields of sand; widely spread out. 漠不相關 Mŏ pŭh sëang kwan, of no consequence to the person speaking.

瘼 A disease which consists in an itching eruption.

膜 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 Mŏ she, to view as of no consequence. 竹膜 Chŭh mŏ, 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.

貘 貘菰 Mŏ ts'ae, 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 Mŏ urh nan chuy, remote and impossible to be overtaken; either physically or mentally. 邈然不可復求 Mŏ jen pŭh kh'o fŭh kh'ew, irrecoverably gone; gone so remotely as not to be again sought after. 邈邈 Mŏ mŏ, distant; far gone; mournful; sorry.

歾 To die. See 歿 Mŭh.

MOO.

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

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

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 sang, or 接生 Tsëĕ sang.

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

牳 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 Chaou 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 Fŭh 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 Tsăng 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.

嫫 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. 慕其家貲 Moo kh'e kea ts'ze, to wish to obtain the property—of some rich person by adulation.

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

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 seay, 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 謩 譕 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 橅 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.

毷 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 Mŏ, which see.

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

MOW.

厶 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 厶 厶 厶 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 連厶 Lëen mow, answering the purpose which Europeans effect by drawing a line below a word in MS. or printing it in Capitals. The Lëen mow, are vulgarly denominated 尖圈 Tsëen kh'euen. 連綴打厶 Lëen chuy ta mow, to mark with a line of Mows. 連點 Lëen tëen, a string of dots, thus 丶丶丶 gives inferior emphasis; and 連圈 Lëen kh'euen, a string of circles, thus ○ ○ ○ gives the highest emphasis to, or intimates the fullest approbation of a passage. 厶地 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 pŭh sëang mow, totally different; quite unequal.

劺 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 chay, mŏ lëang 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 pŭh yung wei, it is not easy to act the hypocrite with the eye.

麰 Barley; in Chinese called large wheat. 麰麥 Mow meih, 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 Tsze sëang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self.

敄 佝敄 Keu mow, mean; miserable.

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

愗 佝愗 Kow mow, a simple foolish appearance.

瞀 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. 瞀瞀 Mow mow, dim; dull; clouded.

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

楙 Plants growing freely and luxuriantly; a certain species of melon. 楙盛 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.

蟊 蟲蟲 Certain insects which are destructive to grain.

袤 褎 The parts of a garment above the sash or girdle; long garments. 廣袤 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 Mŏ. 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 chin, a statesman whose duties consist in devising stratagems. 謀國 Mow kwŏ, to meditate the conquest of another country. 計謀 Ke mow, a stratagem. 謀畧 Mow lëŏ, schemes, plans, stratagems. 謀面 Mow mëen, to study a person's physiognomy. 謀事 Mow sze, to plan; to devise; to lay a stratagem; to contrive an ... 謀士 Mow sze, persons skilled in devising stratagems. 謀利心 Mow le sin, a mind covetous of gain. 謀度 Mow tŏ, to scheme and to conjecture.

牡 / 牳 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 ch'a, a variety of the camellia japonica. 牡蠣 Mow le, a kind of oyster. 牡麻 Mow ma, the male hemp plant. 門牡 Mun mow, or 戶牡 Hoo mow, the bolt of a door. 牡牝 Mow pin, male and female. 牡丹 Mow tan, a famous Chinese flower; the Pæonia Moutan.

畝 / 畮 Read Mow, or Moo, six cubits make a 步 Poo, or pace, a hundred of those paces make a Mow of land, the Chinese acre, a hundred of the ancient acres were equal to only forty of the modern ones; by the arrangements of Tsin, 240 paces were made into one acre. Name of a hill; and of a territory. 田畝 T'ëen mow, fields; land.

姆 Also read Moo, which see.

貿 To barter commodities for each other; to deal; to trade; to carry on commerce; to buy or sell. 貿貿 Mow mow, dulness of the eye; obscure vision. 貿易 Mow yih, to trade by barter.

MŬH.

木 A tree, striking its roots downward and growing upwards; wood. One of the five elements of the Chinese; one of the eight musical sounds; stiff; unbending. Name of a plant. A surname. 樹木 Shoo mŭh, a tree. 木杖 Mŭh chang, a bludgeon; a club. 木香 Mŭh hëang, *patchuk*, a fleshy root. 木勺 Mŭh kŏŏ, a kind of wood scoop. 木部 Mŭh poo, in Botanical language, denotes the class or genus of trees. 木料 Mŭh leaou, wood, as a material, of which to make anything. 木槵樹 Mŭh hwan shoo, sapindus abruptus. 木棉樹 Mŭh mëen shoo, bombax ceiba. 木星 Mŭh sing, the planet Jupiter. 木頭 Mŭh t'ow, wood. 木鐸 Mŭh tŏ, a kind of bell with a wooden tongue, used by heralds in ancient times to call the multitude together, to listen to their message from the prince. See 逌 Yew.

沐 To wash and oil the hair; to enrich, as by dews or precious ointments; to be enriched; to receive favors or blessings; to regulate. A surname. 溟沐 Ming mŭh, gentle small rain. 沐浴齋戒 Mŭh yŭh ch'ae keae, to bathe and fast. 沐手 Mŭh show, to wash the hands, sometimes performed as a religious ceremony, denoting respect to sacred things, as 沐手謹序 Mŭh show kin seu, I washed my hands and reverently composed this preface. 沐恩弟子 Mŭh ngăn te tsze, a disciple who has received blessings—from some divinity; then follows the person's name; this is the way in which persons who repair temples sign. 洗沐 Se mŭh, or 沐浴 Mŭh yŭh, to wash the head and bathe.

霂 霢霂 Meh mŭh, small rain, that falls without noise.

目 / 囼 Originally intended to resemble the eye; the eye; that which directs; the head or principal person. The index of a book; a square on a chess-board is called 方目 Fang mŭh. To name or designate; to look with the eye. 合目 Hŏ mŭh, to shut the eyes,—and compose the thoughts in the way. 培養目力 P'ei yang mŭh leih, to strengthen the eyes. 條目 Tëaou mŭh, a list of; a schedule; an index. 眼目 Yen mŭh, the eye. 綱目 Kang mŭh, the noose of a net; a compendium; *a general account of*, applied to history, to botany, and so on. 節目 Tsëĕ mŭh, the several sections of. 題目 Te mŭh, a text or theme; a title of a thing, to afford occasion for more enlarged discussion, or further action. 凡目 Fan mŭh, a general list, in which the several persons or things are stated separately. 科目 Kh'o mŭh, the literary ranks Keu-jin and Tsin-sze. 橫目 Hung mŭh, a certain plant. 四目 Sze mŭh, the four quarters of the globe. 目錄 Mŭh lŭh, an index to a book; a list of the contents. 目擊耳聞 Mŭh keih urh wăn, to have seen with one's own eyes, and heard with one's own ears. 目下 Mŭh hëa, in one's eye sight; immediately. 目不識丁 Mŭh pŭh shih ting, eye not know nail,—ignorant of letters. 目蓮 Mŭh lëen, name of a priest who rescued his mother from the sufferings of a future state. 目之 Mŭh che, to look at it. 目無法紀 Mŭh woo fă ke, to pay no regard to the laws. 目中無人 Mŭh chung woo jin, to look with contempt on every body. 目諸物 Mŭh choo wŭh, to name everything.

苜 苜蓿 Mŭh sŭh, a certain kind of grass, used to feed cows and horses.

睦 A kind benignant eye; respectful and cordial; true; kind feeling, attached to; agreement amongst kindred and friends. 和睦 Ho mŭh, living at peace and in harmony. 睦鄰 Mŭh lin, to agree with neighbours, in an individual or national sense. 睦親 Mŭh ts'in, harmony subsisting amongst relations.

瞐 Me, or Mŭh, pretty eyes; or otherwise deep sunken eyes.

𠬛 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 Mŭh ts'un keun kan, both the dead and the living are thankful,—said to friends who have assisted at funerals. 歿於陣 Mŭh 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 mŭh, Kan, expresses to enrich, Mŭh, to impoverish; to enrich one's-self at the expense of another person. 泯沒 Min mŭh, to sink to utter oblivion. 亡沒 Wang mŭh, to die; to perish. 沒人理 Mŭh jin le, no body pays any attention to it. 沒藥 Mŭh yŏ, myrrh.

鞪 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 converse; to take care of one's-self or others; a man's name. A surname. 人牧 Jin mŭh, a local magistrate. 井牧 Tsing mŭh, or 田牧 T'ëen mŭh, a husbandman; a pastor. 牧羊 Mŭh yang, to keep sheep. 牧馬苑 Mŭh ma yuen, pasture or grass for a horse. 牧馬 Mŭh ma, to take care of horses at grass. 牧民 Mŭh min, to rule or take care of the people. 牧牛 Mŭh new, to tend cows. 牧童 Mŭh t'ung, a boy who takes care of cattle; a shepherd's boy.

穆 Grain; a pleasing, beautiful appearance; personal demeanour that commands respect, esteem and admiration; grandeur; respect; cordial feeling; pleased. A surname. Syn. with the following. 昭穆 Chaou mŭh, a certain order observed in placing the tablets in temples; Chaou, denotes the left side; Mŭh, the right. 穆穆 Mŭh mŭh, an expression of admiration, applied to 文王 Wăn wang, a famous ancient king.

繆 Read Mow, and Lew, close intimate intercourse. Read Mŭh, a certain name of bad import applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leaou, to wrap or wind about.

坶 The name of a place. Thought the same as 牧 Mŭh, a shepherd; the land of shepherds.

MUN.

門 From 戶 Hoo, *a door with one fold*, repeated. To be distinguished from 鬥 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 Fŭh mun, the sect of Budha. 單門 Tan mun, 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 reputation of a family. 門下 Mun hëa, or 門生 Mun săng, a pupil; a scholar. 門戶 Mun hoo, a door. 門戶不對 Mun hoo pŭh 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 Tëen jŭh mun fung, to debase or dishonor the character of a family.

們 們渾 Mun hwăn, fat; full; 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 Kŏ wei yay mun, all you gentlemen. 姑娘們 Koo nëang 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 / [忄門] Grieved; sorry. 懨悶 Yen mun, sorrowful. 煩悶 Fan mun, the mind vexed and grieved. 悶得狠了 Mun tĭh hăn leaou, exceedingly sorry. 心下納悶 Sin hëa nă 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 tsŭh, 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 tsze wăn, to lay the hand upon the heart and ask one's-self.

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

滖 A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Same as the preceding. 浩滖 Haou mun, the name of a district.

虋 / 虋 Name of a certain plant; a species of grain.

璊 A certain stone of a reddish hue.

懣 From *full* and *heart*. Vexation and grief. 懣悶 Mun mun, or 煩懣 Fan mun, vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

MUNG.

冡 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 Kh'e mung, to enlighten the dull. 蒙番 Mung fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Sze-ch'uen. 蒙恩 Mung ngăn, to be grateful for kindness received. 蒙混 Mung hwăn, or 蒙愚 Mung yu, dull, confused, clouded, simple state of intellect. 蒙訓 Mung heun, to teach boys. 蒙古人 Mung koo jin, a Mongkoo Tartar. 蒙昧 Mung mei, rash, dull, precipitate; to act blindly. 蒙蔽 Mung p'e, 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.

[口蒙] Language which is obscure, wanting in perspicuity.

懞 懞憧 Mung tung, blind, so stupid as not to see the plan.

幪 / 幏 To cover over and shelter, as a house does. 帲幪 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.

[扌蒙] To gather or collect together.

檬 Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree. 檬菓 Mung kwo, mangoes; fruit of the mangifera Indica.

濛 Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river. 濛鴻 Mung hung, original vapours; thick, undistinguished mass of vapours.

曚 曚曨 Mung lung, the sun obscured by vapours. 曚昧 Mung mei, dim apprehension; dull perception; stupid.

艨 艨艟 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 mummer's insect.

獴 獴[?] Mung kwei, the weasel according to some, others say, a species of monkey.

朦 A large appearance, fleshy, big. Used also for obscure; to obscure. 朦朧了 Mung lung leaou, to hide from and deceive.

饛 / [illegible] A vessel filled full of food; the appearance of such a vessel.

夢 / 夣 / 夢 / 夣 / 梦 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. 夢一塲 Mung yih ch'ang, a dream; anything that is like a dream; the present world. 夢兆 Mung chaou, some intimation or prognostic in a dream. 夢見 Mung këen, to see in a dream. 夢間 Mung këen, in a dream. 夢寐 Mung mei, dreaming in one's sleep. 夢想 Mung sëang, dreaming thoughts; reverie. 夢魘 Mung yen, unpleasant dreams, occasioned they say by laying one's hand upon one's heart; the nightmare.

霿 Small drizzling rain.

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

懵 / 懜 / [illegible] Dull; stupid; grieved; vexed; sorry. 懵然罔覺 Mung jen wang keŏ, quite lost to all observation. 懵懵 Mung mung, dull; stupid; ignorant; ashamed.

MWAN.

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

墁 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.

縵 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.

鄤 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.

墻 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 fŭh mwan lŏh, full of blessings and wealth. 滿期發賣 Mwan kh'e fă mae, the time being elapsed, sold off. 滿面 Mwan meen, over all the face. 滿地兒孫 Mwan te urh 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 yuĕ, 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 Mŏ 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 pŭh mwan ne, I won't conceal it from you. 瞞騙 Mwan p'een, to deceive and impose upon. 瞞着親友 Mwan chŏ 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 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 neen, that year. 那時 Na she, that time; then. 那事 Na sze, that affair.

拏 拿 To prosecute and seize; to take hold of. 拿問 Na wăn, to seize and examine. 拿獲盗犯 Na hwŏ taou fan, to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti. 拿不穩 Na pŭh wăn, or 拿不住 Na pŭh 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.

詉 諮詉 Ch'ay na, inexplicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

誽 詀誽 Chen na, incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

䏧 䏧䏧 Pa na, to collect together and throw away, as filth that is collected.

䰙 䰙䰙 Pa na, the hair in confusion; dishevelled hair.

NĂ.

Read Pĭh. Bending or curved towards the left; commonly read Nă, a line drawn from left to right.

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

妠 妠始 Nă ŏ, to take or collect together. 媎妠 Wa nă, the appearance of a fat little child; a handsome appearance.

㕯 Mournful; sorry.

抐 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 nă, to contain; liberal feelings. 納職 Nă chih, to receive tributary offerings from smaller foreign states. 納福 Nă fŭh, to receive or enjoy happiness; to be in comfortable circumstances. 納餉 Nă heang, or 納稅 Nă shwuy, to pay duties to the government. 納貢 Nă kung, or 納費 Nă tsin, to offer presents; to present offerings to a superior in token of devoted submission and attachment. 納納 Nă nă, of large containing capacity.

衲 衲衣 Nă e, certain garments of the Boddha priests. 衲子 Nă tsze, a priest, a term by which they designate themselves; the expressions 貧衲 Pin nă, or 衲弟 Nă te, are also used by them.

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

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

鈉 To hammer, or work iron.

捺 To press upon heavily with the hand. 撇捺 Pĕĕ nă, lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called Pĕĕ; those from left to right, are called Nă.

NAE.

乃 迺 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 Jŏ nae, or 乃若 Nae jŏ, as to, or but as to.

嬭 奶 妳 The female breast; milk; to suckle. 牛嬭 New nae, cow's milk. 嬭子茶 Nae tsze ch'a, a preparation of milk which Tartars drink as tea. 嬭嬭 Nae nae, a term of respect addressed to young married women. 嬭媽 Nae ma, or 嬭婆 Nae p'o, a nurse to give suck to a child; a wet-nurse. 嬭皮 Nae p'e, the skin of milk; the scum or cream. The Tartars congeal it and carry it on journeys. 嬭頭 Nae t'ow, the nipple of the breast.

鼐 Nae, or 鼐鼎 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 fung shwang, to bear wind and hoar-frost.

柰 奈 Name of a plum-like fruit of which there are three species, of different colours and of an acid taste. To occur or meet with. 無奈何 Woo nae ho, or 沒奈何 Mŭh nae ho, having no resource. 奈何 Nae ho, is 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 pŭh teh, you can do nothing to him.

NAN.

南 From luxuriant vegetation, and 羊 Jin, 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 Pŭh. 南昌府 Nan ch'ang foo, the capital of Keang-se province. 南方 Nan fang, the southern regions; In the south. 南海縣 Nan hae heen, 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 Keaou she, or 阯 Che. 南郊 Nan keaou, the hill on which the Chinese sacrifice to heaven, at the winter solstice. 南面 Nan meen, 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 ... in ascribing praise or offering supplications. 南灣 Nan wan, Praya Grande, at Macao. 南越 Nan yuĕ, an ancient name of Canton province.

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

柟 Nan, or 石柟 Shih nan, the name of a wood. 柟木棹椅 Nan mŭh t'ae e, table and chairs made of the Nan wood.

諵 詀諵 Nan nan, muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. 詀諵 Chen nan, the sound of conversation.

難 難 难 Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. 艱難 Keen nan, distressing difficulties. 險難 Heen nan, dangerous and difficult. 木難 Mŭh nan, the name of a pearl. 難成 Nan ch'ing, difficult to effect. 難以測量 Nan e ts'ih leang, difficult to comprehend. 難能 Nan nang, 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 hwŏ 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.

戁 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 wŭh yih yew nan neu, plants all have male and female. 竹有雌雄之類 Chŭh 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 pŭh 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'een kh'wăn, 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 seang keen, saw each other with blushing countenances.

枏 柟 梅柟 Mei nan, name of a tree which bears an acid fruit; the leaves of the tree are like those of the mulberry.

蝻 蚺 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 sŭh ch'ing kh'ow tae, a sack is commonly called Kh'ow tae. 囊空如洗 Nang k'ung joo se, purse is as empty as if it had been washed.

儾 Slow; tardy.

攮 To advance or push forward violently; to fill by force. 推攮 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.

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

NĂNG.

能 能 能 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 năng, talent and capacity. 能人 Năng jin, an able person. 能幹 Năng kan, able to manage business; clever in business. 能事 Năng sze, competent for business; capable.

儜 Weak; wearied.

獰 A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. 嗦獰 Ts'aou năng, clamorous contentions.

薴 Plants growing in confusion.

NAOU.

呶 Clamorous noise. 喧呶 Heuen naou, out cry; vociferation; clamour. Also read Nu. 唠呶 Laou naou, noise of people's voices.

怓 惛怓 Hwăn naou, confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

𡿺 From to arrange and 巛 Ch'uen, which represents the hair, and 囟 Sin, the brain itself. 頭𡿺 T'ow suy, the marrow of the head; i. e. the brain. 莫 Mŏ, 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 腦 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 scull,—is a threat intended to induce inferior officers to be careful of their behaviour. 腦蓋 Naou kae, the top of the scull, which covers the brain.

惱 憹 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 hăn, anger and indignation. 惱怒 Naou noo, or 發惱 Fă naou, anger; angry; to become angry; to give vent to one's anger.

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

瑙 瑙 瑪瑙 Ma naou, the cornelian 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.

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

to bend; to wrench; to break; weak; flexible; to disperse, as the wind. Read Jaou, an oar; to row. 枉橈 Wang naou, distorted representations; misrepresentations or false charges. 柔橈 Jow naou, supple and delicate,—applied to the body. 纖橈 Seen naou, in the west country, denotes anything small and delicate. 橈船 Naou ch'uen, to row a boat.

譊 Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangle. 咺譊 Heuen naou, clamorous debate. 譊譊之學 Naou naou che heŏ, a state of learning in which every one follows a different master, and whose opinions clash.

鐃 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.

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

憹 Weak, feeble, delicate.

猱 A species of monkey.

懮 Weak; feeble.

閙 奈 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. 好不熱閙 Haou pŏh jŏ naou, a great bustle and tumult of joy. 吵閙 Ch'aou naou, to make a streperous noise when blaming or scolding any one. 擾閙 Jaou naou, to make a disturbance. 大閙一場 Ta naou yĭh ch'ang, to make a great bustle and noise for a while. 閙熱 Naou jĕ, bustle and heat; hurry, tumult, from a great concourse of busy people on any occasion, or tumult of joy. 閙票帖 Naou piaou t'ëĕ, 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 Chŏ, 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 Săng ne mëen 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 săng, 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 伱 伲 Thou; thee. 你們 Ne mun, you or ye. 是你們的事 She ne mun teih sze, if is your affair. Used also for you, in direct address. 這個不是你們的麼 Chay ko pŭh 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 Nĕ, to call to, or direct a person. 怎麼是孝呢 Tsăng mo she heaou ne, what, then, is filial piety? 呢喃燕語也 Ne nan yen yu yay, Ne-nan, the chattering of swallows.

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

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

怩 屔 忸怩 Nŭh 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 pŭh t'ung, bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to argument. 紫泥 Tsze ne, a certain national seal. 拖泥帶水 T'o ne tae shwuy, dragged through mud and water,—an obscure style. 泥窓 Ne ch'wang, a window pasted with paper. 泥說 Ne shwŏ, muddy clayey speech; i. e. a stiff senseless adherence to any certain 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.

埿 Mire; clay; miry; clayey.

檷 The fosses of wine.

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

𧙫 Mourning dress for the head. 裿𧙫 E ne, a good well-looking dress.

𧥺 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 Pŭh loo twan ne, not to make the least disclosure. 俾倪 P'e ne, to peep; to look obliquely.

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

貎 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. 孑蜺 Këĕ ne, appearance of stretching out the head.

霓 虹霓 Hung ne, the rain-bow. 霓現雨止 Ne hëen 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 E. A fish said to have 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.

輗 A certain transverse bar in a carriage.

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

禰 A father, in life, is called 父 Foo, after death 考 Kh'aou, and when set 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.

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

儗 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 hwă, fat and smooth.

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

NËANG.

卬 Nëang, 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. 卬卬 Nëang nëang, great, how great! high; dear in price; strenuous effort. 自卬 Tsze nëang, to exert one's self.

仰 Nëang, 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. Read Yang, to trust to; to rely, or wait on. A surname. See Yang. 仰賴 Nëang lae, to look up to, and depend upon.

娘 孃 A designation of young females. Also a vulgar term for mother. The first form is in most general use. 爺娘 Yay nëang, or 耶孃 Yay nëang, father and mother. 雪衣娘 Seih e nëang, a name of a parrot. 雪面娘 Seih mëen nëang, name of a horse. 娘子 Nëang tsze, or 姑娘 Koo nëang, respectful epithet for a young female, either married or not. 娘娘 Nëang nëang, a title of ladies of the Imperial

house, and of goddesses; the Empress or Queen.

釀 To ferment liquor, or wine; to ferment; to excite, as sedition or rebellion. 釀酒 Nëang tsew, to make liquor or wine.

NEAOU.

鳥 鳥 鳥 The feathered tribe; a bird. Name of a state; of a star, and of a hill. Name of an office. 鳥舟 Neaou chow, a light boat for a party of pleasure. 鳥檻 Neaou lăn, an aviary. 鳥銃 Neaou ts'ëang, a fowling piece; a musket, or match-lock. 鳥道 Neaou taou, a tortuous path; a winding road.

蔦 Neaou, or Teaou, plants which grow from or rest upon another; as parasites. 蔦蘿之親 Neaou lo che ts'in, a relation of mutual dependence, or rather entire dependence of one on the other,—is an expression used by either side when negociating 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. 裊窔 Neaou swan, profound, or deep; wrought with care; not superficial, applied to style and thought. 裊遠 Neaou yuen, distant, remote.

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

㒟 Handsome; excellent; to bend.

嫋 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. 嫋娜 Neaou no, wriggling mincing walk; wriggling motion, like a worm.

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

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

尿 From *body* and *water*. Animal water; urine; to pass urine, more delicately expressed by 小便 Seaou pëen, the smaller convenience.

㞙 A vulgar character used in the sense of the preceding.

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

NËĔ.

揑 捏 捏 From *child* and *hand*. A child handling its toys all the day. Read E, to determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read Nëĕ, to take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname. 揑陷 Nëĕ hëen, or 誣揑 Woo nëĕ, to make up false charges which involve and ruin other people. 揑造謠言 Nëĕ tsaou yaou yen, to raise false reports, or idle stories.

圼 埕 皇 To stop or fill up; to put down. The second is a vulgar unauthorized form.

涅 湼 Name of a certain stream or river; black dirty mud, at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. 涅盤 Nëĕ p'wan, or 槃 a dirty platter, applied by the Buddha sect, to the defilements of the world. 涅不緇 Nëĕ pŭh tsze, though plunged in mud, not defiled,—said by Confucius respecting himself. 涅染緇 Nëĕ yen tsze, mud dyes a black colour.

隉 Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. 阢隉 Wŭh nëĕ, in a disturbed state; dangerous.

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

囁 A mouth without any rule or law to itself. The mouth moving or chattering and talking; vilifying; backbiting. 嚅囁 Joo nëĕ, loquacious; wordy, indistinct murmuring. 呫囁 Chen nëĕ, indistinct whispering.

攝 To take with the hand; to lift up, as long garments. 攝然 Nëĕ jen, a quiet state of the country or of the world. 攝齊升堂 Nëĕ 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. 躡蹻 Nëĕ keŏ, 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 Nëĕ shih, the loadstone.

熀 Read Nëĕ, a blaze of light; effulgence. By Ts'ze-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 Nëĕ sze, or 臬臺 Nëĕ t'ae, the *Nëĕ-sze*, or the criminal judge in a province.

闑 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.

嵲 嵽嵲 Tëĕ nëĕ, high, lofty mountain.

臲 Anything exceedingly dangerous. 臲卼 Wŭh nëĕ, or reversed, Nëĕ-wŭh, unsettled; 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 nëĕ, business, occupation, profession. 學業 Heŏ nëĕ, study or the literary profession. 藝業 E nëĕ, the mechanical arts. 大業 Ta nëĕ, rich in virtue; having made great attainments in virtue. 功業 Kung nëĕ, having merit; having deserved well of one's country. 本業 Pun nëĕ, one's original profession. 繼業 Ke nëĕ, hereditary property. 家業 Këa nëĕ, or 產業 Ts'an nëĕ, family property of any kind. 業已 Nëĕ e, or 業經 Nëĕ king, already; sign of the past.

𢤑 Fear; apprehension; danger; dangerous.

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

孽 孼 From *guilt* and *son*; the children of concubines; the children of women who have committed some crime which are compared 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 Nëĕ chung, a race, the offspring. 孽賬 Nëĕ chang, a debt of guilt, claims coming on one in consequence of guilt.

蘖 That which remains in the ground of a tree that is cut down. A surname. 蘖生 Nëĕ săng, to sprout out again from a remaining stock of that which is cut down. 萌蘖 Măng nëĕ, the first shoots, or young sprouts.

㘝 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. 毋齧骨 Woo nëĕ kŭh, do not gnaw bones—before company.

捻 To take or work with the fingers.

NËEN.

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

秥 A certain species of grain.

粘 Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste. Same as the following. 粘米 Nëen me, a glutinous rice. 粘抄 Nëen ch'aou, to paste a document to the end of another. 粘補 Nëen 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 Nëen tsae peih shang, to paste against the wall. 黏信封 Nëen sin fung, to paste (in the Chinese manner) the cover of a letter. 黏之以飯 Nëen

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

念 念 To ponder; to consider; to read in a singing tone; the thoughts. A surname, 思念 Sze nëen, to think; to reflect. 懷念 Hwae nëen, to harbour thoughts of. 一念之誠可動天地 Yih nëen che ch'ing, kh'o tung t'ëen te, one *sincere* thought can move heaven and earth. 雜念 Tsă nëen, mixed or confused thoughts. 注念 Choo nëen, to turn one's whole attention to. 掛念 Kwa nëen, suspense; to think about in suspense. 念經 Nëen king, to sing or chant over religious books. 念書 Nëen shoo, to study, or to recite. 念及此 Nëen keih ts'ze, reflecting on this, or the thoughts arriving at this point. 念頭 Nëen t'ow, the head of a thought, that is, the first conception of an idea; the thoughts; reflections; intentions.

淰 Muddy; to take mud from amongst water.

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

緂 The track rope of a boat, or the rope with which it is fastened to the shore, and which is usually made of reeds.

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

驗 Nëen, or Yen, to examine and verify, as goods are by the custom house waiters; 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 nëen, the fulfilment of; efficacious operation; an effect or consequence. 驗貨 Nëen ho, to examine goods on account of the custom house. 驗看 Nëen kh'an, to look at and examine. 驗明 Nëen ming, to examine closely. 驗屍 Nëen 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 Nëen, or Chen, a wheel for breaking or grinding, used in husbandry.

廿 Two tens, united; twenty. 廿一日 Nëen yih jih, the twenty-first day.

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

年 A year; the year of a person's age. 少年 Shaou nëen, a young person. 老年 Laou nëen, an old person. 舊年 Kew nëen, last year. 明年 Ming nëen, next year. 天年 T'ëen nëen, the period of life decreed by heaven. 年長者 Nëen chang chay, seniors. 年等者 Nëen tăng chay, those of the same age. 年少者 Nëen shaou chay, juniors. 年下 Nëen hëa, or 年底 Nëen te, at the close of the year. 年登不惑 Nëen tăng pŭh hwŏ, about forty years of age. 年少才高 Nëen shaou ts'ae kaou, young in years and possessing eminent talents. 年盡了 Nëen tsin leaou, the close of the year. 年將八十二 Nëen tseang pă shih urh, near eighty-two years of age. 年年 Nëen nëen, annually; yearly.

儼 Nëen, 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.

念 典念 Tëen nëen, bad wine or spirituous liquor.

NEÏH.

匿 To hide; to conceal; to be hidden; concealed; to abscond; clandestine. 自匿 Tsze neïh, to hide one's-self. 藏匿 Ts'ang neïh, to hide or conceal. 逃匿 T'aou neïh, 躲匿 To neïh, or 匿避 Neïh p'e, to avoid shewing one's self, to lie concealed. 匿名 Neïh ming, to conceal one's name; anonymous. 匿微 Neïh wei, to run away and hide one's self.

暱 眤 Small eyes.

惿 A feeling of shame; to be ashamed. 內惿 Nuy neïh, internal sense of shame.

暱 昵 Daily; frequent intercourse with; familiar acquaintance with.

搦 Neïh or Neŏ. See Neŏ. To lay the hand on; to grasp; to excite or provoke. 搦戰 Neïh chen, to provoke to battle. 捉搦 Chŏ neïh, or 掣搦 Che neïh, to catch or take hold of, as catching a bird.

溺 休 *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 neïh, to overpower by lascivious airs. 溺愛 Neïh ngae, blind attachment, as that of parents to spoiled children. 溺水 Neïh shwuy, to sink into the water.

榒 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 Keïh. 岌岌兮 Neïh neïh he, what dangerous elevation!

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

逆 逆 Neïh and Yïh. From *to run against with a spear.* 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 Yïh. 忤逆 Woo neïh, a great degree of disobedience to parents, which is a capital crime. 拂逆 Fŭh neïh, disobedient; rising in opposition to. 反逆 Fan neïh, to rebel against the government. 逆知 Neïh che, to know beforehand; prescience. 逆風 Neïh fung, a contrary wind. 逆婦 Neïh foo, a disobedient wife. 逆犯 Neïh fan, a rebel; a traitor. 逆水 Neïh shwuy, an adverse tide. 逆子 Neïh tsze, a disobedient child. 逆賊 Neïh tseh, rebellious banditti.

鶂 鷁 A certain water bird, said to conceive by looking at each other. 鶂鶂 Neïh neïh, the cry of a wild goose.

虉 A certain small plant of various colours.

NEŎ.

虐 Neŏ or Yŏ. From *tiger* and a *boar's head* inverted. Unfeeling; harsh; fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities sent from heaven. 暴虐 Paou neŏ, cruel; tyrannical; causing suffering like the scorching sun, or a tempest. 陵虐神主 Ling neŏ shin choo, to insult and afflict the gods,—means to do so by afflicting the people. 虐政 Neŏ 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 neŏ, cold without heat. 牡瘧 Mow neŏ, hot fits, without the cold. 鬼瘧 Kwei neŏ, irregularity in the time of the fits. 瘧疾 Neŏ tseih, fever and ague. The diseases to which Neŏ is applicable, are divided into 八種 Pă chung, *eight* sorts, according to what are considered their different causes, viz. 風寒暑熱濕食瘴邪 Fung han shoo jĕ shih shih chang sëay, wind, cold, the heat of the atmosphere, artificial heat, damp, food, vapours, and demoniacal influence.

搦 Neŏ or Neïh. To catch; to seize. See Neïh. 搐搦 Ch'ŭh neïh, to work with the hands and feet, as in convulsions.

噩 鱷 萼 These several characters are variously read Ngŏ, Neŏ, and Yŏ. See under Ngŏ.

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; an 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 choo pŭh wăn 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 săng, a priestess or nun. 女壻 Neu se, a daughter's husband; a son-in-law. 女有五不取 Neu yew woo pŭh 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 urh, or 孩女 Hae neu, a female child; a girl.

絮 A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read Na, 絺絮 Cha-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'ëen new, to drag a cow; name of a constellation. 牛皮幔 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 keaou, 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 tăng 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 nae ping, milk cakes, a species of the Chinese cheese. For European cheese, they generally use the English word *cheese*. 牛百葉 New poh yĕ, the guts or tripe of a cow. 牛全完 New ts'euen wan, a cow that is perfect, used as a victim.

忸 New, or Nŭh, 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 keĕ, 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.

杻 New or Ch'ow, the name of a wood.

炄 Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry. 炆炄 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 këen, vainly and pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion.

粈 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 hŏ, to bind or join together.

鈕 玒 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.

乂 刈 忞 E or Ngae, represents a pair of sheers; 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 Shaou ngae, a beautiful woman.

豷 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. 粵東應是曰唉 Yuĕ tung ying she yuĕ 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. 凡風起而揚沙砦曰埃 Fan fung kh'e urh yang sha kese yuĕ 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.

溘 Ngao or Yae. 不溘水 Pŭh ngao shwuy, pure water.

鴱 鴱 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.

曖 The colour of the sun. A man's name.

娭 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.

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

导 Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

㝵 Ngae, or Ngeh, the name of a stone; to spread or extend a certain.

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.

閡 To impede or stop a doorway with wooden bars.

哀 悢 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 shŭh kh'e hing, to feel regret for the dead, and to record their actions. 哀哭 Ngae kh'ŭh, 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 Pŭh shing ngae taou, 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. 佞哀 Ning ngae, affected commiseration.

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

皚 霼 澧 The whiteness of snow or of hoar-frost. 霜澧澧 Shwang ngae ngae, the white hoar-frost. Read E, in the same sense.

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

癡 A disease which induces silliness or idiocy.

愛 㤅 炁 爱 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 seih, to be sparing or tender of. 愛酒 Ngae tsew, the love of wine. 愛物 Ngae wŭh, to feel tender regard for all creatures; animate and inanimate.

僾 僾 Ngae, or 僾然 Ngae jen, like as if; appearing as if. 僾 Ngae, or 僾唈

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

僾 The usual form of 愛 Ngae.

噯 Ngae, or Ae, warm air or breath. A belching forth disapprobation; to belch. 噯喲 Ae yŏ, is a vulgar exclamation expressive of surprise or anger.

曖 To shade or obscure. 曖曖 Ngae ngae, the dim light of the moon. 晻曖 Ngan ngae, dull light; obscure, as twilight.

璦 A certain valuable stone.

皧 Clear; pure; white.

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

薆 To screen from the sight.

薆 Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen. 晻薆 Ngan ngae, fragrant effluvia. 薆薱 Ngae tuy, luxuriant vegetation of plants or trees.

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

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

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

譪 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. 譪吉 Ngae keih, a fine scholar-like carriage or deportment; dignified and happy appearance; pleasingly dignified. 譪譪 Ngae ngae, is the language of admiration on seeing fine personable men of good address; dignified; comely; graceful.

靄 靄 A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

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

馤 鼶 Fragrant; odoriferous,—applied to plants. 鼷鼶 Le ngae, a small species of mouse or rat.

儗 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 薿 E. Luxuriant; abundant. Read E, obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Ngae. 儓儗 T'ae ngae, silly foolish appearance.

礙 导 碍 硋 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, hinderance or objection to acting; serious consequences apprehended.

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

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

閡 Wild herbs or plants.

呆 俗以呆爲獃字誤也 Sŭh 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.

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

NGAN.

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

矸 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. 丹矸 Tan ngan, reddish stones or pebbles; cinnabar.

豻 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 tigers and leopards. Applied figuratively for a country prison.

頇 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 Tăng 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 lŏ 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 seih heang, benjamin or benzoin. 安享 Ngan heang, to enjoy tranquillity; to rest in enjoyment of. 安徽 Ngan hway, a southern division of the province of Keang-nan, which is now established into a distinct province. 安歇 Ngan heĕ, to rest as from labour; to sleep; to repose. 安居 Ngan keu, to dwell at ease and quiet. 安樂公 Ngan lŏ kung, a term of contempt for a mere man of pleasure. 安南國 Ngan nan kwŏ, Cochin-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 lŏ taou, to repose in poverty, and take pleasure in wisdom and virtue. 安寢 Ngan ts'in, to sleep comfortably.

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

桉 案 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 or 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 Mŭh ngan, a table in meteorology. 案件 Ngan keen, a case in law. 案牘通明 Ngan tŭh t'ung ming, a thorough knowledge of all cases is possessed here—is written over the office in public courts, where the law proceedings are preserved. 几案 Ke ngan, a bench or table. 案情 Ngan ts'ing, or 案由 Ngan yew, the circumstances of a legal case.

洝 A certain stream of water.

晏 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 Ngan yin, a statesman known in history.

[安皿] A kind of cup.

䅁 A cart that carries home grain from the field, filling all with comfort and joy.

荌 An herbaceous plant.

[安阝] Name of a village.

鞍 鞌 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 covering. 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 Pĕh jin ch'ing wo yuĕ ngan, northern people expressing I or me, say Ngan. Also read Yen, or according to some, Ye, great.

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

[尣奄] Lame; walking in a sprawling manner.

庵 菴 A small thatched cottage; a round cottage; a straw hut for soldiers. Read Ngŏ, 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 lew, to remain long,—as from home.

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

痷 殗 痷婪 Ngan lan, exceeding or inundating; excess. Read Yĭh, disease, half lying down and half sitting up. Read Ngŏ, lame.

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

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

腌 Ngan, Yen, or Yĕ, flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine. 腌豬頭 Ngan choo t'ow, a salted pig's head. 腌肉 Ngan jow, salted meat. 腌鴨蛋 Ngan yă t'an, salted duck's eggs.

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

䨄 Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

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

馣 Ngan ngan, fragrant; odoriferous.

[艹奄] Free and luxuriant growth, abundant vegetation.

喑 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.

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

揞 To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. Read Ngan, to extinguish or exterminate. Read Yen, to reject. Read Yĭh, 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; obscure. 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 leen, or 諳熟 Ngan shŭh, 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 teih, an opposing enemy. 菩山 Ngan shan, dangerous mountains, which prevent passing on.

腤 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.

[氵闇] Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.

䃩 黯黲 Ngan tsan, a sorrowful visage, a mournful look.

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

[風音] [風音]颸 Ngan yu, a gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

鵪 鴳 鷃 鴳 Name of a bird. 鵪鶉 Ngan shun, the quail. Also otherwise written. See above 鵪 Ngan.

磬 Ngan or Yin, harmonious clear sounds.

岩 嵒 品 嵒 嵓 厰 巖 巗 巖 Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices; grand, commanding, sublime appearance; dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. 嵒險 Ngan heen, dangerous, threatening calamity—to the people. 厰 Ngan, is used for the name of a place, and 巖 Ngan, is more generally read Yen, meaning grave; severe; stern; dignified; majestic. See Yen. 巖種 Ngan chung, a species of black tea.

巗 Ngan or Yen, a den or cave in the earth. 巗嵎 傾聽 Ngan ch'oo kh'ing t'ing, to bend the head and listen at a cave.

礹 A rocky hill.

麙 A mountain sheep or goat.

齴 A fine appearance of, or the appearance of large long teeth. 巉齴 Tsan ngan, the appearance of the teeth.

弇 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 弇中 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. 弇茲 Ngan tsze, name of a divinity. 弇鄙 Ngan p'e, obscure; mean,—said of one's self.

㖗 㖗嘿 Ngan meh, to be silent; to say nothing. 㖗噫 Ngan e, breathing strongly in sleep. 㖗嘿唯唯 Ngan meh wei wei, express nothing but answer by an inarticulate sound. These are the definitions of Tsze-hwuy and Shu-mŭh. K'ang-he defines it, the noise made in sleep.

[言弇] Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A man's name.

葊 A thatched or straw cottage.

黭 Profound; deep; sombre; dark; coming suddenly as bouncing on one in the dark. 黭然雷擊之 Ngan jen lay keih che, suddenly the thunder struck him.

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

NGĂN.

恩 恩 From *cause* and *heart*. The heart influenced by some cause; to confer benefits upon; to shew kindness to; to exercise love to; to enrich with kindness; a partiality to; favor; kindnesses; grace; gracious; benignity; benign. Name of a district. A surname. 忘恩 Wang ngăn, or 負恩 Foo ngăn, to forget favors received; to be ungrateful. 報恩 Paou ngăn, to recompense favors received; to be grateful. 再造之恩 Tsae tsaou che ngăn, a recreating favor—is used by persons in the language of gratitude, to denote a high sense of favors received. 神恩 Shin ngăn, divine favor. 天恩 T'een ngăn, the favor of heaven; often denotes in the mouths of flatterers, Imperial favor. 恩愛 Ngăn ngae, favor and affection. 恩科 Ngăn kh'o, an extra examination of the literati, granted by special favor of the Emperor. 恩人 Ngăn jin, a benefactor. 恩賞 Ngăn shang, gracious rewards. 恩典 Ngăn teen, grace; favor;—applied to every-thing that the Emperor does. 恩德 Ngăn teh, the virtue of kindness and benevolence. 恩澤 Ngăn tsih, or 恩惠 Ngăn hwuy, beneficent acts; charitable deeds.

嫬 A woman's name.

煾 熅 衮 To warm meat by a slight fire. Read Wăn, warm; a slight genial warmth.

[illegible] The name of a plant.

蒽 Name of a herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

NGANG.

卬 Ngang or Neang. From head and a seal of office. Used by females for the pronoun I. 卬卬 Ngang ngang, great; how great; high; dear in price; strenuous effort. Also read Yang. 自卬 Tsze ngang, to exert one's-self. 上足卬則下可用 Shang tsŭh ngang tseh hëa kh'o yang, when superiors are worthy to be looked up to, and depended on, then inferiors may be employed or directed with authority.

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 Yăng, 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 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. 閫閫仰仰 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'een 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.

峁 The name of a hill.

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 keu, 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 këa kaou ngang, the current price is very high. 人貌軒昂 Jin maou hëen ngang, a man of a fine erect carriage, one who carries his head high, in a good sense.

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

茚 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.

鞕 A certain kind of shoe or sandal is, in the north and in Corea, called 鞕角 Ngang-këo.

駒 駒駒 Ngang ngang, the appearance of a horse enraged; a fine going horse. Read Ngang, a horse shaking its head; a horse alarmed or frightened; a horse with a white belly.

鴦 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.

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

胦 胦肛 Ngang kăng, unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward, insubordinate. 脾胦 Pŏ 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 yŏ pei, a fulness of virtue, seen even on the back. 盎齊 Ngang ts'e, the name of a wine.

咉 Ngang or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. 咉咽 Ngang yih, the interrupted flowing of water. 咉咉 Yang yang, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

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

映 映䁔 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 sueĕ, the light or dazzling effect of snow.

柍 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.

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

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

醠 A thick species of liquor or wine.

NGĂNG.

峺 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 ngăng, in writing what is valued, use fine stiff lines or strokes. 硬黃 Ngăng hwang, name of a paper used in the T'ang dynasty. 硬軟 Ngăng juen, stiff, supple; hard, soft: domineering, yielding. 硬欺軟 Ngăng kh'e juen, the strong insult the weak. 硬心 Ngăng sin, an inflexible hard heart. 硬着膽 Ngăng chŏ tan, to assume courage.

鞕 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.

怏 Fear; apprehension.

抭 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 Fŭh-këen used it for the rain watering plants. A surname. Read Yŏh, free growth; luxuriant vegetation. 曲沃 Kh'eŭh 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.

芺 Name of an herbaceous plant. 苦芺 Kh'oo ngaou, a medicinal plant of a bitter taste, used in Këang-nan for removing flatulency. Also read Yaou, as the name of a plant.

敖 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 Chang kh'e keaou ngaou, to nourish his pride. 傲虐 Ngaou yŏ or neŏ, proud and injurious. 傲性 Ngaou sing, a proud disposition. 傲慢 Ngaou man, proud and rudely inattentive.

獒 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 pŭh twan shing yay, Ngaou ts'aou, an interminable incessant noise.

謷 衆口嗷嗷 Chung kh'ow ngaou ngaou, every mouth is clamouring to be supplied. 家口嗷 Këa 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-yen yu fei ngae ming ngaou ngaou, the birds Hung-yen in flying, cry out mournfully, Ngaou ngaou.

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

嶅 磝 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.

廒 A storehouse or granary.

摮 A certain lance or spear.

慠 Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

摮 擙 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. 拗强 Ngaou k'ëang, perverse and violent. 拗頸 Ngaou king, stiff necked, obstinate. 拗子 Ngaou tsze, a perverse obstinate son.

晷 The light of the sun.

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

滶 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 yŏ 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.

獒 A certain large species of dog.

璈 A certain musical instrument, or jingling stone.

蔜 A certain plant called by several other names. 敖耴 Ngaou chĕ, the noise or voices of a multitude. 敖牙 Ngaou ya, not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his teeth. 敖叟 Ngaou sow, an old toothless person.

聱 Not to hear, or listen to.

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

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

蟄 The two large claws of a crab.

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

隞 The name of a place.

鏊 Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The name of a hill.

颻 The sound of the wind.

驁 驁 A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences. 驁桀 Ngaou kĕĕ, proud and domineering. 驁萬世之患 Ngaou wan she che hwan, pride induces calamity for ten thousand ages. 怠驁 Tae ngaou, sluggish and insolent.

鰲 The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote those.

鷔 To dress with fire; to dry.

鰲 鰲 The name of a fish. Same as 鼇 Ngaou.

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

鼇 A certain sea-monster said to carry the 蓬萊 Pung lae mountain on its back; this mountain is the abode of the Sëen, genii. The Ngaou sustains the pillars of heaven. 鼇頭 Ngaou t'ow, the Ngaou's head,—is an ornament on the outside of the roofs of Chinese temples. 獨占鼇頭 Tŭh chen ngaou t'ow, to attain the first degree of literary rank.

奧 From 冂 Keung, and 釆 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 meaou, recondite; profound; apprehended with difficulty; wonderful.

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

嶴 A common form of the preceding. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, viz. 嶴門 Ngaou mun, with this letter. 淇嶴 Ke ngaou, Keeow Point. (Ross's Chart.) 大嶴 Ta ngaou, the island of Lantao, or Tyho. (Ross's Chart.) 隩 Ngaou, and 奧 Ngaou, occurs in the sense of the preceding.

窔 A labyrinth; a maze; a retired place in the south east corner of a house; profound.

懊 Envious; envy.

懊 Vexed; indignant; avaricious. 懊恨 Ngaou hăn, indignation; resentment. 懊惱 Ngaou naou, vexed; impatient angry feeling.

擙 To rub; to grind.

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

癲 Pain; dolour.

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

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

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

鏕 A warm vessel.

饋 To be envious of food; to dislike it.

鰊 The name of a small fish.

鷔 The name of a bird.

囂 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. 囂囂 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. 囂塵 Ngaou ch'in, noisy and dusty.

翶 翺 To fly or roam about; to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner. 翶翔千仞 Ngaou ts'ëang ts'ëen jin, to fly sailing about to the distance of a thousand Jin.

媼 An epithet applied to an old woman, a designation of a mother. Read Wŭh, 媼㛤 Wŭh nuy, a fat little child. 媼張 Wŭh chang, the spirit of mother earth.

鏖 To murder or kill entirely; to exterminate; an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter. Name of a hill. Read Peaou, the name of a creek.

梟 梟 Lofty; high headed; assuming; remiss; negligent; inattentive; proud; haughty. A man's name.

NGEH.

戹 The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

厄 Same as 戹 Ngeh, to be distressed, to be ill used.

蚅 A large insect in some respects resembling a silk-worm.

欸 欸欸 Ngeh seh, laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

扼 搹 搤 To seize hold of with the hand; to grasp; to seize, to take hold of with the whole hand; to pull. Used also for 軛 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 搤捥 Ngeh wan, to take a person by the wrist, as a

friend under feelings of sorrow.

呃 Ngeh, or Yih, an uneven tone of voice, the chirping of birds; the cackling of fowls; also expressed by 呃喔 Ngeh ngŏ.

豟 豟 豟 A very large strong pig; five cubits long.

阨 戹 隘 阸 A strait; a narrow defile; a narrow path, or other road dangerous for carriages; a pass; in straits; embarrassed; poor; mean. 賙萬民之囏阨 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 pŭh min, in extreme poverty without feeling grief or resentment, on that account.

䬹 䬹 Straitened for food; appearance of hunger or famine.

軛 枙 That which is applied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw; a yoke. 加之以衡軛 Kēā che e hang ngeh, to put on a restraining or regulating yoke.

覞 䫲 To look or observe; to see a strait, or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

峉 The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone; the irregular isolated peaks of hills.

詻 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 Lëŏ and Lŏ. Occurs in the sense of 咢 Yŏ, a bold manly tone.

額 頟 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 顙 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 Tsŭh ngeh, the full number or quantity. 額數 Ngeh soo, a limited or fixed number. 額派 Ngeh p'ae to distribute or give out in fixed quantities, numbers, or rations. 額角 Ngeh keŏ, the corners of the forehead; the temples. 額外 Ngeh wae, beyond, or over the fixed quantity or number.

嶭 A lofty peak of a mountain. 巀嶭 Tseh ngeh, the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected.

鰊 鮥 The name of a fish.

詻 To laugh. Read Woo, to revile; to back-bite. Read Kēă, 詻訝 Kēă ya, incorrect speaking.

貖 貖 An animal of the ... species.

NGO.

吪 To rouse, to be agitated and roused from sleep; to convert from bad to good; false; untrue. Read Hwa, open mouthed: gaping.

囮 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 improves its state. 囮 Ngo, or 鳥媒 Neaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou mei, is the common term. 誘囮 Tso ngo, to be a seducer.

𧢼 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 move; to excite; to move. Name of a brute animal. Name of a serpent. A certain kind of wild fire. A surname. 訛詐 Ngo cha, to extort money by false pretensions, chiefly by pretending official authority. 訛騙 Ngo p'ëen, 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 pŭh ngo, this man does not tell lies. 以訛傳訛 E ngo ch'uen ngo, to repeat 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.

𨀤 Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

鈋 To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

䳘 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 kwŏ, our country. The Emperor says, 我朝 Wo ch'aou, my family, our dynasty. 他同我 T'a t'ung wo, he with me, he and I. 我爲人是如此 Wo wei jin she joo tsze, I am this kind of man; my manner or temper is so. 我們 Wo mun, we, us. 我的 Ngo teih, my or mine. 我們的 Ngo mun teih, ours.

俄 Hasty; momentary; appearing to fall. 俄然 Ngo jeo, suddenly. 俄頃 Ngo k'hing, a very short time; a moment. 俄羅斯界 Ngo lo sze keae, 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 kaou yin yay, Ngo, to chant or recite aloud. 吟哦 Yin ngo, to recite or chant.

𠩂 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. 嫦娥 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.

峩 峨 峨眉山 Ngo mei 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.

捓 Ngo or No, to rub.

涐 A certain river in the north of China.

珴 The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

皒 皒皒 Ngo ngo, a white colour.

硪 Rocky mountains.

䄉 The name of a sacrifice.

莪 A certain plant, the young stems of which are edible; the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

𧙃 Full and elegant dress, abundance of clothes and finery.

誐 哦 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. 誐詩 Ngo she, to recite verses. 吟誐 Yin ngo, to sing grave verses.

蛾 Ngo, or 蠶蛾 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. 蛾眉 Ngo mei, fine delicately curved eyebrows. 蛾眉月 Ngo mei yuĕ, the moon in her first quarter.

䳗 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 T'oo 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. 餓鬼吹簫 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'ëen, fasted a whole day.

鵝 鵞 䳘 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 Shaou ngo, roast goose; the Ngo and the Yă, 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 Tang ngo, a pelican; the barbarians use 鵝腹毳毛 Ngo fŭh ch'uy maou, the down of the goose's belly to make clothes and coverlets of. 鵝眉 Ngo mei, a name of tea.

騀 騀騄 Ngo lŭh, a particular kind of horse. 駊騀 Po ngo, a horse shaking its head.

臥 卧 卧 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'ă, a board or bed to sleep on.

NGŎ.

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 Ngŏ. One who has nought but specious appearances; a vicious person; vice.

堊 Go or Ngo, earth of various colours; white earth. Stirred, it is said to make porcelain of; white-wash or plaster for walls; a wall; a house; an sepulchred house; to white-wash; to plaster or smear. 白堊黑青黄堊 Peh ngŏ heh ts'ing hwang ngŏ, white earth, black, blue and yellow earth.

惡 悪 惡 What is intentionally bad, is called Ngŏ; 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 tsae, where is it? 惡祝 Ngŏ chŭh, curses. 惡衣 Ngŏ e, bad clothes, tattered garments. 惡人 Ngŏ jin, a wicked bad man. 惡鬼 Ngŏ kwei, devils. 惡神 Ngŏ shin, wicked spirits. 惡食 Ngŏ shih, bad food. 惡疾 Ngŏ tseih, unusually noxious disease; incurable complaint; one of the seven reasons of divorce. 惡做 Ngŏ tso, hard to do. 惡物 Ngŏ wŭh, bad or noxious thing.

僫 Used for the preceding. A vicious wicked man.

噁 Ngŏ, or 喑噁 Yin ngŏ, an angry appearance; angrily. Read Yŏ, 噁噁 Yŏ yŏ, or Ŏ ŏ, the voice of a certain bird.

⿱亞玉 A white kind of valuable stone.

蝁 Ngŏ, or Woo, a certain insect.

⿰魚亞 The name of a fish, which resembles a snake.

咢 咢 Ngŏ, or Nŏ, to beat a timbrel or drum. Ching-tsze-t'ang affirms that it is neither to sing nor to beat the timbrel, but being composed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing alternately in responsive strains. Lŭh-shoo also defines it, 兩人應和而歌也 Leang jin ying ho urh ko yay, two persons singing in alternate responses. To strike with alarm. 咢咢 Ngŏ ngŏ, language direct to the point. Also defined, the appearance of a high cap; the side of a sword.

⿰咢刂 A sharp sword.

⿰口咢 Ngŏ or Ŏ, the teeth broken in the mouth. Said to be the same as 齶 Ngŏ, and 腭 Ngŏ.

崿 A high abrupt bank; what resembles a high shore or bank.

愕 愕 愕 Struck with sudden surprise or amazement; astonishment; impediment; hindrance; non-compliance. The two mouths 吅 so, are by some persons joined 罒 thus. 愕然 Ngŏ jen, surprised; astonished.

⿰木咢 A pit dug on purpose to take animals; to dig a pit.

腭 齶 The teeth broken; the gums.

⿰氵咢 The name of a river.

萼 蕚 蘁 The central parts of a blossom. 花萼 Hwa ngŏ, a flower; the central and protuberant part of the blossom.

諤 咢 諤諤 Ngŏ ngŏ, plain, straight forward language; the language of a sincere honest man. 諾諾 Nŏ nŏ, as distinguished from Ngŏ ngŏ, denotes the obsequious assent of a sycophant. 謇諤 Kh'een ngŏ, plain, abrupt unceremonious speech.

遌 遻 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. 鄂鄂 Ngŏ ngŏ, to discuss in bold language; a limit; a boundary. A surname. Used to denote—surprise. 鄂羅斯 Ngŏ lo sze, first syllable also written 俄 Ngo. Russia; 國 Kwŏ, nation, is sometimes added to it; and 人 Jin, man, for Russian. 鄂然 Ngŏ jeo, manifesting externally,—as the feelings, when surprised.

鍔 The point or edge of a sword. Used to denote—a boundary or limit; repeated Ngŏ ngŏ, denotes high; elevated.

顎 顎 顎 顎 To carry the head high, in a grave formal or stern manner.

鶚 A certain bird which shews a determined attachment to a spot; hence 鶚立 Ngŏ leih, to remain immoveably in a place. It is also called 魚鷹 Yu ying, the fish eagle; and some other names.

噩 Ngŏ or Yŏ, alarm; fright; awe and reverential stillness; simple; sincere. The year is sometimes denoted 作噩 Tsŏ ngŏ. 噩夢 Ngŏ mung, alarmed in a dream, or frightened by a dream, which seems inexplicable.

⿱山噩 崿 A high bank.

櫮 Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

⿰言噩 A man's name.

鱷 鰐 鱷魚 Ngŏ yu, a large fish of the lizard species which lurks by the shore, and devours men and animals; the alligator.

櫱 蘖 蘗 Ngŏ, Nŏ, or Nëĕ, the sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which have been cut down. A surname.

哈 Ngŏ, Ŏ, or Hŏ, appearance of the mouth of a fish; fish moving their mouths; appearance of many fish; noise made in laughing, Ha! ha! Read Shă, Să, Hŏ, or Tă, to suck and drink; noise made in eating and drinking. Read Hëa, Mohamedan surname. A kingdom of the Turks. (De Guignes.) 以口哈飲 E kh'ow shă 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 lae, ho ho ta seaou, the priest came walking in, ha! ha! laughing aloud. 打哈息 Ta hŏ seih, to gasp or yawn. The books of Fŭh, read it Hëa or Ah. Lŭh-shoo, reads it Këă, to suck in largely. 哈子 Hëa tsze, the attendants of the Emperor (MS. Dictionary).

遏 Ngŏ, or Ŏ, 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 P'in, 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 separate; 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. 偎區

Pō ngow, to hide; concealment. 匾萌達 Ngow mäng tă, curling; bent forth.

剾 Ngow, or Kow. 剾剜 Kow t'ow, to pick out with a sharp instrument.

𨃍 The sinews or tendons of the feet.

謳 Ngow, or Yew, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. Read Heŭ, to use pleasing language; to soothe; to commiserate. Read Choŏ, an angry voice. Read Ngow, or Heŭ, to vomit. 呪嘔之 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 yuĕ 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 heuĕ, to spit or vomit blood. 嘔吐 Ngow t'oo, to vomit; to spit out of the mouth.

塸 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 yŭh, heaven overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions.

[illegible] A house or habitation of foreigners.

[illegible] 熰 Extremely hot, applied to the time in which sacrifices were usually offered.

樞 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. Fragrant. 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 yŭh, 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 sëĕ, to vomit and purge. 歐刀 Ngow taou, an executioner's instrument. 歐陽 Ngow-yang, a surname.

褔 A kind of bib to receive or wipe away the spittle or slaver of children; commonly called 口水褔 Kh'ow shwuy ngow.

𧛔 毆 A kind of club or bludgeon; 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 shă, 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.

犚 𤛛 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. 甌窶 Ngow low, a high confined country filled with feeds or bamboo baskets.

瞘 A deep sunken eye. Read Keu, the eye wandering.

篕 A certain bamboo utensil, used in rearing the silk worm.

蓲 A certain plant. Also read Hoo, to nourish.

蝠 A small species of silk-worm.

謳 To recite or sing verses; to sing songs. Used also to denote—to nourish. 謳歌 Ngow ko, or 謳咏 Ngow yung, to sing songs.

膒 Old fat or lard; to soak skin in lard.

鏂 鏂鈽 Ngow bow, a certain large ring for pulling open a gate.

鞰 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 human being. Two or a

pair; an even number; of the same company or class of persons; to accord with; to harmonise; to pair; to unite; union; to occur; to happen accidentally. A surname. 木偶 Mŭh 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 Hŏ ngow, also express to unite in pairs. 偶像 Ngow seang, an image; an idol. 偶人 Ngow jin, a statue. 偶然 Ngow jen, accidentally; by chance.

喁 Ngow or Yung. 喁 Ngow, or 噞喁 Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water, the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 水濁則魚喁 Shwuy ch'ŭh tseh yu ngow, when the water is muddy, then the fish thrust their mouths above the surface.

𤭒 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 together; to occur; to meet; to pervade all nature. The name of a place; a man's name; a surname. 耦耕 Ngow kăng, two persons ploughing together—has an allusion to two eminent persons mentioned in history, 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.

髃 The front part of the shoulder; the bones on the front of the shoulders.

齵 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. 紉鍼 Nin chin, to thread a needle.

NING.

寧 寗 寍 甯 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 Kh'ang ning, a state of repose and tranquillity. 予寧 Yu ning, retiring from office for three years after the death of a parent. 寧死不去 Ning sze pŭh kh'eu, better die than go. 寧作太平犬莫作離亂人 Ning tsŏ t'ae p'ing kh'euen, mo tsŏ 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 Chĕ-keang, N. L. 30°. 寧古塔 Ning koo t'ă, a region near the river Amour. 寧可信其有不可信其無 Ning kh'o sin kh'e yew, pŭh kh'o sin 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.

嚀 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 fŭh ting ning, over and over again, charged him or her.

擰 To pull and drag and throw into confusion. 搶擰 Ts'eang 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.

濘 Water and mire, slippery with mire. 泥濘 Ne ning, or 地濘 Te ning, a slippery miry road.

佞 侫 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 yuĕ 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 Hwŏ yuĕ yung yay jin urh pŭh ning, one said, as to Yung, he is a good man, but not ready and smart in reply. 諂佞 Ch'en ning, cringing, specious flattery. 奸佞 Këen 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 fŭh pŭh na, to receive infinite happiness. 那借 No tseay, 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 tseay, to transfer from the proper use, and appropriate to some purpose not intended;—often used in money affairs; to embezzle. See 那 No; these characters are in this sense used for each other. 挼挪 Ts'o no, to rub between the hands.

挼 接 To rub between both hands. 挼沙 No sha, to rub sand between the hands for the purpose of cleaning them.

㐹 A pill made quite round.

堧 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 堧 Juen.

懦 No, or Nwan, weak; fearful; timorous; apprehensive. 畏懦 Wei no, fearful; apprehensive. 懦弱 No jŏ, weak and feeble.

穤 稬 糯 糯米 No me, a glutinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor; not commonly used for food.

儺 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. Abundant; copious. 猗儺 O no, delicate, soft; yielding; slender; as a branch or twig; walking in a measured with pace; a genteel gait.

𦊿 No, or Nan, to expel pestilence or demoniacal influence. The same as the preceding.

NŎ.

諾 A tone of assent, approbation, or promising. When a master or father calls 勿諾 Wŭh 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'een jin che nŏ nŏ, pŭh joo yĭh 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 Yĭh nŏ ts'ëen 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 leih kea 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 leih hëang ts'een, to exert strength and press forwards.

帑 孥 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 Luy 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 hëen, the string of a bow.

怒 Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with. 含怒 Han noo, repressed anger. 暴怒 Paou noo, fierce anger. 發怒 Fă noo, to vent one's anger. 忿怒 Fun noo, or 惱怒 Naou noo, anger; angry; vexed. 怒氣傷肝 Noo kh'e 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 yen noo seh, angry words and an angry countenance. 怒時反笑 Noo she fan 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'ëĕ leih, I (a weak old horse) will exert my strength,—in token of my obligation to your Majesty.

砮 礎 A stone fitted to the end of an arrow, as a point; a coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

𥇍 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.

檽 Now, or Juen, a certain tree from which a tincture is made.

䨲 A sort of rabbit or hare. A surname.

呶 The language of imprecation.

嗀 榖 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.

媆 Same as the preceding.

NŬH.

忸 Nŭh, or New, to feel ashamed. See New.

訥 To stammer; slow of speech. 口訥 Kh'ow nŭh, to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

抐 The hand moving constantly.

恧 An internal feeling or sense of shame. 慙恧 Ts'an nŭh, ashamed; feeling shame.

衂 To wound with sharp weapons.

𧦝 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 këa, 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.

噥 Much talk, but not to the point; unintelligible jargon. 噥噥 Nung nung, muttering in a low tone.

儂 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.

濃 凍濃 Tung nung, appearance of extreme cold.

濃 Thick, applied to liquids; much dew; rich; strong, —applied to flavors and to infusions, as 香濃 Hëang 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 Tan, denotes a more diffuse style; verbose; many words but little meaning.

癑 Pain; disease.

穠 Grain growing close and thick; plants and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.

襛 Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

膿 Ulcerous matter; pus. 膿胞 Nung paou, a pustule filled with matter. 膿血 Nung hcuě, purulent matter.

醲 Strong liquor; generous wine; high-flavored wine. 醲酒 Nung tsew, generous high-flavored wine.

NUY.

內 內 From *to enter*, and *a void space*. Within; withinside; the inner part; internal; in the midst of; inside a house; an inner apartment; included in. 不在內 Pŭh tsae nuy, not within; not included. 在牆之內 Tsae tsëang che nuy, inside the wall. 房室曰內 Fang shih yuě 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 neice. 內幕 Nuy mŏ, assistants employed by public officers at their own expense. 內閣學士 Nuy kŏ hëŏ 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.

餒 A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

餧 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.

渜 Warm water.

煖 Warm; warmth arising from fire. 溫煖 Wăn nwan, warm, as by steam. 煖氣 Nwan kh'e, warm vapour.

餪 A warming,—in the east sense of that word, applied to feasts; a feast given in China, three days after marriage. 餪席 Nwan seih, a feast to the friends of the bridegroom after marriage.

O.

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 痾 Disease; sickness. Read Kŏ, 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 appellative. 阿城 O ch'ing, a certain palace. 阿彌陀佛 O-me-t'o-fŭh, Amida Buddha! is an exclamation uttered, with uplifted 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-fŭh, pŭh yaou yuen kh'eŭh 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, assafœtida. 阿膠 O keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine. See 膠 Keaou.

Ŏ or NGŎ.

堊 Ŏ or Ngŏ, earth of various colours. See Ngŏ.

惡 Vicious; bad; wicked. See Ngŏ. 惡行 Ŏ hing, vicious conduct; wicked actions. 惡習 Ŏ seih, vicious practices. 惡性 Ŏ sing, a bad disposition; a thing bad in its nature. 惡跡 Ŏ tseih, traces or evidences of wicked conduct.

僫 A wicked man.

歐 Ŏ or Ngŏ, the involuntary noise made by persons exerting their utmost strength.

堨 Ŏ or Ngŏ, an aperture or slit in a wall. Read Yae, blue earth. Read Këě, 渠堨 Kh'eu këě, to make a great breach upon an enemy, or a set of banditti. 壅堨 Yung ŏ, to oppose water by an earthen mound or dike. 石堨 Shih ŏ, the name of a place.

遏 To forbid or prohibit to do; to cause to desist. See Ngŏ. 遏止 ŏ che, 遏抑 ŏ yĭh, or 遏住 ŏ choo, to stop; to cause to halt; to prevent going further.

烍 To place fire beneath; to put fire under fuel.

雘 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 Ŏ or Ŭh, the crowing of a cock.

頞 The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname. 蹙頞 Tsŭh ŏ, to frown and rumple the nose, when pained. 幽頞 Yow ŏ, the name of an animal.

閼 To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of. 壅閼 Yung ŏ, to prevent, or stop from going further; to prevent being told to. 閼蓬 Ŏ fung, to stop or prevent the growth of.

盦 To cover over; a covering; 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 rhubarb, forms a very drastic purge. 巴蜀 Pa shŭh, the name of a place mentioned in history. 巴不得 Pa pŭh 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 Pŭh ch'ŭh shing ya pa, a

silent dumby.

䩗 Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

弝 The part of a bow which is grasped by the hand. 弝嗎油 Pa ma yew, tar.

疤 A disease of the tendons, or joints. 瘡疤 Ch'wang 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 controling 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.

㞎 The name of a place.

皅 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.

羓 貑 Meat of any kind dried. The second character is also defined, an ugly-looking animal.

舥 Floating spars; a raft or floating bridge.

芭 芭蕉 Pa tseaou, the musa coccinea. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

蚆 Shells which are esteemed valuable.

笆 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.

豝 A sow; a sow two years old; some say, a large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

鈀 耙 A military carriage; iron; a harrow with five teeth; a rake; applied also to the barbed point of an arrow. 鈀田 Pa t'ëen, to harrow the ground.

靶 The leather of a bridle; the part of the reins grasped by the hand; certain leather straps about a carriage; the reins.

髟 The appearance of the tuft of hair done up in the Chinese manner. 髟髮 Pa na, the hair in disorder.

齙 齙牙 Pa ya, distorted teeth; irregular teeth.

霸 伯 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 礴 垻 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.

欛 The handle of a knife or weapon. 欛柄 Pa ping, a handle, either literally or figuratively.

灞 The name of a river in Shen-se.

罷 罢 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 Fŭh-këen Province, but not of Canton.

P'A.

鈀 A kind of rake for raking together plants. 五鈀 Woo ch'e p'a, a five-toothed rake.

杷 An utensil for collecting wheat; an instrument for levelling the ground; a handle. 枇杷 P'e p'a, the name of a fruit, commonly called loquat, the mespilus 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. 爬起來 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 T'ow p'a, a turban.

袙 帊 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 Pŏ, pure. 不怕 Pŭh 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 Pă, to usurp; to encroach upon by force. Name of a place; and of a river. A surname. 怕黑 P'a heh, 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.

PĂ.

八 The ancient character represents the back; hence it denotes to turn the back upon; to separate from; to put asunder; in which sense, also read Pei. Eight. 第八 Te pă, the eighth. 四面八方 Sze mëen pă 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 Nëen fang urh pă, age just twice eight; i. e. just sixteen years of age. 十八 Shih pă, eighteen. 王八 * Wang pă, or 王八頭 Wang pă t'ow, and 烏龜王八 Woo kwei wang pă, are all terms of abuse, denoting one who lives on his wife's prostitution; one lost to virtue. 王八蛋 Wang pă t'an, or 王八熟的 Wang pă jŏ teih, a bastard, in opprobrious language. 八十 Pă shih, eighty. 八八 Pă pă, eight times eight, or sixty-four. 八角 Pă kŏŏ, or 大茴 Ta hwuy, star aniseed. 小茴 Seaou hwuy, small aniseed.

犮 A dog dragged by the foot by a person going to stab it, to stick into and pluck out again. 拔犮 Heh pă, to put away.

坺 Fă, Pă, or Pŭh, 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 Pŏ, to grasp. Read Pae, to shoot forth branches. 超拔 Ch'aou pă, to raise or rise over the heads of others. 提拔 T'e pă, to raise; to promote. 救拔 Kow pă, to pluck out or rescue; to save. 拔劍 Pă këen, to draw out a sword. 拔貢 Pă kung, a degree of literary promotion that occurs once in twelve years. 拔其根 Pă kh'e kăn, to pull up the roots. 拔力 Pă leih, to exert strength. 拔取 Pă ts'eu, to take for amongst. 拔萃 Pă tsuy, eminently conspicuous, like plants growing higher than others near them.

軷 To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of the road, when about to take a journey.

* This phraseology, according to the people of Canton, arises from the viscera of the tortoise having parts like the characters 王 Wang and 八 Pă. Dr. Hager and others say, the Wang should be 忘 Wang, to forget; and that the Pă, *eight*, refers to eight virtues.

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 扒 From *hand* and *to separate*. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number eight. Read Pĕĕ, to tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

撥 Pŏ or Pă, to rule or direct; to arrange in order; to exclude; to separate; to spread out; to appoint. 動撥 Tung pă, to distribute or give forth from a treasury. 叱撥 Ch'ch pă, the name of a fine horse. 撥亂反正 Pă lwan fan ching, to put away anarchy and restore to regular order. 撥開 Pă kh'ae, to spread out; to lay open; to break and open, as clouds do. 撥去 Pă kh'eu, to exclude; to reject. 撥送 Pă sung, to divide and send to. 撥刺 Pă ts'ze, to draw a bow.

PAE.

捭 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.

粺 粺 Very white rice; a small fine species of grain; very small and minute,—applied to hypocrites.

憊 㦪 Wearied; exhausted; extreme lassitude, induced by disease. 憊懣 Pae lae, weak, doltish, foolish blockhead.

糒 Dried food; dried rice prepared in a certain way as rations for the army; also for the reception of guests.

韛 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 Pŭh pae, not performing 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 keen, to go to see a person; to pay a visit. 拜賀 Pae ho, or 拜年 Pae neen, to pay one's respects to, and congratulate, as at the new year. 拜客 Pae kh'ih, to visit a person who has come to a place. 拜佛念經 Pae fŭh neen king, to worship Fŭh and recite his form of prayers. 拜菩薩 Pae p'oo-sa, to worship heathen gods. 拜相 Pae seang, 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'ăng 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 pae, victory and defeat. 敗壞 Pae hwae, to injure; to spoil. 敗家 Pae kea, 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 mŭh, was defeated and killed. 敗風俗 Pae fung sŭh, 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 捭 擺 捭 To separate; to spread out; to open asunder; to strike with force; to rouse. 搖搖擺擺 Yaou yaou 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 she wŭh, 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, 俳佪 Pei hwuy, 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 chŏ, to arrange tables. 排解 P'ae keae, to arrange any difference, to put an end to a quarrel. 排嵩 P'ae keae, to rush forcibly and abruptly. 排列 P'ae lee, 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. 排栢 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 Fă 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 kŭh, the ribs,—applied to mutton or pork chops. 牌樓 P'ae low, 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.

𠂢 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 pëĕ, 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 Chwang pan, to dress; exterior show and manner. 打扮得好 Ta pan teh haou, well-dressed. 三分人材十分打扮 San fun jin ts'ae, shih fun ta pan, three tenths of material, may be made tentenths 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.

瓣 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 every part of the empire; to promulge. 頒下 Pan hëa, 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 Tuy pan, to push from, and to pull 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 bastinade, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, a register. 打板子 Ta pan tsze, to bastinade. 床板 Ch'wang pan, the boards of a bed. 響板 Heang pan, two pieces of wood with which at one fixed 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 pŭh t'ung, impenetrable obstinacy.

班 班 From *knife* and *stone*. To divide stone seals and give one to each prince. 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 Hëa pan, to retire after serving one's turn. 跟班 Kăn pan, a footman; a personal servant. 班列 Pan lëĕ, 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 斑猫 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 wăn, 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 办 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 marketman; 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 Ts'ing 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-pan.

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.

䀉 眅 An eye with a great deal of white. A man's name. 眅睛 P'an tsing, a cataract.

瘢 The scar of a healed wound; a cicatrix; the marks of the small pox. 瘢耆 P'an kh'e, a scar on a horse's back.

磐 The veins on a stone.

攀 攀 扳 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 hëa lae, 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'an, an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

PANG.

梆 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. 蚌鷸相持 Pang yŭ seang 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 kea, the family that presides over a nation; and the nation, which the prince considers his family. 邦國 Pang kwŏ, a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations, generally.

梆 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.

梆 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 she ts'aou, 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 fŭh, to bind; to tie.

幫 幇 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 Seang 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.

搻 To stand opposed; to guard; to defend; to surround for the purpose of defence.

搒 搒 From *hand* and *side*. To screen by placing before; to propel a boat by working at the side. Read Pang, to strike; to pound; to wrest or plunder from. 搒人 Pang jin, a boatman.

艕 Two boats laid by the side of each other. 艕人 Pang jin, a waterman. 𦨭 P'ang, and the following are both used in this sense.

榜 榜 Read Păng, a support attached to the side of a bow; to propel a boat. Read Pang, a splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected is called Pang. 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 Tăng 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 bastinade. 榜眼 Pang yen, second person from the top of the literati. 榜人 Pang 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'euen pang, to teach and practice boxing and cudgelling.

P'ANG

胖 膖 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 㫄 Large; great; by the side; near to. 旁午 P'ang woo, by the side of noon; near noon. 旁出 P'ang ch'ŭh, diverging from the side,—as a bye road. 旁邊 P'ang peen, by the side. 旁若無人 P'ang jŏ 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 chŏ, 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.

徬 To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart. 徬徨 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. 澎滂 P'ang p'aŭ, the noise of the wind striking against a thing. 滂沛 P'ang p'ei or 滂沱大雨 P'ang t'o 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. 磅礴鬱積 P'ang p'ŏ yŭh tseih, the crash of bursting accumulated vapours; a phrase denoting heaven

螃 A side-going fish; a crab, also called 螃蟹 P'ăng hese. 螃蜞 P'ăng kh'e, a different species of crab.

膀 The groin. 膀胱疝氣 P'ăng kwang shan kh'e, 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.

訪 謗 P'ang t'ŭh, to slander; to speak ill of persons.

轑 P'ang, or P'ăng, a kind of military carriage; a chariot with an elevated superstructure resembling a room. 轑轒 P'ang, the sound of a chariot.

轒

霧 An abundant fall of snow; the appearance of rain and snow. 霧霈 P'ang p'ang, or 霧沛 P'ang p'ei, snow in great quantities.

彷 The name of an insect; to move about. Read Fang. 仿彿 Fang fŭh, resembling; seeming as if. 彷徉 P'ang yang, to saunter about and pass the time. 彷徨 P'ang hwang, to be agitated with fear.

莽 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'ĂNG.

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'ăng sha, a species of butterfly or moth.

綳 To bind; to tie; to fasten garments about a child; certain bandage for children, to fasten them to the back of the nurse.

繃 P'ăng or Fang See Fang.

祊浜 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'ăng yew, a friend or acquaintance. 朋黨 P'ăng tang, a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about a court.

堋 P'ing or P'ăng, 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 rustling 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 Tă p'ăng, to pitch a tent.

堋彭痛 A dead body swelled out.

硼砂 P'ăng or P'ing, a swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

鵬 Name of a stone. 硼砂 P'ăng sha, borax, subborate of soda, used in medicine.

鵬 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'ăng 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 state situated in the modern province of Chih-le. 彭蠡 P'ăng le, the western side of the Po-yang lake. Abundant; numerous; affluent; haughty; a path; a road; to progress unceasingly.

蟛蜞 P'ăng kh'e, a small kind of crab found on the sea shore.

膨 Large swelled belly. 膨脖 P'ăng hăng, large swelled belly, like a hog.

幷 P'ăng or P'ing, a kind of curtain or covering. 幷帳 P'ăng mang, spread as a canopy; by the side, a curtain or screen is called P'ăng; spread over or above, it is called Mang.

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'ăng mun, a side door.

莽 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.

俜 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'ing p'ăng yŭh t'ung, a vehement, impetuous desire to act.

胖 A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large bellied.

烹 亨 To boil by the application of fire. The second form is the ancient character, the first is vulgar and modern. 烹茶 P'ăng ch'a, to boil the water for the purpose of making tea. 烹煉 P'ăng lien, to boil for a length of time, and stir about; to decoct. 烹調食物 P'ăng t'eaou shih wŭh, to boil and prepare food.

PAOU.

勹 包 To fold about; to enwrap; to envelope.

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 Pew. 同包 Khe paou, to contemplate 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 fit the sticks 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 fŭh, a wrapper with which to surround a bundle; that which is wrapped up a bundle. 包含 Paou hán, to contain in the mouth; i. e. not to disclose one's feelings; to say nothing. 包括 Paou kwŏ, to include within; to surround and include,—said of teeth of things and of ideas. 包管 Paou kwan, to be security for; to pledge one's self that an affair will succeed. 包絹 Paou kiuen, a kind of silk bag. 包裹 Paou ko, to wrap round; to wrap up. 包起 Paou k'e, to bundle up. 用包袱包起 Yung paou fŭh paou k'e, to take a cloth wrapper and tie up a bundle. 包攬 Paou lan, to enclose as in a cage; to engage. 包起來 Paou k'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 包攬訟事 Paou lan sung sze. 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 sŏ, or 包索繩 Paou sŏ shing, twine. 包藏 Paou ts'ang, to be stored up or contained in. 包容 Paŭh yung, or 包涵 Paou hán, to contain or bear with patiently.

刨 Paou, or Paŭ, to pare off; to plane; a joiner's plane; to cut or dig with a hoe. 刨削 Paou seŏ, to pare; to thin by paring.

抱 袌 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 Peaou, to lead; to take. 襁抱 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 hăn, to feel or cherish resentment. 抱告 Paou kaou, an inferior who impeaches in behalf of his master. 抱屈 Paou k'eŭh, to feel aggrieved. 抱愧 Paou kwei, to feel shame and regret. 抱佛脚 Paou fŭh keŏ, 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 luxuriant herbage. Also read Pow. the husks of grain. 苞膘法 Paou chŏ fă, a certain mode of mincing meat. 苞栗 Paou leih, a certain fruit. 苞本 Paou pun, the root; the parts adjacent. 苞苴 Paou tsŭ, 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 yă paou, to blow a duck's bladder full of air. 同胞之兄弟 T'ung 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. 胞裏虛氣 Paou le heu k'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 seŏ, to plane off.

飽 Satisfied; 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. 飽飫 Paou yŭh, satiated with food or drink. 飽了 Paou leaou, or 食飽 Shih paou, I am satisfied—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.

匏 To till or plough; to stick into the ground.

匏呆保 Paou of 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'euen, to preserve entire. 保全身命 Paou ts'euen shin 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 kea, or 主保 Choo paou, a surety; one who is answerable for another. 保家 Paou kea, 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.

褓 From *clothes* and to *protect*. 襁褓 K'iang 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.

蓇 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 褒褒褒褒 To proclaim the excellence, beauty, or merits of; to praise; to commend virtuous and proper conduct; large garments. A surname. Read Pow, to collect together. 褒明 Paou ming, long garments. 褒貶適中 Paou pèn shih chung, praise and censure impartially distributed.

暴 The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chace; 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 Pŭh, to dry with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

儤 儤宿 To pass over and above. Paou shŭh, the person or persons who remain over night in the public offices at court; also denominated 豹直 Paou chih.

爆 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 chŭh, crackers made of gunpowder stuffed in paper.

报 From *to compare* and *arrange* and *ten*; hence it denotes a tything, or tything-man.

鴇 鴇 A parti-coloured horse.

鴇 A certain water bird; applied also to designate a horse.

寶 宝 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 Tăng ta paou, to ascend the Emperor's throne. 通寶 T'ung paou, the coin of China. 四寶 See paou, four sorts of precious stones,—used by scholars to express *paper, pencil, ink*, and *a stone* on which to rub it; they are 無價寶 Woo kea paou, invaluable. 寶行 Paou hang, precious mercantile houses; 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 tan, the birthday of a demi-god. 寶善人也 Paou shen jin yay, to esteem and value good men.

報 报 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 ngăn paou ngăn, he who has received a favour must make a recompence for it. 望報 Wang paou, to hope for a recompence from others. 圖報 Too paou, to hope to be able, and to be desirous of making a return to others. 厚恩圖報 How ngăn too paou, I hope to make a return for your great kindness. 賜報 Yang paou, an open or manifest recompence. 陰報 Yin paou, a secret or hidden recompence. 福報 Fŭh paou, a happy or blessed recompence. 惡報 Ngŏ paou, a recompence of evil. 惡必有惡報 Ngŏ pih yew ngŏ paou, vice or the vicious shall be recompenced with evil. 速報 Sŭh paou, a sudden recompence, or a quick notification. 捷報 Tsee 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'aou. Paou, occurs in the sense of 合 Hŭ, to unite. 報讐 Paou ch'ow, to revenge. 報恩 Paou ngăn, 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 tă, 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 tsze 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'aou ch'oo, or 庖人 P'aou jin, a place for killing animals and cooking food; a cook.

枹 A drum-stick. Read P'eaou, free growing; bushy shrubs. Read Tow, the name of a plant.

瓟 P'aou, or 匏瓜 P'aou kwa, or 瓟瓠 P'aou 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 Shwuy p'aou, a water bubble. 泡溲 P'aou sow, copious; abundant. 泡濕 P'aou shih, to moisten or make damp with water.

皰 A blister on the hands or feet; a vesicle.

炮 炰 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 燔 Fan. Commonly used in the same sense as 砲 P'aou, and applied to guns, cannons and rockets, in which powder is enclosed. 放炮 Fang p'aou, to fire guns. 大炮 Ta p'aou, great guns. 號炮 Haou p'aou, a signal gun. 敬炮 King p'aou, a salute. 炮製 P'aou che, to decoct medicines. 炮頭 P'aou t'ow, the common rocket. 炮眼 P'aou yen, the gun port-hole of a ship's side.

疱 靤 A disease which causes a swelling on the part affected; a swelled face.

礮 砲 抛 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'aou, see above. The last character is in common use for throwing stones with the hand. 礮車 P'aou ch'ay, a war chariot for throwing stones, otherwise called 霹靂車 P'eih 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'aou kwa, a long under garment, and a shorter one outside. 蟒袍 Mang p'aou, or 龍袍 Lung p'aou, 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'ŏ, to stamp with the feet. 跑來跑去 P'aou lae p'aou k'heu, to run backwards and forwards. 跑馬 P'aou ma, to run horses. 跑走 P'aou tsow, to run off; to race.

匏 A containing vessel; or gourd; a calabash. 短頸大腹曰匏 Twan king ta fŭh yuĕ p'aou, a vessel with a short neck and wide belly is called P'aou. 長而瘦上曰瓠 Ch'ang urh sow shang yuĕ hoo, long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 匏葉 P'aou yĕ, the leaves of the P'aou, when young make soup; in the eighth month they become bitter. 匏瓜 P'aou kwa, the name of a star.

拋 Put down all; to throw with the hand; to throw or spread out. 拋石頭 P'aou shih t'ow, to throw stones. 拋網 P'aou wang, to throw and spread out a net. 拋棄 P'aou k'he, to reject; to throw away. 拋磚引玉 P'aou chuen yin yŭh, to throw a stone in order to bring a gem; to give a thing with a view of getting something better in return.

麃 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.

[illegible] Sound; the voice of an animal. Same as 咆 P'aou.

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.

朼 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'aou, to collate and examine. 比丘僧 Pe k'ew săng, 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 mih, close; closely connected; thickly situated; intimate. 不比 Pŭh pe, not equal to. 比譬 Pe p'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 yĭh pe kh'an shwuy kaou, make a comparison and see which is the tallest.

仳 To separate from; to divide; ugly. 仳倠 Pe hwuy, an ugly woman.

坒 坒 Steps; to be paired with. One says, the step on the shoulder. A man's name.

妣 The epithet of a deceased mother. 祖妣 Tsoo pe, a female ancestor. 考妣 Kh'aou pe, Kh'aou 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.

吡 毘 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 leen, 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.

粃 秕 秠 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. 粃糠 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.

阰 Name of a hill.

陛 Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. 階陛 Keae pe, steps; steps leading up to a hall, or court. 陛下 Pe hea, denotes *the Emperor*, and is used by his ministers in direct address. 陛陛 Pe pe, many arranged in regular order.

箆 笓 A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

[illegible] The navel of an animal body.

媲 To pair; to couple with; to equal. A woman's name. 媻媲 E pe, a small appearance. 媲美 Pe mei, equally beautiful or excellent.

捭 批 To strike with the hand thrown backwards. Read Pēē, to play on a stringed instrument with the fingers.

毖 Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; painstaking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

柲 The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Pih, a pen; 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 祕 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.

邲 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.

閟 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 stow or lay bye; to stop or close up; to shut anything. 緊閉 Kin pe, to shut closely, as in locked jaw. 啟閉 Kh'e pe, to open and to shut. 閉門謝客 Pe mun seay 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.

畀 卑 Pe, or Pei, the ancient form of this character, is from Tso, *the left*, and Kea, *the head* or *first*; hence, inferior. 天尊地卑 T'een 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'eŭh, mean, servile bending and stooping; crouching; sneaking. 卑陋 Pe low, or 卑鄙 Pe pei, mean; vile; vulgar; low. 裨卑 Pei pe, inferior, low class of persons. 卑污狗賤 Pe woo kow ts'een, mean and filthy as a dog; base. 卑卑不足道 Pe pe pŭh tsŭh 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 aslant.

埤 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.

庳 A low cottage; applied also to palaces that are built low; low; short. Used to denote the nose; a certain female bird. 有庳 Yew pe, the name of a state.

渒 Name of a river.

痺 A disease arising from damp; the name of an arrow.

焷 Hot with fire; heated.

睥 睥 To look askance. 睥睨 Pe e, or 䠋睨 Pe e, to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

碑 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 wăn, the inscription on a stone tablet; the memoranda engraved on it.

諀 Slanderous; fond of detraction.

綼 Pe or Peih, to ornament with a sort of facing, the upper border of a garment.

髀 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 yĭh 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 on the wrist. 臂[illegible] Pe tow, the joint of the arm.

敝 Tattered bad raiment; ... poor; bad of its kind; to despise. Used by affectation for the pronoun my and our. A ... Used to denote stopping up; closing. 敝跬 Pe kwei, the appearance of using effort. 敝廬 Pe leu, my house. 敝俗 Pe sŭh, our vulgar customs,—in this place or neighbourhood. 敝友 Pe yew, my friend.

獘 Is erroneously used for 斃 Pe and 獘 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 Pēē.

幣 Silk, 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 Pŭh tsŭh pe koo, insufficient to make satisfaction for a crime. 蔽賢 Pe heen, to keep eminently virtuous men in the shade, instead of drawing them into public life. 蔽目 Pe mŭh, 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 fung 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.

葡 備 備 俻 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. 准備 Chun 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 hea 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 entertainment of guests.

奰 Large and robust; to urge and tyrannize over; to be angry without the influence of liquor.

[illegible] Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtile fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

啚 From *mouth* and a *granary*. To accumulate avariciously, and distribute nothing; avaricious; mean; sordid.

鄙 鄙 A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place. Five Pe make a 縣 Heen, district. Rustic; low; vulgar; mean; vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to contemn. 鄙俗之稱 Pe sŭh 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 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. 畀

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'e, bubbles. 鼻祖 Pe tsoo, the first ancestor in a line of genealogy. Occurs in several proper names. 鼻烟 Pe yen, snuff.

贔 贔屓 Pe foo, the appearance of using great effort; robust strength; angry; indignant.

賁 Glossed over; adorned; ornamented,—applied to herbage. Read Fun or P'un, impetuous.

轡 Pe or P'ei, the reins by which a horse is guided in a carriage.

羆 Pe or Pei, a certain wild animal like a bear and possessing great strength; sometimes having yellow and white streaks. A man's name.

P'E.

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.

B

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 mëen, 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 tsze, to animadvert officially on the language of a petition.

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 蘆橘 Loo-keŭh. 枇杷葉 P'e p'a yĕ, the leaves of the loquat tree, used as a medicine in coughs.

琵 To push from with the hand. Name of a fish. 琵琶 P'e p'a, name of a stringed instrument.

皉 / 皉 A crack in any utensil, the parts still adhering.

砒 / 磇 砒霜 P'e shwang, a caustic medicine,—applied to ulcers. It is exceedingly poisonous, and is sold with much caution.

肶 / 膍 The guts or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, or important; a certain sacrifice.

芘 / 蓖 芘麻 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. Castor oil plant.

鈚 / 鎞 / 錍 Iron; the iron coulter of a plough; the barb of an arrow; the name of an arrow having a broad long barb.

躲 𣧮躲 Kh'wa p'e, a person soft and cringing; servile and boasting.

貔 / 豼 / 狉 Name of an animal resembling a hog.

貔 / 豾 Name of a certain ferocious animal found in Leaou-tung,—said to resemble a tiger. Name of a dog. 貔貅鎮兒 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. 剝皮 Pŏ p'e, to peel off the skin. 鹿皮 Lŭh p'e, deer skin. 海騾皮 Hae lo p'e, sea-mule skin; i. e. beaver skin. 狐皮 Hoo p'e, fox skin. 貍皮 Le p'e, is also fox skin, but of a different sort. 大白灰鼠皮 Ta pih 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 Tă p'e, otter skin. 桂皮 Kwei p'e, cassia bark. 石榴皮 Shih low p'e, pomegranate peels. 皮膚 P'e foo, the skin which covers an animal body. 皮骨相連 P'e kŭh seang lëen, 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.

㓟 To cut with a knife; to chop; to hew.

帔 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. 披山 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 fă, 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.

秛 A rent paid in grain.

怶 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 mëen, or 被窩 P'e wo, a pallampore, 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 këen, was seen.

詖 Artful debate and litigation; animating others by specious declamation; insidious accusation. 詖辭 P'e ts'ze, the language of debate or insidious disputation.

貱 To confer upon; to benefit. 貤貱 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 kŏŏ, 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.

鞁 A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

骳 Crooked; distorted bone. 骫骳 Wei p'e, 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'e ching che chay, that which assists or is beneficial to government. 裨襦 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 pŭh haou, 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.

郫 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'e, an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

髀 / 髀 From bone and inferior. The thigh bone. 髀股 P'e koo, the thigh.

鼙 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 Kwa. 臧否 Tsang p'e, good and evil. 嘗其是否 Ch'ang kh'e she 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 Tsăng 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.

嚭 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'ëĕ, a favorite concubine. 嬖倖 P'e hing, 嬖童 P'e t'ung, 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 pŭh yuen, not very different from. 譬若 P'e jŏ, 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'e, 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 sŭh, to avoid what is vulgar and common.

PEAOU.

表 The outer garments; the highest point of; exterior; 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 T'ang, or house. Name of a place. A surname. 時辰表 She shin peaou, a watch. 鐘表 Chung peaou, a clock. 表著 Peaou choo, to make manifest; to arrange seats so as to show the rank of the persons. 表章 Peaou chang, a kind of prayer, read before an idol, and then consumed by fire. 表白 Peaou peh, to make a clear exposition of. 表表 Peaou peaou, erect in person; conspicuous amongst many. 表親 Peaou ts'in, a relation not of the same surname. 表兄弟 Peaou heung te, distant brothers; that is, cousins by the mother's side.

俵 俵散 Peaou san, to give; to distribute.

婊 A female name.

㧼 To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

裱 Peaou, or 帍裱 Hoo peaou, 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 signboard; 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'ă peaou, to hoist a signal. 標致 Peaou che, exceedingly gay and handsome. 標準 Peaou chun, or 標揚 Peaou yang, to exhibit an example to others. 標旗 Peaou kh'e, a flag used as a signal. 標出來 Peaou ch'ŭh lae, to appear conspicuous amongst others. 標鎗 Peaou ts'ëang, a missile weapon.

摽 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. 摽旗 Peaou kh'e, to make a signal with a flag.

P'EAOU.

票 / 㶾 / 𤐫 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'ŭh p'eaou, to issue a warrant. 錢票 Ts'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.

僄 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 Peaou, the close; the termination of. 剽刼 P'eaou këĕ, 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.

勡 To seize by violence; to attack and plunder. 剽 P'eaou, occurs in the same sense.

嘌 Having no rule, measure or limit; irregular; the appearance of being blown rapidly; a carriage running with 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 shey, a bagnio or bawdy-house. 嫖姚 P'eaou yaou, to put away disease. 嫖子 P'eaou tsze, a prostitute. 嫖賭飲 P'eaou too yin, whoring, gaming, and drinking.

幖 A silken streamer affixed to the end of a pole; a cloth wrapped round the head.

慓 Urgent; pressed; vehement.

瞟 To dry anything in the sun.

漂 / 漂 To float; to be moved and agitated, as by the wind; cold and bleak. Name of a river. Used to denote a certain disease. 漂海 P'eaou hae, to navigate the seas. 漂澈 P'eaou p'eih, a kind of echo. 漂漂 P'eaou p'eaou, the appearance of soaring high in the air; to stretch out cloth on the surface of the water, and expose it to the air in order to whiten it; to bleach. 漂流浪子 P'eaou lew lang tsze, a floating ware; a dissipated person.

薸 A moss-like plant, which grows and flows on the water.

熛 The rapid flight of fight or fire,—applied to a palace gate of a red colour. 赤熛怒 Ch'ĭh p'eaou noo, a divinity of the southern regions. 熛闕 P'eaou k'ëĕ, 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. 縹渺風雲 P'eaou meaou 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 P'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 jŏ seen, 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.

麃 P'eaou or P'aou. See P'aou.

儦 Appearance of moving or walking; a group; a company; a herd.

瀌 The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

皫 A white colour; a bird changing its feathers; anything of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

穮 To eradicate weeds from a field. 穮蓘 P'eaou maou, grain not filled.

藨 Name of a plant of which mats and sandals are made;—applied also to several other plants.

鏕 The bit of a horse's bridle. 鏕鏕 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.

猋 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 Pow, to die of hunger; to be famished to death; trees or plants decayed or rotten and falling to the ground.

PĔĔ.

別 To separate; to put asunder; to distinguish. Read Pēĕ, 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 pēĕ, to separate with the hands, or to distinguish by words, or any of the senses. 黑白不能分別 Heh peh pŭh nǎng fun pēĕ, cannot distinguish black from white. 分別先後 Fun pēĕ seen how, to distinguish that which precedes from that which comes after. 辨別 Pēen pēĕ, to distinguish or discuss the difference of things. 離別 Le pēĕ, to recede or go away from. 阿哥別生氣 O ko pēĕ săng kh'e, brother! don't be angry. 你別管我 Ne pēĕ kwan wo, don't you interfere with, or control me. 別而稱之 Pēĕ urh ch'ing che, to speak of them separately. 別之 Pēĕ che, to distinguish them. 別後 Pēĕ how, after separating; after we separated,—used in the beginning of letters. 別個人 Pēĕ ko jin, another man, or other people, according as the scope may make it singular or plural. 別二個 Pēĕ urh ko, another. 別下毒手 Pēĕ hëa tŭh show, in some other way put down or apply his poisonous and destructive hand. 別樣事情 Pēĕ yang sze ts'ing, another or a different affair. 別離愁 Pēĕ le ts'ow, the sorrow of parting.

鼈 鼈 鱉 A species of tortoise, said to be produced on the land, but to reside in the water; to have three feet, and to bear with its eyes. Name of a star, and of an office. A surname. 木鼈 Mŭh pēĕ, the name of a plant.

PĔĔ.

徶 徶循 Pēĕ sēĕ, the appearance of flowing garments. There are various other modes of writing this phrase.

憋 憋 Peĕh or Pēĕ, a hurried manner or appearance; hastiness of temper or disposition; vicious; bad. 憋然 Pēĕ jen, diligent. 憋性 Pēĕ sing, a hasty bad disposition.

撆 撇 To strike; to strike lightly; to knock asunder; to brush away; to put off; to seize; to lead; to drag; to draw. 撇回馬頭 Pēĕ hwuy ma t'ow, to turn round a horse's head. 撇開 Pēĕ kh'ae, to cast off; to pay no farther attention to. 撇清 Pēĕ ts'ing, to push aside in order to clean; to make an excuse in order to avoid an imputation of immorality. 撇捺 Pēĕ nǎ, Pēĕ, denotes drawing a line with a pencil from right to left, thus 丿. Nǎ, is to draw one from left to right, thus ㇏.

癟 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 Pēĕ keen, to take a hasty glance at.

襒 Clothes; garments; to brush or dust,—as with a wide sleeve, or the tail of a long robe.

蹩 To tread with the feet; to lean on one foot. 蹩躠 Pēĕ sēĕ, 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 Pēĕ mëen, a certain ornamented cap worn in ancient times.

PĔEN.

卞 The name of a district. A surname. Hurry; perturbed; hasty;—also expressed by 卞急 Pēen keih; a rule of government; a law,—as 大卞 Ta pēen, grand system of government. Read Twan, joy, gladness.

忭 A gladsome joyful appearance. 不勝忻忭 Pŭh shing hin pēen, excessively glad.

抃 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 汳 The name of a district, and of a river.

砭 A stone needle; a certain stone probe, used by the Chinese surgeons. 砭針 Pēen chin, a stone needle; to probe, literally or figuratively.

窆 To put a coffin into a grave; to inter. 窆不臨其穴 Pēen pŭh lin kh'e heuĕ, 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 pēen, to praise and to censure,—as the historian does. 貶下 Pēen hëa, or 貶謫 Pēen tseh, to depress; to censure and degrade, as is done by the government to its officers. 貶損 Pēen 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 pēen, civil and military officers. 股弁 Koo pēen, to clap the hands; to shake with fear. 弁行 Pēen hing, to run with haste.

拚 To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject. 拚此物不要了 Pēen ts'ze wŭh pŭh yaou leaou, throw this thing away, it is not wanted. 拚命 Pēen ming, to risk one's life; to throw it away to attain some object,—chiefly revenge.

鴘 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 P'ëen, and repeated, as 便便 P'ëen p'ëen, to discuss; a fat, plump, fine appearance. It also denotes, to accord with the people's desires. A surname. 不便 Pŭh pēen, inconvenient; disadvantageous; inexpedient. 簡便 Këen pēen, less troublesome; more convenient and pleasant. 就順便 Tseow 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 leaou pēen yĭh, obtained what is advantageous. 何等便易 Ho tăng pēen e, how very convenient and easy. 說得便 Shwŏ 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.

諞 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 hëa pēen tsze, give him a few lashes. 鞭策 Pēen ts'eh, or 打鞭 Ta pēen, to whip or lash.

鯿 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'eŏ, 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 緶 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. 門編 Këen 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 nëen, to write annals. 編修 Pēen sew, to connect together materials and compose books; a literary title. 編列字號 Pēen lēĕ 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 The bat, which is known also by various other names. The name of a fish. 蝙蝠 Pēen fŭh, a bat.

蹁 Lame or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee-pan. 蹁躚 Pēen seen, to walk round about.

鯿 A certain fish with a small head and a large body; a flat fish.

㑇 The body distorted.

邊 边 On the frontier; on the border; by the side. A surname. 中邊 Chung pēen, within and without; inside and outside. 旁邊 P'ang 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 Pēen shoo, or 邊庭 Pēen t'ing, stationed on the frontier; sometimes denotes, banished to. 邊塞 Pēen seh, the outer or remote possessions of a country. 邊地 Pēen [illegible], the country on the frontier. 邊外 Pēen wae, beyond the limits.

籩 The name of an office. pēen, or 籩豆 Pēen 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 Fă pēen, the hair of the head plaited as a tail in the Chinese manner. 打辮 Ta pēen, 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 pēen, a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly. 爭辯 Tsăng pēen, and 鬬辯 Tow pēen, to fight and wrangle. 辯論 Pēen lun, or Lun pēen, to debate; to argue. 辯明 Pēen ming, or 辯白 Pēen peh, to illustrate clearly; to argue a point clearly. 辯駁 Pēen pŏ, to contradict. 辯別 Pēen pēĕ, to discriminate; to distinguish and separate.

變 变 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 which takes place at death. 變化 Pēen hwa, change; transformation; transmutation. 變更 Pēen kăng, change; alteration. 變動 Pēen t'ung, or 權變 Kh'euen pēen, a change from ordinary and standard principles, on account of some present necessity or peculiarity of circumstances. 變易 Pēen yĭh, or 變改 Pēen kae, change; alteration.

辨 辦 辧 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 pēen, to be at the trouble of explaining. 辨正疑誤者 Pēen ching e woo chay, to discuss and rectify what is doubtful and erroneous. 辨吉凶 Pēen keih heung, to distinguish and ascertain the felicitous and infelicitous. 辨別是非 Pēen pēĕ she fei, to distinguish right from wrong. 辨駁 Pēen pŏ, to contradict. 辨色 Pēen seh, to distinguish colours.

P'ĔEN.

片 A splinter; a fragment; a bit; a slip; a petal of a flower; a leaf of ten; 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.

骿 胼 P'ëen, or 胼胝 P'ëen te, indurated skin; hard, stiff skin, as that on the hands and feet of ploughmen; a loose skin, as if not adhering to the muscular part. 胼手胝足 P'ëen show che tsŭh, the skin of the hands and feet indurated,—as by severe labour.

軿 Read P'ing, a light kind of carriage. Read P'ăng, the noise of horses and carts. Read P'ëen, in the same sense.

駢 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. 駢臻 P'ëen ts'in, together arrive,—said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

骿 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. 中之兩傍日偏 Chung che lëang p'ang yuĕ 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. 一偏之見 Yĭh p'ëen che këen, a partial view, or opinion. 偏房 P'ëen fang, a concubine. 偏愛 P'ëen ngae, strong partiality. 偏之為害 P'ëen che wei hae, injured by excessive partiality, or the excess of some passion. 偏要 P'ëen yaou, inconsiderately bent on a thing; determined to have it at all events. 偏高 P'ëen kaou, high on one side. 偏度 P'ëen too, degree of longitude.

徧 遍 To make a circular tour; to extend, reach, or go to every part; to pervade every place. 徧滿 P'ëen mwan, to fill every part; to fill the whole empire. 徧布 P'ëen poo, to distribute to every place. 徧身 P'ëen 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'ëen. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible. Name of a hill. A surname. 書篇 Shoo p'ëen, the leaf of a book. 篇什所載 P'ëen 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'ëen p'ëen, to move lightly and airily. 緁緁翩翩 Tseih tseih p'ëen p'ëen, 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'ëen low, cramped and mean. 褊小 P'ëen seaou, small. 褊心 P'ëen sin, narrow-minded; hasty; fidgety, pusillanimous.

騙 騗 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'ëen ma, to go on board a boat, and to mount a horse. 哄騙 Hung p'ëen, to cozen; to cheat; to intimidate. 瞞騙 Mwan p'ëen, to cheat by concealing from. 誑騙 Kwang p'ëen, to defraud; to impose upon. 騙錢 P'ëen ts'ëen, 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 uninstructed 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 chwang, to swindle; to act as a sharper; to obtain under false pretences. 白礬 Peh fan, alum. 白鉛粉 Peh yuen fun, white lead or ceruse. 白施恩 Peh she ngăn, 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. 白眼 Peh këŏ, 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. 白墪子 Peh tun tsze, an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain,—the characters are doubtful. 白鹿洞 Peh lŭh tung, the white stag grotto; a romantic retreat on the borders of the Po-yang lake. 白鹿洞書院 Peh lŭh tung 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 parents, and hence the emblem of undutiful children. 伯母 Peh moo, aunt; father's elder brother's wife. 伯叔 Peh shŭh, 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 mŭh che ch'ang, the superior (or best) of all trees. 百發百中 Peh fă 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. 百鴒 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 tsŭh, 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, the leader of a hundred men; like 仟 Ts'ëen, 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 hëang mŭh, a species of cedar.

北 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 pëen, in the north. 坐北向南 Tso peh hëang 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 Pekin or 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'ëen, moved northward. 北星 Peh sing, the north star. 北斗 Peh tow, Ursa-major.

匐 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.

蔔 An edible root; a species of turnip. 薝蔔 Tan peh, the name of a flower.

䟺 To creep on the hands and feet.

僰 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 廹 Urgent; pressing; reducing to straits; compelling in an arbitrary manner. The second is a common, but unauthorised form. To press hard upon and embarrass, as by an enemy's troops. 相迫 Sëang p'eh, to press upon each other. 急迫 Keih p'eh, hurried; flattered; bustling. 窘迫 Kh'wăn 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 Pŏ. 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 jĕ nang heih keae, when rubbed hot, it can attract light straws. There is a great variety of sorts, and various opinions about its origin; several deem it a resin that falls from trees, which in time becomes amber; one thinks it dragon's blood. 血珀 Heuë p'eh, red amber. 蜜蠟珀 Mëih lă 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. 夷舶 E p'eh, a foreign ship. 舶艄 P'eh ts'aou 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 hing che ling, P'eh, is the spirit attached to the material form of man. 魄耳目之聰明 P'eh urh mŭh 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'ŏ, to split or rend. Read P'e, a certain fruit.

蘗 檗 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 quantity. 十倍 Shih pei, tenfold. 倍叛 Pei pan, to rebel. 倍文 Pei wăn, to extract from books secretly.

培 To add earth to; to add mould or manure to the roots of plants; to assist; to benefit; 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 焙 焙 To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. 焙乾 Pei kan, fire dried. 揀焙茶 Këen pei ch'a, campoi tea.

俳 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 ngae, grief and commiseration. 悲歡離合 Pei hwan le hŏ, 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'ëĕ, 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 孛 Plants shooting up luxuriantly and widely; a sudden change of countenance; disobedient; opposed to just control. A surname. 色孛如也 Sih pei joo yay, assumed a respectful demeanour; full of veneration and respect. 孛星 Pei sing, a comet.

悖 哱 誖 䔾 Read Pŭh and Pei, copious; abundant; perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence. A surname. The fourth character is 或 Hwŏ, *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.

北 Peh or Pei. From *two men* with their backs turned to each other; the north. See Peh.

疕 Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name. 疕瘍 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 mëen, 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.

裶 Certain long garments.

輩 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'ëen pei, those that are first, or have the precedence. 後輩 How pei, those that come after in place or time.

貝 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'ëen, 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; end 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. 負屓 Pei wei, the name of a hill.

梖 Pei, or 梖多 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 Mogădhŭ, where Buddha was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

狽 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 狼狽 Lang-pei.

珼 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 P'ei, an embankment. See P'e. 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 Shoo-king for 大 Ta, great. 丕子 P'ei tsze, the eldest son.

伾 Strong; many.

伓 Should not; ought not.

坏 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.

吥 A tone of insult, or defiance; the noise of persons wrangling.

坯 A hill or mound formed again, or added to.

柸 柸治 P'e ch'e, a local phrase denoting a wish that a thing may be.

胚 妚 肧 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 Hëa p'ei, the name of a district. 大邳 Ta p'ei, the name of a hill.

醅 醅 Drunken and satiated with food.

駓 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 tëen, 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 comptroller 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 company when going to a place; to escort. 陪侍 P'ei she, to wait upon; to assist or serve. 陪嫁人 P'ei kea jin, bride's-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. 滯沛 Ch'e p'ei, impetuous effort; to expand or spread out. 顛沛 Teen 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.

霈 Copious heavy rain; appearance of water flowing; very wet and marshy. 霶霈 P'ang p'ei, drenching heavy rain. 霈霈 P'ei p'ei, the sound of rain and wind.

佩 From [illegible], *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 fŭh, 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'ëen te, in greatness and vastness equal to heaven and earth. 追配先人 Chuy p'ei sëen jin, to look back and associate one with his ancestors. 配偶 P'ei ngow, husband and wife. 匹配 P'elh 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 hëang, to sacrifice to conjoint. 配林 P'ei lin, the name of forest. 配法 P'ei fă, the punishment of marking the face by puncturing.

PEĬH.

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 pelh, what necessity? 不必 Pŭh pelh, it is not necessary. 未必 We pelh, it is not by any means certain; it is not necessarily so. 必然 Pelh jen, it must be so. 必竟 Pelh king, it must at last, or after all be so. 必定 Pelh ting, it is fixed; settled; decided on. 必要 Pelh yaou, it is absolutely wanted; it is insisted on.

佖 Full. 駢衍佖路 P'ing yen pelh loo, extended groups of horses filled the road.

抋 Pelh, and Pëë, to strike and knock down; to strike in play.

苾 Fragrance; colour. The name of certain plants.

駜 Pelh, or Pe, a well-fed horse; a horse fat and strong.

飶 The savour of dressed provisions; the smell of certain fragrant herbs,—said in reference to the rites of sacrifice.

偪 To oppress; to ill-use; to compress; to fill; to distend. 邪偪 Seay pelh, and 幅偪 Fŭh pelh, a kind of buskin tied round the leg, from the knee to the foot;—used in ancient times when going to court. 偪陽 Pelh yang, the name of a place.

幅 Read Fŭh, a piece of silk or cloth spread out as a web, and having both its margins ornamented. Read Pelh, certain bandages rolled round the legs to strengthen the muscles when walking; a sort of greaves.

愊 Sincerity of mind and intention; feeling of grief; something oppressing the mind. 悃愊 Kh'wăn pelh, the mind sincerely bent on; the most unfeigned sincerity.

湢 Water agitated and dashing about; a bathing room; decorous and regular; adjusted appearance. 湢泧 Pelh hwey, 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 pelh, to press upon and drive out. 凌逼 Ling pelh, 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 Pelh pih, to press or urge by strength or power; to oppress; to compel to a certain line of conduct. 逼近 Pelh kin, near or contiguous to. 逼京 Pelh king, pressed hard upon the capital with an army. 逼死 Pelh sze, to cause people's death by tyrannizing over them.

煏 To dry with fire; fire-dried.

壁 A wall; a mud wall, or other military stretches for the purpose of defence; a rocky precipice. The name of a constellation. The name of a country. 牆壁 Ts'ëang pelh, a wall generally. 屋壁 Uh pelh, the wall of a house. 照壁 Chaou pelh, a wall placed opposite the gate of a government officer. 家徒立壁 Kea t'oo leih pelh, a family which possesses nothing but the bare walls of a house; a poor family. 間壁 Këen pelh, or 隔壁 Keh pelh, a partition wall. 隔壁鄰舍 Keh pelh lin shay, a next-door neighbour. 間壁的 Këen pelh teih, or 隔壁的 Keh pelh teih, neighbours between whom there is only a partition wall. 掛壁 Kwa pelh, to hang against the wall. 泥壁 Ne pelh, or 土壁 Too pelh, a mud wall. 複壁 Fŭh pelh, a double wall. 粉壁 Fun pelh, a white-washed wall.

璧 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. 圭璧 Kwei pelh, are different sorts of ornamental stones in ancient use; a sort of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about a cubit long; the Pelh round. 璧謝 Pelh seay, 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 pelh, all received; finished. 手畢 Show pelh, a writing offered to a superior. 畢幾 Pelh ke, English cloth called long ells; written 嗶嘰 Pelh ke, and 咟吱 Peh ke. 嗶嘰船 Pelh ke ch'uen, the ships which come direct from England, are so called. 畢乃事 Pelh nae sze, complete is the business; the work or affair is finished. 畢回院 Pelh hwuy yuen, having finished, he returned to his office. 畢竟 Pelh king, at the last; after all.

滭 Cold wind.

篳 A hedge; a place round which a hedge is drawn; a poor place of abode; a cart for fuel. 篷門篳戶 P'ung mun pelh hoo, a country cottage with a wicker gate,—this expression is differently written. 篳路 Pelh loo, a cart that goes amongst the hills for fuel. 篳門 Pelh mun, a gate or wicket, made of sticks or branches.

罼 A net for catching rabbits and birds; a net affixed to a long handle.

蓽 Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicker gate. 蓽門蓬戶 Pelh mun p'ung hoo, a wicker gate, and a mat door; a country cottage.

蹕 Pelh 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 pelh, the stoppage of the Emperor and his retinue at any place when travelling. 蹕臨 Pelh lin, the arrival of the Emperor with his retinue at a place when travelling.

韠 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. 素韠 Soo pelh, mourning dress.

筆 笔 From *bamboo* and a *pencil*. A pencil or other instrument for writing with; the European pen they call 鵝毛筆 Ngo maou pelh, a goose-quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin, the first great monarch of China called it Pelh. 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 pelh, to put the point of the pencil in water, or in one's mouth. 蘸筆 Tsan pelh, to wet the point of the pencil. 落筆 Lŏ pelh, or 下筆 Hëa pelh, or 揮筆 Hway pelh, to apply the pencil to paper; to begin to write. 大筆 Ta pelh, a large pencil—denotes good writing or composition. 筆之於書 Pelh che yu shoo, to write in a book. 筆竹 Pelh chŭh, a small bamboo of which pencils are made. 筆墨中人 Pelh mih chung jin, a man immersed in pencils and ink. 筆[illegible] Pelh chih, a particular manner of forming the characters; a free bold hand,—said chiefly of the running hand. 筆帖式 Pelh t'ëë shih, a kind of secretary amongst the Tartars.

碧 Stone of an azure or bluish colour. 碧落 Pelh lŏ, the first or highest. 碧玉 Pelh yŭh, a certain valuable blue stone.

弼 弻 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 pelh, assistants to the Emperor; ministers of state. 弼教 Pelh keaou, aids to instruction,—such are penal laws.

佛 Commonly read Fŭh, denoting Buddha. Read Pelh, to assist; to help. 佛仡 Pelh yih, very strong.

觱 A certain horn blown by the Tartars in order to frighten horses. 觱發 Pelh fă, a cold wind. 觱沸 Pelh fei, the bubbling up of a spring.

愎 Perverse; obstinate; self-willed; resisting advice and reproof.

椑 Read Pe, a handle. Read Pelh, the coffin which is next the corpse; in contradistinction from an external shell.

P'EĬH.

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'elh 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 Mŏh, a domesticated duck. 一匹配 Yih p'elh p'ei, a pair. 匹夫 P'elh foo, a married man; a husband. 匹婦 P'elh foo, a married woman; a wife. 配匹 P'ei p'elh, or 匹妃 P'elh pei, to match; to pair. 匹妃之際 P'elh pei che tse, the time of pairing; the period of marriage.

疋 Read Seu, sufficient; to record. Read Ya, correct; right. Read P'elh, a roll or piece of silk or cloth; applied also to the European cloth imported into China; numeral of pieces of silk or cloth. 布一疋 Poo yih p'elh, one piece of cloth. 分疋頭 Fun p'elh t'ow, to share amongst the Hong merchants, the Company's woollens. 疋頭船 P'elh t'ow ch'uen, the ships which bring the woollens, the direct ships from England. 疋頭分 P'elh t'ow fun, a share of the English Company's woollens, had by a particular Hong merchant. 疋頭 P'elh 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 hëŏ, 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'elh yen, men are excessively partial in what they have an affection for. 大辟 Ta p'elh, to execute capitally; to put to death. 辟公 P'elh kung, ancient princes. 辟以止辟 P'elh e che p'elh, to kill some, to prevent the murder of many. 辟名 P'elh ming, merely nominal.

僻 Mean; low; depraved; licentious. 偏僻 P'ëen p'elh, deflected from what is correct; depraved. 邪僻 Sëay p'elh licentious; lewd. 邪僻之心 Sëay p'elh che sin, a licentious disposition. 乖僻 Kwae p'elh, perverse; bad. 放僻 Fang p'elh, abandoned; licentious. 幽僻 Yew p'elh, dark secluded recess, as amongst hills. 僻巷 P'elh hëang, a bye lane.

劈 To strike or break open; to tear; to split; to rend; to cut; to divide. 雷劈 Luy p'elh, or 劈歷 P'elh leih, the abrupt shock of the noise of thunder. 初劈歷 Ch'oo p'elh leih, the first shock; the first word uttered.

擗 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. 摘擘 Chih p'elh, to bow the arms and legs, when doing obeisance. 巨擘 Keu p'elh, the thumb, which the Chinese call the *largest finger*; the greatest person amongst many. 擘開 P'elh kh'ae, to break open; to separate. 擘餅 P'elh ping, to break bread. 擘析 P'elh seih, to split or rend open. 擘踊 P'elh yung, to beat the breast and stamp with the feet, as in cases of extreme distress.

澼 P'elh, or 洴澼 P'ing p'elh, to bleach clothes or garments in the sun.

甓 A large kind of brick.

癖 P'elh, or 癖疾 P'elh tsih, and 瘕癖 Këa p'elh, indigestion; constipation; costiveness; an anxious desire of food; craving appetite, physically and morally; a thirst or spitting of phlegm, occasioned by excessive drinking. 痰癖 T'an p'elh, an accumulation of phlegm. 食癖 Shih p'elh, canine appetite. 人皆有一癖我癖在章句 Jin keae yew yih p'elh, wo p'elh tsae chang keu, every one has his craving appetite; my disease is an excessive fondness for poetry. 衣癖 E p'elh, an excessive fondness for dress.

襞 To fold or plait garments. 襞積 P'elh tseih, to fold or plicate.

躃 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'elh, to open. 開闢天地 Kh'ae p'elh t'ëen te, spreading abroad the heavens and the earth,—after the existence of the chaotic mass. 闢門求彥 P'elh 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'elh leih, the shaking effect of a clap of thunder. 霹靂車 P'elh 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.

髟 Long hair; bushy hair. Read Shan, the wings of a house.

颮 颮颮 Pew-pew, the appearance of the wind blowing.

PIN.

攽 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.

儐 To accompany; to receive a guest with the usual ceremonies. Read Pin, to pay respect to; to venerate, or worship; to arrange; to advance. 接賓以禮曰儐接鬼神亦然 Tsëë pin e le yuĕ pin, tsëë kwei shin yih jen, to receive a guest with the (usual) ceremonies is called Pin; to approach the gods, is expressed by the same. 儐相 Pin sëang, an assistant in performing the necessary ceremonies at the reception of any friend.

賓 賔 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-këa. 野賓 Yay pin, a species of monkey. 賓主 Pin choo, guest and host. 賓服 Pin fŭh, to yield to and wait upon. 賓客 Pin kh'ih, 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'ŭh pin, to carry from the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions. 送殯 Sung pin, to attend a funeral. 祓殯 Fŭh pin, the religious rites performed at the grave. 殯殮 Pin lëen, to dress the corpse and place it in a coffin. 殯葬 Pin ts'ang, to inter.

濱 瀕 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 fă, the hair on the temples.

檳榔 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 reject; to expel; to drive from one. 擯棄 Pin k'e, to reject, to put or cast away.

嬪嬪 A woman; a handsome or beautiful woman; the appellation of wives deceased; a term applied to Imperial concubines; certain female genii. 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 繽紛 Pin pin, a numerous and confused mixture of colours and ornaments.

彬 A due mixture of plain, neat and ornament. Read Pan, bright colours. 彬彬君子 Pin pin keun tsze, an honest man with an adequate portion of ornamental accomplishments.

稟 Anciently read Lin. From *granary* 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, 斬 Soo, is perhaps better than Pin, for what is mere statement or explanation. 回稟 Hwuy pin, or 稟覆 Pin fŭh, 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 keen, 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 shin, to pray to the gods. 稟辭 Pin tsze, to take leave of a superior officer. 稟帖 Pin t'ĕ, a petition or statement. 稟於天 Pin yu t'een, expresses the natural endowments received from heaven, or to declare to heaven.

瑀 琇瑀 Lin pin, elegantly ornamented with stones, ivory, and so on.

豳 Name of an ancient state, near the region of Sze-ch'uen, the region of the ancient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

P'IN.

貧 From *wealth* and *share*. One who has small portion of wealth; poor in property; poor. 貧士 Pin sze, a poor scholar. 貧陋 P'in low, or 貧窶 Pin low, poor and mean. 貧乏 Pin fă, poor and inadequately supplied. 貧賤 P'in ts'een, poor and mean in circumstances. 貧不與富敵 P'in pŭh yu foo teih, the poor cannot contend with the rich. 貧窮 Pin kh'eung, poor; exhausted.

牝 The female of quadrupeds,—applied also to birds; the female organ of generation; the female of plants. 牝子 Pin tsze, the female organ of generation in animals generally, copulable 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 Kwo 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 mŭh, 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 hea lew, naturally of a mean and vicious disposition. 品物 P'in wŭh, 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 lae, incessantly coming to one's house. 頻頻 P'in pin, constant gifts conferred by the Emperor. 頻數 P'in soo, continually; uninterruptedly 頻催 P'in tsuy, urge incessantly.

柽 To contract the eye-brows, as in smiling or laughing, 柽笑 P'in seaou, to smile; to smirk; to laugh,—said chiefly of women.

檨 The apple tree. 檨果 P'in kwo, an apple;—brought from the north of China to Canton. 檨婆 P'in p'o, a fruit produced in the south, the sterculia lanaglosa, the fruit of which is eaten as a substitute for chesnuts.

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 Heaou 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.

怲 Mournful; grievel; sorry. 憂心怲怲 Yew sin ping ping, a mournful heavy heart.

柄 棟 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 K'euen 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 Ping, the light of fire; luminous; perspicuous. 文炳 Wăn 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 heŏ, a kind of learning that vitiates the world. 病產 Ping t'eaou, convalescent. 病疫之家人 Ping yih che kiă 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.

餅 *Food* made from wheaten flour *joined* in masses. 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 meen, and 湯麵 Tang meen. 乳餅 Joo ping, milk cake; congulated 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'aou ping, to exercise troops. 起兵 Kh'e ping, to raise or put an army in motion. 出兵打仗 Ch'ŭh ping ta chang, to go forth to battle. 一枝兵 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 government troops. 伏兵 Fŭh ping, troops lying in ambush. 閱兵 Yuĕ 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 choo, 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 tsŭh, 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 kiă, armour. 兵部 Ping poo, one of the six national councils,—that which has the control of the army.

冰 氷 Ice. 冰片 Ping p'een, or 冰磚 Ping tung, ice; a piece of ice. 冰寒 Ping han, cold as ice. 冰雹 Ping pŏ, hail. 冰脂 Ping che, the fat of animals. 冰山亦險 Ping shan yih heen, 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 P'ing.

棚 A shed; a temporary building. 蓬棚 P'ung p'ing, a shed made of matting. 天棚 T'een p'ing, a shed for the protection of the head. 牛棚 Neu p'ing, a shed for cattle. 鷄棚 Ke p'ing, a hen-coop. 棚民 P'ing min, a man who lives in a shed.

秉 *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 Tae 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 Ping fŭh, to subjugate. 平安 P'ing ngan, 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 ting, of equal rank. 平日 P'ing jih, daily; commonly.

坪 Level ground; a flat level place.

枰 萍 Name of a tree; a door made with flat boards; a kind of table for chess.

萍 Ping, 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 Ping shih, name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognised on a certain occasion by Confucius. 萍水相逢 Ping shwuy seang fung, or 萍踪乍合 Ping tsung cha hŏ, the accidental meeting of friends,—as, vegetable substances floating on the surface of the water are brought accidentally in contact.

評 To discuss and settle the order of; to deliberate; to arrange; to fix; to criticise. The name of an office; and of a city. A surname. 批評 P'e p'ing, to criticise; to censure or praise. 譏評 Ke 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 Kaou p'ing, to praise. 評論 Ping lun, to discuss the merits of; to dispute. 評定 P'ing ting, to fix; to settle; to criticise; to decide on the merits of a written composition. 評閱 P'ing yuĕ, or Yuĕ 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 倂 On a line with; even with; together. 併命 P'ing ming, to expose one's life in combat with. 併起 Ping kh'e, to rise up together; to coincd. 併倨 P'ing keu, to stand opposed, as an enemy. 併八部爲一部 P'ing pă poo wei yih poo, reduced the eight tribes to one.

屏 Retired; secluded. Read P'ing, to exclude; to reject; to throw out. 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 Ping e, a certain divinity that presides over rain. 屏風 P'ing fung, or 門屏 Man p'ing, a flat screen placed in a door-way; a certain aquatic plant. 圍屏 Wei p'ing, or 連屏 Lëen p'ing, a folding screen placed behind an altar or a throne.

摒 拼 To expel; to drive away.

栟 榈 榈櫚 P'ing leu, the name of a tree.

鉼 A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water. P'ing or P'ĕen. See P'ĕen.

迸 To be dispersed or scattered abroad; to wander idly; to flow away as water from a spring; to expel; to drive away. 屹栟 Ke p'ing, the name of a place.

頩 The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave countenance; a full bold countenance; an angry look.

㾱 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.

俜 To possess generous confidence in; to employ; to send.

娉 To ask; to enquire of; the same as the following. 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 Ping. Princes going personally to the Emperor, was expressed by 朝 Ch'aou. 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 Hea p'ing, to send marriage presents. 厚聘 How p'ing, a large marriage portion. 過聘禮 Kwo 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 hëa, to betroth; to fix or settle the marriage. 聘君 P'ing keun, 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 憑 凴 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 shwŏ, 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'aou, 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 From *water* and *skin*. 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 Pŏ lang, or 波濤 Po t'aou, 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. 菠蘿 Po lo, or 蜜菠蘿 Meih po lo, the pine apple, and the jack fruit.

W

玻 玻瓈 Po le, vitreous substance; commonly written 玻璃 Po le, glass. In the Chinese dictionary it is called 玉 Yŭh, "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 king, 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.

嶓 嶓冢 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 befool; 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 unadorned; 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'ëen p'o sin, a kind feeling towards,—the feeling as of a mother. 接生婆 Tsëĕ săng p'o, 生婆 Săng p'o, or 穩婆 Wăn 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.

蔢 蔢葵 P'o p'o, luxuriant vegetation; exuberant growth of plants or trees. 蔢蔄 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 Chŭh 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 pretexts, assumed by a person. 曲破 Kh'eŭh p'o, the name of a musical instrument. 破家蕩產 P'o kea t'ang ch'an, to ruin a family and waste the patrimony. 破腹 P'o fŭh, 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 hwŏ, 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 pae, 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.

陂 Commonly read P'e or P'ei. Read P'o, 陂陁 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 pŭh 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 nae, insufferable.

尀 A vulgar form of the preceding. 尀耐 P'o nae, unable to sustain or to endure.

PŎ.

拍 胉 髆 Read P'eh and Moh, to stop; to strike. Read Pŏ, is applied to the arm and the shoulder. 肩髆 Këen pŏ, 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 pŏ, the appearance of flying in a crowded group. 灣泊 Wan pŏ, to anchor in any creek or bay. 澹泊 Tan pŏ, still; retired; wholly unoccupied; abstracted from the world.

箔 A kind of screen or curtain.

粕 糟粕 Ts'aou pŏ, the feces of wine or spirituous liquor; the grosser part is called Tsaou, and the rice which floats is called Pŏ.

鉑 金鉑 Kin pŏ, thin leaf gold; gold foil.

胉 The sides; the ribs; the shoulder.

犮 犮 Pă or Pŏ, to drag along by the leg and stick it; to stab. 赤犮 Ch'ih pŏ, or 抜犮 Chih pŏ, 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 Pŏ shĕ, Pŏ, is to travel by land; Shĕ, to journey by water. 跋踄 Pŏ sëĕ, the appearance of trudging along the road; to travel laboriously.

胈 The short hair that grows on different parts of the body; white flesh.

茇 The roots of grasses; stubble; a thatched cottage; a name of different plants. 草茇 Pëih pŏ, a plant said to be a cure against the tooth-ache.

鈸 銅鈸 T'ung pŏ, or 鋪鈸 P'oo pŏ, or 鐃鈸 Naou pŏ, certain small bells used to chime in harmony with the chanting performed by the priests of Buddha.

尃 朩 Plants taking root downwards and growing luxuriantly upwards; luxuriant growth.

博 愽 General; extensive; universal. The second is an erroneous form. 博學 Pŏ hëŏ, generally learned; an universal scholar. 博聞 Pŏ wan, to have heard and read much. 博愛 Pŏ ngae, universal love; general benevolence.

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 Pŏ keih, to strike; to attack. 搏拊琴瑟 Pŏ foo k'in seh, to play with the fingers on a stringed instrument, as on the harp.

煿 爆 Pŏ or Pŭh, the noise made by the bursting of crackers; to rend; to burst; to urge or press with fire; fire-dried; to dry with smoke or fire; to heat; to burn; to cauterize.

襮 Garments with short sleeves; single garments.

鎛 A large bell. 鎛鏻 Pŏ lin, certain flowery ornaments on the cross wooden bar to which a bell is hung. 錢鎛 Ts'ëen pŏ, an instrument of husbandry; a kind of hoe.

蒪 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 pŏ, to carve thin; near; stingy; to browbeat and extort from. 輕薄 King pŏ, light and trifling; contemptuous. 林薄 Lin pŏ, Lin, denotes woody; Pŏ, overgrown with herbs or plants. 薄荷 Pŏ ho, the plant commonly called mint. 薄曲 Pŏ kh'eŭh, or 蠶薄 Tsan pŏ, rings of cane suspended for the silk-worm to form the cocoon in. 薄命 Pŏ ming, a poor fate; ill-fated. 薄暮 Pŏ moo, the evening twilight, near sunset. 薄行 Pŏ hing, cold indifferent behaviour to. 薄視 Pŏ she, to look upon lightly; to despise. 厚薄 How pŏ, thick and thin. 薄情 Pŏ ts'ing, little affection for; cold; indifferent. 薄切 Pŏ ts'ëĕ, to cut into thin slices or small bits. 薄罪 Pŏ tsuy, a slight offence.

礴 Crammed together in confusion; stuffed all together; to fill up. 槃礴 P'wan pŏ, 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 Fŭh, to strike against with force; to break off the shell. 掊剝 Ch'ow pŏ, to exact excessively and with severity. 剝民 Pŏ min, to flay the people; i. e. to oppress and harrass them.

踄 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 Fŭh, a certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. 叱撥 Ch'ih pŏ, appellation of a good horse. 搬撥 Pwan pŏ, to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several duties. 撥弓 Pŏ kung, a bow recoiling back. 撥開 Pŏ kh'ae, to open out. 撥剌 Pŏ lă, appearance of extending a bow; pert; saucy. 撥送 Pŏ sung, to distribute to.

瓝 A sort of melon. Name of a plant, which has nine leaves growing from the same stalk.

鉢 鉢盂 Pŏ yu, a vessel with a narrow mouth,—used by the Buddha priests in begging and when eating, occasionally. 衣鉢 E pŏ, 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 pŏ, a name of the fig.

駁 A freckled horse; particoloured; diverse; contradictory; to contradict; to meet at the termination of the preceding, and continue the succession. 辨駁 Pëen pŏ, to contradict in argument. 解駁 Keae pŏ, the breaking and opening of the clouds in a confused manner. 駁船 Pŏ ch'uen, boats which receive the cargoes of other boats and continue the line of inland navigation. 駁安 Pŏ ngan, a decision of an inferior court reversed by a superior tribunal. 駁詰 Pŏ keih, to contradict; to oppose and argue a measure. 駁然大怒 Pŏ jen ta noo, suddenly burst forth in a great passion. 駁續 Pŏ sŭh, in continued succession; one after another.

亳 The name of a place. 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 Pŭh.

雹 Frozen rain; hail; to hail; in some places called 白雨 Peh yu, white rain; and 硬頭雨 Ngăng 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.

嚗 Pŏ or Paou, the noise of anger; of laughing; of throwing down a stick.

P'Ŏ.

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'ŏ, the shoulder. 膊頭 P'ŏ t'ow, the top of the shoulder, on which a burden rests.

丵 丵 菐 Chŏ or P'ŏ, 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 Chih p'ŏ, substantial; honest; sincere; devoid of show. 樸實 P'ŏ shih, plain and solid; substantial; true and unaffected. 樸素 P'ŏ soo, plain and unadorned; simple manners.

撲 扑 To lean towards; to lean against; to fall; to pat lightly; to strike; to flog; to brush away. 鞭撲 Pëen p'ŏ, to lash; to flog. 撲滅 P'ŏ mëĕ, to extinguish a light by a motion of the hand, which causes a puff of wind. 撲鼻 P'ŏ 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 unpolished gem. A surname. The external covering of a gem. 璞玉 P'ŏ yŭh, an unpolished stone.

潑 To throw forth, or sprinkle water; water dripping out; a shower of rain; the showers following in succession. 活潑 Hwŏ p'ŏ, lively; cheerful. 一潑 Yih p'ŏ, a shower.

朴 The bark of a tree; a certain medicinal bark; large; abrupt; separate or distant. Used in the sense of 樸 P'ŏ. Read Pŭh, 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 surname. 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 managed by him. 布施 Poo she, or 布捨 Poo shay, to bestow charity.

佈 To extend; extensive; filling the whole space.

怖 悑 Afraid; alarmed; to cause fear; to alarm the mind. 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 taou pe, to run away under alarm for some crime committed.

抪 [illegible] To feel; to expand; to open out; to disperse; to scatter; to strike. 抪擺 Poo pae, to injure a person in some way.

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 hwŏ, or 捕拿 Poo na, to pursue and take an offender. 捕鳥 Poo neaou, to endeavour to catch birds; to fowl. 捕緝 Poo ts'eĭh, 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 yĭh, police runners; constables. 捕風捉影 Poo fung tsŭh 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 Pŏ, an utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of cu 'ain. Read P'eĭh, a pillar. 主簿 Choo poo, the name of an office,—a kind of keeper of public accounts. 登記簿 Tăng 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 heuĕ, to strengthen or increase the blood. 補還 Poo hwan, to repay. 補綴 Poo ch'uĕ, to join together the parts of a thing which has been torn to pieces. 補贖 Poo shŭh, to redeem. 補置 Poo che, make it up to you,—I'll try to recompence you. 補緝 Poo ts'eĭh, to repair; to mend. 補破 Poo p'o, to repair or mend a rent garment. 補遺 Poo e, to supply what has been pretermitted. 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 circumstances,—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 Mahommedan tribes. 一部書 Yĭh poo shoo, denotes all the volumes of a book. 一本書 Yĭh pun shoo, one volume. 五部 Woo poo, the five elements into which the Chinese divide material existences. 回部 Hwuy poo, a Mahommedan tribe. 部首 Poo show, speaking of characters, denotes one of the *radicals*. 六部 Lŭh 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 Yĭh poo yĭh 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 Tŭh poo, singular talents; possessing some art unknown to others. 國步 Kwŏ poo, the changes or fortunes of a country. 天步 T'ëen 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 këen nan, to walk with difficulty. 步師 Poo sze, to move an army. 步歷 Poo leĭh, or 推歷 T'uy leĭh, to make astronomical calculations. 步搖 Poo 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'aou shoo, the vine. 葡萄酒 P'oo t'aou tsew, wine made from the grape. 葡萄子 P'oo t'aou tsze, the grape, also called 葡題子 P'oo t'e tsze. 葡萄乾 P'oo t'aou 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 圑 A vegetable garden; an orchard. 園圃 P'oo yuen, a garden for fruits and vegetables. 老圃 Laou p'oo, an old gardener.

晡 晡時 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 Hŏ p'oo, name of a district in Canton province, where pearls are, it is said, obtained. 浦江 P'oo këang, the name of a district.

蒲 A species of rush or juncus 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 dash. Read Pŏ, 溥漠 Pŏ mŏ, the appearance of water.

莆 Read Foo and P'oo, the name of a place; and of a plant; otherwise called the sword plant.

痡 Disease; to afflict with disease; an internal gathering or induration.

竨 The beginning or origin of anything.

誧 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. 鋪戶 P'oo hoo, or 舖家 P'oo këa, a shopkeeper.

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 tablecloth 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 shĕ, 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 wăn tsze, a shewy display of diction; a pompous essay, without regard to the solidity and truth of the matter.

餔 To feed; to supply with food; a meal taken between three and five in the afternoon. Name of a bird. 餔餟 P'oo ch'uĕ, to sneak for food.

鯆 Name of a flat fish, said to have a presentiment of approaching rain, otherwise called 江豚 Këang t'un, and 江豬 Këang 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 Magŭdhŭ, the district where Buddha was born. 菩提薩埵 P'oo-t'e-sa-to, 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-sa, the gods, or demi-gods of the heathen. 諸菩薩 Choo p'oo sa, 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 shin kh'e, a term of honor and respect addressed to the gods of heaven and earth.

普 From 竝 Ping, *equally; all together*, and 日 Jĭh, *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'ëen che hea, over all the world. 普天同慶 P'oo t'ëen t'ung kh'ing, the whole world joining in congratulations. 普濟衆生 P'oo tse chung săng, 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'ă, 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 Tsŭh 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 Leĭh p'oo, historical annals.

POW.

抔 掊 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 yĭh 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.

吥 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.

掊 Read P'ow and Paou, to grasp; to take to one; to exact the duties on salt; to strike. A surname. 掊克 P'ow k'eh, to exact duties with excessive rigour.

瓿 A certain earthen pot or jar. 銅瓿 T'ung p'ow, a copper vessel for containing things preserved in brine or pickle. 瓿甊 P'ow low, an earthenware vessel.

PŬH.

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 pŭh, to cast lots; to observe the prognostic. 問卜求神 Wăn pŭh kh'ow shin, to ask by divination, and to supplicate deity. 卜卦 Pŭh kwa, to divine or foretell by the sixty-four kwa. 卜課 Pŭh kh'o, the service of divination. 卜吉興工 Pŭh keĭh hing kung, to divine a lucky day, to commence the work. 卜筮 Pŭh she, to divine.

圤 Pŏ, or Pŭh. A clod of earth.

不 不 Not. 不得已 Pŭh teh e, not can stop; expresses that one is compelled by circumstances. 我巴不得 Wo pa pŭh teh, I wish. 不可 Pŭh kh'o, should or ought not. 不得不去 Pŭh teh pŭh kh'eu, can not but go. 不加不

減 Pŭh kea pŭh këen, neither to increase nor to diminish. 不敢 Pŭh kan, not dare. Common expression in the language of courtesy, denoting, I presume not to assume the respect or civility which you shew. 不即不離 Pŭh tseĭh pŭh le, not distant not remote, denotes taking the middle course; not wholly concealing, nor yet disclosing too much; not very urgent, nor yet regardless. 不必 Pŭh peĭh, not necessary. 不是 Pŭh she, not is; it is not so. When the emphasis is laid on She, Pŭh she, denotes being wrong, or in fault; as 我有不是 Wo yew pŭh she, I have not is; i. e. I have done something not right. 豈不是 Kh'e pŭh she, how is it not? affirming strongly that it is. 不時 Pŭh she, not time; not any fixed time. 好不歡喜 Haou pŭh hwan he, good not to rejoice; i. e. exceedingly. 不三不四 Pŭh san pŭh sze, not three, not four; neither one thing nor another; an unsteady person who commands no respect. 不要 Pŭh yaou, don't want; do not. 不如 Pŭh joo, or 不若 Pŭh jŏ, not as, not so good as; better so or so. 不日 Pŭh jĭh, not (many) days. 不然 Pŭh jen, not so; by no means. 不成人 Pŭh ch'ing jin, to act unworthy of a human being. 不成單 Pŭh ch'ing tan, things that do not make a complete list; small retail articles. 不得不 Pŭh teh pŭh, cannot but. 不得不辨 Pŭh teh pŭh pëen, compelled to discuss. 不惟抑且 Pŭh wei, yĭh tsëay, not only—but also. 不如是非人 Pŭh joo she fei jin, he who is not so (virtuous as this book requires) is not a man. 不足信 Pŭh tsŭh sin, incredible. 不在話下 Pŭh tsae hwa hëa, not included in the narrative; i. e., there are occurrences omitted which are not worthy of being recorded. 不自覺知 Pŭh tsze keŏ che, to be unobservant of one's own temper or conduct. 不消 Pŭh seaou, it is unnecessary; there is no occasion. 不題 Pŭh 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. 不平則削平則舍之 Pŭh p'ing tseĭh shay che, when a grievance exists, redress it; when it is redressed, dismiss the subject. 不値深究 Pŭh cuĭh shin kew, not worth investigating deeply; not worth enquiring into. 不肖 Pŭh seaou, not like one's ancestors, unworthy of them.

孛 Pŭh, or Pei, plants shooting up luxuriantly; disobedient. See Pei.

勃 Pŏ or Pŭh. See Pŏ. 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 Pŭh jen hing kh'e, arose suddenly. 勃卒 Pŭh tsŭh, appearing flustered or disconcerted.

悖 Pŭh or Pei, possessing abundance; unsubmissive to just authority; disobedient; rebellious. See Pei. 氣悖 Kh'e pŭh, to seize in anger. 悖逆 Pŭh neĭh, rebellious; disobedient to parents.

誖 㤳 愂 怫 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.

浡 Suddenly bursting forth, as plants budding, or as a spring bubbling up; copious; abundant; confused. Name of a place, and of a sea. 滂浡 Fang pŭh, impetuous dispersion, as of the feelings or of clouds. 浡然 Pŭh jen, suddenly. 浡潏 Pŭh keuĕ, agitated gurgling or gushing forth of water.

荸 荸薺 Pŭh 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.

鵓 鵓鴣 Pŭh-koo, 勃姑 Pŭh-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 pŭh, and 太僕 T'ae pŭh, names of a certain official situation. 僕僕 Pŭh pŭh, troublesome and degrading. 僕婢 Pŭh 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 Kēa pŭh, domestics.

濮 Name of a river; and of a district; a particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes a drum.

幞 襆 A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap; the lower garments pared off in a particular way.

蹼 The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks; joined; connected.

暴 Read Paou, scorching; tempestuous. Read Pŭh. to dry in the sun; to display; to manifest; to make known to the people; to publish; to promulge. 曬暴 Shae pŭh, to dry; to expose to the air and sun.

瀑 瀑 Read Paou, a heavy rain. Read Pŭh, water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. 滈瀑 Haou pŭh, water gushing forth with noise. 濆瀑 Fun pŭh, the noise and dashing of impetuous waves. 瀑布 Pŭh poo, water running with noisy velocity in paths or ways amongst the mountains.

艴 Pŭh or Fŭh, 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'eŭh 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 Kăn 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 rank and station. 本分 Pun fun, what is in the department, province, or duty of any one. 本府 Pun foo, I (the Che-foo magistrate.) 本行 Pun hang, my hong or factory. 本國 Pun kwŏ, one's own country. 本末 Pun mŏ, the root and the top branch; the origin and the end; what is essential, and what is only a circumstance. 本來面目 Pun lae meen mŭh, original face and eyes; i. e. natural complexion. 本事 Pun sze, ability; talent; capacity for business. 本心 Pun sin, one's original intention. 本草 Pun ts'aou, the name of a large botanical work, or Chinese herbal. 本錢 Pun ts'een, original property possessed by a person; capital; principal, in contradistinction from interest. 本應 Pun ying, what is proper or incumbent on any one.

奔 奔 奔 犇 From three *cows* in a *fright*. To walk or run on the highway; to run about in haste; precipitation; hurry; to contract a marriage in an irregular hurried manner, without the necessary presents. 各人奔各人的路 Kŏ jin pun kŏ jin teih pu, let every one run about his own business. 奔來奔去 Pun lae pun kh'eu, running backwards and forwards—busy with the harvest. 奔波勞碌 Pun po laou lŭh, to run amongst waves and to toil on a rocky road,—denotes the toils and cares of life. 奔忙 Pun mang, hurried; bustling about. 奔驟 Pun sho, to run with haste; hurried and propelled by want.

逩 To walk or be conveyed at a quick pace; to run.

捹 To throw into confusion with the hand.

体 Want of intelligence; stupid; dull disposition.

笨 The interior part of the bamboo; thick-headed; coarse; stupid.

畚 A kind of basket used by bricklayers and builders of mud walls; a basket for carrying earth or manure.

P'UN.

坋 坌 Fun, or P'un, dust; dust or earth raised. One says, a great barrier or mound; to eject; to throw in, or to mix.

汾 湓 The name of a river; water bubbling forth, as from a spring; the noise of water gurgling forth, or running with impetuosity.

盆 From *to divide* and an *utensil*. An earthenware vessel, used in ancient times as a measure, and also to beat time on during their rude singing and music; a jar, pitcher, basin, or tub, without regard to the material of which it is made; a vessel for boiling salt in. Name of a medicine; and of a place. 臉盆 Lëen p'un, a basin to wash the face in. 花盆 Hwa p'un, a flower-pot. 臨盆 Lin p'un, to descend to the tub,—the act of being delivered of a child. In Chinese usage, the woman stands and the child falls into a tub, which is prepared to receive it. 銅盆 T'ung p'un, a vessel used in cooking.

賁 Strenuous, impetuous effort: otherwise read Pe, and Fun.

噴 To expel forcibly the breath from the mouth; to spurt out; to snort; to hoot, as at a dog; hurried enunciation. 打噴 Ta p'un, or 噴嚏 P'un t'e, to sneeze. 噴水 P'un shwuy, to spurt water from the mouth. 噴氣 P'un kh'e, to rave furiously in anger; to snort.

P'UNG.

箁 筦 A mat covering for a boat;—same as the following; a vessel for straining liquor.

篷 A mat covering for a boat in the Chinese manner, used also for a mat sail. 布篷 Poo p'ung, or 帳篷 Chang p'ung, a covering like a tent, or large spreading umbrella. 打篷 Ta p'ung, to hoist a sail. 下篷 Hëa p'ung, or 免篷 Mëen p'ung, to lower a sail. 篷廠 P'ung ch'ang, a temporary building made of mats, such as the Chinese erect to perform plays in.

逢 P'ung or Fung, to meet, or come in contact with; to occur; to fall in with; to rush against; to be opposed to. Occurs used for a seam; large. The name of a state. An appellation of the year under certain circumstances. 逢着 P'ung chŏ, to fall in with; to meet or occur. 逢逢 P'ung p'ung, the sound of a drum. 逢人稱知己 P'ung jin ch'ing che ke, to call every man one meets an intimate friend.

埲 塳 P'ung, dust. One says, dust raised by the wind.

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 lae shan, a hill inhabited by immortal genii. 蓬着頭 P'ung chŏ tow, dishevelled hair.

鬔 鬆 鬔鬆 P'ung sung, the hair complicated and in disorder.

鏠 鏠頭 P'ung t'ow, a kind of helmet.

唪 A loud laugh; a great noise; also read Fŭng, appearance of a high mouth.

棓 桻 棒 Fung, or Pang, a club; a long wooden cudgel. 棒槌 P'ung ch'uy, a wooden club or pestle.

琫 琫璋 P'ung chang, a kind of stone worn as an ornament.

菶 P'ung p'ŭng, 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 Wŭh chung fun yay, a thing divided in the middle; the half of anything. Read Pwan, a large fragrant of. 價銀一員半 Këa yin yih yuen pwan, price a dollar and a half. 每樣各半 Mei yang kŏ pwan, a half of each sort. 年紀半百 Nëen ke pwan peh, fifty years of age. 折半 Chih pwan, to break off the half. 半晌 Pwan hëang, half a day; a short time. 半子 Pwan tsze, a son-in-law, by marriage of a daughter. 半夜 Pwan yay, midnight.

般 See Pan.

搬 攀 To put away; to remove. Read Po, in a similar sense. 搬移 Pwan e, to remove to some other place; to remove to another place of abode. 搬弄

是非 P'wan 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 P'wán, in the same sense. 夥伴 Ho p'wan, a partner; an associate, a colleague. 同伴 T'ung 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 拌 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 twan gan këen, 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.

坢 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; splendour. 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 neih, 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. 游泮 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'wan shwuy, 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'wan, 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 lŏ, a snare or trap. 絆索 P'wan sŏ, to bind with cords.

靽 Same as the preceding. Also certain leather harness 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 lŏ, to rejoice.

瘢 See P'an.

盤 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 expences 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 kĕĕ, to investigate narrowly. 盤銘 P'wan ming, engraved inscription on a bathing vessel. 交盤 Keaou p'wan, to transfer the affair. 盤膝 P'wan seih, to sit cross-legged. 盤問 P'wan wăn, 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 Tso yu p'wan shih che shang, sat upon a rock.

縏 A small bag. 縏袠 P'wan chih, or 縏囊 P'wan nang, a little bag or satchel.

鞶 A large girdle [illegible] round the waist;—men's are made of leather, women's of silk; an ornamental girdle. 鞶帶初膺 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 Pŏ, a martial bold appearance. 番禺縣 P'wan yu hëen, 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. 潘禺縣 P'wan yu hëen, 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 mŭh, the name of a place. 蟠桃 P'wan t'aou, name of a fruit.

SĂ.

卅 卉 Să. Three tens united; thirty.

扱 Să or Tă, 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 Kih in the same sense. Read Chă, to tuck up the garments towards the girdle.

鈒 A spear or lance; a small pointed weapon; to scatter on the surface for the sake of ornament; to engrave. 鈒花 Să hwa, to inlay flowers, or to carve flowers on pewter vessels. 鈒鏤 Să low, to carve on, or inlay with pieces of gold or silver; to wash with gold. 鈒剪 Să tseen, sort of pointed instrument like blank scissars, with curved point for probing and examining silver.

靸 Children's shoes; shoes of a particular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

毶 Coarse; ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

[illegible] Să or Sŭ. [illegible] Să să, the noise of something falling.

㒝 Să or Sŏ. 傝㒝 Tan să, inattentive; unobservant; disrespectful.

[illegible] Să lă, mean, bad raiment.

撒 To set loose; to scatter; to disperse; to throw from one. A surname. 撒種 Să chung, to sow. 撒馬兒罕 Să ma urh han, Samarcand. 撒壞 Să hwae, to throw from one and destroy. 撒開 Să kh'ae, to spread open; to put aside; in legal cases persuading the parties to come to an accommodation. 撒賴 Să lae, to make much of a trifling circumstance, in the hope of implicating other people and benefiting one's-self by it. 撒米 Să me, to scatter rice,—a ceremony performed at Chinese marriages. 撒潑 Să p'ŏ, or 撒撥 Să pŏ, to throw from one, as water; to throw away one's property. 撒手 Să show, to throw loose one's hand; to give up an acquaintance; to shake one's hand of a thing.

颯 䬔 Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Read Lŏh, in a similar sense. 衰颯 Shwae să, fading; declining,—as is indicated by grey hairs on the temples. 颯然 Să jen, a sudden gust of wind. 颯颯 Să să, sound of wind.

薩 A surname. 菩薩 P'oo să, 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 Leaou këen, seeing perfectly everything; also 知慧了見 Che hwuy leaou këen, wise; intelligent; perfect discernment; omniscient. The term *P'oo-sa* 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 Seŭh, 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.

愢 Uncertainty; a want of correspondence in the thoughts or intentions.

揌 To move; to agitate. Read Tsae or Chae, to choose; to select. 擂揌 T'se sae, to move.

䚡 A bony substance found in some horns.

罳 Sze or Sae, a kind of screen for a door. 罘罳 Fow sae, a kind of screen for a door; according to some, a sort of gallery.

䰄 A bushy beard.

顋 腮 The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws. 顋頰 Sae këă, the jaws; the sides of the face. The first word refers particularly to the jaws; Këă, to the whole of the side of the head.

塞 Read Sĭh, to stop, or fill up. Read Sae, a boundary; a limit.

僿 Sze or Sae, small; trifling; petty; careless; over minute; insincere.

簺 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 seuĕ, 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 tse, are equivalent expressions, thank-offerings at the close of the year, presented by the husbandman. 賽燈 Sae tang, 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. 第三 Te san, third. 再三 Tsae san, again, and a third time; i. e. repeatedly. 朝三暮四 Chaou san moo sze, morning three, evening four; indistinct perception of things, —undetermined; irresolute. 三尺法 San ch'ĭh fă, *three cubits of law*; an instrument of torture with which the ancles 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 lŭh 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 Fŭh. 三星 San sing, three felicitous stars. 三淸 San ts'ing, three *Pure* ones, worshipped by the sect Taou. 三司 San sze, the *three* superintendants; viz. the treasurer, judge, and superintendant of salt, in each province. 三才 San ts'ae, three powers, commonly said to be Heaven, Earth, and Man. 三焦 San tseaou, the upper

portion of the kidneys. 三族 San tsŭh, the *three* kindreds, viz. of father, mother, and wife. 三次 San ts'ze, thrice.

㡎 幓 The appearance of torn garments. 爛幓 Lan san, tattered clothes.

彡 San, or Shang. Ornaments consisting of hair or feathers streaming, coloured, or worked in a particular way. Read Tseen, name of a fish; a surname.

杉 San, or Shan, the pinus lanceolata, or fir wood; a wood much used in Canton for making furniture, and in Këang-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 Ch'ang san, a long garment. 衣衫 E san, garments generally. 男人穿的衫 Nan jin ch'uen teih san, men's clothes.

㺑 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.

襂 Read Săn and San, certain pendant ornaments consisting of feathers; ornaments attached to flags and banners. 襂襦 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 seŏ, to pare off. 刪訂 San ting, 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 蹩珊 Pwan san, a creeping drawling 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 scatter; to dissipate; to waste; to break up an assembly; to take amusement; dissipated

state of mind. Name of a wine cup. A surname. Name of a musical instrument. 閒散 Heen 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 mŭh, wood that is useless. 散思亂想 San sze lwan seang, scattered, irregular thought, incompatible with devotion. 散失 San shĭh, to scatter and lose, as papers. 散坐 San tso, to sit dispersed about in a room.

饊 A certain kind of cake or dumpling of easy digestion.

剷 San or Shan, to mow, or shear.

傘 To cover; to screen 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 Jĭh chaou san leïh, 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.

SĂN.

參 Săn or Sang, 人參 Jin săn, the medicinal root commonly written *Ginseng*. 參價 Săn këa, a certain contribution paid to government by the Hong merchants of Canton.

滲 To ooze or leak out; leaky; name of a marshy lake. 滲漉 Săn le, to leak or flow out. 滲漏 Săn low, to leak; to leak out gradually; to exhaust or weaken by a gradual process. 滲泄 Săn seĕ, to ooze out imperceptibly.

槮 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, *sham wood*. 森木 Săn mŭh, the Săn wood. 森樹 Săn shoo, the Săn tree, or *melia azedarach*. 森嚴 Săn yen, majestic; dignified; stern; severe.

瘆 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'ung 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 shin, the mulberry fruit. 桑下有鵰雉之異 Sang hëa yew seaou che 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.

磉 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 丧 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. 得喪 Teh sang, like 得失 Teh shĭh, are opposites and express *success* and *failure*. 喪服 Sang fŭh, mourning. 大功 Ta kung, expresses mourning nine months. 小功 Seaou kung is mourning worn three months, and is also called 緦麻 Sze-ma. 喪家 Sang këa, to ruin one's family. 喪三年 Sang san nëen, to mourn for three years. 喪失 Sang shĭh, 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.

SĂNG

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 săng, a young man. 先生 Seen săng, a preceptor. 蒼生 Ts'ang săng, the people. 老生 Laou săng, an old venerable person. 學生 Hëŏ săng, or 門生 Mun săng, a pupil; a scholar. 生者不修死將奚具 Săng chay pŭh sew, sze tseang he keu, if the living do not cultivate virtue, how will they be prepared for death? 生知之資 Săng che che tsze, knowledge conferred by nature; natural talent. 生番 Săng fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Kansŭh province. 生氣 Săng kh'e, to be angry; to fume with rage or passion. 生靈 Săng ling, living creatures; animated nature. 生命 Săng ming, life. 生平行事 Săng p'ing hing sze, doing the ordinary

business of life. 生身父母 Săng shin foo moo, the parents to whom one owes one's birth. 生死事大 Săng sze sze ta, life and death are great concerns. 生熟 Săng shŭh, unripe, ripe; not mature, matured; little acquainted, well acquainted. 生死人之始終 Săng sze jin che she chung, birth and death are the beginning and end of man. 生敗子 Săng pae tsze, to give birth to a profligate ruined child. 生得 Săng teh, born; formed; fashioned. 生漿 Săng tseang, starch made from pulse, eaten by the Chinese. 生員 Săng yuen, a graduate of the rank called Sew-ts'ae.

狌 鼪 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 săng, three victims, are, bullocks, sheep and swine. The six Săng, are horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs and swine. When begun to be fed, they are called 畜 Ch'ŭh; when about to be used, they are called Săng. 犧牲 He săng, victims for sacrifice. 牲口 Săng kh'ow, cattle or victims generally.

笙 An instrument of music consisting of a collection of tubes: 巢 Chaou, denotes a large one of the kind. Small; slender. Name of a place. A kind of grass. 笙簧 Săng hwang, a wind instrument consisting of several tubes. 笙歌 Săng ko, to blow the săng and sing,—indicates peace and plenty.

𤸁 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 Săng kh'ëŏ, to decline; to refuse. 眚事 Săng sze, to abridge; to lessen the trouble of.

貹 Wealthy; opulent; rich.

甥 A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname. 外甥 Wae săng, children of a sister. 甥舅 Săng kew, Săng, denotes a sister's children; Kew, a mother's brothers. 甥壻 Săng se, a niece's husband.

省 From *eye* and *small*. Read Sing, to look carefully; to examine. Read Săng, with the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined; a province; to lessen; to diminish. 減省 Këen săng, to diminish; to abate. 廣東省城 Kwang-tung săng ch'ing, the metropolis of the province of Canton. 省城 Săng 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 *Săng-ch'ing*. 省會 Săng hwuy, the metropolis of a province. 省分 Săng fun, the distinction or different ranks in which the provinces are held. 省力 Săng leih, to diminish the exertion of strength; to save one's self trouble. 省約 Săng yŏ, abridged; restricted. 省儉 Săng këen, sparing, economical. 省刑 Săng hing, to diminish the punishment,—on account of the heat of the weather. 省事 Săng sze, to abate; to abridge an affair; to make as little trouble about it as possible.

㾪 Lean; emaciated.

僧 Priests of the Sect 佛 Fŭh, who are otherwise called 沙門 Sha-mun, and also denominated 上人 Shang-jin, *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 Taou. 老僧打坐 Laou săng ta tso, an old priest sitting cross-legged in silent meditation. They call themselves 貧僧 P'in săng, poor priests. 僧人 Săng jin, a priest. 僧俗 Săng sŭh, are opposites, the priesthood and the world: spiritual and secular affairs. 僧家 Săng këa, a fraternity of priests; the priests of Fŭh generally.

SAOU.

稍 Saou, or Shaou, in a small quantity or degree; rather; gradually; a granary, so called from small quantities being

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 pŭh p'ing, rather discomposed; one's feelings rather troubled.

艄 The stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast-sailing boat, with armed men in it; swift; fleet; rapid.

埽 To eject or put away; to sweep the ground; a dike made of bamboo or other reeds and earth blended. 打埽 Ta saou, to sweep; to brush. 埽把 Saou pa, a broom. 埽地 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'ŭh, to search and seize. 掃艙 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'euen wan, to clear off entirely an account.

傜 Proud.

慅 Moved; agitated; sorrowful. 慅慅 Saou saou, labour; fatigue; weariness.

搔 To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand. 搔首 Saou show, to scratch the head. 搔癢 Saou yang, to scratch a part that itches.

溞 Saou, or 溞溞 Saou saou, to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

獀 The name of an animal.

騷 Agitated; disturbed; mournful; [illegible] into several proper names. [illegible] 騷 Laou saou, grieved, distressed. 風騷 Fung saou [illegible]. 騷人 Saou jin, a poet,—so called from 屈原 Kh'eŭh-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 shă or sa, to hang down waving, as anything suspended. 騷屑 Saou sëĕ, cold and bleak.

嫂 嫂 An elder brother's wife. 嫂叔不通問 Saou shŭh pŭh t'ung wăn, 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.

喿 噪 喿 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 Kan saou, dry. 燥烈 Saou lëĕ, 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. 繅三盆手 Saou san p'un show, 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.

譟 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 Sëe, 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 Seaou se yang, India. 西瓜艑船 Se kwa pëen ch'uen, or for shortness, Peen-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 shŭh lin, a name of pearl barley. See 苡 E. 西番蓮 Se fan lëen, a species of clematis. 西宰 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 *Pŏ-urh-too-kŏ-urh-a kwŏ*.

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.

恓 Much grieved; very sorry; to look angry.

粞 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 or throat; the neighing of a horse; a loud voice or noise; a broken, interrupted, mixed, crashing, clashing, clattering sound. 嘶殺 Se shă, 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 Te se, to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

徙 㢊 遷 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'ëen se, to remove anything; to shift one's place of abode. 孟母三徙 Măng 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 yuĕ, to exceed the month, to be removed into another month.

纚 縰 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 kind of cord. Read She, a long appearance.

蹝 躧 Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers. 猶棄敝蹝 Yew kh'e pe se, like throwing away a pair of old sandals. 脫蹝 T'ŏ se, to put off one's sandals.

[illegible] [illegible] Read Se, and Sae, certain shoes or sandals.

犀 屖 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 new, a rhinoceros.

細 Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful. 精細 Tsing se, subtile; attenuated; distinct. 其細已甚 Kh'e se e shin, his petty trifling has attained its extreme degree. 仔細 Tsze se, careful in conduct. 細察 Se ch'ă, a minute investigation. 細故 Se 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'ëĕ, to cut into small bits; to mince. 細作 Se tsŏ, 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 chŏ, to wash. 洗剝 Se pŏ, to strip naked. 洗浴 Se yŭh, to bathe. 洗手 Se show, to wash the hands; [illegible] the name of a plant. [illegible] Se [illegible], to wash the [illegible]. 洗衣裳 Se e shang, to wash clothes. 洗心要言 Se sin yaou yen, important words to cleanse the heart.

枲 Se, or 枲麻 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 yuĕ tseu, the plant without seed is called Tseu, with seed it is called Se. 枲耳 Se urh, a

tain plant.

壻 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 [illegible]. 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.

璽 A royal or imperial seal; the great seal of a nation; commonly written thus 壐 Se. 王者印 Wang chay yin, the seal of him who rules.

葸 葸 Excessive timidity; fear in company; bashfulness, which prevents proper behaviour. 色葸 Sih se, looking afraid or ashamed.

SĔANG.

相 眿 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 Sëáng, 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 accompany a song; the art of physiognomy; an appellation of the moon; to reckon. Forms a part of various proper names. 看相 K'an sëang, to observe physiognomy. 輔相 Foo sëang, to assist; to help; to aid mutually. Sëang, or 宰相 Tsae sëang or 拜相 Pae sëang, a minister of state. Sëang is also used as a verb, denoting to perform the duties of a minister of state. 相與一聽 Sëang yu yih ch'aug, to associate with for a long time. 相見儀註 Sëang këen e choo, the ceremonial of visiting each other. 相法 Sëang fă, the rules of physiognomy. 相形 Sëang hing, the external figure. 相公 Sëang kung, a title of respect applicable to young gentlemen, though sometimes continued to those advanced in years. 相徇於人 Sëang seun yu jin, to accommodate one's-self to people; to crouch basely to other people. 相好 Sëang haou, mutually on good terms; intimately acquainted. 相繼 Sëang ke, following in succession; consecutively. 相救 Sëang kew, to afford mutual relief to.

廂 Side apartments; small rooms for bed chambers; rooms on the east and west sides. 廂房 Sëang 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 sëang, to think in silence; to meditate. 思想 Sze sëang, to think; to muse; to study. 想出 Sëang ch'ŭh, to conceive a new idea; to discover by thinking; to imagine. 想起 Sëang kh'e, *to think up*, to recollect a former idea, or to imagine a new one. 想不來 Sëang pŭh lae, 想不起 Sëang pŭh kh'e, or 想不出 Sëang pŭh ch'ŭh, unable to think of; unable to call to one's recollection. 想一想 Sëang yih sëang, to think or consider awhile; to reflect for a short time. 想像 Sëang sëang, the image of a thought; an idea.

湘 Name of a river; of a hill; and of a lake. To boil. 湘妃 Sëang 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 sëang, a clothes chest. 茶箱 Ch'a sëang, a tea chest. 皮箱 P'e sëang, a leather trunk. 木箱 Mŭh sëang, a wooden trunk or box. 竹箱 Chŭh sëang, a bamboo basket. 箱房 Sëang fang, a granary. 箱篋 Sëang këĕ, a box for containing books.

緗 A light-yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. 縹緗 P'eaou sëang or Sëang p'eaou, gay-coloured silks. 緗帙 Sëang chĭh, a variegated silk cover for books.

佯 Sëang or Yang, false; unreal; pretended; to feign. 善爲詐佯者 Shen wei chă sëang chay, skilled in making a feint. 倚佯 E sëang, a child's basket. 佯爲不知 Sëang wei pŭh che, affected not to know. 佯狂避世 Sëang k'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 seu sëang, are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history. 邑庠生 Yĭh sëang săng, a graduate in a city school.

詳 [illegible] Sëang, or more commonly Tsëang. 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 Tsëang. 言不可詳 Yen pŭh kh'o sëang, denotes either what cannot or should not be exhibited clearly. 詳察 Sëang ch'ă, to state to in order; a clear investigation. 詳解 Sëang keae, a clear explanation of. 詳悉 Sëang sih, clear; explicit; full and luminous. 詳[illegible] Sëang t'ŏ, to state to a superior, in order that he may decide. 詳問 Sëang wăn, to enquire into fully.

象 爲 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 Pă-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 Sëang ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 象教 Sëang keaou, the religion of Buddha. 象尊 Sëang tsun, a particular kind of wine cup.

像 To imitate; figure; like; similar. 人像 Jin sëang, figure or likeness of a man. 容像 Yung sëang, likeness of a person's face. 形像 Hing sëang, figure; likeness; an image. 神像 Shin sëang, an image of a deity; an idol. 像似 Sëang sze, similar to.

橡 The oak. 橡果 Sëang kwo, an acorn. 橡栗 Sëang 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 sëang, all joining to effect some work. 襄事 Sëang sze, to finish any affair; to accomplish.

鑲 Jang, Nëang, or Sëang, to coat inside or outside with metal plate; to inlay with metal. 鉤鑲 Kow sëang, a military weapon. 鑲杯 Sëang pei, a cup coated inside with metal of any kind.

攘 [illegible] Jang, Nëang, Sëang, 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'ăng sëang, 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 Sëang sëang, a dignified commanding appearance.

鯗 鮝 鱌 Dried fish.

SEAOU.

小 From 亅 K'eué, *beginning to appear*, and 八 Pá, *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 fŭh, little faith (in rewards and punishments) will cause little happiness. 小腹 Seaou fŭh, the lower part of the abdomen or region of the mons veneris. 小寒 Seaou han, 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 leang, liberal feeling. 小滿 Seaou mwan, May 22nd. 小家數 Seaou kea soo, 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 seay, to write the smaller form of the numeral characters; to write an abbreviated form of letters. 小暑 Seaou shoo, July 8th. 小雪 Seaou seuě, November 23rd. 小呂宋 Seaou leu sung, Manilla. 小姐 Seaou tseay, 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 yuen, a petty resentment. 小話 Seaou hwa, a whisper.

肖 Read Seaou, and Tseaou. 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 Pŭh seaou foo foo, an ignorant husband and wife; stupid, dull people. 不肖 Pŭh seaou, degenerate; depraved; not like the parent; a son designates himself *Pŭh seaou*, in letters to his father. 肖皮 Seaou p'e, handsome; pretty. 肖失 Seaou shih, to dissipate; to disperse. 肖子 Seaou tsze, a son who imitates his father.

俏 Like; appearing like; as if. Seaou, or 俏措 Seaou ts'oo, handsome; pretty. 生得頗俏 Săng 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 Sëĕ, which see. Colloquially Seaou, as 不屑來 Pŭh seaou lae, there is no occasion to come. 不屑做 Pŭh 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 chang, 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 keang fŭh, to remove judgments and induce blessings. 消化 Seaou hwa, to digest. 消渴 Seaou k'ŏ, to allay thirst. 消減 Seaou këen, to diminish. 消滅 Seaou mëĕ, 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.

[illegible] 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. 硝廠 Seaou ch'ang, salt-petre works.

綃 Raw silk.

蛸 A name of certain insects. Name of a fish. A surname. 蛸蟰 Seaou seaou, a small spider with long legs.

逍 逍消 Seaou seaou, or 逍遙 Seaou yaou, 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. 銷燬 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 削 韒 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'ŭh 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 Sŭh, respect; awe; reverence. Read Seaou, in a similar sense.

嘯 The ... 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 蟰 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 sze, a temple of the Buddha priests. 蕭蕭 Seaou seaou, the neighing of a horse. 蕭條 Seaou t'eaou, lowly; solitary; desolate; poor.

瀟 瀟 Deep clear water; the name of a river in Hoo-kwang. A surname. Used for rinsing rice. 瀟灑些 Seaou sha seay, to take a little amusement. 瀟瀟 Seaou seaou, the wind and rain driving impetuously.

笑 咲 关 㗛 To be pleased; to be joyful; to smile; to expand the countenance and open the teeth; to laugh. Name of an animal. 戲笑 He seaou, to make a jest of; to ridicule. 可笑 Kh'o seaou, laughable. 笑納 Seaou nă, to receive with a smile, or with courteous satisfaction, anything given. 笑裏藏刀 Seaou le ts'ang taou, beneath a smile to conceal a knife.

謏 謏 To make fair speeches; specious seducing manner; to assume an unreal appearance of virtue and goodness; to appear to entice or persuade people to goodness. Read Sow, angry words. 謏聞動衆 Seaou wăn tung chung, to make a stir amongst, by an appearance of virtue and knowledge. 謏說 Seaou shwŏ, the lesser historians.

翛 Rapid flight; fleet motion. 翛翛 Seaou seaou, the sound of the wings of a bird; the feathers or tail of a bird rubbed off.

SËAY.

些 From *these* and *two*. A small quantity; small; few. 一些 Yih seay, a little. 沒有一些 Mŭh yew yih seay, not have a little; i. e. not possessing any. 些須 Sëay seu, a small portion of time, or of any commodity. 些小之物 Sëay seaou che wŭh, a thing small and unimportant. 這些 Chay sëay, these. 那些 Na sëay, those.

灺 The snuff or remains of a candle.

斜 Not regular and straight; aslant; oblique; diagonal; spread out or scattered; unsettled. Read Yay and Chay, the name of a valley. 斜陽 Sëay yang, the beams of the sun falling obliquely, as in the morning and evening. 斜紋 Sëay wăn, transverse or diagonal streaks. 斜服 Sëay fŭh, an outer garment or gown that widens as it descends. 斜風 Sëay fung, an unsteady wind. 斜視 Sëay she, to look askance. 斜月 Sëay yuĕ, the moon's light failing.

邪 Deflected; swerved from the line of rectitude; depraved; bad; vicious; corrupting; noxious; obscene; lewd; impure thoughts; specious, but corrupting language. Read Yay, occurs in several proper names. An interrogative particle. 邪行 Sëay hing, depraved vicious conduct. 邪教 Sëay keaou, false and corrupt doctrines. 邪魔 Sëay mo, wicked spirits; devils. 邪心 Sëay sin, an incorrect vicious mind. 邪術 Sëay shŭh, depraved arts; the demoniacal arts; charms or spells of sorcery. 邪辭 Sëay tsze, lewd phraseology; obscene expressions.

衺 衸 A garment that wraps round; a kind of apron; distorted; irregular; lewd; vicious. Used in the sense of the two preceding. 奇衸 Kh'e sëay, unusual, in a bad sense; irregular,—applied to dress, to speech, and to behaviour; specious; slanderous; lewd. 衺柱 Sëay choo, an inclined post or pillar.

卸 脫卸 T'ŏ sëay, to put off. 拆卸 Cheh sëay, to pull down; to throw into ruins. 卸事 Sëay sze, to give up, or desist from an affair. 卸貨 Sëay ho, to deliver cargo. 卸下貨 Sëay hëa ho, to deliver, and to take on board cargo.

[illegible] Thrown on one side; inverted; subverted.

寫 寫 寫 寫 To place or lay a thing down; to put aside or exclude; to subvert; to put an end to; to put away from one entirely, as resentful thoughts; to bring one's-self to a placid tranquil 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 sëay ch'uen shin, to draw the figure and exhibit the spirit or animation of the original. 寫眞 Sëay chin, or 寫生 Sëay săng, to paint a likeness of a person. 寫畫 Sëay hwa, to draw a picture. 寫書 Sëay shoo, to write a letter. 傾寫 Kh'ing sëay, to cast an image. 寫字 Sëay tsze, 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 Sëay joen, or 瀉軟了 Sëay joen leaou, to be weakened by purging. 吐瀉 T'oo sëay, to vomit. 泄瀉 Sëĕ sëay, to purge; to leak out. 瀉一遭 Sëay yih tsaou, to purge once. 瀉肚 Sëay too, a flux or dysentery. 瀉藥 Sëay yŏ, 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 sëay, 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 sëay, a fading and falling flower; a flower taking its leave. 燈謝 Tăng sëay, an expiring lamp. 多謝 To sëay, many thanks. 感謝 Kan sëay, to feel and express thanks. 謝政 Sëay ching, to resign one's place in the government. 謝客 Sëay 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 Sëay two ngăn, having returned thanks. 謝恩 Sëay ngăn, to return thanks for favors received,—for kindness or gracious acts conferred. 謝事 Sëay sze, to withdraw from any affair. 謝世 Sëay she, to leave the world; to die. 謝絕 Sëay tseuĕ, to break off a connexion with; to decline seeing or receiving. 謝酒 Sëay tsew, to thank with wine; to give a dinner to. 謝罪 Sëay tsuy, to acknowledge or confess a crime. 謝帖 Sëay t'ëĕ, a hand-bill or placard promising a reward. 謝灶 Sëay tsaou, thanking the furnace divinity.

SËĔ.

泄 Read E, the name of a river; spread out; dispersed; amused. Read Sëĕ, to put away; to drain off; to flow out; to purge; to issue forth and pass over; mixed; blended. A surname. 泄瀉 Sëĕ sëay, to leak out; dysentery; purging.

屑 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 Pŭh sëĕ,—by the Northern people, read *Pŭh seaou*. 不屑去 Pŭh sëĕ kh'eu, there is no occasion to go. 瑣屑細故 So sëĕ se koo, minute; petty causes; trifling reasons. 屑屑 Sëĕ sëĕ, an unsettled appearance; going and coming backwards and forwards.

糏 The refuse of pounded rice; what remains in the mortar.

紲 緤 To tie; to bind; a bridle. 紲絆 Sëĕ pwan, to bind with cords; to fasten to with cords as animals are.

齛 A sheep chewing or feeding. Otherwise, read E.

媟 媟污 Sëĕ woo, to treat with indecent familiarity.

渫 To put away; to cleanse a well; to scatter; to disperse; to desist; to cease or leak out; to perspire. The name of a stream. A surname. 渫除 Sëĕ ch'oo, to expel or put away.

契 Commonly read Kh'e. Also read Sëĕ, an ancient statesman.

偰 Seih or Sëĕ. A surname. One of the sons of 帝嚳 Te kŭh, and brother of the famous 堯 Yaou, who is supposed to have lived about A. M. 1600.

揳 To rub, as when brushing the teeth; to rub off. Read Këĕ, to grasp and strike. 擸揳 Mëĕ sëĕ, irregular; uneven; not regularly square; to press with the hand; to close or fill up.

楔 Sëĕ and Këĕ, the two side posts of a door; a pillar; the name of a wood.

僁 Sound; a gentle sound.

燮 爕 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 Sëĕ le yin yang, to adjust the principles Yin and Yang,—said of nature and of rulers.

[illegible] [illegible] Tëĕ sëĕ, levity of mind; incapable of noble purposes; discontented.

洩 Read E, expanded; amused. Read Sëĕ, 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 Sëĕ low, or Low sëĕ, to leak or ooze out; to disclose a secret. 洩氣 Sëĕ kh'e, to vent one's anger; to dissipate it and cease from it. 洩瀉 Sëĕ sëay, to purge; a purging.

薛 Name of a plant, and of a state. A surname of notoriety.

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 Sëĕ e, undress,—which implies disrespect to a guest or visitor. 褻瀆神明 Sëĕ tŭh shin ming, to give offence to divine beings,—by impure garments or vessels used in sacrifice; want of reverence for the gods. 褻慢 Sëĕ man, disrespectful to; wanting in attentions to a friend or visitor. 褻瀆 Sëĕ tŭh, to profan what is sacred.

SËEN.

先 From 之 Che, *to go*, placed on 儿 Jin, *to go forward*; to precede; before; gone before, (deceased); soon; early; to begin; in the first place; cause. Read Sëen, to lead on before; to precede those whom one ought to follow; to put first. A surname. 走先去 Tsow sëen kh'eu, to advance forward. 你先走一步 Ne sëen tsow yih poo, do you step on first. 當先 Tang sëen, formerly; also in front. 令先君 Ling sëen-keun, your late father. 先知先覺 Sëen che sëen keŏ, prior knowledge and perception of. 先知 Sëen che, sometimes denotes foreknowledge, in respect of what has not yet taken place; a prophet. 先父 Sëen foo, or 先君 Sëen keun, my deceased father; the latter term Sëen keun, is applicable also to the late Sovereign or Prince. 先後 Sëen how, before and after. 先人 Sëen jin, a person deceased. Sëen is used with the words father, mother,

[illegible] their being no longer in life. 先馬 Sëen ma, a forerunner; a harbinger. 先生 Sëen sang, added to a person's name, [illegible] of respect, as master; teacher; Sir. With the emphasis on the last syllable, it denotes a former state of existence. 先地先天 Sëen te sëen t'ëen, before the earth, and before the heavens,—said of 道 Taou, the *logos or reason*. 先退 Sëen t'uy, to retire first, as in the case of two conflicting armies.

洗 Commonly read Se, to wash. Read Sëen, to wash the feet. A surname.

跣 跣足 Sëen tsüh, barefooted. 蹁跣 P'ëen sëen, 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 [illegible] of a bow.

仙 From *man* and *hill*. [illegible] to's demons of th[illegible] or lowest class, who [illegible] vested with vehicle[illegible] materials [illegible] ible 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 alchymy, 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 Pă sëen, the *eight sëen* or genii, a reference to whom is common. 五仙 Woo sëen, *five sëen*,—they are said to be heaven, the gods, earth, water, and the human soul. 鳳仙 Fung sëen, the name of a flower; the impatiens or balsam.

秈 秈米 Sëen me, a species of rice, used to make 稴 starch of.

鮮 The name of a [illegible]; a live or fresh fish, [illegible] killed meat or fowls; clean; pure; good. Name of a state; name of a hill; and of a stream, that [illegible] from it. A surname. Read Sëen, few; rare; seldom. 顏色鮮明 Yen seh sëen ming, clear, bright, beautiful, fresh colours. 新鮮 Sin sëen, new and fresh. 朝鮮 Ch'aou sëen, ancient name of Corea. 鮮矣 Sëen e, few! there are few such! it is rare! 天下鮮矣 T'ëen hëa sëen e, there are few such in the world! 鮮明貨物 Sëen ming ho wŭh, fresh new goods. 鮮魚 Sëen yu, fresh fish.

癬 Kind of running scabs which gradually spread 獮 over the skin, wider and wider; they are distin- 蘚 guished by various names. 苔蘚 T'ae sëen, or 瓦鮮 Wa sëen, moss that grows on old damp walls.

鱻 Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat. Used for 鮮 Sëen. See above.

僊 䙴 䙴 Sëen or Tsëen, to ascend 粟 or rise high.

僊 Deathless; immortal. Same as 仙 Sëen. 僊僊 Sëen sëen, to brandish, as a weapon; to caper about.

躚 蹁躚 P'ëen sëen, to walk round; to dance about; making various at- 躚 titudes in the Chinese manner.

韱 韯 Certain wild leeks that 韱 grew on the hills.

孅 Small pointed; fine; minute; weak; delicate. Read Ts'ëen, 孅趨 Ts'ëen ts'eu, specious; artful; crafty; cunning. 孅阿 Sëen o, a famous censor of ancient times. 孅弱 Sëen jŏ, fine; delicate; slender.

礹 礹礴 Sëen tëen, the 礹 glare of lightning.

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. 纖齒 Sëen sëen, a very small appearance. 纖巧 Sëen kh'eaou, ingenious fine work. 纖指如春筍 Sëen che joo ch'un sun, small fingers like the spring shoots of the bamboo. 纖手 Sëen show, a small hand. 纖腰 Sëen yaou, a slender waist.

掺 A small delicate hand; a lady's hand; small; delicate; to take with the hand. Read Tsan, and Tseaou, to take or grasp with the hand.

涎 Slaver issuing from the mouth, as when the mind longs for something. Read Yen, the flowing water; 次 continued succession. 吐涎沫 T'oo sëen mŭh, to foam at the mouth, as in a fit. 涎沫 Sëen mŭh, saliva appearing like foam. 涎衣 Sëen e, a kind of bib for children.

撏 Read Sëen, Sin, Shen, and Tsan, to take; to pluck.

羨 Covetous desire; to desire ardently; excess; overplus; to praise. A sur- 羨 name. Read Yen, the path to a grave. 稱羨 Ch'ing sëen, to praise; to exalt. 貪羨 Tan sëen, to covet; to desire to excess. 欣羨 Hin sëen, to look to or expect with joy and delight. 譽羨 Yu sëen, to laud; to extol highly. 羨慕 Sëen moo, to desire; to long for; to think on with affection. 羨餘 Sëen yu, or Yu sëen, excess; overplus; too much; a surplus of profit.

暹 The sun rising higher with increasing splendor. 暹羅國 Sëen lo kwo, Siam, or Cambodja, commonly read Tsëen-lo.

線 Thread of any kind; silk or cotton thread; to lead or draw, used metaphori- 綫 cally for a spy. 針線 Chin sëen, a needle and thread. 買線 Mae sëen, to hire spies. 線步 Sëen poo, the paces of the thread; the stitches. 線工 Sëen kung, a spy. 線索 Sëen sŏ, a string or cord.

霰 霰 霹 Snow melting as it falls; snow and sleet falling.

尟 尠 Rarely; seldom; few; regular; correct; fresh.

獮 獮 獮 稴 T[illegible] 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. 磁色 Po seh, porcelain. 各色 Kŏ 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 Neu seh, sexual intercourse with women. 男色 Nan seh, or 雞色 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 Tsŭh 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 tsze, dice. 色然而駭 Seh jen urh heae, coloured up with fright. 色低 Seh te, the colour or quality inferior. 色甚麗 Seh shin yeo, very beautiful and fascinating. 色慾 Seh yŭh, or 好色 Haou seh, addicted to sensuality. *Colours of cloths.* 紅 Hung, red; 甫 Poo, or 何葡青 Poo t'ao ts'ing, purple; 藍 Lan, blue; 淺藍 Ts'ëen lan, light blue; 棕 Tsung, brown; 黑棕 Hih tsung, dark brown; 紅棕 Hung tsung, light brown; 綠 Lŭh, green; 黃 Hwang, yellow; 元 Yuen, black; 灰色 Hwuy seh, French grey or ash colour.

虱 From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast-running insects; lice; those that 蝨 breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle. 跳虱 T'eaou seh, a flea; a flop.

瑟 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.

嗇 Seh, or Sheh. From 來 Lae, *to come*, and 㐭 Lin, *a granary*. Whatever comes or is brought, is stored up in the granary by husbandmen, and therefore they are called 嗇夫 Seh foo, or 收嗇 Show seh, to gather in the harvest. Desirous of accumulating; covetous; avaricious; sparing; parsimonious; frugal. A surname. 吝嗇 Lin seh, or 慳嗇 Këen seh, sparing; frugal; parsimonious; avaricious. 嗇夫馳 Seh foo che, officers, who in ancient times superintended the affairs of seed-time and harvest. 嗇言 Seh yen, sparing of words.

僿 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 Kea seh, to sow and to reap. 吝穡 Lin sih, covetous; avaricious; niggardly.

澀 From *water* and *several impediments*. Rippled, like the surface of water 澁 running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of 濇 a bamboo.

䫻 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 Tuy seh, to stop up, as by piling earth over. 閉塞 Pe seh, to close or shut. 填塞 Tëen seh, or 塞滿 Seh mwan, to fill up. 啟塞 Kh'e seh, Ko'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'aou 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'aou, 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; 䐜 formerly; anciently; a long time ago. Used to denote one night. A surname. Read Tsŏ, streaks or marks on horn crossing each other. 曩昔 Nang seih, or 疇昔 Ch'ow seih, yesterday. 昔年 Seih nëen, in former years. 一昔 Yih seih, or 通昔 Tung seih, the whole night. 昔日 Seih jih, on a former day. 昔期 Seih kh'e, a former appointment.

窀 From *evening* under a *cave*. The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night. 窀穸 Chun seih, laid up for a long night; coffined. 冢穸 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 wŭh, 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 Tae seih, a long sigh. 姑息 Koo seih, excessively indulgent; overstrained affection for. 消息 Seaou seih, moving and breathing; i.e. news transpiring; news; a report. 辰息 Shin seih, a moment. 出錢生子曰息 Ch'ŭh ts'ëen săng tsze yuĕ 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 leaou nëen 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 extinguished; 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; 脈 to distinguish. Name of a nation; of a city; and of a plant. 析羲 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.

晳 To distinguish; to discriminate clearly.

晳 A white skin; a pale or fair countenance. Name of a wood. Some confound together this and the preceding character.

淅 To scour or wash rice. The name of a district. 淅瀝 Seih lëih, the 澌 noise of rain.

蜥 The name of an insect; a species of lizard.

裼 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. 袒裼 Tan seih, the breast of a garment thrown open; the naked body seen through a garment. 裼衣 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 Hëang seih, hard or sounding tin,—it is deemed of superior quality to the soft tin, or that which [illegible] on being struck. Excess 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. 錫鑞 Seih lă, a certain pewter-like metal. 錫予 Seih yu, to confer; to bestow.

悉 From 釆 Ts'ae, *to discriminate* and *mind*. To know and understand perfectly; thorough compre- 悉 hension 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 蟋蟀 Seih sŭh, a cricket. 打蟋蟀 Ta seih sŭh, to fight crickets, or grasshoppers;—a kind of gambling

to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamesters 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 Heŏ seĭh, to learn and to practice. 身老習成 Shin laou seĭh ch'ing, when old, habits are formed. 習俗所牽 Seĭh sŭh so kh'ëen, dragged by custom; the slave of habit. 習練 Seĭh lëen, to practice. 習馬 Seĭh ma, to practice riding on horseback. 習習 Seĭh seĭh, easy, as when accustomed to a thing. 習熟 Seĭh shŭh, accustomed and matured, formed into a habit. 習俗 Seĭh sŭh, practices; usages; custom. 習尚 Seĭh shang, to be accustomed to, and to esteem. 習演 Seĭh yen, to be influenced by the habits of others. 習慣自然 Seĭh kwan tsze jen, custom becomes nature.

嘈 Seĭh, or repeated Seĭh-seĭh, the sound of enduring or suffering cold; the cry or exclamation of a person who suffers from cold.

熠 Read Seĭh and Yĭh, glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence. 熠熠 Seĭh seĭh, 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 seĭh, a feast or entertainment. 問同席 Wăn t'ung seĭh, to ask who is to be at the same table,—when invited to an entertainment. 席中 Seĭh chung, at the table. 席上炮 Seĭh shang p'aou, crackers let off at entertainments of wine; the Chinese say the smell of the powder removes the effects of wine. 席設 Seĭh shĕ, the table is prepared, or laid out.

蓆 The name of a plant; large; wide,—applied to garments. Used for the preceding. 蓆具 Seĭh keu, a kind of reed that grows in the north.

舄 Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times; a large appearance. The name of a plant. Used for the following.

潟 Salt land, land left dry by the tide, and from which salt is obtained.

膝 郄 From *varnish* and *flesh*, or *varnish* and *knot*. The knee, or the knees; a weapon of the spear kind, or a shield to fend off a spear. 盤膝 P'wan seĭh, to sit cross-legged. 膝膝 Ch'a seĭh, an appellation of a gentle horse. 膝下暱依 Seĭh hëa chen e, children leaning on a parent's knee and looking up. 膝行 Seĭh hing, to walk or creep on one's knees. 膝頭骨 Seĭh t'ow kŭh, the knee pan.

藤 Name of a cooling opening medicine.

隰 *Low* marshy land; damp moist land whence springs and streams take their rise. Name of a district. A surname. 原隰 Yuen seĭh, Yuen, is an elevated plain; Seĭh, is a damp, low marsh.

襲 襲 Double garments; a garment thrown over the inferior garments but disclosing them in part; to continue in succession; to succeed to; hereditary; to enter another country by force, or for purposes of submission; to invade slightly; confused; confusion. A surname. 世襲 She seĭh, hereditary, applied chiefly to rank or honors conferred by the sovereign. 道襲 Tuo seĭh, to receive sayings or principles handed down from the ancients. 一襲 Yĭh seĭh, a suit of clothes. 襲爵 Seĭh tsëŏ, hereditary nobility. 襲蔭 Seĭh yin, hereditary,—the heirs of officers who fall in battle are entitled to the situations their fathers held; the rank of 提督 Te tŭh, is hereditary for ever in the family of the conqueror of Formosa; he is also a 公爺 Kung yay, or duke.

傑 Sëŏ or Seĭh, a surname. See Sëŏ.

SEŎ.

削 To cut and form; to pare, shave, or scrape off; a slight invasion or usurpation of territory; to plunder, or seize from by violence; weak, and liable to spoliation; a tool used before the invention of paper and pencils for engraving characters, now applied to the 書刀 Shoo taou, or knife employed to erase characters. Read Seaou, a sheath or scabbard. Read Shaou, or 家削 Këa shaou, a certain official situation; a kind of overseer of a certain portion of land. Read Tseaou, 削格 Tseaou keh, that which is employed to spread a net. To rhyme, read Seĭh. 斧削 Foo sëŏ, to chop off with a hatchet; to correct a written composition. 割削 Kŏ sëŏ, to cut away from. 刮削 Kwă sëŏ, to scrape off. 削職 Sëŏ chih, to degrade to a lower situation. 削去 Sëŏ kh'eu, to substract or take away from. 削了職 Sëŏ leaou chih, to deprive a person of office.

鸞 Name of a bird.

媐 A slight invasion or encroachment on; to steal, or by stealth.

SEU.

序 阝 序 A wall on the east and west; to be seated on the east and west sides, in the Chinese manner; hence the usual sense of the character, viz. order; arrangement; a school room, or college; the order of precedence between seniors and juniors. A surname; the preface of a book in which its subsequent arrangement is sometimes stated. 次序 Ts'ze seu, in order; in a regular series. 序論 Seu lun, to discuss in lucid order.

杼 Choo or Sëu, said to be an oak.

芧 Chŏo, or Seu, a certain plant.

須 湏 頿 From *head* and *hair*. The hair on the face; the beard; the beard of fish; to wait for or expect; slow; to wait for necessary materials; that which is necessary; requisite. The name of a state; of a city; of a plant; of a vegetable; and of a bird; the name of a weapon. A man's name. A surname. The second is a vulgar form, it is correctly read We or Hwuy, the name of a place. 些須 Seay seu, a little of anything. 斯臾 Sze yu, or 須臾 Seu yu, a moment; momentarily. 須要 Seu yaou, or 必須 Peĭh seu, absolutely requisite. 不須提及 Puh seu t'e keih, there is no occasion to introduce the subject. 須臾堅忍 Seu yu keen jin, firmly endure for a moment. 須女 Seu neu, the name of a star.

墅 To stand expecting; to stop or wait for; a man's name.

鬚 The beard, particularly that on the chin; the stamens or chives of plants are called 花鬚 Hwa seu. 不要捋虎鬚 Puh yaou leuĕ hoo seu, don't play with a tiger's beard. 鬍鬚髭 Hoo, seu, ts'ze, the beard on the upper lip, on the chin, and on the cheek, or the whiskers. Hoo, is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 鬚髮 Seu fă, the beard and hair of the head. 鬚髮皓白 Seu fă haou 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 particle. 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.

偦 Epithet applied to those who possess talents and knowledge. Read Leu, or loosely connected.

湑 To purify or give a taste to wine by means of a certain plant. One says, deep; to dig deep; to disclose or expose the figure of a thing; a rich appearance—applied to dress.

稰 A vessel used in offering sacrifice.

稰 Grain perfectly ripe. Ripe grain falling down; grain used in offering sacrifice.

糈 䊻 Grain given as a ration; grain used in sacrificing to the gods. 厚糈 Hoo seu, large income from the government.

諝 To know; possessing natural talents and acquired knowledge; an appellative of those possessing wisdom; fallacious; deceitful.

醑 Fine pure wine, or such liquor as the Chinese drink. 醑酒 Seu new, generous wine.

需 霙 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; as disused

contribution paid by the merchants of Canton, on account of those supplies. 需事之賊 Seu sze che tsih, hesitation is the thief of business.

徐 Easy manner; leisurely; the mind not hurried, nor flattered.

嬬 Weak; feeble; according to some, a wife; and according to others, a concubine; an inferior wife, in which sense it is read Joo. Read New, a woman's name.

繻 Fine close silk; silk of various 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 middle, and each retain one half; that by their subsequent joining, proof might be afforded.

嶼 嶨 An island; or according to others, a hill.

藇 A fragrant plant; elegant; excellent, applied to wine. Read Yu, luxuriant herbage.

鱮 Seu or Yu. The name of a fish.

邪 Commonly read Sëay, deflected; depraved. Read Seu, slow; tardy; leisurely; dignified.

徐 A composed, dignified walk; easy motion; leisurely; steady, tranquil, sedate appearance; formal; grave; commanding; majestic; tardy; slow. Name of a district; of an ancient state; and of the year, under certain circumstances. A surname. 徐行後長 Seu hing how ch'ang, to walk slow and keep behind seniors.

敍 敘 To arrange in order; to converse about. 相敍 Sëang seu, 敘話 Seu hwa, or 敘談 Seu t'an, to converse together. 天敘 T'ëen seu, the celestial orders; i. e. the five relationships, husband and wife, father and son, and so on. 敘論之 Seu lun 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 compound, or make up various ingredients; to reiterate; verbose; anything pendant. 柳絮 Low 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 Kwo seu, excessively verbose. 絮道 Seu taou, to repeat over and over; tautology. 絮論 Seu lun, to state the same argument repeatedly.

緒 The end of a thread, by pulling which a ball, or cocoon of silk, is unfolded: the commencement; the beginning of; that which is necessary to evolve the whole and to preserve order; the course of events; that which is left by ancestors to their posterity; to search or examine into. 頭緒 T'ow seu, or 端緒 Tuen seu, the beginning of an affair; the first principles or circumstances; without which nothing can be done. 沒情沒緒 Mŭh ts'ing mŭh seu, or 無情無緒 Woo ts'ing woo seu, no pleasant feeling, nor any means of effecting one's wishes; embarrassed; unpleased. 緒餘 Seu yu, remnant; overplus; something not included in the preceding general mass, like the end of a thread which remains outside the ball.

縃 A certain kind of silk.

聚 Seu or Tseu, to collect together; to assemble; to live together; to accumulate.

SEUĔ.

揟 To wash away and extinguish, or exterminate with the hand.

雪 霎 From *rain* and a *broom*. Rain that may be swept away; frozen rain; snow: because snow soils like dust and may be brushed away; to render white as snow; to whiten; figuratively; to clear one's-self from blame; to revenge an insult or disgrace; to put away; to wash clean; to rub off. The name of a hill. A surname. 小雪 Seaou seuĕ, a term that answers to the 23rd of November. 大雪 Ta seuĕ, a term that answers to the 8th of December. 雪茶 Seuĕ ch'a, a kind of moss that grows on stones. 雪恥 Seuĕ ch'e, to revenge the shame caused by insulting a woman, to remove the disgrace. 雪恨 Seuĕ hăn, or 雪怨 Seuĕ yuen, to take revenge by bringing to justice the person who has injured one, or by taking private revenge.

㕠 Sëŏ or Seuĕ, to pare off; to cut or scrape.

SEUEN.

亘 回 Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge.

宣 From a *house or covering* in which winds revolve and cause to circulate the material principles in nature; to revolve and extend to every place; to spread out; to expand; to promulge; to proclaim to; to declare to; to summon; a high degree of intelligence; slow. The name of a district. A surname. A certain appurtenance of a carriage; early grey hairs; bald. 宣化 Seuen hwa, to diffuse the principles of order and of civilization. 宣誥 Seuen kaou, to proclaim; an imperial proclamation. 宣室 Seuen shih, an imperial mansion. 宣揚 Seuen yang, to spread or promulge.

瑄 A stone formed in a particular manner for ornament, six tenths of a cubit long.

匴 A certain utensil.

旋 From 㫃 Yen, *waving as a banner*, and 疋 Peih, *a foot*. The *feet* of the soldiers' march round at the *signal* made by the colours; to circulate; to return; to come to the same point again, as anything that revolves. Used as a particle for *afterwards*; *then*; *next*. 周旋 Chow seuen, to bring matters round for people; to bring things about. 旋輪 Seuen lun, revolving, as the sun and moon; to circulate. 旋風 Seuen fung, a whirlwind. 旋鄉 Seuen hëang, to return to one's own village; to return home. 旋紋 Seuen wăn, curly down; air, or the ripple on water.

璇 璣 琁 The name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument, used in reference to the planets. The name of a star. A man's name.

還 儇 Commonly read Hwan, to revolve, or revert to. Read Seuen, to circulate; to revolve; quick; forthwith; prompt.

巽 巺 巽 A stand or support to any thing. Name of one of the diagrams or Kwa, in which place, it denotes being humble and lowly, in a good sense; humble; adapted to use; universal-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 Sŏh, a piece of silver. 白選 Poh seuen, a certain pearl or shell of commerce, or rather a piece of money. 金選之品 Kin sŭh che p'in, a certain series of fines for small offences. 選下 Seuen hëa, to choose; to select. 選懦 Seuen joo, or 選㦤 Seuen joo, careful; apprehensive; timorous; undecided. 選舉 Seuen keu, select promotions in the government. 選間 Seuen këen, or 少選 Shaou seen, 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, used with which a circle is made; a compass.

璿 璟 璣 Read Seuen and Jay, name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument. Same as 璇 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.

SEŬH.

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 戍 Shoo, a *man* and a *spear*, to defend the frontier.

珬 Name of a certain stone.

恤 卹 The *heart's blood* affected. To feel for; to commiserate; mournful; to feel affection for; to love. Moved; agitated; to feel sorry; to commiserate; to compassionate. 撫恤 Foo sŭh, to soothe and compassionate. 賑恤 Shin sŭh, to compassionate and relieve the wants of the needy. 憂恤 Yew sŭh,

grieved for the distresses of others. 恤憐 Seŭh lëen, to compassionate; commiseration. 恤貧老 Seŭh p'in laou, to compassionate the poor and aged. 恤政 Seŭh 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 Hëa, prefixed to Seun. To extend everywhere; all equally. 年已七旬 Nëen 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 nuy, 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 leih, afraid; apprehensive; standing in awe of.

栒 簨 簴 } The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called 虡 Hëu. The name of a district.

殉 To follow the dead to the grave; to 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 puh seun, to refuse complying (with what is required) even to death. 殉國家之急 Seun kwŏ kea che keih, 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 sih, to be given up to the pursuit of gain and pleasure. 殉葬 Seun tsang, to ... the living with the dead. 殉情 Seun ts'ing, to comply with people's humours.

洵 The name of a stream; faithful; sincere; distant; remote; to weep silently; equal; even. 洵涕 Seun t'e, to shed tears; a discharge from the nose.

筍 笋 箰 } 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. 筍芽 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 諄 } To enquire; to investigate; to ask about; to communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme. 詢謀其故 Seun mow k'e koo, enquire into the cause of. 詢及其事 Seun keih k'e sze, to ask about an affair.

迿 To go before; to exhibit; to manifest; to attack by words. 相迿 Sëang 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.

徇 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 act 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. 持循 Ch'e seun, to maintain a steady obedience to. 循環不已 Seun hwan pŭh 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 lëang, a docile disposition. 循循 Seun seun, leisurely.

揗 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.

緧 The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

馴 Seun, Tseun, and Hun, a gentle, tractable horse;

yielding; docile; innoxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with. 馴良 Seun lëang, gentle; tractable; good.

巡 廵 } 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 këen, an officer placed over villages; a kind of overseer. 巡捕 Seun poo, kind of aide-de-camp to the principal officers of a province, they have both 文 Wăn, 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 嶐 } Seun or Tseun, high lofty,—said of mountains. Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous.

浚 濬 濬 } 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 săng, took my property to support himself.

SEW

修 修 修 脩 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'ëen sew, the sages of antiquity. 勤修 Kin sew, to be attentive or diligent in the regulation of one's conduct. 潛修 Ts'ëen sew, to compose a letter with care. 修陰隲 Sew yin chih, to practice virtue, to obtain the approbation and blessing of heaven. 修福 Sew fŭh, 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. 修鍊 Sew lëen, 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 tih, to cultivate the practice of virtue. 修身 Sew shin, to adorn one's person with virtuous habits.

岫 宙 峀 } A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

袖 From garment and a passage. The part of a garment at which the hands go out and in; the sleeve of a garment; the cuff. 半袖 Puan 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 sleeve 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'e, elegant, subtile 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 Pŭh che sew, insensible to shame; no sense of honour. 含羞 Han sew, to blush; to be bashful. 害羞 Hae sew, 怕羞 P'a sew, or 長羞 ... sew, bashful; ashamed to do; ashamed of. 羞恥 Sew ch'e, a feeling of shame. 羞愧 Sew k'wei, or 羞慚 Sew ts'an,

to feel ashamed; touched with a sense of shame. 羞辱 Sew jŭh, to be disgraced and insulted, as by reproach, or by rudeness to women. 羞殺 Sew sëŏ, to cause a person to feel much ashamed by some just reproach.

饈 To present or offer food to a superior; savoury food; to nourish; to feed.

宿 Commonly read Sŭh, to stop at night; to lodge; the stars in their places; a constellation. Read Sew, a group of stars.

滫 A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a slippery soup-like consistence. 滫瀡 Sew suy, a sort of jelly-like soup.

僦 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 銹 } 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 kŭh me, sago; some call it 西米 Se me. 沙漠 Sha mŏ, the sandy desert in Tartary, also called Gobi. 沙面 Sha mëen, 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 peh, a species of oyster. 沙糖 Sha

t'ang, soft sugar. 沙底 Sha te, island of St. Johns. 沙籐 Sha t'ăng, rattan. 沙聲 Sha shing, a kind of hoarseness or catarrh. 沙魚 Sha yu, the shark; otherwise called 胡沙 Hoo sha.

裟 𣯦 } 袈裟 Kea 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 nativa, used by the Buddha priests for writing charms with. 丹砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; vermillion. 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.

粆 Sugar, as expressed from the cane. 粆糖 Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

紗 Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer. 葡棍紗 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 demigods. 縐紗 Tsow sha, crape. 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 Shamaou on one's head, is to lose one's situation. 紗線 Sha sëen, the threads of which gauze is woven. 紗燈 Sha tăng, gauze lanterns.

魦 鯊 } From sand and fish. 鯊魚 Sha yu, the shark fish.

傻 Light; giddly; sprightly; light-headed; crazed. 傻俏 Sha seaou, or 傻敝 Sha ts'ew, vicious; immoral.

灑 To sprinkle water; to scatter; to disperse as by the wind. Read Shà, to fall down. Read Se, to wash. 灑掃庭內 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 Sëen, a respectful appearance; deep water; a steep bank. Read Sän, afraid; apprehensive; frightened. Read So, to wash. Occurs denoting Snow. Read Tsuy, a fresh appearance; lofty.

eminent.

嗄 The voice broken as by hoarseness. Read Yae, the voice spoiled; the breath rebelling or rising; sobbing.

SHĂ.

唼 Tsă or Shă. 唼喋 Shă tëĕ, the sound of ducks or geese feeding. 唼血 Shă heuĕ, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement,—said to be an ancient custom.

箑 A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

翣 翜 } 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 Shă she, the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

歃 欱 } 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 Shă heuĕ, to sip or smear the lips with blood. 歃血兄弟 Shă heuĕ heung te, persons not related, who take a solemn oath to adhere to each other.

[illegible] Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

殺 杀 杀 } 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 hoar-frost killing vegetable life; the name of a lance. Read Să, 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 Shă, to murder a superior. 服殺 Fŭh shă, to submit to entirely. 殺戮 Shă lŭh, to kill and mangle the corpse. 殺死 Shă sze, to wound mortally; to kill. 殺手 Shă show, an executioner. 殺青 Shă ts'ing, to

prepare bamboo for writing on; an ancient usage.

箑 Shă or Tsëĕ, 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. 箑脯 Shă foo, a certain utensil formerly used to keep meat cool and fresh.

煞 Shă or Shae. The vulgar form of 殺 Shă. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to injure; to kill; to strike with noxious influence; to terminate. 煞隔霄壤 Shă kih seaou jang, as far apart as the heaven and the earth. 煞星 Shă sing, a baleful star.

SHAE.

殺 Read Sha, to kill. Read Shae, to pare off; to degrade; to cut off and form the seam of a garment; the lower part of a shroud; haste, rapidity of motion.

鎩 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 洒 } Shà, or Shae. See Sha.

曬 晒 } To dry in the sun; to air. 晒乾 Shae kan, to expose to the sun till dry. 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 current 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 shin 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'eĭh, daphne indica. 山羌 Shan keang, 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. 山白蛸 Shan peh t'an, or 白紫茶 Peh yŏ ch'a, mussænda. 山橙 Shan tăng, 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, wind 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.

彡 Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. Read Ts'een, a surname; the name of a fish.

杉 Sou, or Shan, the pine or fir tree. 杉樹 Shan shoo, Pinus Lanceolata. 杉木 Shan mŭh, deal or pine wood, much used in China.

衫 襂 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 fŭh chay shan kh'eu, to obliterate repetitions.

姍 Good or beautiful; to speak against and ridicule. Read Pwan, ugly. Read Seen, a person's gait or manner of walking. Read Sŏ, the ap-

pearance of a lady's garments, trailing on the ground as she walks. 姍笑 Shan seaou, to speak against and laugh at.

珊 珊瑚 Shan hoo, coral. Also read San, which see.

潸 Tears flowing; shedding tears copiously.

芟 薪 To cut herbs or grass; large sickle or scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants.

嗲 To hold a thing in the mouth. Read Tsan, sound or noise.

SHANG.

上 When read Shàng, 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 Tae 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 Pŭh shang yih ko yuĕ, 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 hea, above or below; about more, or less. 上憲 Shang hëen, the superior officers of government. 上下有三千人 Shang hea yew san ts'een jin, about three thousand men. 上日 Shang jĭh, 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 keĭh kh'eu, to go upstairs. 上樓 Shang low, to go up to an upper room. 上不上下不下 Shang pŭh shang, hea pŭh hea, neither able to go up nor down,—a person nonplused. 上本 Shang pan, 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. 上曰 Shang yuĕ, 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 hëŏ, to go to school. 上平 Shang p'ing, to ascend the scales; i. e. to be weighed. 七錢上平 Ts'eĭh 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.

尙 From 八 Pa, *separated*, and 向 Hëang, *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 control 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. 好仁者無以尙之 Haou jin chay, woo e shang che, he who loves virtue and benevolence can have nothing more said in his praise. 和尙 Ho-shang, a superior of the Buddha priests, any priest of that sect. 高尙之心 Kaou shang che sin, a high ambitious mind. 夏尙黑 Hëa shang heh, the ancient dynasty Hëa, esteemed a black colour; 殷人尙白 Yin jin shang peh, the people of the dynasty Yin, esteemed white for mourning. 尙公主 Shang kung choo, to marry a princess. 尙醫 Shang e, the head imperial physician. 尙膠 Shang keaou, to attach or paste to. 尙食 Shang shih, to attend to the Emperor's food, an appellation of the head cook. 尙書 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. 尙 Shang *yet*; often corresponds to 雖 Suy, *although*, in the beginning of a sentence; q. d. *although* it be so, *yet*, &c. 尙且 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 keih, 賞賚 Shang lae, or 賞賜 Shang tsze, to bestow to confer upon an inferior. 賞罰 Shang fă, 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 yuĕ, 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 啇 Nŏ, *difficulty of utterance*, and 章 Chang, abbreviated, added to give sound to the character; from without, to ascertain what 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'eih. 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 謫 Shang, to be distinguished from 啇 Teih, 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 t'ung 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 chŏ, or 商商 Shang shang, all express, consultation or deliberation between two or more persons.

蔏 蔏藋 Shang t'eaou, or 蔏蔞 Shang low, names of certain plants.

傷 To wound; to injure; to hurt; to wound the heart. Grievol; mournful thoughts; distressed in mind; to give pain to the feelings. A surname. Also read Shang. 截傷致死 Chŏ shang che sze, mortally wounded. 跌打損傷 T'eĕ 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 Kwŏ 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 fŭh che shang, not to be mourned for,—is said of those who die under seven years. 不爲殤 Pŭh wei shang, to die under three months after birth. 嫁殤 Kea 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.

禓 禓 To worship on the road; to offer sacrifice to the spirit of a road; to expel evil spirits.

觴 觴 A general term for wine cups; a full cup; to cause people to drink wine. 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 nëen, or 少年人 Shaou nëen 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. 少不得他 Shaou pŭh teh t'a, or 少他不得 Shaou t'a pŭh 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.

劭 Exertion; effort; endeavour, or as they express it. 自强也 Tsze kh'ëang yay, to force one's self. Also beauty; excellence. 劭農 Shaou nung, to stimulate or exhort husbandmen to diligence. Also read Shaou and Keaou.

招 To invite by a motion of the hands. See Chaou.

紹 To connect; to join the ends of a cord; to continue in succession; to lead. 繼紹 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 Nëen kaou teh shaou, advanced in years and eminent in virtue. 邵夫子 Shaou foo tsze, a celebrated scholar of the Sung dynasty.

卲 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 government. Read Seaou, 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 箾 Tseaou, to blow a trumpet in order to give an alarm. 哨堡 Seaou paou, a kind of fortress. 哨總 Seaou tsung, and 哨長 Seaou chang, certain officers in the army; captain of the guards. 哨下 Seaou hëa, to be stationed on a particular guard. 哨人 Seaou jin, a sentry. 哨船 Seaou ch'uen, war boats with troops employed against pirates. 哨探 Seaou t'an, a spy; a scout.

弰 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 Seaou, to move; to shake. 搖捎 Yaou seaou, moved; agitated. 捎掠 Seaou lëŏ, 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 Mŏh shaou, the end of; the end of a rope. 篙梢 Kaou shaou, a long pole with which watermen 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 containing 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 chŏ, to take fire; to set on fire. 燒火 Shaou ho, to light a fire. 燒酒 Seaou tsew, spirituous liquor. 燒割 Shaou kŏ, slices of roasted meat. 燒鷄 Shaou ke, roast fowl. 燒一壺茶 Shaou yĭh hoo ch'a, to boil a pot of tea. 燒衣節 Seaou e tsëĕ, 7th moon, from the 1st to the 15th day, when cloths or parti-coloured paper in lieu of clothes are burnt, and so sent to the invisible state to clothe the deceased.

SHAY.

佘 A surname. The authority of this character is disputed. Some suppose that it is erroneously written for 余 Yu.

畬 畭 According to Shwŏ-wăn, a field which has been cultivated *three* years; according to others, one that has been cultivated two years. Read Yu, to cultivate. Land cleared the first year is called 菑 See, the second year 畬 Shay, the third year 新 Sin, the fourth year it is called 田 T'ëen.

舍 To stop; to rest; a lodging in a market place; a cottage; used for the pronoun

1, 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 office. 茅舍 Maou shay, a thatched cottage. 舍弟 Shay te, my brother. 舍姪女 Shay chih neu, my neice. 舍下 Shay hëa, my house. 舍親 Shay ts'in, my relation. 舍匿 Shay neih, to abscond. 舍命 Shay ming, to part with one's life.

賖 賒 To sell goods without receiving their value at the time; to give credit; slow; remiss; distant. 賖賬 Shay chang, credit. 賖買 Shay mae, to buy on credit. 賖賣 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 pŭh teh, cannot part with.

奢 Ch'ay or Shay, affluent; extravagant; prodigal. See Ch'ay. 奢用 Shay yung, extravagant expenditure.

4 G

闍 Read Too, or Shay: a terrace or room built over the gate of a city. 闉闍 Yin shay, the building over the gate of a Chinese city. 海闍黎 Hae shay le, the priests of Buddha. 闍黎 Shay le, the priestess of Buddha. 闍維 Shay wei, or 荼毗 Ch'a pe, these two expressions denote burning a dead priest, according to the usage of the Buddhists.

社 From *a heavenly prognostic* and *land*. The spirit that presides over any given region; the supposed divine beings who grant a particular region to any given family 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'ëen shay, ten or fifteen houses. 社日 Shay jĭh, 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 Shĭh, to point at anything and take it. Read Yĭh, to dislike. 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 虵 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 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.

麝 Read Shay or Shĭh. 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 hëang, 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 pŭh 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 戻 屆 屘 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.

屍 屍 屍 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.

鳲 鳲鳩 She kew, a species of pigeon.

士 She or Sze, a learned man; a scholar;—applied also to soldiers; and is a general appellative 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'ŭh sze, to go from home and enter on the public service. 初登仕版 Ch'oo tăng sze pan, when first enrolled as a public officer. 弗問弗仕 Fŭh wăn fŭh sze, not to enquire 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 Tsŭh. The surname of females. The family names of women; formerly only applicable to persons of family. The poor had 名 Ming, names, but not 氏 She. This character was applied to women, as 姓 Sing, to men. 氏姓書 She sing shoo, a biographical book.

舐 舓 䑛 䑜 咶 狧 To lick up anything with the tongue; to lick, as animals do. 老牛舐犢 Laou new she tŭh, an old cow lick its calf,—old people love their children.

爪 亓 ネ 祇 From a horizontal *line* representing *heaven*, and *three* perpendicular strokes representing the light coming down from the *sun, moon*, and *stars*. A sign from heaven; a declaration of the will of heaven; to declare; to manifest; declaring; proclaiming; telling to inferiors. A surname. Used to denote seeing. 告示 Kaou she, a government proclamation. 訓示 Heun she, to teach; to instruct. 開示 Kh'ae she, to open the minds of the simple or ignorant. 默示 Meh she, a silent manifestation; a revelation from heaven;—a Chinese term. 指示 Che she, to point out to. 示知 She che, to cause to know; used when asking a person to tell one something.

史 叓 From *hand* seizing the *middle*. An impartial narrator of events; an historian; history. A surname. 太史 Tae she, the president of the historiographers. Name of one of the nine rivers. 女史 Neu she, one who attended to the affairs of the Queen. 大史 Ta she, who revised the books of six principal officers. 小史 Seaou she, who narrated the affairs of neighbouring states. 國史 Kwŏ she, or 史官 She kwan, writers of [illegible]ry, employed by government. 古今書史 Koo kin shoo she, ancient and modern books and histories. 史籒 She chow, a historical work composed in the time of 周宣王 Chow-seuen-wang (B. C. 770) by 籒 Chow, who held the situation of 太史 Tae she, and who framed the 大篆文 Ta chuen wăn, ancient seal-character. She-chow, is also used to denote any history. 史記 She ke, history.

使 From *man* and *business*. To send a man to manage affairs. (Lŭh-shoo.) 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 service; a messenger; to act, or operate. 指使 Che she, to point out, or direct what others are to do. 這樣使不得 Chay yang she pŭh teh, it will not answer in this way. 許多使用 Heu to she yung, a great deal of expense. 不敷使用 Pŭh foo she yung, not enough for (necessary) use. 一個來使 Yĭh ko lae she, a messenger who comes. 使人去 She jin kh'eu, send a man. 使得 She teh, will it answer? or affirmatively, it will answer. 使用的 She yung teih, one employed in a family; a domestic. 使費大 She fei ta, great expense. 使役 She yĭh, a servant; a man sent or called; i. e. a servant. 使用 She yung, to employ or use; that which is used; expense. 使人 She jin, a messenger. 使官 She kwan, or 使臣 She ch'in, an envoy, or ambassador.

市 A market place; to buy; to trade in the market; a concourse of different sorts of people; crowded, like a market-place; to encourage and rouse talent by the hope of bringing it to a good market. Occurs in the name of several stars. Name of a district; low, vulgar, vicious. 罷市 Pa she, to stop trade. See Pa. 市價 She këa, the market price; the value of anything at a certain period. 市樓 She low, a tavern for drinking and dissipation. 市語 She yu, low vicious language. 市井之人 She tsing che jin, vulgar low people, such as crowd about markets and public wells.

駛 駛 A horse running fast; rapid motion; progressing swiftly; sailing fast, not stopping to observe customary forms. 駛進 She tsin, to run into, as with a ship into a harbour.

世 丗 卋 An age, or generation; the space of thirty years; the world of persons; mankind. A surname. 此世 Tsze she, this life. 來世 Lae she, the life to come. These expressions are to be understood according to Chinese notions of a *metempsychosis*; the former life and the life to come, generally denote a former, and a future existence in this world. 上世 Shang she, the high ages; i. e. ancient times. 末世 Mŭh 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 tsae she shang, the people of the world. 出世 Ch'ŭh she, to be born into the world. 往世 Wang she, and 去世 Kh'eu she, express ago 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'ze she. 前世 Ts'ëen she, or 先世 Sëen she, the former life. 以身涉世 E shin shĕ she, to enter personally into the business of the world. 世主 She choo, a title of Buddha. 世界不好 She keae pŭh haou, the state of the world is not good. 世家 She këa, an ancient family; or a family that has stood for several generations. 世事 She sze, the business of the world. 世代 She tae, generations of men. 世襲之爵 She seih che tseŏ, hereditary nobility. 世人 She jin, people of the age; mankind.

柿 柹 柹 柹 Name of a fruit, with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp; the diospyros.

貰 To give credit in mercantile transactions; to shew lenity to offenders.

齛 To graze; to chew the cud,—said of sheep.

矢 㚖 笶 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 pŭh e, to adhere firmly to the same declaration. 矢下如雨 She hëa 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 be at the side of; to follow; to wait upon. Occurs in the sense of a duke. 垂手侍立 Chuy 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-kwŏ, 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 keang hëŏ sze, a kind of reader to his Majesty,—a situation of the fourth rank. 侍讀 She tŭh, 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 閨 Sze or She. From *ground* and the *tenth of a cubit*. 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.

恃 怖 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 Shĭh she, to lose one's chief support, viz. one's mother, by death. 恃强 She kh'ëang, 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. 恃己淩物 She ke ling wŭh, 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 ngăn, 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 ngăn pŭh k'ew paou, to do a favor without wishing for a recompence.

時 旹 旹 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 Shĭh urh she, twelve two-hour periods of the Chinese. 一個時辰 Yĭh ko she shin, one two-hour period. 四時 Sze she, the four seasons. 一時 Yĭh she, at once. 千載一時 Ts'ëen tsae yĭh she, one opportunity in a thousand years. 何時 Ho she, or 甚麼時候 Shin mo she how, when? what time? 那時節 Na she tseih, then; just at that time. 不時 Pŭh she, no fixed time; continually. 古時 Koo she, ancient times. 即時 Tseih she, immediately. 隨時 Suy 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 時尙 She shang, to be in present demand,—said of articles of commerce. 時不待人 She pŭh t'ae jin, 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 peaou, *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-

finally. 時日何足泥者 She jih ho tsŭh ne tsze, what sufficient reason is there for a bigoted adherence to times and seasons.

塒 A kind of hen roost formed in a wall.

蒔 蒔 蒔 蒔 To replant; to erect, as a standard. 蒔蘿子 She lo tsze, name of a plant. 蒔田 She t'ëen; to replant a field, as is done with rice.

詩 訨 The internal bent of the mind is called 志 Che; when chanted in words, it is called 詩 She. 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'ae-peh, and 杜甫 Too-foo. 詩書之家 She shoo che kea, a family devoted to poetry and letters. 作詩 Tsŏ 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.

鰣 鰣 The name of a fish, which enters the Yang-tsze-keang 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. 弛力 She leih, 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 昰 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 pŭh 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 Pŭh she joo ts'ze, it is not so. 是以 Shee, 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. 是非不決 She fei pŭh keuĕ, right and wrong in an undecided state; doubt. 是則言是 She tsih yen she, what is so, say that it is so,—do not be nor prevaricate. 是可歎也 She kh'o t'an yay, it is to be lamented!

匙 堤 提 A spoon; a key. 茶匙 Ch'a she, a tea spoon. 湯匙 T'ang she or 匙羹 She kăng, a soup spoon. 鑰匙 Yŏ she or 鎖匙 So she, a lock's key; a key.

提 Commonly read T'e, 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.

耆 Commonly read Kh'e, the age of sixty; aged. Read She, used for the following.

嗜 [illegible] 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 Pŭh she shen yen, to disrelish virtuous discourse. 嗜姓學 She sing-hëŏ, to relish, or take pleasure in biography. 嗜酒色 She tsew seh, to be addicted to wine and debauchery.

蓍 Name of a plant used in divination; sixty She of different lengths are used.

折 Commonly read Chĕ, 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 false oath. 誓可束其過 She kh'o shŭh kh'e kwo, an oath can restrain his excesses, or faults. 誓約信 She yŏ sin, an oath binds to beli[ef] between parties. 誓行十善 She hing shih shen, vowed to perform ten virtuous and benevolent actions. 誓願 She yuen, wish uttered with an oath; an imprecation. 誓約 She yŏ, 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 yuĕ she e, the days and months are gone. 溘逝 K'ŏ 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 endeavour; 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'aou 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'eu, 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.

螄 She or Sze, a shell fish. 螺螄 Lo-she, a cockle; a spiral shell-fish like a screw.

筮 She or 筮草 She ts'aou, a certain herb used in divination; to divine with the She herb. The name of a hill. 卜筮 Pŭh she, certain kinds of divination.

噬 To eat; [to gn]aw; to devour. 噬嗑 She hŏ, one of the Pŭ-kwa. See under 嗑 Hŏ. 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 She, 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 眎 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 Pŭh kh'o e she, must not view lightly. 法視 Fă 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.

迣 跩 跇 To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

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. See Sze.

豉 [illegible] From 尗 Shŭh, a certain plant, and Tow pulse. 麪豉 Mëen she, a jelly-like condiment made from flour. 豆豉 Tow she, a similar substance, made from pulse, both used in cooking. 豉蟲 She ch'ung, name of a black insect about the size of a bean, which flies on the surface of water. 豉油 She yew, or 醬油 Tsëang yew, soy.

勢 势 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'ëen yew she, possessing wealth and power, or influence. 他恃强仗勢 T'a she kh'ëang 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'euen 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.

謚 An epitaph; a eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the sovereign after a person's death. 封 Fung, expresses those conferred during life.

SHĔ.

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 shĕ, the mouth and tongue,—to be talked about. 無舌 Woo shĕ, the name of an insect. 長舌 Ch'ang shĕ, the name of an animal. 舌戰 Shĕ chen, a war of tongues; a war of words; verbal altercation. 舌口 Shĕ kh'ow, a maker; a teacher. 舌尖 Shĕ tsëen, the point of the tongue. 舌劍唇鎗 Shĕ këen shin ts'ëang, a tongue, sword, and lips like lances.

折 Shĕ or Chĕ, to break asunder; to break off; to deduct; to diminish; to lose. See Chĕ. 折本 Shĕ pun, to lose part of the principal in trade; to obtain less than the prime cost. 折陳 Shĕ ch'in, to be defeated in battle.

拾 To step over; to ford, as by stepping stones. Read Shih, to take up. Read Këĕ, to change.

葉 Commonly read Yĕ, a leaf of a tree, or of a book. Read Shĕ, the name of a district in Ho-nan.

韘 [illegible] 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 Tëĕ, blood flowing. 持身涉世 Che shin shĕ she, to maintain proper conduct in passing through the world. 干涉 Kan shĕ, to implicate; to involve. 牽涉 Kh'ëen shĕ, to drag into and implicate. 毫無干涉 Haou woo kan shĕ, not at all implicated or concerned. 涉世話 Shĕ she hwa, to be acquainted with, and make great use of the language of the world,—unmeaning compliments. 涉及非禮 Shĕ keih fei le, to have a tendency to indecency. 與我無涉 Yu wo woo shĕ, it does not implicate or concern me. 涉獵書史 Shĕ lëĕ 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 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 Shĕ fă, to enact a law; to devise some means. 設或 She hwŏ, or 設使 Shĕ she, supposing that; let it be supposed. 設立 Shĕ leih, to establish; to appoint; to institute, or constitute. 設席 Shĕ seih, to make an entertainment; to provide a feast. 設想 Shĕ sëang, to made various suppositions in one's own mind. 設網 Shĕ 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 Këen shĕ, to take the general charge of several affairs. 官事不攝 Kwan sze pŭh shĕ, to direct affairs without economizing the number of persons employed, such as by giving one person several departments. 攝蓍 Shĕ she, to pull out straws—a kind of drawing lots for the purposes of divination. 攝理 Shĕ le, to take the management of for another person; to attend to more affairs than one. 攝讋 Shĕ shĕ, agitated; perturbed; alarmed; subjected. 攝取物 Shĕ ts'eu wŭh, to take a thing up, as from the ground.

歙 Heih or Shĕ. To pucker up the nose; to draw in the breath. Name of a district in Keang-nan province. See Heih. 歙張 Shĕ chang, are opposites,—to draw together, and to spread out. 歙石 Shĕ shih, the loadstone—is sometimes thus written.

[illegible] She, or Shĕ, to utter opprobrious language. [illegible]咄 Shĕ tŭh, to vomit forth angry or virulent speeches.

SHEN.

善 譱 善 From 羊 Yang, a sheep, in the midst of 誩 King, mutual wrangling. Read Shen, good; great; excellent; well adapted to; virtuous; moral; felicitous; gentle; mild. Read Shën, 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 Mëen shen sin ngŏ, a virtuous face, but a wicked heart. 面善 Mëen shen, on good terms with a person externally; acquainted with. 辦理不善 Pan le pŭh shen, to mismanage. 女子善懷 Neu tsze shen hwae, a female cherishes many anxious thoughts. 不敢以善漁利 Pŭh 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 pŭh lew pelh yew kh'e ho, he who makes a secret of the principles of virtue (instead of diffusing them) will have some strange calamity befal him. 詐善者 Cha shen chay, or 僞善者 Wei shen chay, hypocrites. 善政 Shen ching, good government. 善法 Shen fă, a good plan; means adapted to the end. 善良 Shen lëang, mild; gentle. 善行之於己公之於人 Shen hing che yu ke kung che yu jin, virtue, practice it yourself, and extend it to others. 善理己家 Shen le ke kea, to manage one's own house or family well. 善根不固 Shen kăn pŭh 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 ngŏ lëang 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 ngŏ fun t'oo, virtue and vice take different roads. 善德 Shen teh, virtue, morality; virtuous, moral. 善理家務 Shen le kea woo, to manage the affairs of a family well. 善人日增 Shen jin jih tsăng, 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 anger. 繕修 Shen sew, to put in order—said of weapons. 繕寫 Shen sëay, to write.

膳 饍 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 Name of an ancient state on the west.

單 Commonly read Tan, single; alone. Read Shen, a proper name. 單父 Shen foo, name of a city. 單于 Shen yu, a certain Tartar general.

鱔 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 蛇鱔 Shay shen, read To, name of a large fish, the skin of which is used to cover drums.

墠 Shen, or Chen, a level place at the foot of an al-

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. 築土爲壇除地爲墠 Chŏ 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 嬗 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 lêen, relations; kindred.

禪 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 Tsze shen, to fan itself,—said of the common flea. 扇門 Shen mun, a two-leaved door. 扇子 Shen tsze, a fan.

搧 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 hwŏ, to delude as an incendiary. 煽惑人心 Shen hwŏ jin sin, to deceive and stir up people's minds.

磩 A certain valuable stone. 磩布石 Shen poo shih, a mangling stone, used by Calenderers to put a gloss upon cloth.

謆 From *words* and *fan*. To seduce and impose upon

people by fair speeches; to instigate people to do what one wishes.

騸 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'in, 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.

僓 Chen or Shen, see Chen. Read Tan, but; but when. 僓佪 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance with labour and difficulty.

嬗 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. 嬗以天下 Shen e t'êen hea, 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.

禪 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 smell of all animals that feed on grass or herbs. 臭羶 Ch'ow shen, rank; frouzy; fetid.

膻 Used in the sense of the preceding. Read Tan, to expose a part of the arm or breast. A man's name.

閂 Shen or Shan. From door and a cross line. A cross bar with which to fasten a door. 閂門 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 start; 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 Shen

kwo kh'eu, to slip over unnoticed, as by a small door. 閃覵 Shen she, seen but for a short time. 閃閃 Shen shen, to be agitated and move hither and thither. 閃電 Shen têen, a flash, or the flashing or darting of lightning. 閃揄 Shen yu, specious; artful; adulatory.

熌 炶 炶 From a *flash* and *fire*. The motion of fire; the darting motion of lightning; the second and third forms are also read Têen.

痁 A species of fever and ague, in which there is an interval of several days.

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 虢國 Kŏ kwŏ. 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.

僁 Jen or Shen, weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, harmony and ease.

剡 Commonly read Yen, sharp pointed. Read Shen, the name of a city.

SHĬH

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 Pŭh shih ts'euen, incomplete; imperfect. 十分 Shih fun, ten parts, or ten-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 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'euen, complete, perfect. 十不全 Shih pŭh ts'euen,

ten (i. e. all) are incomplete. 十八子 Shih pă tsze, eighteen beads, an abbreviated number of the 108 used by the Buddha sect. 十分之二 Shih fun che urh, 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 wŭh, 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 hwăn 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'ă, to neglect to examine into. 失政 Shih ching, misrule; bad government. 失其傳 Shih k'e ch'uen, to lose the knowledge of, by not being handed down. 失物多疑 Shih wŭh to e, to cherish many suspicions in consequence of losing something. 失愛 Shih ngae, lost favor. 失火 Shih ho, to set fire to by accident. 失魂 Shih hwăn, to faint away. 失落 Shih lŏ, to lose by falling down or mislaying. 失魂魄貌 Shih hwăn p'ih maou, 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'eaou seu, 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 tsëĕ, the loss of female chastity, an act of adultery. 失足 Shih tsŭh, 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 euphonic 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 栻 To dust clean; to wipe with a cloth; to rub; to cleanse,—applied also to the washing of sheep. 拂拭 Fŭh 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 She. 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 mŭh, 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 石 The stones of mountains; stones; a stone; 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 P'wan shih, rocks. 火石 Ho shih, a flint. 玉石 Yŭh shih, rare and valuable stones. 石韉 Shih shay, name of a medicinal plant. 石硃 Shih choo, a stone of a red colour. 石衣 Shih e, or 石蕤 Shih juy, a kind of moss that grows on stones. 石灰 Shih hwuy, lime. 石榴花 Shih lew hwa, balaustine 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-tsaou. 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'eih, naptha or bitumen.

祏 From *divine manifestation* and *a stone*. A sort of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

䄷 石 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.

鼫 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 Tseh shih, a concubine. 宮室 Kung shih, a house; a dwelling, sometimes means the Imperial apartments. 箭室 Tseen 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.

螲 螲 螲蟷 Shih tang, the ant lion.

[illegible] A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

食 飠 Read Shih and Chih, the means of nourishing the body; to eat or drink,—chiefly to eat; to feed; to undo what was before done; to retract; to eclipse the sun or moon; to befool 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 Heuĕ shih, a sacrifice. 月食 Yuĕ 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. 耳食不化 Urh shih pŭh hwa, to eat with the ear, but not digest,—to hear instruction without studying or comprehending it. 目食 Mŭh shih, dishes made for mere ornament,—not to be eaten but to be looked at. 艱食 Keen shih, food obtained with difficulty from the land. 鮮食 Sëen 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 keŏ, a horn of the rhinoceros. 食無厭 Shih woo yëen, to eat immoderately; gluttonous. 食開來 Shih kh'ae lae, to spread, as oil does on paper. 食頃乃甦 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, a 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 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 Yuĕ shih, an eclipse of the moon.

飾 餙 From *man* and a *napkin*. 食 Shih, gives sound. 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 pŭh lae, unable to 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. 揑飾 Nëë shih, to make up some pretext in order to excuse some fault. 粉飾 Fun shih, to whitewash; to colour the outside; a false gloss. 文飾 Wăn 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 simple.

[illegible] To wash and cleanse rice.

釋 釋 From 釆 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 Fŭh; to explain; to illustrate; to gloss over; to happen; to occur. A surname. 釋疑 Shih e, to dispel doubts. 釋回 Shih hwuy, to liberate and send back from banishment. 釋恨 Shih hăn, to lay aside one's resentment. 釋迦牟呢 Shih kea mow ne, one of the names of Buddha, probable the name as *Shakyŭ-singhu*, an Indian name of Buddha. 釋家 Shih kea, 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 têen, the canonical books of the Buddha sect. 釋明明德 Shih ming ming teh, explain the clear discernment of illustrious virtue.

適 啇 From *to accord* and *to walk*. To go to; to occur; to happen; to hit exactly; to accord with; to suit; usual; self-possession; 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 tsze, the son of the principal wife, the heir. 適士 Teih sze, an eminent scholar. 不適用 Pŭh 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. 適纔 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 Këen shih shin, profound knowledge. 目不識丁 Mŭh pŭh shih ting, his eye does not know a nail,—ignorant of letters. 有半面之識 Yew pwan mëen che shih, to know half a person's face—a slight acquaintance. 見識 Këen shih, to see and know; knowledge. 相識 Seang shih, acquainted with. 熟識 Shŭh shih, intimately acquainted. 識

認 Shih jin, or 認識 Jin shih, to know; to recognise. 識趣的人 Shih ts'eu tuh jin, an agreeable person. 識其面 Shih kh'e mëen, 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.

實寔实 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 Keë shih, the forming of fruit after the blossom. 着實 Chŏ 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 lŏ lŏ, truly; really; safely; securely. 實屬 Shih shŭh 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 Tă. The name of a river. 乾濕 Kan shih, dry and moist. 濕束 Shih sŭh, extremely impetuous. 打濕 Ta shih, to moisten. 潮濕 Ch'aou 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 săng, animals supposed to be generated by damp and moisture; in contradistinction from the 卵生 Lwan sang, oviparous.

射 Commonly read Shay, to shoot an arrow. Read Shih, to point at anything and take it.

奭奭 Plentiful; carnation colour; anger. Name of an ancient statesman. A surname.

SHIN.

申申 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'eŭh, 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. 申寃 Shin yuen, to right a person who is falsely accused. 申文 Shin wăn, 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 shin, to extend; to exhilarate. 欠伸 Kh'ëen shin, to yawn and stretch one's self. 伸手伸足 Shin show shin tsŭh, to extend the arms and feet. 伸不直 Shin pŭh chih, unable to straighten, or to procure justice for one who is oppressed. 伸明 Shin ming, to explain fully and clearly. 伸屈 Shin k'eŭh, 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

抻搷 To stretch out anything in order to increase its length.

柛 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 yuĕ shin, what is subtile 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 hway, 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 ngăn, the favor or benevolence of deity. 神魂 Shin hwăn, the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of man. 神靈 Shin ling, spiritual; intellectual, not material. 神明 Shin ming, the gods before whom nothing is dark or obscure. 神妙 Shin meaou, divinely excellent. 神之慈悲 Shin che ts'ze pe, the mercy of deity. 神前發誓 Shin ts'ëen fă she, to take an oath before the gods. 神像 Shin seang, effigy of a god; an idol. 神仙 Shin sëen, certain genii much spoken of. See Sëen. 神草 Shin ts'aou, the divine plant. The same as 芝 Che. 神思不足 Shin sze pŭh tsŭh, a defect in the cogitations of the soul,—idiocy is thus defined. 神目如電光熒 Shin mŭh joo tëen 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 Heang shin, a country gentleman. 搢紳 Tsin 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 Pĭh shin, the north polar star. 甚麼時辰 Shin mo she shin, what time? what hour of the day?

娠娠 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 tsaou, or reversed, Tsaou-shin, early in the morning.

祳脈脤 The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land; raw flesh; when dressed for sacrifice it is called 膰 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 pronoun 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'ih shin, a naked body. 出身 Ch'ŭh 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 gan, to be in health. 身家國天下 Shin kea kwŏ t'ëen hea, one's person, one's family, one's country; the world. 身體軟弱 Shin t'e juen jŏ, a weak delicate body. 身毒國 Shin tŭh kwŏ, an ancient name of India. 身壯力健 Shin chwang leĭh këen, hale and strong. 身家 Shin kea, 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 heang kaou tseŏ, he enjoyed a high degree of noble rank.

侲 The name of a deity; pregnant. A surname.

甚甚 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 jŭh e shin, insult and disgrace already carried to its utmost degree. 太甚 Tae shin, to excess,—in anything. 既甚 Ke shin, being in an extreme degree. 一之已甚豈可再乎 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 pŭh seang e, very unsuitable. 甚得意 Shin tĭh 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 she, very right.

愖 From *much* and *heart*. Sincere; true. Read Tan, pleasure; delight. Read Chin, silly; foolish. 斟愖 Chin shin, slow and suspicious. 愖愖 Shin shin, the heart deviating from rectitude.

椹 桑椹 Sang shin, the mulberry fruit. Read Chin, a kind of hatchet for felling timber.

瘎疢 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.

蕁 The name of a plant.

嬸 An appellation of one's father's younger brother's wife, and of one's own younger brother's wife.

審宷 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 p'wan, to judge; judgment. 審訊 Shin sin, or 審問 Shin wăn, to try; to investigate; to examine into; a judicial inquiry.

愼慎 From *true* and *heart*. Sincere; thoughtful; respectful; still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname. 戒愼 Keae shin, to be watchful and circumspect; to be observant of one's own conduct. 謹愼 Kin shin, to be attentive to; to be careful of. 矜愼 Kin shin, scrupulously careful about one's conduct. 愼其獨也 Shin kh'e tŭh 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.

忱訦 Sincere; true; devoted. 悃忱 Kwăn shin, or 忠忱 Chung shin, sincerely devoted to.

哂 To smile; to laugh at; some say, to laugh aloud.

沈沉 Read Chin, to sink. Read Shin, name of an ancient state. A surname.

矧弞 From an *arrow* and a *bow*. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

深滚深深 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 chih, a retired secret apartment. 深奥 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. 深微奥妙 Shin we ngaou meaou, 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 ts'ëen, deep; shallow; abstruse; easy. 深深作揖 Shin shin tsŏ 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 pŭh 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 testiculorum bursa.

滲 To flow down with noise; to run off, said of water. Name of a marsh. 滲漓 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 Pă-kwa. Among weavers, eighty threads make a Shing. 米升 Me shing, a measure for rice. 筆升 Pĭh shing, a stand (like the measure Shing) in which to put pencils. 月升天頂 Yuĕ shing t'ëen ting, the moon rises to the zenith. 魂升於天 Hwăn shing yu t'ëen, the spirit (of the deceased) ascends to heaven. 升上 Shing shang, to ascend up. 升天 Shing t'ëen, 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.

丞 Shing or Ching. See Ching

陞阩跰 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 Lëen 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 fŭh, pompously and solemnly dressed out. 盛恩 Shing ngăn, abundant kindness and favour. 盛惠 Shing hway, liberal gifts,—used in courtesy for any kindness done. 盛京 Shing king, Mouk-den, the metropolis of Manchow Tartary. 盛氣 Shing ke, the luxuriance elegance. 盛名 Shing ming, famed; celebrated; famous. 盛典 Shing tëen, especial state regulations. 盛德 Shing tĭh, 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.

乘乗 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'aou, 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 剩 Overplus; surplus; remainder; not only. 餘剩 Yu shing, that which remains over and above. 剩一半 Shing yih puan, one half remains over.

騬 To geld a stallion.

憴 憴 To warn; to caution. Otherwise read Ching. 憴憴 Shing shing, cautious; attentive to; cautious.

澠 The name of a river.

譝 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 hŏ shing, a three-fold cord. 繩索 Shing sŏ, cord or string. 繩繩蟄蟄 Shing shing he ke, strong and connected together or contained in a line. 繩愆 Shing k'een, to adjust errors as with a line.

勝 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; 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 Pŭh shing jin, not equal to the duties of one's station. 不勝 Pŭh shing, not to be surpassed; the highest possible degree, as 不勝欣喜 Pŭh shing hin he, inexpressibly glad. 勝負 Shing foo, to conquer, and to be conquered; to win, and to lose.

聖 圣 聖 From mouth, 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'een tsze, the all-wise son of heaven,—means the reigning Emperor; and 聖朝 Shing ch'aou, 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 heen, 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-he, 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 officer 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 遒 Yew, and 講 Keang, which, with this, exhibit the ancient and modern preaching China.

陾 陑 陑 The noise made in beating a mud wall, when raising it; many; a multitude.

聲 殸 声 Sound; any sound or noise; voice; to alter 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 Yŏ 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 tseen kaou, name gradually becoming distinguished or famous. 聲教 Shing keaou, instruction; moral teaching. 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.

祏 Happiness; felicity; again; forthwith; to complete.

SHŎ.

勺 Read Chŏ or Shŏ, a kind of spoon; to take or lift out with a spoon. See Chŏ.

汋 Noise of dashing against water. See Chŏ.

杓 A spoon or ladle for lifting water. Read Peaou, the tail of Ursa-major. To lend; to connect.

芍 A certain medicine. See Chŏ.

欶 欶欶 Shee shŏ, a disquieted unsettled appearance.

爍 Light; splendour; to embellish. Used also for the following. Read Lŏ, 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.

矟 槊 鎙 Sŏ or Shŏ, a particular kind of spear or lance.

嗍 Sŏ or Shŏ, to suck.

獡 Shŏ, or 獡獡 Shŏ shŏ, timorous; frightened,—said of a dog that will not come near a person.

SHOO.

殳 To be distinguished from 殳 Mŭh, to sink. A military weapon of the spear kind; the handle of a spear; an appellation of an ancient form of the character. 播殳 Shŏ shoo, a sort of flail.

杼 Shoo, or Choo. See Choo.

抒 To take by the hand. See Choo.

紓 紓 Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.

舒 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 Cheu-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.

鵨 Name of a bird resembling a duck; the preceding was originally used in this sense. 鵨鳧 Shoo foo, a duck. 鵨鴈 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 Seen, genii. 殊尤之產 Shoo yew che ch'an, rare productions. 殊不介意 Shoo pŭh 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 pŭh k'o keae, quite inexplicable. 殊死 Shoo sze, to put to death. 殊屬 Shoo shŭh, very much related to; is very. 殊庭 Shoo t'ing, a residence of the 仙 Seen, 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 pĭh 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 permanently appointed to the situation, but is merely acting in it for the time being. 署中 Shoo chung, or 署內 Shoo nuy, 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 藷 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 tsae, the European potatoe,—in Canton named after the Hollanders or Dutch, who probably first introduced it.

鼠 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 Laou shoo, a rat or mouse. 鼷鼠 Sung shoo, a dormouse, or squirrel. 飛鼠 Fei shoo, or 蝠鼠 Fŭh shoo, a bat. 鼠眼 Shoo yen, excessively timorous. 鼠首兩端 Shoo show lëang twan, a rat's head double design, i. e. irresolute; undetermined.

癙 The disease of melancholy; afflicted with grief. The character is formed with Shoo, a rat, in reference to the timidity of that animal.

裋 襡 Short garments; mean clothing.

樹 樹 樹 尌 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 hëa, under the shadow of a tree. 樹木 Shoo mŭh, 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 僼 竪 From a royal domestic, a hand, and an ... To stand erect; to raise on end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior officer, an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person. A surname. 豎子 Shoo tsze, a child; an inferior low person. 牧豎 Mŭh shoo, a shepherd's boy; a poor lad. 豎立 Shoo leih, or 建豎 Keen 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 Sëŭh. 戍守 Shoo show, or 戍邊庭 Shoo pëen t'ing, to defend a frontier against an enemy or banditti.

荼 Read Too, a certain bitter herb. Read Shoo, slow. 荼遲 Shoo ch'e, slow; leisurely.

垔 Shoo or Yin, and Tow, to stop or dam up water.

恕 恕 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 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 Wăn shoo, an official document. 清書 Ts'ing shoo, the Hoppo writers. 四書 Sze shoo, the Four Books of Confucius. 書致 Shoo che, a kind of bond or written agreement. 書帙 Shoo chih, a case or cover for a book. 書廚 Shoo choo, 書架 Shoo kea, 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 mŭh, 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 sang, 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 nă ts'een lëang, or 輸將 Shoo tseang, to offer up, or pay the taxes to the Sovereign. 輸納 Shoo nă, to offer up to; to present. 輸贏 Shoo ying, to lose, and to win; to be beaten and to gain a victory.

腧 Shoo or 腧穴 Shoo heuĕ, 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 Keŏ 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 divisions to which there is an allusion in the character; it commonly means the hand alone; to handle. 下手 Hëa show, to put one's hand to; to set. 遊手 Yew show, or 閒手 Heen show, an idle, unoccupied, profligate person. 迎手 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 tsŭh, 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 choo, to maintain firmly; to hold fast,—as the patrimony left one. 守貞 Show ching, or 守節 Show tsëĕ, to maintain chastity inviolate. 守邊 Show pëen, to guard the frontier. 守法 Show fă, 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 Seuen show, a hunting tour, in former days performed by the sovereign, who went round to the smaller principalities.

受 From 爫 Peaou, to drop down, and 冖 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 Tsze show, to refuse and to accept. 不敢受 Pŭh kan show, dare not accept, in the language of courtesy, I presume not to accept of your present. 不應受 Pŭh ying 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 Teen 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 ngăn shin 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'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.

嘐 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 twelve-tenths 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 fastening of a curtain.

收 收 扌 From a *hand*, and to *wrap about*. To bind or restrain; to collect together; to take; to repay; to receive; to desist; a certain cross bar in Chinese carts; an ancient cap; name of a divinity. 發收文 Fa show wăn, to issue and to receive official documents. 征收 Ching show, to levy taxes. 收拆 Show ch'ĭh, 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 teĭh show kŏ teĭh kŏ, some were gathering in, and some were reaping the grain. 收拾行李 Show shĭh hing le, to prepare baggage and necessaries for a journey. 收留 Show lew, to receive and retain, as persons who run away. 收拾 Show shĭh, applied to things, is to prepare; to make ready; applied to persons, to make away with them, by imprisonment and death. 收贖 Show shŭh, to receive a fine instead of punishing; to receive a ransom. 收斂 Show leen, to gather in the harvest. 收斂些 Show leen seay, 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 𩠐 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 Tun 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 seen, the first; first; most important. 首飾 Show shĭh, head dress of women. 首罪 Show tsuy, to come forward and acknowledge one's crimes. 首從 Show ts'ang, the principal offender, and the accomplices.

艏 From *boat* and *head*. The head of a boat; the prow.

壽 耈 壽 寿 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 bird. A surname. 上壽 Shang show, a hundred years of age. 中壽 Chung show, seventy years of age. 下壽 Hea show, fifty years of age. 夭壽 Yaou 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 connection with medicine calculated to prolong life. 壽桃 Show t'aou, presents of peaches 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 tan, a birth-day; the birth-day of deified persons.

獸 獣 Animals with four feet and hairy; a quadruped; a brute animal; a beast; a wild beast; tame domestic animals are called 畜 Ch'ŭh. 人面獸心 Jin meen show sin, a human face, but the heart of a brute; ignorant; cruel; brutish. 禽獸 Kh'in show, birds and beasts. 走獸 Tsow 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 Shŭh, in the same sense. 沽售 Koo show, or 賣售 Mae show, to sell. 消售 Seaou show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. 售賈 Show kea, or 售值 Show chĭh, the price or value of what is sold.

SHŬH.

朮 An abbreviated form of 秫 Shŭh, a certain bitter plant, which is so named when it grows amongst hills; when it grows in a plain, it is denominated 薊 Ke.

怵 怷 Shŭh, Ch'ŭh, or Seuh, fearful; apprehensive; to entice; to seduce. 誘怵 Yew shŭh, to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

秫 A certain grain: a viscous substance made from grain.

訹 Seŭh or Shŭh, 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 Heŏ shŭh, the art of study; the art of thinking. 四術 Sze shŭh, the *four* fine *arts*,— 詩書禮樂 She shoo le lŏ, poetry, general reading, the rules of decorum, and music. 妖術 Yaou shŭh, 邪術 Seay shŭh, 法術 Fă shŭh, 方術 Fang shŭh, or 技術 Ke shŭh, superstitious or diabolical arts; art; craft; recondite rules for effecting, generally something abstruse and mysterious, and often bad. 心術 Sin shŭh, the arts or schemes of the mind —taken either in a good or bad sense. 術藝 Shŭh e, or 術數 Shŭh soo, kind of magic arts or calculations, which are illegal. 術士 Shŭh sze, a kind of magician; one who pretends to have intercourse with invisible beings. 術有善有不善 Shŭh yew shen yew pŭh 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 practise 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 Tsŏ and 述 Shŭh, 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. 述職 Shŭh chĭh, officers, at an imperial audience, arranged according to their rank. 述而不作 Shŭh urh pŭh tsŏ, published, but did not invent.

束 From *wood* and *to surround*. To be distinguished from 朿 Tsze, 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 Pĭh, make a Shŭh; fifty arrows make a Shŭh; ten pieces of dried meat also make a Shŭh. Name of a place. A surname. 約束 Yŏ shŭh, or 管束 Kwan shŭh, to restrain those under one's care from any irregularities. 束脩 Shŭh 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 Shŭh-sew, and 脩金 Sew kin, or 脩儀 Sew yin, money to buy the flanks of meat. 束帶 Shŭh tae, to bind a sash or girdle about one.

倲 Sŭh or Shŭh. 倜倲 Tăh shŭh, to move or shake the head; a sort ugly appearance.

嗽 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 Shŭh, 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 Pih shŭh, a senior and a junior uncle by the father's side, otherwise denominated 叔父 Shŭh foo. 叔母 Shŭh moo, uncle's wife; aunt. 叔 Shŭh, or 叔叔 Shŭh shŭh, husband's younger brother; wife's brother-in-law. 小亞叔 Seaou a shŭh, the junior. 大亞叔 Ta a shŭh, the senior of those denominated Shŭh. 叔姪 Shŭh chĭh, an uncle and nephew. 令叔 Ling shŭh, your uncle. 家叔 Kea shŭh, my uncle. 太叔 Tae shŭh, title of a certain officer.

俶 To begin; to move; to act; to do; to repair; good; excellent.

婌 A female officer for the control of the Imperial household.

淑 From *water* and *superior*. Pure; limpid; uncorrupted; virtuous; accomplished. 淑浸 Shŭh jow, the appearance of water. 淑人 Shŭh jin, title of the wives of officers of the third rank; an epithet applied also to men of virtuous lives. 淑氣 Shŭh kh'e, temperate weather; spring season. 淑女 Shŭh neu, a virtuous and accomplished woman. 淑愼 Shŭh shin, heedful; careful; correct conduct. 淑人君子 Shŭh jin keun tsze, an eminently virtuous man. 淑德 Shŭh tĭh, female virtue.

菽 A generic term for all kinds of pulse. 菽水承歡 Shŭh shwuy ch'ing hwan, (the poor man) with pulse and water afford (to his parents) causes them to rejoice. 菽粟 Shŭh ts'ŭh, 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 shŭh, the name of a place in Sze-ch'uen province. 蜀國 Shŭh kwŏ, 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 Shŭh ke, a large species of fowl.

欘 Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

蠋 蠾 Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

襡 襹 襩 A long garment; a garment worn by prostitutes. Read Tow, a short garment; otherwise read Chŏ, in the same sense. Read Tŭh, to put into or lay up in.

鐲 Read Chŏ, a kind of small bell, commonly used to denote breaks for the army. Read Shŭh, a water vessel, used in shipboard for washing the hands. Name of a medicine.

鸀 Name of a bird.

屬 屬 屬 屬 From 尾 Wei, a *tail* of an animal, and the sound *Shŭh*. 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; kindred; the nine degrees of consanguinity; to cause, or occasion; to give charge of; respectful. 親屬 Ts'in shŭh, persons related to each other. 家屬 Kea shŭh, domestic relations; persons allied to the same family. 下屬 Hea shŭh, inferior. 倘屬 T'ang shŭh, if it should be. 大屬 Ta shŭh, is in a very high degree. 尙屬 Shang shŭh, still is. 文武統屬 Wăn woo tung shŭh, the governor-general of civil and military affairs. 實屬 Shĭh shŭh, is really; truly is. 屬往相好 Shŭh wang seang haou, very intimate. 屬國 Shŭh kwŏ, small states attached to and dependant on a larger; tributary states. 屬在至親 Shŭh tsae che tsin, to be very nearly related. 屬員 Shŭh yuen, an inferior officer in the Shŭh-yuen, of those under whose orders he is placed.

孰 Who? what? The original form of 熟 Shŭh, food dressed with fire; ripe; mature; plentiful. 孰能當之 Shŭh năng tang che, or 其孰能之 Khe shŭh năng che, (exclusive of sages) who is adequate to it?

塾 塾 Shŭh, or Chŭh, 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 entrance 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 Shŭh, has always been said to imply 熟 Shŭh, being matured, or fully acquainted with. These anti-chambers, lodges, or halls, are on each side of the gate, and are referred to by the terms east or west, right or left. 書塾 Shoo shŭh, 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; made quite done. Ripe; mature; well versed in; skilful; acquainted with; intimate; the eldest son's wife. In the books of the Han dynasty, read E, denoting insinuating speech. 何患不熟 Ho ... pŭh shŭh, what fear of not succeeding? 相熟 Seang shŭh, intimate with each other. 生熟 Săng shŭh, are opposites, raw, boiled; ripe, unripe; unskilful, skilful. 煮熟 Choo shŭh, well boiled. 一年一熟 Yĭh nëen yĭh shŭh, one crop a year. 兩熟 Leang shŭh, two crops. 熟手 Shŭh show, a skilful hand; a hand accustomed. 熟睡 Shŭh shwuy, sound sleep. 熟透 Shŭh t'ow, thoroughly done; i. e. boiled, matured, thoroughly perceived by the mind, applied to study.

倏 倐 倏忽 Shŭh hwŭh, hastily, rapidly; a dog running fast. 倏多變 Shŭh to peen, 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 Tsiang kung shŭh tsuy, by meritorious acts, to make atonement for crimes. 贖刑 Shŭh hing, or 贖罪 Shŭh tsuy, to pay a ransom to be freed from the punishment of a crime. 贖回 Shŭh hwuy, to ransom and bring back, as a captive previously taken.

摔 To throw to the ground.

SHUN.

屯 From, Chun, and Fun, plants budding forth with difficulty. See Chun.

純 Pure; unmixed. See Chun. 純色 Shun sih, without spot, applied to victims used in sacrifice. 純一 Shun yĭh, purity and singleness of object or intention; unmixed.

芚 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 sŭh, pure and faithful usages. 淳淳 Shun shun, the appearance of flowing and moving onward; to pour out water.

犉 A bullock of a yellowish colour, and having black lips; a bullock seven cubits high, such as are used for sacrifice.

醇 Generous pleasant wines; liquids of a thick substantial body; seminal matter,—applied to matter generally; severely; attentive; observant. 醇酒 Shun tsew, excellent wine.

錞 Shun, or Tun, a certain musical instrument made of metal. Read Tuy, the lower end of a spear. Read Tuy, a certain covering for a corpse.

脣 唇 脗 脤 The lips; the margin of the mouth; the second form is common, but not correct. 牛脣 New shun, the name of a plant.

鶉 A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. 鵪鶉 Ngan shun, or 鴳鶉 Ngan shun, a quail.

漘 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; ... An ancient king, or Chinese chief, who lived B. C. 2200, also called 虞氏 Yu-she, and 虞舜 Yu-shun.

瞬 眴 瞚 瞤 From a quick-fading Shun flower. The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. 一瞬之間 Yih shun che keen, in the twinkling of an eye. 瞬眼而輒盡 Shun yen urh cihe kh'ung, annihilated in the twinkling of a moment. 瞬息 Shun seih, the twinkling of an eye.

橓 蕣 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 木槿 Muh-kin.

吮 Tsuen, or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

蓴 蒓 A certain water plant. 蓴菜 Shun ts'ae, a certain edible water herb. Read Tuen, from growing plants.

順 From a head and streams flowing to it directly. To accord with the will of another; to obey; to yield; to comply with; compliments; to let go as it likes; to offer no hindrance nor restraint. The name of a hill; harmonizing with; flowing gently by; prosperous; to avail one's-self of an opportunity. 和順 Ho shun, harmonizing with; agreeably. 百順 Pih shun, to agree to every thing. 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'ëen foo, the capital district in the province of Chih-le, or Peking. 順口 Shun k'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 pëen, to take an opportunity. 順筆 Shun pih, 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. 順手 Shun show, to remove obsequiously; to draw a fair consequence.

MM

SHWA.

譅 To give a violent and forced construction to.

醶 頦 An ugly face.

耍 Shwa or kiae, to play; to trifle; to amuse. 耍子 Ts'ëen shwa, expert, clever. 耍 Wan shwa, or 頑耍 shwa, or 耍戲 Shwa he, to play; to trifle; to pass the time idle or viciously. 耍獃子 Shwa ngae tsze, to play with a fool or an idiot, by telling him ridiculous stories.

𥒲 To say what is not right.

SHWA.

刷 Shwă, or Shwĕ, to scrape; to brush; to rub; to scrub; to cleanse; to put away from. 洗刷 Se shwă, or 刷洗 Shwă se, to wash and scrub. 洗刷刷帚 Se shwă kih tsing, to wash and scrub clean. 刷帚 Shwă chow, to brush. 鞋刷 Hae shwă, a shoe brush. 刷帚 Shwă show, a scrubbing brush. 靴刷 Heue, to brush shoes. 刷牙 Shwă ya, a toothbrush for cleansing vessels. 刷刨 Shwă pow, a carry-comb. 刷牙 Shwă ya, to brush the teeth.

㕞 From hand and napkin below the body. To wipe; to dust or rub clean.

涮 The name of a river.

㗆 嚓 喇 Shwă, or Shwĕ, a bird arranging its feathers with its bill. A slight taste or trial.

啐 A sip. Otherwise sounded Tsuy, a sound, as of sipping.

SHWAE.

衰 From 衤 Yen, cloth and clothes, wearing away like a garment; to fade; to decline; 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.

毹 Long soft hair. One says, solitary.

瘲 Weakness; debility, occasioned by disease; sickness.

猣 The name of a dog.

樉 The name of a wood.

SHWANG.

爽 爽 From 㸚 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. 昧爽 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 sëay pŭh shwang kh'wae, a little indisposed,—said of one's health. 一些不爽 Yih sëay pŭh shwang, not perfectly right. 爽快 Shwang kh'wae, pleasant; delightful; good health and spirits. 爽目悅心 Shwang muh yuĕ sin, to gratify the eye and please the heart,—said of books or style, or any thing that interests. 爽失 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 yŏ, to miss of, or break an engagement.

慡 Used for the preceding. An intelligent, cheerful natural disposition.

漺 Read Chwang, Shwang, or Tsang, cold.

磢 To rub and cleanse things with tiles or stones in water.

霜 From rain, the other part employed for sound; congealed dew. Hoar frost; figuratively, frigid; cold; grave. A surname. A crystallization. 白如霜 Pih joo shwang, white as hoar frost. 偸霜 T'ow shwang, to brave the hoar frost,—to expose one's self to it. 霜柿 Tsze shwang, a certain candied fruit. 霜降 Shwang keang, a term which occurs in October 21st. 霜威 Shwang wei, dignified; striking with awe.

孀 A widow. 孤孀 Koo shwang, or 孀婦 Shwang foo, a widow woman. 孀居 Shwang keu, to dwell alone as a widow.

鷞 Name of a bird that flies before the fall of hoar frost.

雙 双 From two wings grasped by one hand. A brace of birds; a pair of any thing; double; a pair of oxen to plough with. Name of a quadruped; and of a bird. A surname. A place; land of a certain size. 一雙鞋 Yih shwang keae, a pair of shoes. 一雙手 Yih shwang show, two hands. 無雙 Woo shwang, no equal. 打雙陸 Ta shwang lŭh, to play at dice. 雙托 Shwang tŏ, double forces are chiefly so called. 雙陸 Shwang lŭh, dice. 雙親 Shwang ts'in, the two relations—father and mother.

SHWŎ.

說 説 Read Shŏ, Shwĕ, or Shwŏ, 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 shwŏ, explanation; commentary. 說出 Shwŏ chŭh, to tell; to state; to exhibit. 說人是非 Shwŏ jin she fei, to talk scandal. 說謊 Shwŏ hwang, to tell a lie. 說得有理 Shwŏ teh yew le, it is reasonably said, what you say is reasonable. 說得支離 Shwŏ teh che le, said in an incoherent, irrelevant manner. 說差了 Shwŏ ch'a leaou, or 說錯了 Shwŏ ts'ŏ leaou, said erroneously, mistaken expression. 說破 Shwŏ p'o, to divulge, or to tell clearly what is secretly designed. 說長道短 Shwŏ ch'ang shwŏ twan, or Shwŏ twan shwŏ ch'ang, detraction pro and con; to tell to the reporting any person's

thing. 說破人 Shwŏ p'o 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'ëen 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 hëa shwuy, to involve a person in ruin. 入水 Jŭh shwuy, or 下水 Hëa 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. 赶水 Kan shwuy, to go with the tide. 淺水了 Tsëen 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 keŏ, expense of water carriage, or of a passage by water. 水落 Shwuy lŏ, ebb tide. 水利 Shwuy le, water or rivulets beneficial to agriculture. 水練 Shwuy lëen, or 水手 Shwuy show, a waterman, or sailor. 水磨 Shwuy mo, or 水碓 Shwuy k'ëŏ, 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 tŭh, 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.

裞 餟 A sacrifice offered to a gate; a smaller sacrifice.

税 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 Tŏ, to unloose or liberate. 納税 Nă shwuy, to levy taxes. 催税 Ts'uy shwuy, to urge the payment of the taxes. 漏税 Low shwuy, to smuggle. 税駕 Shwuy kea, to rest on a journey. 税館 Shwuy kwan, a custom-house.

祱 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 Shwŏ, to speak; to converse. Read Shwuy, to persuade to, by specious eloquence; to excite or seduce to. Occurs read Yuĕ, to be pleasing; pleased.

誰 Who? whose? what? A surname. 此物係誰的 Ts'ze wŭh 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 këa 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 wŭh, a thing which is considered auspicious. 祥瑞 Tsëang 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 shŭh, sound sleep; deep sleep. 睡覺 Shwuy keaou, to sleep; to be asleep. 睡醒 Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep.

SIN.

卂 A bird flying swiftly; rapid flight. To be distinguished from 凡 Fan, all, every.

汛 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. 風汛 Fung sin, the commencement of a gale, or the times in every month when they are expected; a gale. 營汛 Yin sin, a military station,—they are placed at the distance of three or four English miles from each other. 汛地 Sin te, the place where a military station is situated.

訊 訙 詢 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 këĕ, 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. 迅速無常 Sin sŭh 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'ëen 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. 常人之心不足以窺測此理 Ch'ang jin che sin, pŭh tsŭh e kwei ts'ih 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 Fan 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 Seaou sin, to be careful. 良心 Lëang 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 pŭh tsae, or 心不存 Sin pŭh tsun, absence of mind; wandering of the thoughts. 心腹無依 Sin fŭh 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 kăn, the heart is the root of the countenance. 心靈 Sin ling, spirituality of mind; denotes great intellectual acumen. 心無形體無限量 Sin woo hing t'e, woo hëen lëang, 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 pŭh 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 shŭh hëen tŭh, a turn of mind or disposition, which is dangerous and poisonous,—applied to the love of slander.

伈 Sin, or Tsin, fearful; timorous; apprehensive.

囟 顖 Read Sin, and Sein, the calvaria; open space between the ossa temporalia, which, in young subjects is filled up with cartilaginous substance; in Chinese called 囟門 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.

辭 莘 Said of a bow which bends easily. A man's name.
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.

騂 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; unsuspicious; 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 shŭh kh'o sin, it appears worthy of belief. 我不信 Wo pŭh sin, I do not believe. 堅信 Keen 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 Shĭh sin, to break one's word. 大信大福 Ta sin ta fŭh, 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 shwŏ, 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 teih, truth, or faith. 信行君子 Sin hing keun tsze, a man of truth and virtuous conduct. 信實的人 Sin shĭh teih jin, a sincere man.

尋 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 pŭh chŏ, to search without finding. 尋常 Sin ch'ang, common,—ordinary. 尋什麼東西 Sin shĭh mo tung se, 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 yĭh, to investigate the reasons of things; to study.

撏 To take hold of; to take and draw to one. 撏扯 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.

燖 To warm ... thing with the fire.

鱘 鱘魚 Sin yu, or 鱘鱑魚 Sin hwang 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 heen, a district in Keang-se, where the camphor tree grows large. 新喜 Sin he, or 新年 Sin nëen, the new-year. 新郎 Sin lang, a bride-groom. 新婦 Sin foo, 新夫人 Sin foo jin, or 新人 Sin jin, a bride. 新鮮 Sin seen, fresh,—applied to fish or to any material. 新田 Sin t'ëen, newly cultivated land. 新聞 Sin wăn, newly heard,—news.

薪 Fuel; brambles or larger wood for the fire; firewood; to collect fire-wood on hills, on in forests. 薪柴 Sin ch'ae, fire-wood; 㯉, denotes single pieces of wood; Ch'ae, bundles of sticks.

兟 From 先 Sëen, *to go forward*, doubled. To advance; to proceed forward. 兟兟 Sin sin, appearance of a multitude; a crowd.

詵 From *words* and *to go before*. To enquire; to ask; many together. 詵詵 Sin sin, a large company; the voices of many; a harmonious assembly.

駪 侁 From *horse* and *preceding*. The appearance of many horses; a large group or company. 駪駪 Sin sin, the sound of many persons going and coming.

甡 From *to be born* or *living*, reiterated. Many living beings standing up together.

鬵 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 woman. 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. 情性溫和 Ts'ing sing wăn ho, a mild agreeable disposition. 性拙 Sing ch'uĕ, 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 hwŏ k'wan hwan, perhaps of a liberal easy disposition. 性急 Sing keih, of a hasty disposition. 性合於己 Sing hŏ 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. 性溫 Sing wăn, warm in its nature.

星 曐 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 Yĭh sing che ho, one spark of fire. 零星 Ling sing, miscellaneous; various. 金星 Kin sing, Venus. 木星 Mŭh sing, Jupiter. 水星 Shwuy sing, Mercury. 火星 Ho sing, Mars. 土星 Too sing, Saturn. 星氣學 Sing kh'e heŏ, 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 sŭh, 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 惺 From *mind* and *star*. Fear; apprehensive during the stillness of light; a tranquil and intelligent mind.

猩 狌 The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang, a species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.

腥 胜 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 mŭh, to arouse the attention of the eyes. 醒心 Sing sin, to awaken the heart; to arouse the mind.

鍟 The coating of iron; rust.

省 眚 From *small* and *eye*. To look narrowly; to examine into; to watch; watchful. Read Săng, to diminish; to lessen; a province. 吾日三省吾身 Woo jĭh san sing woo shin, I examine myself thrice every day. 睡省 Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep. 醉省 Tsuy sing, to become sober after intoxication. 省察 Sing ch'ă, to investigate. 省察克治之功 Sing ch'ă kh'eh 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.

餳 Sing or Tang, a certain sugar-like substance made from rice.

SO or SHO.

所 所 所 所 所 From a *hatchet* and the sound *Hoo*. To fell timber; the place where it falls; a place; a thing; a mean 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 ŭh yĭh so, a house; a place. 居所 Keu so, a dwelling place. 幾所 Ke-so, a good many; ... 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. 所俘係者 So foo che ... chay, the wounded who were taken prisoners. 所見不殊 So këen pŭh choo, 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?

唆 嗳唆 Keaou so, the chattering of little children to each other. 教唆 Keaou so, or 㗂唆 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.

簑 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. 婆娑 P'o so, to bear; to endure. 羅娑 Lo so, name of a chief city, on the western frontier of China. 駊娑 Keih so, a fleet horse. 娑婆世界 So p'o che keae, an idle, negligent world.

挲 沙 Commonly read Sha, sand. Read So, the name of a pavilion. The name of a wine.

抄 挲 摩抄 Mo so, to rub with the hand. Read Sha, 挓抄 Ch'a sha, the appearance of opening.

莎 莏 So p'o, exuberant growth of plants and trees. Reversed, P'o so, the roots of plants.

貨 貨 The sound of shells rubbing against each other; the second is a vulgar form.

蜻 蛸蛣 So këĕ, 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; continuous; connected together on the borders. Name of a place. A surname. 青瑣門 Ts'ing so mun, an ancient official situation. 連瑣文 Leen so wăn, a chain carved in the wood of the door posts and gilded over. 瑣結 So këĕ, connected together. 瑣屑 So sëĕ, 瑣瑣 So so, or 瑣碎 So suy, minute; petty; troublesome; fidgetty; contracted mind; low petty cares and occupations.

鎖 鏁 鎖 A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain. 銅鎖 Tung so, a brass lock. 鋃鐺鎖 Lang t'ang so, a long chain. 鎖子甲 So tsze këă, a kind of armour made of small rings. 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.

麨 麵 麵 From *wheat* and a *branching* sound. Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

誰 From *words* and *to sit*. To sit people down by talking; to agitate by specious language; to get the better of by adulation.

傞 The wild frolics or ludicrous tricks of a drunken man.

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. 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.

SŎ.

索 索 緖 From *wood* and *silk* ... a rope; cords made of ... to bind with a cord; ... 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 sŏ, to study a subject with pleasure. 勒索 Leh sŏ, extortion; to extort from by intimidating, or by the unjust use of power. 八索 Pă sŏ, refers to the Pă-kwa. 索詐 Sŏ cha, to extort from by false pretexts. 索居 Sŏ keu, to live apart from friends. 索索 Sŏ sŏ, fear; apprehension. 索思 Sŏ sze, to study; to comprehend.

捸 From *hand* and to *pull*. To take secretly; to pull or draw out; to infer from certain premises. Read Sŏ, to take out with the hand; to select. 摸捸 Mŏ sŏ, to feel or try with the hand. 捸數 Sŏ soo, to find a result from given numbers.

瘯 From *disease* and *a cord*. A diseased agitated palsation.

鏼 From *metal* and a *string*. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire. Read Sŏ, 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 sŏ, 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 sŏ, an ancient usage of sacrificing a sheep on the new moon. 朔方 Sŏ fang, a northern region. 朔日 Sŏ jĭh, the first day of the new moon.

槊 鎙 A long sort of spear. 握槊 Ŭh sŏ, a certain play at chess.

數 Commonly read Soo, a number; to number; to reckon. Read Sŏ, and Sŭh, numerous; troublesome; hurried; irreverent; the mind fluttered. 頻數 P'in sŏ, in an excessive degree; too frequent. 數數 Sŏ sŏ, irreverent haste,—is improper when offering sacrifice.

SOO.

素 纛 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 Sŏ yin, to seek after the strange and marvellous. 食素 Shĭh soo, to eat simple food; a vegetable diet; to fast. 素珠 Soo choo, the name of 108 beads, used by the Boddha sect, in their prayers; used as an ornament by the reigning family, and called 朝珠 Ch'aou 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, jasminum officinale.

傃 Towards; constantly inclined to.

嗉 The craw or crop of a bird. A certain star.

愫 From *heart* and *pure*. Sincere; true feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose. 披心腹見情愫 P'e sin fŭh këen ts'ing soo, to open one's mind and exhibit one's real intentions.

塐 塑 To mould earth or clay into the form of something ... an idol.

摗 From *hand* and ... To take ... furtively.

溹 泝 泝 溯 To drive water back contrary to its natural course.

梳 梳 椛 From *wood* and to *flow in streams*. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read Shĭ to dress. 角梳 Kŏ soo, a horn comb. 妝梳 Chwang shŭh, 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.

疏 疋 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 write, or rule; to engrave; to dismiss; large. Name of a vegetable, of a hill, of a bird; and of a quadruped. A surname. 𢿱疏 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. 疏客 Soo mih, open and close.

蔬 𧀼 A generic term for all edible herbs, grain. 蔬蘸 Ken soo, a species of mushroom. 蔬食 Soo shih, coarse food,—such as is eaten by the poor.

踈 𨃝 蔬 疏 Coarse; open; distant; remiss; lax; careless; free. See above, only the third form, of which other forms are varieties. 疏𧀼 Soo yay, coolie arising from remissness. 疏財 Soo ts'ae, free in parting with one's property to assist others.

訴 諦 謠 愬 From word and to reprehend. To inform of; to accuse, or to state in one's defence, after being accused; to obstruct from; description, 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 訴狀 Soo chwang, an explanatory or defensive statement.

所 Soo, or So, a place; that which. See So.

遡 To go contrary to the stream; to meet or go against; to urge or accuse.

𢿙 數 數 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 compute, to reckon. 記數 Ke soo, to make a memorandum of an account. 不數年 Puh soo nëen, 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 muh, an account; a number. 數盤 Soo p'wan, the Chinese abacus. 數簿 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 ressuscitate; 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 Keang-nan.

甦 甦 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. 耶穌西國音救世主也 Yay-soo se kwŏ yin kew she choo yay, Jesus, said by the western nations to save the world. (K'ang-he.) 蘇合油 Soo hŏ yew, storax. 穌 [illegible] Soo [illegible] the Soo [illegible] ... small [illegible]

𧀼 A certain [illegible] forming a red dye.

[illegible] A certain preparation of milk, called in the south 馬思哥 Ma sze ko. 酥酥 [illegible] liquor to drink ... wine ... [illegible]

𨠹 To pass wine through something to purify it from dregs; to separate; to divide.

甦 甦 From again and to live. To live again; to come to life again, ... after a fit of ... falling sickness; to revive; to resuscitate; resuscitation.

SOW.

叟 叜 [illegible] 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.

傁 Aged; an epithet of respect addressed to aged persons. A man's name.

廋 From to move, below a cover. To conceal; to secrete; to hide; crafty, to seek for what is hidden; to search a house. 廋人 Sow jin, the name of a certain officer.

搜 㨗 From hand and to [illegible]. 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

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flying. 搜檢 Sow këen, to search a man's person. 搜書 Sow le, to search books. 搜尋 Sow sin, to search; to find anything. 搜搜 Sow sow, moving; shaking. 搜緝 Sow ts'ih, to search in order to seize.

溲 溲 To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass urine. The name of a river. 前後溲 Ts'ëen how sow, the natural evacuations. 泡溲 P'aou sow, plentiful; abundant. 溲溲 Sow sow, the noise of cleansing rice. 溲便 Sow pëen, the urinal discharge.

瞍 瞽 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.

颼 颼 颼 The sound of the wind.

蒐 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 conceal.

嗽 To cough up phlegm; to cleanse the mouth. 咳嗽 K'eh sow, to cough; coughing. 咳嗽吐痰 K'eh sow t'oo t'an, to cough and spit out phlegm.

謏 謏 誎 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. 𡑒藪 Kea sow, a utensil put on the head, by those who carry baskets on their heads.

擻 To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off. 抖擻 Tow sow, or 斗擻 Tow sow, to shake off,—as dust.

漱 漱口 Sow kh'ow, to wash or rinse 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.

SŬH.

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.

佩 俗 偪佩 Ch'ŭh sŭh, contracted, not stretched out. 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 Săng 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 𥿈 Intended to represent a silken net handle to catch birds with. To accept with; to follow; or to cause; to follow; to head; to lead; to take the direction or command of; to receive another's orders; precept; 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 ken, to adjust laws and usages. 率先 Sŭh sëen, 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.

捽 To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

蟀 蟋蟀 Seih sŭh, a cricket.

𧀼 A generic term for vegetables. A surname. 𧀼𧀼 Sŭh sŭh, the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

蔌 A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve,—applied to leaves falling. 蔌蔌下淚 Sŭh sŭh hëa luy, shed copious tears.

欶 嗽 㰦 嗍 Sŏ, or Sŭh, to pant; to hem; to suck in. Read Sow, to cough.

遫 To step smartly to a proper position on seeing a superior; attentive; respectful; to pass with alacrity; speedy; fleet. 飄遫 P'eaou sŭh, light; quick; nimble. 僕遫 Pŏ sŭh, the appearance of anything that is short.

觫 觳觫 Kŭh sŭh, appearing afraid of death, originally affirmed of oxen.

速 The footsteps of a deer; fleet; with haste; speedily; quick; hurried. 無慾速 Woo yŭh sŭh sŭh, don't desire to make too much haste. 不速之客 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.

餗 The food contained in a tripod or boiler; rice food.

宿 宿 From a shelter for a hundred men. A halting place at a distance of every thirty le; 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 pă sŭh, the twenty eight constellations,—of the Chinese. 歇宿 Heĕh 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. 縮慎 Sŭh shin, or 縮伸 Sŭh shin, to contract and to extend,—as a worm does. 縮手 Sŭh show, to draw back one's hand; to move from. 縮短 Sŭh twan, to shorten.

蓿 苜蓿 Mŭh sŭh, or 牧蓿 Mŭh sŭh, name of a wild root on which cows and horses can feed.

粟 𥻆 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 Sŭh 𣅈 Indian corn, maize.

僳 Insincere and adulatory compliance with the will of a superior; to be influenced by their looks; timid; sycophantic.

續 續 績 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 sŭh, to continue a family. 陸續 Lŭh sŭh, successively; in continuance,—applied to the occurrence of events and to the arrival of ships. 繼續 Ke sŭh, to continue the acts of a predecessor; to be a successor. 續絃 Sŭh hëen, to marry a second wife, after the death of the first. 續嗣 Sŭh sze, an adopted heir. 續事 Sŭh sze, to continue the performance of.

蕢 Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

肅 肅 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 sŭh, dignified; commanding; severe respect; veneration for the gods. 肅肅 Sŭh sŭh, a display of respect and decorum; also fleet; swift. 肅靜 Sŭh tsing, a reverential stillness.

潚 Deep and clear; rapid motion. A surname. Used also to denote—scouring rice.

謖 To rise up with eagerness; to draw together, as one's garments. 謖然 Sŭh jen, the appearance of pulling one's garments about one and rising up.

帥 達 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'ëen sŭh, to drag forwards. 帥師 Sŭh 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.

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 Tsăng sun, a great grandson. 玄孫 Heuen sun, a grandson's child. 外孫 Wae sun, a daughter's child. 天孫 T'ëen sun, a fabled goddess, otherwise called 織女 Chih neu. 不肖孫 Pŭh 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'euen, a name of a sovereign who lived during the civil wars of the third century, and who with Lew-pe, king of the state Shŭh, opposed the growing power of the state Wei.

𣳢 Water boiling or bubbling forth.

猻 An animal of the monkey species

蓀 蓀 荃 A certain fragrant plant.

遜 遜 愻 From to walk as and a grandchild. Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning; humble; respectful. 謙遜 Kh'ëen sun, humble; yielding. 遜志 Sun che, a humble mind. 遜讓 Sun jang, or Jang sun, humbly; yielding.

隼 鵻 A bird of prey,—said to spare pregnant birds.

榫 筍 To point a piece of wood and fit it to enter an aperture. 榫頭 Sun t'ow, the end of a piece of wood fitted to a hole; a wooden spike.

噀 To spurt water or any liquid from the mouth, to eject with force from the mouth.

飧 飧 From evening and to eat. An evening meal; water and flour mixed; dressed food; a morning meal or breakfast, is expressed by 饔 Yung.

巽 巽 巽 巺 From a stand with things placed orderly upon it. To select, and arrange; to grasp and keep hold of. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; humble and submissive. 巽與之言 Sun yu che yen, to speak to mildly. 巽言 Sun yen, insinuating speech. 巽入 Sun jŭh, to enter gradually and in an insinuating manner.

SUNG.

松 From tree and general. The generally prevailing tree; the pine or fir tree; its resin is said to be converted to amber in the space of one thousand years. The name of a district, and of a river. 松香 Sung hëang, a certain fragrant plant. 松花江 Sung hwa këang, a river which runs eastward and enters the river Amour on the southern side. 松樹 Sung shoo, the fir tree. 松鼠 Sung shoo, the sciurus or squirrel.

崧 嵩 From pines and a mountain, or from high and a mountain. A lofty mountain; eminent; highly elevated.

鬆 鬆 鬆 From hair and the pine tree. 髼鬆 P'ung sung, dishevelled hair; a state of confusion; to loosen the hold of; loose; lax. 鬆花 Sung hwa, cotton uncompressed, worked up in flakes. 鬆緊 Sung kin, are opposites, loose, fast; slack, tight. 鬆些 Sung seay,

a little looser or less restricted. 鬆開手 Sung k'ae show, to let go one's grasp. 鬆脆 Sung tsuy, soft and spongy,—applied to provisions.

菘芬蕫 From *pine* and *plant*. A vegetable which flourishes all the year round.

訟吅 From *words* and *public*. Public litigations about property; strife; contention; wrangling; the noisy disputations of a great many people. Read Yung, in a similar sense. 聚訟 Tseu sung, the wranglings and contentions of many persons, some taking one side and another party the opposite side. 官訟 Kwan sung, official litigations. 自訟 Tsze sung, self-reproach; the voice of conscience.

頌 From *public* and *head*. The countenance; the visage seen by every body; an easy free state; public. Read Sung, to make known to the public by praises; to publish or declare the virtues of; a certain sonorous stone; the name of a musical instrument; a term used in divination. A surname. 讚頌 Tsan sung, praises; commendations; songs of praise. 頌德 Sung teh, to praise the virtues of.

悚㦝㩳 From *double* and the *mind*. Double minded; timorous; fearful; agitated by hopes and fears. 悚然 Sung jen, in a timorous manner.

娀 The mother of the ancient Emperor 商 Shang.

鵔 The name of a bird of prey, which resembles a hawk, it devours smaller birds, and is said to be employed in catching fish.

竦 From *to stand erect* and *bound round*. To stretch one's self out and stand in a stiff formal manner; respect; awe; fear; to raise or exalt; to rouse up; to shudder with fear; the sensation caused by horror; the flesh creeping on one's bones; the name of a bird. 竦鵰 Sung tung, to rouse or agitate: to be roused or moved.

從从 Sung or Ts'ung Originally from *two men* listening to each other. According or complying with; easy; calm manner; an absence of all hurry. See Ts'ung. 從從容容 Sung sung yung yung, with 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. 追聳 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.

慫 From *heart* and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice. 慫慂 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'aou, 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 Mŭh sung, to follow with the eye, as long as one can see a person who is receding from the view. 縱送 Tsung sung, a skilful 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 nëen kh'eung, seeing out the old year. 送禮 Sung le, to offer presents of courtesy. 送生司馬 Sung sang sze ma, divinities who preside over the birth of children.

嵩崇 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 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 yŏ.

誦 To recite; a kind of recitation; chanting or singing, 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'ŭh, to read in a humming tone.

SUY.

夊 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.

浽涹 From *water* and *tranquil*. A small still shower of rain; the name of a river. Read Nuy, 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 Keaou 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 Juy, certain fringes to colours, or to caps. Occurs read Tuy and Hwuy, applied to a sacrifice. Read Tuy, sitting at repose. Read To, to sink deep into the mind.

荽 Name of a fragrant plant; a plant of which it is remarked that geese will not eat, and which is beneficial in headaches. 莞荽 Yuen suy, coriander. 莞荽仁 Yuen suy jin, coriander seeds.

睟 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. 睟天 Suy t'ëen, the fifth heaven.

悴㥘 From *heart* and *to die*. Grief; sorrow; melancholy showing itself in the countenance. 憔悴 Ts'eaou suy, vexed and grieved. 困悴 Kh'wăn 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; vexations; 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. 鈒碎 Să 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.

誶 To rail at; to abuse; to vilify; to interrogate; to reprimand; to impeach; to accuse. Read Tsŭh, to rail at and abuse a person. 忿誶 Fun suy, angry abuse. 詬誶 How suy, opprobrious speech; abusive language. 凌誶 Ling suy, to insult.

邃 Deep recess; far in apartment; applied to houses which have apartments behind; far removed from the front entrance, and to banners far in the rear.

遂遂㒸家 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 Pŭh suy, not to accord with; not to comply; not to yield; to offer resistance to. 鄉遂 Heang 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 pëen, to act according to one's convenience; to do as one likes. 遂其蕩佚之情 Suy k'e t'ang yĭh che tsing, to give loose to dissipated passions. 遂人 Suy jin, the name of an office.

澻澻 A small trench or ditch in which is water; a water course in fields, two cubits deep.

燧㸂鐆 An instrument to obtain fire; a speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy, or 金燧 Kin suy. 木燧 Mŭh 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.

璲 A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

䅗䅗 The flower of grain. 䅗䅗 Suy suy, the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

襚䙘 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.

誶 To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend; to blame; to call at. A man's name.

隧隊墜 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.

繸繸 Strings by which the Chinese attach stones to girdles or sash,—not much in modern use.

隋 Name of an ancient Empire. A surname. One of the ancient dynasties of China. Read Tow, to tear flesh to pieces. 隋朝 Suy ch'aou, 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 chŭh lew te jin, a man who goes down with the stream, and sinks to a low intellectual or moral state. 隨即 Suy tsih, immediately.

瀡瀡 Smooth; slippery; a marrow-like substance with which a thing is made slippery.

彗 From a *hand* grasping *two bamboos*, thence 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. 篲星 Suy sing, a comet.

蕤 The name of a plant.

繐繐縷 An ancient kind of fine cloth.

髓髓髓髓髓骫隓 The marrow, or medullary substance in a bone. 淪肌浹髓 Lun ke tseĕ suy, to sink into the flesh and penetrate the bones,—denotes instruction penetrating the mind.

睢眭 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.

雖雖㕽 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 lŏ yĭh pŭh ts'ung, if an affair or course of action be wrong,—although pleasurable, do not follow it. 雖然 Suy jen although; even if it were.

䅗穟穟 Juy, or Suy, four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.

穗穟采 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.

祟 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. 祟 Suy, denotes those that are immediately sent from heaven. 怪祟 Kwae suy, a strange, monstrous appearance.

瑞 Also read Shwuy, auspicious; felicitous. See Shwuy. 瑞國 Suy kwŏ, Sweden.

歲嵗𡻕 From 步 Poo, *a pace* or *to pace*, and 戌 Seŭh, *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 Seŭh, 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 wan suy, denote the Emperor 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'ëen suy, a title of kings or governors. 年歲 Nëen 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.

狻狻𡑖 狻麑 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 afflicted 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.

齭齭 From *teeth* and *sour*, abbreviated. Swan or 牙齭 Ya swan, the teeth set on edge.

算筭笇 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 meaou 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.

蒜蒜 Allium; garlic. 葱蒜 Ts'ung swan, onions. 蒜卵 Swan lwan, or 蒜頭 Swan t'ow, the head or bulb of garlic.

匴 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. 卌士 Ping sze, a strong military man, one who can lift a tripod. 下士 Hea 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 heŏ 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 Mŭh keu sze, an idol.

天士 Teen sze, an 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 tsŭh, 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 horary 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 祠 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 Tseuĕ 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'een shang te, to sacrifice to Heaven, or to the Supreme power therein. 祀皇地 Sze hwang te, to sacrifice to the earth. 祀之牲必用牷物 Sze che sang pŭh yung ts'euen wŭh, for the victims in sacrifice, perfect animals must be used, they must be without blemish. 祀先人 Sze seen jin, to sacrifice to the spirits of the deceased.

耜 耛 梠 杞 枱 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 service; a messenger. See She. 使為之 Sze wei che, to cause to be done, to cause to be effected. 使其靈 Sze k'he ling, to give it spirituality,—applied to idols having the eye dotted with blood.

事 Shoo Sze. [illegible] 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 wŭh, ten thousand things; i. e. everything that exists. 他講甚麼事 T'a keang shin mo sze, what is he talking about. 小事 Seaou sze, a small or unimportant affair. 差事 Ch'a sze, service on which one is sent. 不正經之事 Pŭh 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 she yew pun sze teih, 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. 從事 Tsung sze, 幹事 Kan sze, 行事 Hing sze, or 辦事 Pan 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 e kwŏ 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 hăn, 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 No tso shin mo sze, what are you doing? *As a verb*, 不事事 Pŭh 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. 事宜 Sze e, the decent, becoming and proper, in any affair.

駛 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 囗 Hwuy, *four square*; and 八 Pă, *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 hea. 四方 Sze fang, or 四面 Sze meen, 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 heang, 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 nuy, within the four seas,—denotes everything in the world, in a loose way of speaking. 四庫全書 Sze kh'oo ts'euen shoo, the imperial library; a great national collection of books. 四方君子 Sze fang keun tsze, good people all around. 四體 Sze t'e, or 四支 Sze che, the extremities of an animal body. 四瀆 Sze tŭh, 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 star, and 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 Ngan ch'ă sze, the criminal judge of a province. 鹽運司 Yen yun sze, the inspector of the salt department. 通政司 T'ung 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, 英吉利國公司 Ying keih le kwŏ kung sze, the English company. 三法司 San fă sze, a subordinate officer in criminal boards at Peking. 打官司 Ta kwan sze, to go to law. 巡檢司 Seun këen sze, the officer of a village, or of several villages. 司獄 Sze yŏ, a jailor. 司碼 Sze ma, weights.

伺 To wait for; to wait upon; to observe; to spy out, to examine. 相覷伺 Seang meen 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.

笥 A square bamboo trunk for containing clothes or other things. The name of a hill. 書笥 Shoo sze, a book chest.

覗 覗 From *to control*, and *to look*. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

飼 飤 飴 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 *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. 後嗣子孫 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 Tseuĕ sze, to exterminate a family. 嗣子 Sze tsze, an adopted son.

姒 A woman's name.

似 佀 Like; similar to; as if; class or kind; to continue in succession; still more; to offer. A surname. 相似而不同 Seang sze urh pŭh t'ung, like each other, and yet different. 清似水 Ts'ing sze shwuy, 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 pŭh năng 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 Wăn.

俟 To wait; to stay; great. A surname. Repeated, 俟俟 Sze sze, a herd of animals walking slowly. 俟候 Sze how, or 等俟 Tăng sze, to wait. 俟死 Sze sze, to wait or prepare for death. 俟到日 Sze taou jih, wait till the day arrives.

涘 The bank of a river; the margin of a stream.

寺 閣 Sze or She. From *a measure* and *to issue forth*. A place from whence laws are promulged; 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 European factories at Canton. 府寺 Foo sze, a public court. 婦寺 Foo sze, women and eunuchs. 寺門 Sze mun, or 院寺 Yuen sze, a temple of Buddha. 寺宦 Sze hwan, 寺人 Sze jin, or 宦寺 Hwan sze, an eunuch.

死 𣦸 𣦹 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 Pŭh 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 mŏ 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 săng yew ming, death and life are decreed. 死命 Sze ming, death decree,—denotes urgently and seriously. 死不明 Sze pŭh 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 恖 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 leang, to deliberate. 思想 Sze seang, to consider; to reflect upon. 思無邪 Sze woo seay, pure thoughts. 思索 Sze sŭ, to study; to search for with the mind.

偲 偲偲 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 fŭh, or 緦服 Sze fŭh, coarse garments that constitute a lighter mourning.

罳 Sze or Sse. 罘罳 Fow sze, a kind of wooden screen, placed by the Chinese in a door-way; a certain carved 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 government officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy mŏ.

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 yĭh how, the roar of a lion. 獅子 Sze tsze, 狻猊 Tseuen ne, or 白獸 Peh show, all denote—the lion.

螄 A small shell fish. 螺螄 Lo sze, a cockle.

騾 騾 A wild horse.

斯 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.

澌 凘 Sze, or Se, ice melting; a thaw. The commencement of a thaw is called 泮 Pw'an; flowing away, is called 澌 Sze. The noise of scattering or dispersing; to melt away entirely. 澌滅 Sze keen, to diminish as by melting away.

廝 廝 Persons, who with armies procure fuel and forage; a servant; to cut and slash, as in the confusion of battle; in a confused manner. 小廝 Seaou sze, a servant boy; my servant. 廝殺 Sze shă, to fight and kill in the confusion of battle; carnage. 廝養卒 Sze yang tsŭh, men who procure forage and dress food.

廝 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.

鷥 鷺鷥 Loo sze, a bird employed in catching fish; a species of pelican.

絲 絲 That which is vomited forth by the silk worm; raw silk; called also 絲髮 Sze fă, minute; small; fine as silk. 湖絲 Hoo sze, the silk which comes from Hoo-kwang province in contradistinction from 土絲 Too sze, the native silk of Canton. 絲綿 Sze meen, 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 pŭh ts'o, not the least error or mistake; perfectly right.

厶 Mow, 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 meĕ sze, to destroy private-feeling by regard for the public. 日月無私照 Jih yuĕ woo sze chaou, the sun and moon shine on all alike. 走私 Tsow sze, to smuggle. 私下 Sze hea, or 私地 Sze te, a private secret apartment. 私客 Sze kh'eh, private merchant. 私行逃匿 Sze hing t'aou neih, to run away. 私心 Sze sin, selfish, partial, unjust feeling. 私曲之情 Sze kh'ŭh che ts'ing, selfish and crooked disposition. 私約 Sze yŏ, a clandestine engagement,—as between lovers. 私衙 Sze ya, a private office of a magistrate. 私慾 Sze yŭh, 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.

謕 To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame. Otherwise read Te.

賜 賜 Read Sze or Tsze. 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 leaou tan, or 大着胆子 Ta chŏ 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 indifference 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 hëen, the great limit; death; "*mors ultima linea rerum est.*" (Horace.) 大學士 Ta hëŏ sze, ministers of state. 大興縣 Ta hing hëen, the district in which Peking is situated. 大黃 Ta hwang, rhubarb. 大人 Ta jin, a title applicable to persons of the 1st and 2nd degrees of rank. Used by courtesy to inferior persons, and amongst the people to each other in private letters. 大槪 Ta kae, 大抵 Ta te, or 大畧 Ta lëŏ, generally speaking; speaking in general terms. 大老爺 Ta laou yay, a title applicable to persons of the fourth and third degrees of rank. 大略相近 Ta lëŏ seang kin, generally speaking, nearly the same. 大小 Ta seaou, great and small; old and young. 大手脚 Ta show këŏ, large hands and feet; i. e. having great influence or power. 大雪 Ta seŭh, a term which answers to December 8th. 大暑 Ta shoo, a term which answers to July 21st. 大艇 Ta t'ing, a chop boat. 大青 Ta ts'ing, smalts. 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwŏ, China, under the Manchow dynasty. 大清兵 Ta ts'ing ping, the army of the Manchow Tartars is so denominated by the historian of Ming.

打 From a *hand* and a *nail*. To strike; to beat; to thump; to lash; to fight. An auxiliary verbs which precedes many active verbs, denoting a *doing* or *performing* the action. 打扮 Ta pan, to dress; dress. 打種 Ta chung, to cover a mare. 打帳 Ta chang, to arrange. 打秋風 Ta ts'ew fung, to raise the autumnal wind; to endeavour to obtain some favor. 打發 Ta fă, to send. 打火 Ta ho, to strike a light. 打了照會 Ta leaou chaou hwuy, to make a signal or sign to,—understood by both parties. 攻打 Kung ta, to fight, to attack as in battle. 毆打 Ngow ta, to fight and squabble in the streets. 打工 Ta kung, to engage to work or labour. 打架 Ta këa, to fight with sticks or hands. 打毬 Ta kh'ew or 白打 Peh ta, a certain play with a ball. 打量 Ta leang, to measure. 打撈 Ta laou, to drag or pull out of the water. 打睡 Ta shwuy, to sleep. 打風暴 Ta fung paou, to blow a gale of wind; a storm. 打掃 Ta saou, to sweep or brush. 打把實 Ta pa shih, to box; to fist one's way through life,—means to succeed by one's own effort. 打點 Ta tëen, to point out; to arrange; to plan. 打聽 Ta t'ing, to listen; to hear; to try to find out. 打齋超度 Ta ch'ae ch'aou too, rites performed to deliver souls from

purgatory; the friends of the deceased invite the priests to perform these rites at considerable expense. 打燕 Ta yen, to play at shuttlecock.

T'A.

他 He; him; she; her; it; that; other; another. 他方 T'a fang, that place, or some other place. 他日 T'a jih, another day. 他人 T'a jin, that man, or some other man. 他說甚麼 T'a shwŏ shin mo, what does he say? 他年 T'a nëen, another year. 他們 T'a mun, they; them. 他的 T'a teih, his; hers. 他們的 T'a mun teih, theirs.

TĂ.

妲 妲己 Tă-ke, a vicious queen, famous in history, B. C. 1100.

呾 Mutual recrimination. Ta ta, or 呾呾 Tă tă, to giggle and laugh; to stammer.

誯 Disquieted; restless.

怛 悬 Read Tan and Tă. From *heart* and the *morning*. Labour; fatigue; grief; a wounded mind, urged and oppressed; commiseration. 勞心怛怛 Laou sin tă tă, or Tan tan an anxious, disturbed mind. 何必驚怛 Ho peĕ king tă, what occasion for alarm and fear?

沓 From *water* falling into a *receptacle*. The monotonous sound of water falling; a person echoing whatever is said to him; to join or unite; reiterated, reviling; backbiting; rash; audacious; blindfold or fool-hardy; avaricious, sluggish, sleepy. Name of a river. To march beating a drum.

撘 鞳 搨 搭 A defence for the finger in sowing; a thimble; to cover or add to; to feed or rub; to engage or avail one's self of.

踏 蹋 蹹 From *a foot falling on the ground*. To tread; to beat on the ground with the foot, as when singing. 踏實地步 Tă shih te poo, or 踏脚穩 Tă këŏ wăn, to place the foot firmly on the ground; used metaphorically for steady conduct. 踏破鐵鞋 Tă p'o t'ëĕ heae, 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 Tă ts'ing, to observe the worship at tombs during the seventh moon of the year.

墖 The sound of something falling; earth heaped up, as appears when a wall or other building falls into ruins.

荅 荅 荅 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 tă, or Tă ying, to answer; to respond. 報答 Paou tă, to make a return for favours received. 不答 Pŭh tă, to give no reply. 不必對答 Pŭh peĕ tuy tă, there is no occasion for any reply. 答禮 Tă le, presents sent in return for some received. 答拜 Tă pae, to make a bow in return for one received. 答布 Tă poo, a kind of coarse cloth. 答謝 Tă seay, to return thanks, or presents with thanks.

嗒 嗒然 Tă jen, to forget; appearance of freeing one's self from; ridding one's-self of care. Read Tă, to take with the tongue; to lick.

搭 撘 搨 揩 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 Tă paou, or 搭貨 Tă 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 搭店家下貨 Tă tëen kea hëa ho, shipping goods for shopmen, whom the government does not recognize. 搭搭兒 Tă tă urh, the Tartars. 搭住 Tă choo, to take a temporary lodging. 搭棚 Tă p'ang, to erect a stage for the performance of plays in the streets, and for other purposes. 搭渡船 Tă too ch'uen, to engage to go by a passage boat. 搭蓋 Tă kae, to cover in; to raise a shed or house. 搭碎 Tă 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 达 达 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 second 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 Chih tă yu ts'ëen, to address immediately to the Emperor. 達權 Tă kh'euen, to understand peculiar circumstances and not apply general rules to them. 達子 Tă tsze, a general term for the Tartars; they dislike it. 韃 Tă, is used in history. 達道 Tă taou, the great high road of right principle; the regular exercise of the passions; joy; anger, and so on. 達不離道 Tă pŭh le taou, in prosperity (the good man) does not depart from right principles. 達人 Tă jin, an intelligent person, thoroughly informed on every subject.

T'Ă.

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'ă, 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. Withinside, 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'ă, the pagoda half way to Hwang-poo, where European ships moor, is called 赤岡塔 Ch'ih kang t'ă, the second bar pagoda (a spire known to all who have visited Canton) is called 獅子洋塔 Sze tsze yang t'ă, or 石獅塔 Shih sze t'ă. 琶洲塔 P'a chow t'ă, is a famous pagoda in the province of Canton, built about A. D. 1600.

㒓 To run away; to rebel against.

撻 To strike; to beat; to chastise. 撻子 T'ă tsze, the Tartars—other syllables pronounced T'ă, are used to denote the same.

澾 Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

獺 獺 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'ă, sea t'ă, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called 山獺 Shan t'ă, the hill T'ă, by some called the castor or beaver, some say the otter. T'ă or 水獺 Shwuy t'ă, the otter. 獺皮 T'ă pe, the otter skin.

薘 The name of a plant.

蹹 躂 躂 To slip the foot; to stamp with the foot.

闥 A small door in the interior part of the palace; a screen in a door way.

傝 Tan or T'ă, uneasy; disquieted.

翕 From *wings* and *to cover* or *overspread*. A numerous or a daring flight; to fly in company with many; to fly high.

塌 T'a, or T'ă, below the surface of the ground; to fall down. 房屋倒塌 Fang uh taou t'ă, the house was completely subverted, or thrown down. 遭塌 Tsaou t'ă, to knock or throw about; to annoy or destroy,—is sometimes written thus.

愓 To repress feeling; to submit.

毾 毾 毾 毾㲪 T'ă tăng, a fine sort of cloth, said to be brought from India, and which is otherwise called 多羅絨 To lo jung, the name now given to English woollens.

搨 搭 搭 搭 From *hand* and the sound *T'ă*. 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'ă, fac-similes of the dynasty Sung. 舊搨 Kew t'ă, an old fac-simile. 搨地錢 T'ă te ts'ëen, 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. 上榻睡 Shang t'ă shwuy, to sleep

on a couch.

蹋 踏 To tread upon with the feet; to place the foot upon the ground. 蹷 Le, 蹼 Ts'ëen, 蹋 T'ă, or 蹈 Taou, all express placing the foot upon the ground; the degree of force with which the foot is put to the ground, is increased in each succeeding word; as to walk; to pace; to tread; to stamp with the foot.

闒 闒 From *a door* and *to fly*. A door in an upper gallery. Name of a nation beyond seas, where there is a race of savages with human faces and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour. 闒茸 T'ă jung, possessing mean talents; low; brutal; savage.

爛 爛 Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces. 爛餅 T'ă ping, a cake dried in a certain way.

遢 From *flying* and *to walk*. A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step. 邋遢 Lëĕ t'ă, a hurried step; a careless manner of doing things.

漯 Name of a river; and of a district. 湁漯 Ch'ŭh t'ă, waters rushing together.

嚃 T'ă, or T'ŏ, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. 嚃嚃而食 T'ă t'ă urh shih, ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

TAE.

歹 歹 歺 卢 The opposite of whatever is good; perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tae. (Kh'ang-he.) The two middle forms are corruptions of the last, which is a part of the word 骨 Kŭh, a bone, and denotes a rotten broken bone.

代 To change; for; instead of; in the place of; an age; a generation. The name of a country. A surname. A certain state of the palse. 祖宗三代 Tsoo tsung san tae, ancestors for three generations; i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandfather. 歷代 Leih tae, successive generations. 三代 San tae, three generations, often refers to the three dynasties Hëa, Yin, and Chow. 昭代 Chaou tae, recent ages,—in contradistinction from antiquity. 北代關西 Peh tae kwan se, the northern or Tartar dynasties, and the region about the province of Shan-se, or the N. W. corner of the empire. 代權 Tae kh'euen, authority exercised instead of another; delegated authority. 代人做事 Tae jin tso sze, to do something for a person.

岱 岱山 Tae shan, 岱宗 Tae tsung, 泰山 Tae shan, or 東嶽 Tung yŏ, a certain mountain in the province of Shan-tung,—said to be upwards of forty Chinese miles in height; considered the highest mountain in China. At various periods of their history, it has been an object of worship.

玳 瑇玳 Mei tae, or 玳瑁殼 Tae mei kh'ŏ, a particular sort of tortoise shell, used in manufactures.

袋 帒 A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books. 書袋 Shoo tae, a bag to contains books,—a man whose mind is full of books. 銀袋 Yin tae, a bag to contain money. 荷包襪袋 Ho paou ts'in tae, a purse worn about one's person. 纏袋 Ch'en tae, a sash formed like a bag open at both ends, frequently worn by the Chinese.

貸 To confer upon; to give to; to lend with an intention of being returned to the original owner; to lend on interest. Read Teh, same as 貣 Teh, to lend to a person. 寬貸 Kh'wan tae, to shew indulgence to those who have committed some fault. 貸借 Tae tsëay, or Tsëay tae, to lend to borrow.

黛 Derived from *for*, or *instead of*, and *black*. A black line painted instead of the hair of the eye-brow, which has previously removed. 青黛 Ts'ing tae, name of a medicine. 黛黑 Tae heh, to paint the eye-brows black.

帶 帶 Intended to represent the thing meant, viz. a kind of sash worn round the waist to fasten the clothes; a girdle; tape or ribbon. To carry with one, as if attached to one's girdle; to take a person or persons to accompany one; to be connected, or appended to, either physically or mentally; places locally connected; a neighbourhood. The second is a vulgar form. 夾帶 Këa tae, to carry secretly about one. 書帶 Shoo tae, name of a plant. 一帶地方 Yih tae te fang,

a neighbourhood.

瘵 Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albous; a disease of women.

待 To stand till the proper season arrives; to wait till; to wait for; to be provided against; to behave to; to treat well or ill. 相待 Seang tae, to treat or behave to,—in any manner; 待罪 Tae tsuy, to wait for the punishment of one's crimes, 待慢 Tae man, to treat with indifference and neglect. 待他不好 Tae ta pŭh haou, treated him ill. 等待明日 Tăng tae ming jĭh, till wait to-morrow. 待天時 Tae t'een she, waits heaven's time; i.e. till the proper season, or till suitable weather.

獃 Commonly read Ngae, a foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp. In Kh'ang-he read Ngae. 獃子 Tae tsze, a simpleton; a fool.

戴 To pile one thing on another; to carry on the head; to heave over head; to bear or sustain physically or morally; to meet; occur, or fall in with. 負戴 Foo tae, to bear or sustain. 頂戴 Ting tae, wearing a knob on the top of the cap as a mark of rank; the knob worn. 不共戴天 Pŭh kung tae t'een, not live together under the canopy of heaven,—determined that one must perish,—the language of revenge. 戴帽 Tae maou, to wear a cap. 戴日 Tae jĭh, place ... the rays of the sun.

襶 褦襶 Nae tae ignorant of affairs, unskilful.

TAE.

大 See Ta. Read Tae, the same as the two following.

太 泰 Large; great; very great; excessive; broad and extensive. Used as a term of respect and honour. Forms a part of several proper names, of hills, winds, districts, divinities, and so on. Slippery. A surname. 太風 Tae fung, the west wind. 太華山 Tae hwa shan, a famous mountain in Shen-se province. 太監 Tae keen, a great overseer; a eunuch of the palace. 太而不驕 Tae urh pŭh keaou, great, but not proud,—applied to the Emperor. 太柔者作事難成 Tae jow chay tsŏ sze nan ch'ing, he who is too soft in his disposi-

tion, in performing any work, (or transacting any business) completes it with difficulty. 太山 T'ae shan, a famous mountain; there is another called the (小 Seaou) little T'ae-shan. 太歲 T'ae suy, a clay image of a man to represent the divinity of spring. 太師 T'ae sze, 太傅 T'ae foo, or 太保 T'ae paou, guardians of the sovereign. In cases of minority they act as regents. 太太 T'ae t'ae, a title of ladies, whose husbands hold a certain rank, and of the elderly ladies in a gentleman's house. 太多 T'ae to, too much; excessive. 太子太師 T'ae tsze t'ae sze, 太子太傅 T'ae tsze t'ae foo, or 太子太保 T'ae tsze t'ae paou, guardians of the prince. 太子少師 T'ae tsze shaou sze, 太子少傅 T'ae tsze shaou foo, or 太子少保 T'ae tsze shaou paou, secondary guardians of the prince. 太子 T'ae tsze, a prince; the heir apparent. 太陽 T'ae yang, the sun. 太原 T'ae yuen, the capital of Shan-se province. 太爺 T'ae yay, title applicable to persons of the fifth, sixth, and seventh degrees of rank.

伏 The name of a place in the midst of the sea.

汰 Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away; excess; to boast. 洗汰 Taou t'ae, to wash or cleanse. 沙汰 Sha t'ae, to cleanse with sand.

奤 From large and face. Read P'wan, a large face. Read T'ae, big jaws, a term of abuse,—applied by the people of the south of China to those born in the north. 奤子 T'ae tsze, a northern Chinese.

台 Read E, I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read T'ae, a surname. The name of a district; a name of three stars. 天台 T'een t'ae, the name of a hill. 台鼎 T'ae ting, an epithet—applied to the three highest officers of state; eminent; exalted, in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. 老台 Laou t'ae, venerable sir. 兄台 Heung t'ae, exalted brother. 台照 T'ae chaou, for your eminency's review,—put at the close of letters. 台甫 T'ae foo, your honoured name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. 台駕 T'ae kea, eminent sir.

殆 To begin; to approach; to be nearly about; on the limits of; dangerous. Used for the following. 無小人殆 Woo seaou jin t'ae, don't approach bad people. 危殆 Wei t'ae, dangerous; in imminent hazard. 殆及 T'ae keih, nearly; not far from.

怠 From heart and high. High minded; supercilious; careless; remiss; negligent; inattentive to; a kind of negative rudeness. Read E, in the same sense. Name of a bird. 怠緩 T'ae hwan, slow; sluggish; idle. 怠惰自安 T'ae t'o tsze ngan, lazy and self indulgent. 怠慢不敬 T'ae man pŭh king, careless; negligent; disrespectful. 怠于聽斷 T'ae yu t'ing twan, remiss in deciding,—in public courts. 怠惰 T'ae t'o, idle; remiss; lazy.

擡 抬 To raise; to lift up, as a sedan chair; to shake; to move. The second form is in common use, but is properly read Che. 抬舉 T'ae keu, to raise up. 抬回去 T'ae hwuy kh'eu, to carry back again. 抬摁 T'ae sae, to move; to agitate.

紿 Silk threads ravelled; wound about; slowly, dilatory; suspicious; doubt; to deceive; to impose upon.

苔 苔類 T'ae luy, the class of mosses and lichens in Chinese botany. 苔痕上堦綠 T'ae hăn shang keae lŭh, the mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green.

詒 詒 Read E, mutual imposition; to leave to. Read T'ae, appearance of weariness and fatigue; to deceive, or to insult. 欺詒 Kh'e t'ae, to deceive.

胎 From flesh and raised. A female three months advanced in pregnancy; any period of pregnancy; the womb; to run from and rebel against. 胚胎 P'ei t'ae, the first stages of pregnancy; the embryo; the beginning. 不殺胎 Pŭh shā t'ae, not kill pregnant animals. 有胎 Yew t'ae, or 懷胎 Hwae t'ae, to be pregnant. 落胎 Lŏ t'ae, 下胎 Hea t'ae, 墜胎 Chuy t'ae or 墮胎 To t'ae, to fall from the womb; abortion. 胎瞽 T'ae koo, born blind. 胎教 T'ae keaou, taught from the womb,—said of the mother of Wăn-wang; to teach in the womb,—a Chinese idea. 生胎 T'ae sang, born a living animal from the womb,—not from an egg.

迨 逮 To reach or extend to a given time; even till. 迨今 T'ae kin, even till now.

隶 隸 逮 From hand and from tail. To grasp an animal's tail with the hand; to approach from behind; to extend to.

埭 A kind of lock or bar on a river; a rapid, caused by water straitened in its course. There is a kind of windlass on the bank of the rivers to draw boats or other vessels up the lock or rapid. Sometimes (兩岸樹轉輪 Leang ngan shoo chuen chŭh) on each bank is erected a turning wheel or windlass. 埭格 T'ae keh, a table or list of the duties to be levied at those places.

㖒 [illegible] 曖㖒 Ngae t'ae, an obscure dull appearance; remote and indistinct.

棣 Read Te, a certain wood. Read T'ae, and reiterated, T'ae-t'ae, accustomed to; skilled in from having had long experience; completely master of.

逮 From to go and to. To pursue after and undertake; to reach or extend to any given time; to have talents that equal the task; to overtake and to be connected with. Read Te, to blend. 我未之逮也 Wo we che t'ae yay, I am not equal to the task. 逮逮 Te te, appearing to blend harmoniously; tranquil.

靆 靆 From clouds and reaching to. Cloudy; dull; obscure; expressed also by 靉靆 Ngae t'ae, clouds obscuring the sun.

臺 臺 臺 臺 臺 台 An elevated terrace open on all sides; a stage; a gallery, in ancient times raised at city gates; a title of official rank, sometimes applied to persons of mean condition. Occurs read Hoo. 樓臺 Low t'ae, a gallery. 中臺 Chung t'ae, the presidents of the courts in Peking. 憲臺 Heen t'ae, the Yu-she or censors. 外臺 Wae t'ae, a title of other inferior officers. 容臺 Yung t'ae, the board of rites. 曬臺 Shae t'ae, a terrace on the roof of houses for drying things. 臺前 T'ae ts'een, before the bar of a judge or magistrate. 臺灣 T'ae wan, Formosa.

儓 陪儓 Pei t'ae, a superior or domestic in the houses

of the great; an assistant in the houses of statesmen. 田儓 T'een t'ae, an epithet,—applied to hired labourers in husbandry,—a disgraceful epithet.

懛 懛獃 T'ae ngae, alarmed; frightened; perturbation of mind.

擡 From hand and high. To elevate with the hand; to raise or lift up; generally denotes two persons carrying a thing. 擡舉 T'ae keu, to elevate; to raise; to lift. 擡摁 T'ae sae, to agitate; to shake.

薹 Name of a plant. 蕓薹 Yun t'ae, an edible vegetable.

泰 泰 夳 太 Large; great; excessive; extravagant; an appellation of the western wind. The name of a hill; of a district; of a lake; and of the imperial altar. A term of respect. 泰平 T'ae p'ing, general or universal peace; general tranquillity. 泰山 T'ae shan, a mountain of Shan-tung, famous in history.

㥭 忲 忕 From heart and large. Extravagant; prodigal. 侈㥭無度 Ch'e t'ae woo too, unlimited extravagance. 小心 Seaou sin, a little heart, denotes care.

態 㑷 From mind and able. When the mind feels its ability to act, it induces a certain external posture; the figure or manner of; the gait and behaviour. 意態 E t'ae, the exhibition of one's thoughts by the manner. 情態 Ts'ing t'ae, the external expression of the passion which exists in the mind: amorous behaviour. 小人態 Seaou jin t'ae, the manner of worthless persons. 癡態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner. 態度 T'ae too, external manner or behaviour.

TAN.

丹 𠁿 A certain carnation coloured stone. The dot represents the stone, the outer part a well. Carnation colour; a kind of philosopher's stone, spoken of by the sect Taou. 赤心無僞曰丹 Ch'eh sin woo wei yuĕ tan, a red heart without guile is called Tan; hence, 丹心 Tan sin, a sincere heart. They say, that the heart of a bad man is black.

Tan tan, the name of a country. 木丹 Mŭh tan, and 牡丹 Mow tan, name of flowers. The Mow-tan, they call 花王 Hwa wang, the king of flowers. 丹砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; vermillion; denotes the same as 硃 Choo. 丹灶 Tan tsaou, poetical name of the pomegranate. 丹田 Tan t'een, the lower region of the abdomen.

坍 The banks of a canal or river thrown down.

聃 耼 耼 聸 From ear and weak. Dull of hearing. The name of an ancient state. Tan anciently denoted teacher or master. Tan, or 老聃 Laou tan, an appellation of the founder of the 道 Taou sect.

旦 The sun rising above the horizon, which is represented by the lower line. The morning; clear; bright; luminous; the first day of the year. Occurs in the sense of God or spirit. A character, which in plays denotes a female character. See He. 元旦 Yuen tan, the first morning in the year. 盍旦 Kŏ tan, a bird which in the night calls for the morning. 震旦 Chin tan, a name given to China, in the western regions. 女旦 Neu tan, an actress,—one who acts a female character.

但 Tan or Tán, to expose the naked arm; only; especially; but very; whenever; as soon as; unrestrained. A surname. 豈但 Kh'e tan, how only! 但願你好 Tan yuen ne haou, particularly wish you well. 但馬 Tan ma, or 駓馬 Tan ma, a horse left at full liberty.

担 笪 To strike or brush aside; to lift; to raise; commonly used for 擔 Tan, to carry a burden; and the quantity called a load or pecul, viz. 100 catties. 担塵 Tan ch'in, to brush away the dust. 担撬 Tan keaou, to raise or lift high. 担頭 Tan t'ow, a person at the Hoppo's office, who superintends a certain peculage on all goods shipped from Canton; the whole amount is divided amongst the inferior writers, &c. at the office.

疸 癉 黄疸 Hwang tan, the yellow jaundice.

胆 Fleshy; fat; phlegm. Vulgarly used for 膽 Tan, see below. 臈胆 Lă tan, fat, fleshy; greasy.

淡 啖 From water carried off by the application of fire. Thin as vapour; tasteless as water; insipid; used figuratively in a bad sense; light; volatile; carried away with the wind; watery; a rich taste is expressed by 濃 Nung. 清淡 Ts'ing tan, poor; pure. 淡薄 Tan p'ŏ, thin; indifferent; poor; free from vicious passions. 淡飯 Tan fan, insipid poor food.

[illegible] The bolt of a door; anything by the side of a door by which it is fastened.

單 单 A single garment; alone; one; single; simple; an orphan; only; entirely; to exhaust; thin; poor or bad; sincere; credible; that which is the ground of belief, as a bill or bond; to make sincere; to go round or enwrap. Read Tan, great; the name of a district; a double surname. Read Shen or Chen, in the proper name 單于 Chen yu, a general of the 匈奴 Heung noo, Tartars; Hunnorum dux. (De Guignes.) 穿一件單衫 Ch'uen yĭh këen tan shan, to put on a single garment; i. e. garment of a single plait or fold, not double. 身子單薄 Shin tsze tan p'ŏ, a body poor and slender,—a feeble constitution. 孤單 Koo tan, or 孤孤單單 Koo koo tan tan, orphan-like; isolated. 報單 Paou tan, a paper announcing something. 會單 Hwuy tan, a bill on some one to pay money. 賬目單 Chang mŭh tan, a bill, as from a shopman. 貨物單 Ho wŭh tan, a list of goods bought or sold. 欠單 Kh'een tan, an account of money owing. 開單 Kh'ae tan, to make out a bill. 發單 Fă tan, to send a bill. 收單 Show tan, a receipt. 憑單 P'ing tan, a paper drawn up to be referred to for affording proof on a given subject. 議單 E tan, a paper drawn up after mutual deliberation: an agreement. 單寒 Tan han, thin and cold, poor and distressed. 單薄 Tan p'ŏ, denotes thin, poor, weak, deficient, either in plain language or metaphorically. 單獨 Tan tŭh, alone, single. 單單 Tan tan, only; nothing more. 單帖 Tan tëĕ, a visiting card of one fold of paper only, a card of many folds is called 全帖 Ts'euen t'ëĕ.

僤 Tán, or Tan, thick; heavy; intense; urgent, great.

匰 In temples a kind of wooden platter in which the tablets of the deceased are placed.

憚 From heart and the sound Tan. Distress; afraid; timorous; worn out with fatigue and labour. Read Chen, difficulty and distress. 忌憚 Ke tan, afraid of; apprehensive. 死無忌憚 Sze woo kh'e tan, in danger of death and still without fear,—said to overbold children. 不憚勞苦 Pŭh tan laou kh'oo, not afraid of labour. 憚改 Tan kae, afraid and unwilling to reform.

儋 To bear a burden; to carry; to sustain; to be answerable for. A surname; a name; a certain long necked vessel for preserving fire; a measure of a certain size.

憺 Tranquil; easy. Also occurs denoting—to move; to excite.

澹 The name of a river; the appearance of water; tranquil; still; sometimes moved and agitated.

擔 擔 担 To carry on the shoulder; to sustain a burden, physically or morally; to undertake and be responsible for. Read Shen, to lend support to. 不敢擔承 Pŭh kan tan ch'ing, I dare not undertake it. 擔當不住 Tan tang pŭh choo, unable to sustain it; unable to bear up under it. 擔主 Shen choo, to lend support to a lord or patron. 擔荷 Tan ho, to sustain a burden; to help any affair. 擔干 Tan kan, 擔挑 Tan t'eaou, or 扁擔 Pëen tan, the pole used by Chinese to carry burdens with across the shoulder. 擔保 Tan paou, to be surety or security for.

聸 Pendant ears; applied as a proper name to a people, who are said to occupy certain southern regions.

膽 胆 Tan, or 苦膽 Kh'oo tan, the gall, supposed the seat of courage, hence courage; the horse they say has no gall, hence so easily affrighted. The name of an insect, and of a plant. A surname; to rub the down off peaches. 俠膽 Hëĕ tan, the courage of a great man. 肝膽 Kan tan, the liver and gall. 大膽 Ta tan, great courage; bravery. 渾身是膽 Hwăn shin she tan, the whole body is gall—insensible to fear. 膽大 Tan ta, bold; daring. 膽礬 Tan fan, vitriolum romanum.

亶 A large quantity of grain; truth; to trust; sincere;

abundant; plenty. A surname. The name of a country beyond seas. Also read Chen.

勯 Strength exhausted; failure of strength.

眈 躭 愖 湛 媅 妉 From *eye* and *hesitating*. Looking furtively like a tiger about to spring on its prey; to look at sometime near, when the intention is directed to something more distant; excessive enjoyment or indulgence; addicted to peasure. Read Ch'in, to put forth the head and peep.

耽 Large ears hanging down; addicted to pleasure; excessive indulgence; to look like a tiger about to spring on its prey. Properly 眈 Tan. 耽耽 Tan tan, a formidable fierce look. 耽耳 Tan urh, ears that hang down to the shoulders.

蛋 蜑 An appellation, in ancient times, of certain barbarous tribes; now commonly used to denote an egg of any bird. 鴨蛋 Yă tan, duck's egg.—the name of a place. 鷄蛋 Ke tan, a hen's egg. 蛋戶 Tan hoo, a tribe of people, who at Canton, live entirely in boats,—originally fishermen who came from the south to Canton; they seem to have been named from the figure of their boats resembling an egg

誕 唌 詷 From *protracted* and *talk*. To talk at random; to give scope to a fabulous, incoherent, incredible mode of speaking; fabulous nonsense; to deceive by lies and nonsense; great; wide; extensive; to bring forth and rear children; the birth-day of great personages, and of the gods is called Tan, or 降誕 Këang tan. The name of an ancient state. 壽誕 Show tan, or 誕辰 Tan shin, birth-day. Vulgo 生日 Săng jih. Poetice 千秋 Ts'ëen ts'ew, a thousand autumns. 誕馬 Tan ma, to dispose of horses. 誕生 Tan săng, to bear children. 誕妄 Tan wang, or reversed, Wang-tan, rude, fabulous legendary tales.

啗 To eat; to swallow; to devour; to entice with a bait. 啗以利 Tan e le, to ensnare or seduce by the hope of gain.

萏 菡萏 Han tan, flowers about to blossom,—their appearance when about to bud forth.

T'AN.

坦 Level; plain; wide; composed; lightsome. A surname. 坦然不疑 T'an jen pŭh e, mind quite even, perfectly unsuspicious.

袒 To bare the left arm and side, always done in divination; the right side is bared when punishment is inflicted; to expose a part of the naked body. Read Chen, the place where garments open or fold over. 袒免 T'an mëen, to make bare, or to disclose. 鄙袒 Pe t'an, or 羞袒 Sew t'an, garments intended to absorb the perspiration.

炎 From *fire* placed above *fire*. Read Yen, the ascent of flame. Read T'an, clear and beautiful discrimination, or argumentation. 大言炎炎 Ta yen t'an t'an, a copious and perspicuous style.

倓 Stillness; quiet; rest; repose; settled; unsuspecting conviction of. Used in the sense of 賧 T'an, to redeem by money.

啖 To taste; to eat; to entice with a bait; to swallow. Wild; mad-like. Occurs in the sense of insipid. A surname. 噍啖 Ts'eaou t'an, or 啖食 T'an shĭh, to taste; to eat.

埮 壏埮 Lan t'an, a long level space of ground; a kind of earthen vessel.

惔 From *heart* and a *burning flame*. Grief and vexation of mind; a state of feeling compared to anything hot and burning; to burn. Read Yen, hot; to heat.

痰 Phlegm. 痰火病 T'an ho ping, internal disease, fever and phlegm. 痰壅 T'an yung, the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

毯 毲 A sort of ground cloth or carpet made of hair.

菼 Young sprouts of certain rushes that grow in marshy places.

談 From *warmth* and *words*. Conversing on a subject one feels with warmth; free conversation; chit chat; to converse familiarly; familiar conversation; to dispute. The name of a district. 手談 Show t'an, the name of an ancient royal play thing. 談朝政 T'an ch'aou ching, to prate about the government or politics. 談經不必泥於一字之間 T'an king pŭh peih ne yu yĭh

tsze che këen, in conversing about, or explaining the classical books, it is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word.

餤 To serve up food. Otherwise read Yen, certain cakes.

哼 嘽 A horse panting, or broken winded; joy; rejoicing; fulness; abundance, as of strength or ability. See Chen. 嘽呵 T'an ho, denotes the appearance of shedding tears. 嘽咲 T'an yen, ease and leisure.

幝 T'an or Chen, a kind of covered carriage.

弾 彈 弓 An ancient bow which threw a sort of bullet; a bullet; a ball; anything small; a small city; to draw the string of a bow; to play on a string instrument with the fingers. 鬼彈 Kwei t'an, certain meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. 奏彈 Tsow t'an, to accuse to the Emperor. 彈唱 T'an ch'ang, to play and sing. 彈琴 T'an k'in, to play on the k'in instrument. 彈墨線 T'an meh sëen, a carpenter's marking line.

殫 The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely. 殫力 T'an leih, with the whole strength of.

癉 A disease arising from excessive labour or fatigue,—applied also to the yellow jaundice, and according to some, to erysipelas. Also a disease of children, accompanied with windy swelling.

簞 A sort of small round bucket for carrying provisions in. The name of a bamboo.

潬 A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, water rushing and dashing.

鄲 The name of an ancient district, and of a hill. Read To, the name of an ancient nation.

覃 Reaching or extending to; spreading out wide and extensive. The name of a place. A surname. Read Yen and Shin, sharp; an instrument of husbandry. 中國覃及鬼方 Chung kwŏ t'an keih kwei fang, from China to the regions of devils,—viz. foreign state. 覃恩 T'an ngăn, great kindness.

嘾 To take far into the mouth, or to take into the mouth greedily.

憛 To think; to ponder.

撢 To feel or explore with the hand; to search or examine into; to tear or rend. Also read Yin or Sin, to arrange; to adjust.

潭 The name of a river; deep; the name of a district. 潭子洋面 T'an tsze yang mëen, passage opposite the south side of Macao, into the Typa.

禫 禪 Sacrifices offered seven months after the decease of parents, when certain mourning is put off.

譚 談 From *words* and *extending widely*. Large; to talk big; to manifest or declare; to discuss; easy and conniving at; to deceive. The name of a state. A surname.

贉 驗 To pay before hand for things bought.

鐔 From *metal* and *reach to*. The edge of a sword; also the hilt of a sword. Otherwise read Sin.

驔 A dark coloured horse, with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

儃 Air; look; manner. 儃佪 T'an hwuy, appearing not to advance. Also read Shen. 儃儃然 T'an t'an jen, easy, leisurely; no appearance of haste. Read Tan, but; but then.

壇 坛 An altar at which to offer up sacrifice, pronounce oaths, or perform other religious service, a temporary erection, or appropriation of a place for a sovereign to meet the princes of other states; for priests to perform religious services; an arena or place appropriated to some special purpose. Occurs in history denoting a central hall. Read Shen, to put a side earth, or level the ground; common or waste land. To rhyme, read Chang, occurs read Tëen. Tan denotes 祭壜 Tse ch'ang, an arena or level space on which to sacrifice. 石壇 Shĭh t'an, a stone altar. 山川壇 San ch'uen t'an, the altars of the hills and rivers. 社稷壇 Shay tseih t'an, altars to the gods of the land and of the grain. 築壇 Chŭh t'an, to erect an altar. 文壇 Wăn t'an, a place of meeting for literary men. 詩壇 She t'an, a place to meet and compose verses.

吟壇 Yin t'an, a place for reciting verses. 杏壇 Hăng t'an, the place where Confucius taught. 瑤壇 Yaou t'an, or 仙壇 Sëen t'an, the region of those genii called Sëen. 騷壇 Saou t'an, a place of concourse for music and amusement. 壇曼 T'an man, wide extensive appearance.

檀 The name of a wood, and of a district. A surname. The name of an individual. 紫檀 Tsze t'an, a certain red wood used by the Chinese for making furniture. 白檀 Peh t'an, white sandal wood. 黃檀 Hwang t'an, yellow sandal wood. 檀木 T'an mŭh, or 檀香 T'an hëang, sandal wood.

攤 From *hand* and a *certain bird* or *difficult*. To open; to spread out with the hand; the place on which things are spread out; a stall; to arrange and pay in certain sums or dividends; slow; remiss. A surname. Read Nan, to settle with the hand. 菜攤 Ts'ae t'an, a stall with vegetables exposed to sale. 果攤 Kwo t'an, a fruit stall; a stall with fruit spread out. 擺攤 Pae t'an, to spread out, as wares upon a stall. 攤繳 T'an keaou, to pay, in certain proportions each, to government. 攤賠 T'an p'ei, to make up any loss, by every one paying a proportion.

灘 潬 From *water* and *difficult*. Water rushing through narrow passages amongst rocks; a rapid; a shallow rocky rapid. Read Nan, the appearance of water rushing with rapidity. Read Han, water running off and leaving a place dry. 十八灘 Shĭh pă t'an, eighteen rocky rapids in the 贛江 Kh'an këang river, in the province of Këang-se. 灘師 T'an sze, a pilot through the rapids.

癱 A disease which consists in a rigid contraction of the muscles or tendons, and is commonly spoken of in connexion with cold and damp. 風癱 Fung t'an, palsy. 癱瘓 T'an hwan, rigidity of the muscles inducing lameness in the hands and feet.

优 Appearance of the hair hanging down; to stop.

紞 髧 Ornamental fringes so a cap which hang down over the ears, or in front.

髪 The hair hanging down; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, as is the usage with children.

炭 From *fire* and a *bank* on *shore*. That which remains from burnt wood; charcoal; coals. A surname. 煤炭 Mei t'an, coals. 石炭 Shĭh t'an, a stone which is burnt as fuel. 塗炭 T'oo t'an, mud and coals,—calamities; distress. 木炭 Mŭh t'an, charcoal. 墜塗炭 Chuy t'oo t'an, to fall into distressing circumstances,—said of the people. 烰炭 Fow t'an, or 麩炭 Foo t'an, a light kind of fuel used in decocting medicines.

醓 膉 沈 醰 Gravy; the serous juice that oozes from flesh. 醓醢 T'an hae, gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

探 撢 From *hand* and to *issue forth*, from a *cavern* or *deep*. To bring with the hand from a distance; to explore; to feel or search for; to spy about; to make enquiries respecting; to essay; to examine; to visit and make civil enquiries. 打探 Ta t'an, to search; to explore; to spy 洞探 Tung t'an, to discover most clearly. 探花 T'an hwa, the lowest of a triad of literati, who are placed at the top of all those in China. 探水 T'an shwuy, to sound the depth of water. 探試 T'an she, or She t'an, to essay; to try; to examine. 探信 T'an sin, to endeavour to obtain information respecting. 探聽 T'an t'ing, to try to hear about. 探朋友 T'an p'ăng yew, to visit a friend.

嘆 A sighing sound; to sigh. One says, a long breathing. According to Sin-mŭh, to express either grief or admiration and praise. 嗟嘆 Ts'ëay t'an, lamentation and sighing. 長嘆說道 Ch'ang t'an shwŏ taou, with a long sigh said. 無永嘆 Woo yung t'an, not perpetual (or eternal) sighing. 嘆惜一番 T'an seih yĭh fan, sighed and lamented awhile. 嘆羡 T'an sëen, or 讚嘆 Tsan t'an, to utter aspirations of praise.

歎 嘆 To emit the breath with strong feeling, either from grief or admiration; a drawling tone at the end of a line when singing in concert; to sigh; to utter aspirations of praise. 長歎 Ch'ang t'an, a long sigh. 歎美 T'an mei, or 歎羡 T'an sëen, to praise or admire with inarticulate aspirations.

忐 忐忑 T'an t'eh, mind above and mind below, a upset and inconstant mind; afraid; timorous. Otherwise read Kh'än.

嗿 嗿嗿 T'an t'an, the appearance of abundance or affluence; a great number, or quantity of.

黮 From *dark* and *very*. Dark; umbrageous; cloudy.

貪 貧 To desire inordinately; to covet; to encroach on the property or province of another person; covetous; avaricious; anxious to succeed, or to make progress on a journey; avidity. 貪賄 T'an hwuy, covetous desire of bribes. 貪饕 T'an haou, gluttonous. 貪酷 T'an kŏ, covetous and cruel,—often applied to the magistracy in China. 貪世樂 T'an she lŏ, to covet the pleasures of the world. 貪婪 T'an lan, to covet wealth is expressed by T'an, to covet food is denoted by Lan. They are used generally for avarice and covetousness. 貪行路 T'an hing loo, to be eager to get along the road. 貪頭 T'an t'ow, the object coveted. 貪財 T'an ts'ae, to covet wealth.

儋 儋倈 T'an kin, a foolish appearance.

TANG.

党 A surname.

當 當 当 From a *field* and the *value set upon it*. What is suitable, or proper; that which ought to be done; to sustain; to bear; to stand in opposition to; to meet or occur; to be equal to; adequate for; considered as or equal to; to rule; to give anything as a pledge for money received; to pawn. The name of a district. A surname. 勾當 Kow tang, to usurp authority, as is done by understrappers; illicit intrigues; business; job. 排當 P'ae tang, to spread out a certain banquet. 過當 Kwo tang, beyond what is right and proper. 典當 Tëen tang, to pawn. 主當 Choo tang, or Tang choo, he who receives a pledge. 質當 Chĭh tang, he who pawns; to pawn. 理當 Le tang, ought, in reason to be so. 當罰 Tang fă, to sentence a criminal and execute a proper punishment. 當下 Tang hëa, then; at that time, when the thing occured. 當不得多人 Tang pŭh teh to jin, to be equal to many; to be competent for various duties. 當駕 Tang këa, to stop the carriage,—of a visitor, and take the compliment intended. This usage is perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and is a great accommodation when the visiting person has to go to many places, which is the case after a birth-day, and similar occurrences. 當不起 Tang pŭh kh'e, unable to bear up under; inadequate to sustain the weight or responsibility of. 當門 Tang mun, to close or stop up a gate. 妥當 To tang, or 停當 T'ing tang, well and safely arranged. 當今 Tang kin, that which at present exists. 當該 Tang kae, secretaries and writers in public offices. 當面 Tang mëen, before a person's face. 背後 Pei how, behind one's back. 當何先 Tang ho sëen, what ought to be first? 當今和尚 Tang kin ho shang, priests who act at the present time. 當道 Tang taou, name of a plant. 當今皇帝 Tang kin hwang te, the reigning Emperor.

儅 To cease; to stop.

黨 党 黨 鄙 From *high* and *black*. Not new; soiled by keeping; a village consisting of five hundred families; fellow villagers; associates; companions; persons leagued together for illegal purposes; an intriguing cabal; a traitorous party; to involve; a place; a time; knowing; intelligent; sudden appearance; to compare; to speak straight forward, to rouse to attention. Read Chang, a surname. 同黨 T'ung tang, of the same party. 黨正 Tang ching, the chief man of a village who settles their disputes. 黨羽 Tang yu, the wings (adherents) of a traitorous party. 黨參 Tang săn, a species of ginseng.

攩 Tang, or Chang, a group or gang of persons; to strike; to impede; to cover or screen; to push. Read Hwang, to strike; to beat. 抵攩 Te tang, to oppose, stop, and hinder. 遮攩 Chay tang, to cover; to screen; to impede.

欓 An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper,—is produced in Fokien; a sort of wooden tub.

譡 譡 From *words* and *proper*. Right words; excellent speech; to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice. 譡論 Tang lun, correct ratiocination.

鐺 A certain military weapon.

擋 To oppose and impede the progress of; to stand in the way of; to withstand. 擋住 Tang choo, to stop effectually. 擋不住 Tang pŭh choo, unable to stop. 擋駕 Tang kēa, to decline putting a visitor to the trouble of coming all the way. See 當 Tang. 摒擋 Ping tang, or 屏擋 Ping tang, to put an obstacle to.

檔 Name of a wood; a wooden couch; certain transverse beams of a house. 框檔 K'wang tang, certain transverse beams. 檔房子 Tang fang tsze, or 册檔 Ts'ih tang, an office containing military clerks under the Tartar banners.

璫 Tang, or 耳璫 Urh tang, ear-rings, or other pendant ornaments; certain jingling ornaments attached to the girdle or suspended in other places. Name of a plant. 銀璫 Lang tang, or 金琅璫

U U

Kin lang tang, certain ornaments hung up in the palace, which make a noise when agitated by the wind; Lang-tang, is also a kind of lock or fetter. 璫當 Tang tang, 丁璫 Ting tang, or 丁東 Ting tung, stones appended to the sash or girdle which make a jingling noise when a person walks.

簹 篔簹 Yun tang, a particular kind of bamboo. Certain bamboos by the side of a carriage to lean against.

襠 From *garments* and *proper*, or *decent*. Garments for the breech; the part where the lower extremities divide. 褳襠 Kae tang, or 裲襠 Lëang tang, certain garments for the breast and for the back. 緄襠 K'wăn tang, or 褌襠 Kh'wăn tang, breeches.

膛 瞠 The pendant part of the ear; the *well* (or lower hollow part) of the ear.

鐺 A certain tripod for containing hot wine; the sound of a drum. 鋃鐺 Lang tang, a large lock or fetter; an iron chain.

圵 High land. To be distinguished from 北 Peh, the north.

T'ANG.

宕 From a *covert* and a *hill*, or *beautiful stone*. A house built in a cavern; eminent; to exceed; excess. The name of a district. 放宕 Fang t'ang, loose, profligate, dissipated.

𡇡 砰𡇡 P'ăng t'ang, the sound of stones striking against each other.

菪 蕩 Name of certain plants, medicinal and poisonous.

偒 A long appearance.

湯 From *water* and *change*. Water changed from its original state by fire; hot water, broth; soup; gravy, or sauce. Name of a river; of a valley, and of a district. 湯餅 T'ang ping, or 湯糰 T'ang mëen, puddings and dumplings.

燙 燙斗 T'ang tow, a smoothing iron,—in common use.

盪 To push and stop with the hand.

蕩 Large; wide; extensive; agitated; driven hither and thither,—as plants by the wind; unsettled; spoiled; ruined. The name of a place; and of a river. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, dissolute; dissipated; incoherent. 佚蕩 Yih t'ang, slow; remiss. 蕩志 T'ang che, to dissipate and bewilder the mind. 蕩產 T'ang ch'an, to squander and waste a patrimony. 蕩滅生靈 T'ang mëe săng ling, wantonly exterminated every living creature,—said of the ingress of the western Tartars who formed the dynasty Yuen. 蕩蕩 T'ang t'ang, a deep extensive sheet of water; great; vague.

盪 From *hot water* and a *cup*. A vessel to wash or bathe in; moved; agitated; to move a boat over dry land; large; great. A surname. The name of a place. 直盪 Chih t'ang, name of an office. 滌盪 Teih t'ang, agitated or shaken about as when things are washed. 跳盪 Teaou t'ang, name of a division of an army.

碭 A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. 芒碭 Mang t'ang, the name of a hill. 沆碭 Hang t'ang, a white vapour.

膛 From *flesh* and a *hall*. A fat, fleshy appearance.

堂 堂 A dignified honourable mansion; a palace; a temple; a court or chamber of justice; a hall, or public room; principal chamber of a college or school. The person who fills a principal place in a palace or court of justice; high; dignified; splendid; honourable; illustrious; a wide level place on a mountain. The name of a country. A surname. Relations of the same house or kindred; distant relations; its opposite is 親 Ts'in, nearly related. 崇基爲堂 Tsung ke wei t'ang, an eminent and honourable foundation constitutes Tang. 正寢曰堂 Ching ts'in yuĕ t'ang, a middle and principal apartment is called Tang. 明堂 Ming t'ang, a royal or imperial chamber of audience. 明倫堂 Ming lun t'ang, a hall in the temple of Confucius, where the relations of social life are illustrated. 學堂 Heŏ t'ang, a school or college, the principal chamber is called 廳堂 Ting t'ang. 上堂 Shang t'ang, to ascend or enter the hall. 大堂 Ta t'ang, the great, first, or principal hall of justice. 當堂 Tang t'ang, in open court. 正堂 Ching t'ang, the principal officer in a district. 左堂 Tso t'ang, the left hall, and 右堂 Yow t'ang, the right hall, express two assistant officers; the left-hand man is the superior, the left side being the place of honour. 官府坐堂 Kwan foo tso t'ang, the magistrate is in court. 天堂地獄 T'een t'ang te yŭh, the palace of heaven, and the prison of earth,—heaven and hell. 客堂 Kh'ch t'ang, a hall for the reception of visitors. 育嬰堂 Yŭh ying t'ang, a foundling hospital. 堂客 T'ang kh'eh, denotes the female inhabitants of a house. 堂翁 T'ang ung, a term of respect, used by inferior magistrate to their immediately superior local officer. 堂姊 T'ang tsze, a mother's female relations. 堂姊妹 T'ang tsze mei, a mother's sisters. 堂名 T'ang ming, a name assumed by persons as a name of the whole family. 堂兄弟 T'ang heung te, a father's brother's son; cousins.

螳 螳螂 T'ang lang, a sort of locust. Name of a river; name of a district.

棠 樘 The name of a wood; and of a place. A surname. Certain transverse bars of a cart or carriage. 沙棠 Sha t'ang, a certain fruit. 落棠 Lŏ t'ang, name of a hill. 棠棣之依 T'ang te che e, a brother on whom to rely for support.

饄 餹 糖 糛 餳 Sugar; anything preserved with sugar. 白糖 Peh t'ang, white sugar. 糖果 T'ang kwo, fruits preserved with sugar; sweets made from fruits and sugar. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar candy.

儻 倘 If; should; a conditional particle, commonly written 倘 T'ang. 心儻 Sin t'ang t'ang, an enlarged easy mind. 儻然 T'ang jen, suddenly, or unexpectedly. 儻來田地 T'ang lae t'ëen te, landed property falling to one in some sudden and unexpected manner.

唐 Boasting extravagant language. A surname; name of a place; name of a large bow used by learners. Name of a district. Path in the hall of ancestors. The name of a state; the denomination of one of the most celebrated dynasties in Chinese history, which commenced about A. D. 618, and continued till 923. The surname of the founder was 李 Le, hence the word is distinguished from its other applications by connecting it with the word Le. 荒唐之言 Hwang t'ang che yen, extravagant exaggerated, inconsiderate language. 李唐 Le t'ang, or 唐朝 T'ang ch'aou, express the dynasty above mentioned. 唐突他不得 T'ang t'ŭh t'a pŭh teh, must not, or dare not offend him. See the following character.

傏 傏傑 T'ang t'ŭh, wanting in humility; abrupt.

嘡 啁嘡 T'ang t'ang, great talking; impertinent; not to the point.

瘖 Struck with the cold; feeling cold.

塘 An artificial pond; a pool of water; a fish pond. It is the usage in China to have a pond of stagnant water attached to the house of every gentleman. 池塘 Ch'e t'ang, 塘池 T'ang ch'e, or 魚塘 Yu t'ang, all express a fish pond. 蓮塘 Lëen t'ang, a pond for the growth of the water lily. 野塘 Yay t'ang, a pool in a wilderness. 塘蒿 T'ang haou, celery.

搪 To stretch or extend. 搪揬 T'ang t'ŭh, abruptly bolting upon; offending. 搪塞

T'ang seh, to stop; to put a stop to.

糖 糛 Sugar; honey; candy. 糖霜 T'ang shwang, crystals of sugar. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar candy. 蜜糖 Meih t'ang, honey. 沙糖 Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

螗 蜩螗 Chow t'ang, name of an insect,—said to be of the gryllus species.

橖 Tang or Chang, an inclined post.

帑 Commonly read Noo, denoting wife and children; also the tail of a bird. Read T'ang, the place in which gold and silk are laid up; a treasury. 國帑 Kwŏ t'ang, the national treasury. 帑藏 T'ang ts'ang, a place where valuable things are stored up; a precious store.

熨 Properly read Yŭh, pronounced T'ang in Canton, to smooth by the application of fire. 熨斗 T'ang tow, a smoothing iron.

TĂNG.

等 等 等 To compare, those which agree in their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of pronouns; kind or quality; class; species; sort; rank; to wait. 上中下三等 Shang chung hëa san tăng, three sorts,—superior, or best, middling and inferior. 不等 Pŭh tăng, denotes a variety; some more; some less. 伊等 E tăng, they; them. 相等 Seang tăng, of the same sort. 這等 Chay tăng, of this sort; such. 我等 Wo tăng, we; us. 爾等 Urh tăng, ye; you. 等閒不出 Tăng hëen pŭh ch'ŭh, did not go out on ordinary occasions. 等後 Tăng how, or 等待 Tăng tae, to wait or stay for. 等因 Tăng yin, is an expression which closes a recapitulation of circumstances, and denotes—these; or, these and such like causes and circumstances.

戥 釐戥 Le tăng, a small steelyard with which silver is weighed in China.

登 From 又 Yew, *a hand* raising 月 Yuĕ, *flesh* of a victim, and placing it on 豆 Tow, the *vessel* used in sacrifice. An earthen ware vessel used in sacrifice; to place higher;

to ascend. In which sense the following is properly used.

登 From to *step out* or *stride*, and an *utensil* which is stepped on; intended to represent stepping up into a carriage; to ascend; to go up higher; to advance; to place on paper; to record; to commence doing; to effect; a step or that on which the foot is placed in order to ascend higher. Tăng-tăng, the reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star, and of a district. 豐登 Fung tăng, plentiful; abundant,—applied to the harvest. 登程 Tăng ch'ing, to commence a journey. 登高 Tăng kaou, ascending high; refers to going to the hills to fly kites on the ninth day of the ninth moon. 登記 Tăng ke, to record. 登樓 Tăng low, to ascend to an upper chamber. 登即挍明 Tăng tseih t'ow ming, to make an explicit statement forthwith as soon as the thing occurs. 登時 Tăng she, on the spur of the occasion; immediately.

凳 A kind of bench stool or couch; a seat. 板凳 Pan tăng, a stool made of a long deal or board. 長凳 Ch'ang tăng, a long form or stool.

僜 Tăng, or Ching, walking as if lame, or debilitated; to disregard business.

劉 劉鈎 Tăng kow, a kind of hook.

橙 From *wood* and to *ascend*. Read Chăng, or Tsăng, one of the species of orange. Read Tăng, a sort of seat or small table.

蹬 From *foot* and to *raise*. 蹭蹬 Ts'ăng tăng, a careless hurried pace by which a person misses his road; to tread; to stamp; to act with indecision, and a hurried incapacity.

鐙 From *metal* and to *ascend*. The metal by which a person mounts a horse; a stirrup. Used also to denote a lantern. The name of a hill.

墱 A step; steps by which to ascend; a small channel by which waters branch off.

燈 灯 From *fire* and to *elevate*. A light raised high; a lamp; a lantern. Used figuratively for laws or precepts; moral lights. 金燈 Kin tăng, the name of a plant. 點燈 Tëen tăng, to light a lamp. 天燈 T'een tăng, the moon; a lantern raised to the top of a pole. 燈火輝煌 Tăng ho hwuy hwang, the lustre of a great many lamps or lanterns. 燈火 Tăng ho, lamp light. 燈籠 Tăng lung, a lantern. 燈彩 Tăng ts'ae, the variegated colours of lanterns. 燈油 Tăng yew, lamp oil.

簦 A kind of umbrella made of reeds to keep off the rain.

𧃡 金𧃡 Kin tăng, or 苦𧃡 Kh'oo tăng, certain plants.

鄧 Name of several places. A surname.

TĂNG.

疼 𦙫 From *winter* and *disease*. Pain; *acute* feeling; affection or regard in an extreme degree; sometimes used in a good sense, as the affection of a parent to a child. 疼痛 Tăng t'ung, severe, acute pain. 疼愛 Tăng ngae, ardent affection.

滕 Water starting up and thrown to a distance; to gape wide when speaking; empty. Name of a country.

藤 A generic term for all creeping plants. The name of a district. 沙藤 Sha t'ăng, rattan or rotang. 藤黃 T'ăng hwang, Cambogia or Gamboge. 藤牌 T'ăng p'ae, a shield made of cane. 藤頭 T'ăng t'ow, the ground rattan.

謄 To remove a writing to another surface; to copy papers; to transcribe. 謄錄試卷 T'ăng lŭh she keuen, to transcribe the essays written by literary candidates. 謄錄所 T'ăng lŭh so, place where essays are transcribed before they are sent in to be examined. They are all copied to prevent any one's hand writing being known. 謄抄 T'ăng ch'aou, or 謄寫 T'ăng sëay, to copy; to transcribe.

螣 螣 蚮 蟘 A serpent said to resemble a dragon, to fly, and to cause rain; called also a divine serpent.

縢 縢 A cord or string; to fasten; to bind. 行縢 Hing t'ăng, certain wrappers rolled round the legs; worn by persons who have to travel far.

騰 騰 To leap upon, as a stallion; to run fiercely; to ascend; to transfer or propagate; to rise up. A surname. 累牛 Luy new, 騰馬 T'ăng ma, denote

—the copulation of cows and horses; a general term is 乘匹 Shing p'eih.

儯 倰儯 Ling t'ăng, long appearance.

TAOU.

刀 刂 A cutting weapon or instrument; a sword; a knife. The name of a coin so called from its form, or from its great influence amongst the people; a small vessel or boat. 小刀 Seaou taou, a small knife or sword. 寶刀 Paou taou, a sword ornamented with gems. 腰刀 Yaou taou, a sword to hang at the side. 桃刀 T'aou taou, a kind of long spear. 切菜刀 Ts'ëĕ ts'ae taou, a knife for cutting vegetables. 剪刀 Tsëen taou, a pair of scissors. 利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife. 刀鋒 Taou fung, the sharp edge or point of a knife. 刀殼 Taou k'ŏ, a wooden sheath. 刀口 Taou kh'ow, the edge of a knife or sword. 刀背 Taou pei, the back of a knife. 刀鞘 Taou seaou, a leather sheath for a sword. 刀仔 Taou tsze, a small knife; a pen knife is commonly so called by natives who have seen it.

到 To arrive at; to go or come to; to extend to. A surname. Defined by 自遠而至也 Tsze yuen urh che yay, to come to from a distance. 無所不到 Woo so pŭh taou, extending to every place. 到處 Taou ch'oo, or 四到處 Sze taou ch'oo, every place. 周到 Chow taou, to every part of the circumference; i. e. every where, entire, complete. 不到處 Pŭh taou ch'oo, deficiency, defect, failure in one's duty. 有船到了 Yew ch'uen taou leaou, a ship has arrived. 到地 Taou te, down to the ground. 到底 Taou te, or 到厎 Taou te, at the bottom; still; however; after all. 到此田地 Taou ts'ze t'ëen te, to come to this state or pass.

倒 To fall; to fall prostrate; to subvert; to turn upside down. As an adverb, it possesses a qualifying sense, such as *yet; still; after all.* 路滑跌倒 Loo hwă t'ëĕ taou, to

fall on a slippery road. 顛倒 Teen taou, to turn upside down; to put into disorder; the mind deranged. 退倒 Tuy taou, to go back; to recede. 推倒 Tuy taou, to push over. 絕倒 Tseuě taou, immoderate laughter. 令人笑倒 Ling jin seaou taou, make a person fall down with laughing. 傾倒 Kh'ing taou, to fall down in ruins; to disorder. 心胸傾倒 Sin heung kh'ing taou, the heart disordered, or perplexed. 倒床 Taou ch'wang, to lay one's-self down in bed. 倒茶 Taou ch'a, to pour out tea. 倒頓 Taou tun, trowsers, or pantaloons.

[口到] [口到]喇 Taou lă, a name of a certain kind of comic singing.

兆 A tortoise shell dried by fire for the purpose of divination; an altar of earth; a million. Read 兆 Chaou, or 兆頭 Taou t'ow, or 先兆 Seen taou, an omen; a prognostic. 吉兆 Keih taou, a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 凶兆 Heung taou, a prognostic of evil. 億兆 Yih taou, the hundred thousand and the million, denotes the mass of the people, which is also expressed by 兆民 Taou min. 京兆 King taou, the place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court. 宅兆 Tseh taou, the ground round a tomb. 游兆 Yew taou, a certain year of the cycle.

稻 Grain that is planted amongst water; the paddy of the southern regions. A surname. The name of a place.

謟 From *words* and *laving* or *plashing*. Dubious; doubtful; uncertain. To be distinguished from 諂 Ch'en, to flatter.

蹈 From *foot* and to *splash*. To put the foot forcibly to the ground; to tread under feet; to tread in the footsteps of, or to tread under foot; to move; to agitate. 高蹈 Kaou taou, to walk far. 蹈法 Taou fă, to tread the laws under foot; to violate them with a perfect knowledge of doing so; or to walk according to them.

壔 A high mound of earth; earth raised up as a defence.

幬 Read Chow, a curtain. Read Taou, a canopy or covering, as that of heaven. 覆幬 Fow taou, to overspread.

擣 搗 搗 捯 To beat with the hand; to pound; to condense by reiterated striking, like mud walls; to load on. Read Chow, to collect together. 擣爛 Taou lan, to pound to pieces. 擣平 Taou p'ing, to pound people down to a state of tranquillity. 擣洗衣裳 Taou se e shang, to wash clothes by beating.

禱 禱 To pray; to supplicate of the gods; to spread out one's case and supplicate happiness, or blessings; to entreat; often used in the language of courtesy. 祈禱神 Kh'e taou shin, to pray to God. 丘之禱久矣 Kh'ew che taou kew e, Kh'ew (I Confucius) have long prayed. 禱打火燒 Taou ta ho shaou, may the thunders strike and the fires consume me:—solemn imprecations before the idols in attestation of innocence, are frequent in China; after an imprecation under the supposition of guilt is uttered, the person generally prays for a blessing under the contrary supposition.

翿 纛 A kind of flag made of feathers used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers; to cover over.

道 衜 From *to walk* and *head*. 'Twas a path: being at the head; the way that leads to; a thoroughfare on all sides; a principle; the principle from which heaven, earth, man, and all nature emanates. 理 Le, is a latent principle; Taou, is a principle in action; correct, virtuous principles and course of action; order and good principles in a government and country; a word; to speak; to say; the way or cause from or by which; to direct; to lead in the way; to accord with or go in a course pointed out. The name of a country. Used by the Buddhists for a particular state of existence, whether amongst human beings or amongst brutes. 大道分明直奸人曲曲行 Ta taou fun ming chih, keen jin kh'euh kh'euh hing, the great road (of truth and honesty) is plain and straight; but bad men choose devious winding paths. 道 Taou, in the books of Laou-tsze is very like the *Eternal Reason* of which some European speak; *Ratio* of the Latins, and the *Logos* of the Greeks. 道帖 Taou t'ëě, a certificate by which the priests of Buddha are entitled to three days provision at every temple they go to. 道場 Taou ch'ang, an area for

the cultivation of virtue. 道周 Taou chow, a winding road. 道喜 Taou he, to congratulate, amongst equals. 道路 Taou loo, a road; a way. 道理 Taou le, right principles; a natural sense of right and fitness; reason; reasonable. 道教 Taou keaou, a well-known sect in China, which originated B. C. 500. 道士 Taou sze, a priest of that sect, the superior is called 道長 Taou chang. 道德 Taou teh, virtue; virtuous. 道側 Taou tsih, by the side of the road.

導 導 From *a road* and *to measure*. To point out the way, either physically or morally; to direct or lead in the right way; to induce to go in a certain way; to rectify; to braid up the hair and put it below the cap. 導引 Taou yin, or Yin taou, to lead; to go before and show the way.

悼 悳 Wounded feelings; feelings of commiseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension. 悼嘆 Taou t'an, to sigh forth feelings of compassion, or grief.

耄 A term which denotes 90 years of age; 70 years of age is expressed by 耆 Taou.

盜 盗 From *to covet* and *a utensil*. To covet the property of others, and take it by force or fraud; to rob; to plunder; to commit piracy; to promote one's own interest by underhand, clandestine means. Name of a spring; of a star, and of a plant; an appellation of a fine horse. 小盜 Seaou taou, a petty pilferer. 中盜 Chung taou, a sort of swindler. 大盜 Ta taou, an highway robber; banditti. 強盜 Kh'eang taou, open robbers and plunderers. 洋盜 Yang taou, or 海盜 Hae taou, sea pirates. 盜賊 Taou tsih, a robber; a bandit; a pirate.

島 隝 隯 From *a bird* perched on a *hill* or *mound*. An island. 海島 Hae taou, an island of the sea.

纛 翿 A certain standard or banner used in the army; also carried before funerals. 旗纛 Kh'e taou, the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. 皁纛 Tsaou taou, a military banner.

T'AOU.

叨 The desire of food; inordinate desire of; addicted to; to innovate from ambitious motives; to feel disgraced and ashamed, as having cherished inordinate desire; an affected self-humiliating expression, used in the language of courtesy. 貪叨凶淫 Tan t'aou heung yin, to be addicted to cruelty and debauchery. 合家幸叨天眷 Hŏ kea hing t'aou t'een keuen, the whole family happily enjoyed the kind protection of heaven. 叨愛 T'aou gae, inordinately desirous of your love and regard. 叨教 T'aou keaou, I am inordinately desirous of your instruction. 叨光 T'aou kwang, inordinately desirous of your light or countenance;—these expressions all imply gratitude and self-abasement. 叨濫 T'aou lan, my covetousness is insatiable; I am inundated with your presents. 叨蒙 T'aou mung, and 叨沐 T'aou mŭh, are used to express thankfulness for undeserved benefits conferred. 叨忝 T'aou t'een, or 叨辱 T'aou jŭh, I am ashamed of being so covetous of your kindness.

忉 From *heart* and *knife*. The mind cut or pierced; the appearance of grief and sorrow. 心焉忉忉 Sin yen t'aou t'aou, the heart indeed was much grieved.

舠 From *boat* and *knife* or *sword*. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred 斛 Hwŭ, are called T'aou.

咷 號咷 Haou t'aou, the noise of bitter weeping. 嗷咷 Keaou t'aou, the incessant weeping of children.

桃 梼 The peach. Name of a river. A surname. 核桃 Heh t'aou, the walnut. 含桃 Han t'aou, or 櫻桃 Ying t'aou, a cherry. 扁桃 Peen t'aou, the flat peach. 哈密桃 Hŏ meih t'aou, the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed. 桃花 T'aou hwa, the peach flower. 桃氏 T'aou she, a maker of swords. 桃樹 T'aou shoo, the peach tree. 桃子 T'aou tsze, a peach. 桃仁 T'aou jin, almonds, or rather the kernels of peach stones.

[田兆] A cave or pit in a field

討 From *words* and a *measure* or *rule*. To direct; to investigate; to scrutinize; to excite or stir up; to bring upon

one's-self; to rail; to eject; to mix; to put away; to kill. The name of an office. 探討 T'an t'aou, to try to find out; to explore, to search for. 自討 Tsze t'aou, to interrogate one's-self; to bring evils on one's-self. 討賬 T'aou chang, to ask for a debt owing to one. 自討苦喫 Tsze t'aou kh'oo k'eih, to bring trouble upon one's-self. 討賞 T'aou shang, to solicit a reward for being the bearer of good tidings. 討厭 T'aou yen, to dislike; to bring upon one's-self dislike.

逃 逊 跳 From *to go* and *outside*. To run away,—as a criminal does; to abscond. 逃走 T'aou tsow, to run off. 逃亡 T'aou wang, run away and lost. 逃人 T'aou jin, a runaway; a fugitive. 逃躲 T'aou to, 逃避 T'aou pe, or 逃匿 T'aou neih, to run away and hide one's-self; to abscond.

鼗 鞉 A sort of drum, that is twirled backwards and forwards on a handle, whilst two suspended balls strike against each end—a child's toy.

慆 From *heart* and the *sound* of *laving out*. An ebullition of joy; indulgence; excess; excessive length of time; doubt; suspicion; to store up. 慆慆不歸 T'aou t'aou pŭh kwei, remained long without returning. 慆心 T'aou sin, vicious appetite.

滔 From *water* and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher. 滔天 T'aou t'een, rose high as heaven,—said of the waters of the deluge.

韜 弢 A case or covering for a bow; a clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow; wide; broad; equitable. 六韜 Lŭh t'aou, the name of certain ancient books; rules or plans such as they contain. 韜畧 T'aou lëŏ, plans; rules; modes of proceeding; certain military rules.

裯 Read Ch'ow and T'aou. From *garments* and *to go round*. The sleeves of garments; garments to absorb the perspiration.

綢 From *silk* and *going round*. To wind as on a clue or ball of silk; to wrap round as a bundle of sticks; to bind; to fasten round; to shake the head.

匋 An earthen vessel. Now read Yaou, in the sense of T'aou, or 陶 Yaou, a furnace for burning earthen ware.

啕 Many words; much talk; stories going and coming; the indistinct prattle of a child; to roar out; to supplicate or imprecate.

淘 洮 From *water* and an *earthen vessel*. The scouring noise made when washing rice, the sound of a torrent; to stir about; to excite. 淘河 T'aou ho, the name of a bird. 淘米 T'aou me, to scour rice. 淘沙 T'aou sha, or 淘汰 T'aou t'ae, to scour and sift sand and rubbish, for the sake of finding pieces of metal or silver. 淘淘 T'aou t'aou, the flowing of water. 淘淨 T'aou tsing, to wash clean; to purge.

綯 綔 To twist a cord or rope; a string or cord.

萄 蒲萄 P'oo t'aou, the grape. The name of a palace. 萄藤 T'aou t'ăng, the vine. 蒲萄酒 P'oo t'aou tsew, wine made from the grape. P'oo is thus written 葡.

醄 酕醄 Maou t'aou, a drunken appearance.

陶 A potter's furnace; a hill thought to resemble a furnace; the hill where the ancient king 堯 Yaou is said to have dwelt, and hence he is called 陶唐氏 T'aou t'ang she. Earthen ware; to melt; to expand; to excite; to stir up; to exhilarate; the first emotions of joy; to transform; to rectify; to cherish, or foster. Used to denote—the grapes and for the following. 鬱陶 Yŭh t'aou, mournful thought; a pleasing melancholy. 櫻桃蒲陶 Ying t'aou p'oo t'aou, cherries and grapes. 燒瓦陶 Shaou wa t'aou, a furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou. 陶正 T'aou ching, the name of an office. 陶人 T'aou jin, a potter.

革+匋 From *leather* and a *furnace*. A drum. 皐革+匋 Kaou t'aou, an officer of celebrity.

檮 A broken stunted piece of wood; the name of an historian; the name of a certain auspicious quadruped; and of a plant; a stupid foolish appearance; to pierce; a coffin. 檮杌 T'aou wŭh, a stupid fellow.

濤 Large waves; billows; waves dashing upon the

shore; angry billows. 波濤 Po t'aou, waves beating and urged on by succeeding waves.

絛 From *silk* and 條 T'eaou, a *string*, abbreviated. Silk threads hanging down as an ornament; a fringe. 絲絛 See t'aou, silk fringe. 打絛 Ta t'aou, to twist three-fold threads.

套 套 From *great* and *long*. Large and wide; that which is put outside over something else, as a case or external covering; any thing superadded; a snare; particles or phrases of general application. Name of a place. 活套 Hwŏ t'aou, or 通套 T'ung t'aou, of general application; what will fit anything. 書套 Shoo t'aou, or 封套 Fung t'aou, envelope or case for a letter or books. 字面套用 Tsze mëen t'aou yung, phrases of general use may be inserted in different places. 河套 Ho t'aou, a region beyond the Yellow River. See Ho. 不落套 Pŭh lŏ t'aou, not to fall into a snare; to avoid any trap or intrigue laid for one by designing people. 脫套 T'ŏ t'aou, to throw off the trappings of custom, and the general usage of worldly people,—to regulate one's conduct more by reason than the usage of the day or the fashion. 套衣 T'aou e, or 外套 Wae t'aou, large garments that are put on over others. 套箱 T'aou seang, a wooden case or box that goes outside another box. 套用舊文 T'aou yung kew wăn, to imitate ancient writings,—as a case is made to fit.

饕 From *to roar out* and *food*. To be gluttonous; to eat and drink voraciously, or to be greedy of money; rapacious. 饕餮陋習誠爲可恥 T'aou t'ëě low seih ch'ing wei kh'o ch'e, rapacity, gluttony, and low practices, are indeed things to be ashamed of. 饕餮 T'aou and t'ëě, are distinguished from each others; T'aou denotes sometimes avarice, and T'ëě, gluttony.

TE.

地 The earth; a place; the ground or seat of. 天地萬物 T'een te wan wŭh, heaven, earth, and all things. 皇天后地 Hwang t'een how te, Imperial heaven and Queen earth. 射地球 Shay te kh'ew, a kind of ball at which soldier's shoot an arrow when at full gallop. 中國的地方 Chung kwŏ teih te fang, a place belonging to China; Chinese territory. 本地 Pun te, native place or district, in contradistinction from 外江 Wae keang, another province. 本地人 Pun te jin, a native of a place. 本地話 Pun te hwa, the dialect of a place. 田地 T'een te, fields; cultivated land; state of things. 地氈 Te chen, or 地毡 Te chen, a carpet. 地衣 Te e, a kind of lichen or moss that grows on the ground; called also 仰天皮 Yang t'een p'e, the skin that looks up to heaven. 地方 Te fang, a place; a territory; country; space. 地輿圖形 Te yu t'oo hing, a map of China or the world, on a large scale. 地球 Te kh'ew, a globe representing the world; the terrestrial globe. 地理 Te le, geography. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, a map. 地保 Te paou, a constable of a single street.

圮 To throw down; to subvert; to cast in ruins; to destroy; to ruin.

氐 From *to descend* and a *line denoting the ground*. Reaching to the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arrive at. The name of a star; to pass the night. 根氐 Kăn te, the root of a tree. 囘氐 Hwuy te, the god of ink. 氐人 Te jin, the name of a foreign state. 氐首 Te show, to hang down the head.

底 From *below* and an *overhanging shelter*. To dwell at the foot of a mountain; to be set down; low; the bottom of; to arrive at and to stop; only; mean; menial. In the books of the 宋 Sung dynasty, used for the modern 的 Teih, and also in the Poetry of the T'ang dynasty. 無根底 Woo kăn te, no root; no foundation. 鞋底 Heae te, the sole of a shoe. 小底 Seaou te, a term by which menial servants designate themselves. 方底 Fang te, a bag for containing books. 無底 Woo te, bottomless. 底住 Te choo, the name of a hill; also a pillar, literally or figuratively. 底下 Te hëa, down below; mean. 底下的人 Te hëa teih jin, inferior people. 底石 Te shih,

a foundation stone; literally or figuratively. 底定 Te ting, to repress; a fallacious place. 底地 Te te, the centre of the earth.

低 佤 From man and low. Low; to bend down; to droop; to hang down; mean. 高高低低 Kaou kaou, te te, very high and very low. 太低 T'ae te, too low. 價錢低 Kea ts'ëen te, a low price. 低頭 Te t'ow, to hang down the head. 低回 Te hwuy, to hang the head and revolve in the mind. 低着頭 Te chŏ t'ow, hung down his head. 低低說道 Te te shwŏ taou, said in a low voice.

恄 From heart and low. Low spirited; grieved; sorry.

抵 抵 摕 From hand and to reach down to. To arrive at; to rush against; to sustain or bear opposition; to bear what one deserves; to throw from one; to slap or strike. 不抵錢 Pŭh te ts'ëen, not worth any money. 抵賬 Te chang, to settle an account, by giving the value of what is due in some commodity instead of money; used also for paying a debt. 抵省城 Te sang ching, arrived at the provincial city. 抵掌 Te chang, to strike or clap one's hands. 抵几 Te ke, to slap the table,—as when conversing with warmth. 抵命 Te ming, to forfeit one's life. 抵銷 Te seaou, to make the payment compensation, or pay an equivalent and settle the affair. 抵塞 Te seh, to stop up and oppose; to evade an accusation. 大抵 Ta te, or 大底 Ta te, generally speaking. 角抵 Keŏ te, to oppose horns to each other; to push to measure one's strength with others. 相抵 Seang te, to rush together as in battle. 抵罪 Te tsuy, to make amends for one's fault or crimes. 抵擋 Te tang, to oppose. 抵對 Te tuy, to give an equivalent for. 抵捂 Te woo, to place a guard or prop against, either morally or physically.

W W

柢 From wood and the lower part. The root of trees or plants. 深根固柢 Shin kăn koo te, a deep firm root.

疧 疷 Te or Che. From disease and downward. A kind of stoppage of the bowels.

眡 眡 From eye and to bend down. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

砥 Te or Che, a whetstone or grindstone; even, level, See Che.

羝 羝 A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck. 羝觸 Te chŭh, to push with the horns; to gore.

⿰舟氐 From a boat and to rush against. ⿰舟氐艡 Te tang, a particular sort of war boat.

觝 牴 From horn and cow, and to rush against. To push with the horns; to gore; to strive to oppose. Read Che, a certain drinking vessel. 觝戲 Te he, a kind of play in which people try their comparative strength, a sort of wrestling. 觝排異端 Te p'ae e twan, to oppose false doctrines. 觝隈 Te wei, to push against the shore.

詆 詆 呧 From words and to attack. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander, to accuse falsely. Read Teih, crafty; artful. 醜詆 Ch'ow te, shameful slanders. 詆毀 Te hwuy, or 詆謗 Te p'ang, to slander; to vilify; detraction.

邸 郕 From a place and to go to. The place to which all people of rank, kings, princes, and nobles repair; the residence of the court; apartments for the residence of such visitors; in modern use, any lodging house for travellers. Also that which extends to the ground; radical; at the bottom; fundamental; a sort of screen; to rush against. A surname. 邸報 Te paou, or 邸抄 Te ch'aou, the Peking gazette, issued by government.

弟 㐨 To bind with leather straps twining round, and rising from the bottom to the top; hence,—degrees, successive steps; an order of succession; a junior brother; and to perform the duties of one. 兄弟 Heung te, an elder and a younger brother; brothers. 子弟 Tsze te, sons and younger brothers,—will become 父兄 Foo heung, fathers and elder brothers.

娣 The younger of two sisters. 姒婦 Sze foo, an elder brother's wife. 娣婦 Te foo, a younger brother's wife.

悌 From heart and younger brother. To behave with the dutiful feelings becoming a younger brother.

第 From bamboos and straps of leather wound round in ascending order, like a screw. A consecutive series; forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion. Used as a par-

ticle; but; only. A surname. 得第 Teh te, to obtain a higher degree. 不第 Pŭh te, not chosen to the higher degrees. 次第 Ts'ze te, following in succession; placed in order. There are 四晉 Sze tsăng, four degrees of rank; viz. 秀才 Sew-ts'ae, 舉人 Keu-jin, 進士 Tsin-sze, and 翰林 Han-lin. To attain the first is expressed by 進 Tsin; the second and third by 中 Chung, and the highest by 點 Tëen. 第三回 Te san hwuy, the third section. 第一等的 Te yih tăng teih, of the first order or class of the best sort. 第宅 Te tsëh, a mansion,—originally granted to noblemen, and where there were guards placed in order. 第二 Te urh, the second.

苐 苐 A surname. The name of a plant.

帝 The appellation of one who judges the world, or of one who rules over the nations; an epithet of respect and honour,—applied to one who rules as a lord or sovereign; an Emperor; an independent monarch; celestial virtue. 五帝 Woo te, five ancient Emperors,—also the god of heaven, and the gods of the four seasons. The name of a star; the name of a place. 皇帝王 Hwang, te, wang, according to some, express *three* degrees of sovereign rule, of which Hwang is the highest; Te, the second; and Wang, the lowest. Hwang-te, is a common appellation of the Emperor of China. 上帝 Shang-te, the highest sovereign; the Supreme Ruler; Heaven, or 天之神 T'ëen che shin, the God of heaven; or according to others,—all the gods of heaven collectively. 帝王 Te wang, a sovereign potentate.

偙 To raise up. Read Te, feeble; weak.

遞 遆 遞 To change; to alter; for; in place of; instead of; to pass from hand to hand; to transmit. Read Tae, to wind round. 更遞 Kăng te, or 遞更 Te kăng, to pass alternately from one to another; to change and revolve as the seasons. 長遞 Ch'ang te, to go far off and not return. 迢遞 T'eaou te, remote; distant; to remain far off. 傳遞 Ch'uen te, or 驛遞 Yih te, to transmit from hand to hand;—as letters or despatches. 遞鍾 Te chung, a certain stringed instrument. 遞稟 Te pin, to present a petition for another person. 遞書 Te shoo, to transmit a letter. 遞相 Te seang, mutually; alternately.

僀 Talents surpassing the rest of mankind.

螮 蝃 蝃 Read Te and Tae. From *a zone* and *insects*. The name of certain insects, of which it is imagined, the rainbow is composed; hence used for the rainbow.

杕 杕 From *wood* or *a tree* and *large*. The appearance of a tree; a tree standing alone; luxuriant. The second form occurs, but is erroneous,—applied to eminent men, and to brothers living in harmony.

T'E.

偍 To advance with difficulty.

剔 To split or tear open.

堤 To stop or fill up with earth; a bank or dike raised against water; to guard or raise a barrier against; to divide land by dikes. A thing fixed or placed steadily on its base. The name of a place. 長堤 Ch'ang t'e, a long bank. Read Kwei, 沐堤 Mŭh kwei, the name of a state. 堤岸 T'e ngan, the bank of a stream, river or canal. 堤底 T'e te, the bottom of a dike or bank.

提 提 From *hand* and *the sun on the meridian*. To lift as high as the zone or girdle; to lift up; to take or bring up; to bring before a magistrate; to throw from one; the name of a dream. Read She, the gathering together of a flock. 菩提 Poo t'e, in the dialect of the Budhists means correct principles. 九門提督 Kew mun t'e tŭh, the commander of the nine gates of Peking, he is a civil officer and commander of the forces about the capital. 孩提 Hae t'e, a child. 招提 Chaou t'e, dwellings or dormitories of the Buddha priests. 耳提面命 Urh t'e mëen ming, to introduce to a person's hearing; and to command him,—to instruct with authority. 提督學政 T'e tŭh hëŏ ching, is the first literary officer in the province, and has a certain control in the army on spe-

cial occasions. 提住 T'e choo, to seize fast hold of. 提防 T'e fang, to provide defence against. 提刑 T'e hing, a criminal judge. 提携 T'e he, or 提挈 T'e k'ëĕ, to raise up and support; to lift up and carry—as a child. 提起 T'e k'e, to bring up—as in conversation; to introduce a subject. 提督總兵官 T'e tŭh tsung ping kwan, a general officer of high rank both in the army and navy. 提審 T'e shin, or 提究 T'e kew, to bring up to trial; to bring forward to a judicial examination. 提督 T'e tŭh, a general officer of the navy, and also of the army; at Canton there are two, one in each department, they are at the head, and are entitled 大人 Ta-jin. 提拔 T'e pă, to fly about joyfully.

醍 Clear, pure wine, a red sort of wine. 醍醐 T'e hoo, a thick cream-like rich liquor, which yet oozes through every vessel except a calabash or an egg-shell; it is used figuratively for the munificent disposition of Buddha.

嗁 The name of a place.

題 The forehead; the head; the conspicuous part; the title of a book; a theme; the name of a country, and of a district; to bring forward to notice; to praise; to write poetry; to subscribe money. 品題 P'in t'e, to discuss the merits of a person; to praise. 雕題 Teaou t'e, an appellation of the inhabitants of Cochin-china, who in ancient times marked their foreheads with red and other colours. 簽題 Ts'ëen t'e, to subscribe to any public work. 題起 T'e kh'e, to introduce a subject. 題目 T'e mŭh, a theme or text on which to compose an essay; figuratively used for the authority granted him by his superiors on which he grounds his proceedings. A man who can claim a governor's authority for what he does is said to have a 大題目 Ta t'e mŭh, a great theme. 題詩 T'e she, to compose verses.

鞮 鞮 Leather shoes. The name of a place; and of a person. A surname. 絡鞮 Lŏ t'e, a kind of greave that comes up the leg.

鯷 鵜 The name of a bird.

騠 駃騠 Kh'euĕ t'e, a fine young horse. 騠兹 T'e tsze, the name of a place.

剃 To shave off the hair. 煖衣剃面 Heuen e t'e mëen, to warm garments and shave the face. 剃頭 T'e t'ow, to shave the head, in the manner of the Chinese; a custom introduced by the reigning family. 剃頭舖 T'e t'ow p'oo, a barber's shop. 剃鬚 T'e seu, to shave the beard. 剃鬚刀 T'e seu taou, a razor. 剃眉 T'e mei, to shave the eye-brows; it expresses either dressing them so as to resemble the segment of a circle, like a new moon, or shaving off entirely the hair of the eye-brows, and painting a black curve line in its stead. 剃 T'e, though in general use, is a vulgar corruption of 鬀 T'e.

洟 涕 From *water* and *successive*. Drops of water falling in succession from the eyes; tears; to shed tears. The name of a bamboo, and of a certain diagram used in divination. The second form is otherwise read E. 泣涕 K'eih t'e, to weep; to cry.

梯 From *wood* and *steps*. Wooden steps; a ladder; the steps or means which lead to some end. 雲梯 Yun t'e, cloud ladder; i. e. a scaling ladder; used figuratively for high literary degrees. 上雲梯 Shang yun t'e, to ascend the cloud-ladder; to be promoted to higher literary degrees.

綈 A thick species of silk; formerly used in giving presents.

稊 秭 稊 A noxious grass; a kind of tare. 稊米 T'e me, a species of small wheat.

荑 The appearance of grasses and other plants first budding forth. Read E, to cut down plants.

啼 To bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. 哭哭啼啼 Kh'ŭh kh'ŭh t'e t'e, weeping and lamentation. 啼哭 T'e kh'ŭh, to bewail and weep.

渧 滴 滴 A drop of water; to ooze out by drops; to drip.

禘 Certain royal sacrifices; quinquennial sacrifices to royal ancestors.

揥 T'e and T'ëĕ, to put from one; to grasp with the hand. Read Ch'a, a kind of open comb for scratching the head.

締 An indissoluble knot; closely shut.

蒂 蔕 蔕 The stem of a plant, that by which fruit hangs; figuratively that which has no root; unfounded. Read Tae, the roots of plants. 蒂芥 T'e keae, small thorns or bones; trifles.

諦 諟 諟 From *words* and a *ruler*. To examine into; to judge. 四諦 Sze t'e, *four* t'e, the diseases of old age; an assemblage of relations and an accumulation of wealth; ruin and annihilation, the practice of virtue. 諦於心 T'e yu sin, to examine in the mind, to study what one hears.

蹄 蹏 The foot or hoof of a quadruped; to kick as a horse. 馬不蹄齧 Ma pŭh t'e neĕ, a horse that does not kick nor bite.

㔸 㔸 匾㔸 Pëen t'e, thin; flat.

嗁 To cry out.

睼 題 To view; to spy; to look; fatigued with looking; to exhibit or manifest.

嚏 嚔 To sneeze. Read Ch'e, a stoppage; an interruption. Occurs written without mouth by the side. 悟解氣也 Woo keae k'e yay, to emit breath or wind by starts. 氣噴鼻也 Kh'e p'un pe yay, to expel the breath through the nose. 嚏 T'e, 噴嚏 P'un t'e, or 打噴嚏 Ta p'un t'e, to sneeze. 鼽嚏 Kew t'e, to sneeze from disease or cold.

髢 鬄 髢 髢 False hair; a false tail.

替 普 To annul or reject one, and put another instead of; for; instead, or in behalf of; to, or the sign of the dative case. 無替 Woo t'e, without failure or change. 替他說 T'e t'a shwŏ, speak to him. 替我 T'e wo, for me.

折 Commonly read Chĕ, to break asunder. Read T'e, easy and tranquil state of mind.

體 髖 體 躰 体 From *bones* and *full of*. A body; the human body; the body of any animal; what is real; substantial; decorous; decent; to realize; to give body or effect to; to embody or make exist in action, the benevolent purposes formed in another person's mind. Occurs in the sense of—to divide. 一體 Yih t'e, one body—the whole number; all concerned. 不合體式 Pŭh hŏ t'e shih, wanting in decorum,—applied to style—not comporting with the elegance and dignity required in state documents. 身體平安 Shin t'e p'ing ngan, the person enjoying health and comfort. 失體 Shih t'e, to act unbecoming one's dignity or place in society. 無體 Woo t'e, no respectability. 體行 T'e hing, to carry into effect; to reduce to practice. 體諒 T'e leang, or 體惜 T'e seih, considerate respecting other persons in their circumstances. 體面 T'e mëen, substantial face; decorous appearance; respectable in person or action. 體恤 T'e seŭh, to compassionate. 體式 T'e shih, forms of official dignity and propriety; decorum. 體道 T'e taou, to act according to right reason. 體帖 T'e t'ëĕ, to accord or yield to the feelings of other people; to accommodate. 四體 Sze t'e, or 四支 Sze che, the upper and lower extremities; the hands and feet. 體全完 T'e ts'euen wan, the body complete or perfect; an animal without blemish,—proper to be used in sacrifice. 體用 T'e yung, the first word denotes possessing *capacity*, and Yung, denotes exercising it.

薙 To eradicate or burn grass and wild herbs. Read Se, to shave the head of a child. Read Ch'e, the name of a plant.

TEAOU.

刁 Originally the same as the 刀 Taou, a *knife*; altered in later times to distinguish it. It is much used in a

bad sense, not noticed by the Dictionaries, denoting perverse; restless; violent; ungovernable; wicked; artful; encroaching. 恃刁 She teaou, to assume in a violent obstinate manner. 刁惡 Teaou ngŏ, wicked; bad; malignant. 刁抗 Teaou k'ang, perverse; obstinate; unruly. 刁蠻 Teaou man, barbarous; boisterous; unruly. 刁登 Teaou tăng, intractable; stubborn; perverse.

刅 To cut or break asunder.

刉 To gather in the corn.

召 Read Cháou, or Teaou, to call upon, with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; applicable only to superiors requiring the attendance of inferiors. Read Shaou, the name of a city. A surname. 以手曰招以言曰召 E show yuĕ chaou, e yen yuĕ teaou, to summon with the hand is called Chaou, by words is called Teaou. 召臣 Teaou ch'in, summons his ministers to attend. 召見 Teaou këen, to summon to one's presence. 召他來 Teaou t'a lae, call him here. 召不到 Teaou pŭh taou, not to appear on being summoned.

貂 鼦 鼦 An animal,—said by the Chinese, to be of the mus species; the skin of which is used to ornament caps. A surname. 太平貂 Tae p'ing teaou, the seal. 貂鼠皮 Teaou shoo p'e, the martin skin. 貂鼠 Teaou shoo, the martin.

刟 To pare or scrape off.

剮 To work or operate on stones; to polish composition. See below.

凋 Partially injured; injured and falling like the leaves of trees; the marks of injury; strength exhausted. 凋御 Teaou sëay, or 凋落 Teaou lŏ, the falling leaves or flowers. 凋瘁 Teaou tsuy, debilitated, enervated.

彫 雕 琱 To carve, to embellish by cutting or carving; to be cut or fall to pieces. Occurs in the names of different plants. 早彫 Tsaou teaou, to fade soon. 經冬不彫 King tung pŭh teaou, to pass the winter without casting the leaves,—an evergreen. 彫落 Teaou lŏ, to fall, as withered leaves. 彫零 Teaou ling, to fall here and there; to lie apart. 彫勵 Teaou le, to exert care and attention. 彫鐫 Teaou tseuen, to cut; to engrave.

琱 To work stones. One says, the name of a valuable stone; to carve; to cut.

調 To mix; to blend; to adjust in proper proportions; to take care of and regulate; to nurse. A tune for a song, or for reciting sacred books; vulgarly called 腔 Kh'ëang. 歌曲調 Ko k'eŭh teaou, a song tune. 一調 Yĭh teaou, all harmonizing; a tune. 調治 Teaou ch'e, to attend to; to cure, as a doctor; to arrange; to put to rights. 調處 Teaou ch'oo, to arrange; to manage. 調絃 Teaou hëen, to adjust or tune instruments. 調和 Teaou ho, to pacify; to cause harmony amongst persons. 調養 Teaou yang, to nurse one's health. 調劑盡善 Teaou ts'e tsin shin, to adjust with great perfection. 調燮 Teaou sëĕ, to cause to harmonize. 調停 Teaou t'ing, to settle; to set an affair at rest.

雕 鵰 The name of a bird: a kind of hawk; a buzzard; to carve. Name of an office, and of a country. A man's name. A surname. 雕雕 Teaou teaou, clear; splendid. 雕琢 Teaou chŏ, to cut and carve.

弔 吊 From a hand grasping a bow; because in ancient times, before coffins were used and rites of sepulture instituted, bows were used to shoot the beasts which attacked the corpse; to ask respecting death, to mourn and weep for the dead; to wound or be wounded in the feelings. A species of dragon. Read Teih, to reach or extend to; to remove; to take. 弔案 Teaou ngan, to search out, and bring up any case in law. 弔移巢穴 Teaou e ch'aou heuĕ, to remove the nest, the persons concealed. 弔生 Teaou sang, to feel for the distresses of the living. 弔死 Teaou sze, to mourn for the dead. 弔議單 Teaou e tan, to take or procure as by authority of government; an agreement or bond.

佋 佋儅 Teaou tang, not constant; unusual.

掉 To move; to agitate; to shake; to rectify. 掉磬 Teaou k'ing, to agitate a sonorous stone; to cause to clash against. 掉臂 Teaou pe, to swagger with the arms. 掉舌 Teaou shĕ, to shake the tongue; to talk much. 掉頭 Teaou t'ow, to shake the head—to be careless about.

竨 竨嶢 Teaou keaou, standing on a high and dangerous eminence.

釣 To fish; to make *this* a means of obtaining *that*; used in a metaphorical sense; to take. A surname. 釣譽 Teaou yu, to fish for praise. 釣魚 Teaou yu, to fish; angle.

窵 From a *cavern* and a *bird*. In a deep profound recess.

糶 To sell grain. 糴 Teih, is to buy grain. A surname. 出糶 Ch'ŭh teaou, to sell or send forth grain.

㒋 Standing alone.

T'EAOU.

笤 笤箒 T'eaou chow, a kind of broom; a besom.

芀 The flowers of certain reeds, of these reeds brooms are made. In this sense the following also is used.

苕 Name of a certain plant, used as a black dye for hair. The name of a river. Otherwise read Shaou. See the preceding. 苕苕 T'eaou t'eaou, a high, lofty appearance.

迢 迢遰 T'eaou te, removed far off, and without any communication. 迢迢 T'eaou t'eaou, a lofty appearance; high.

髫 The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

齠 The period of changing the teeth; children they say, at eight months begin to have teeth; and at eight years change them.

佻 Appearance of walking alone; slender; weak; unable to bear the fatigue of travelling; to steal; to assume levity of deportment. Also read Teaou, in the same sense. Read Yaou, slow; servile. In some parts, used to express to hang above the table.

窕 輕窕 Kh'ing t'eaou, levity and dissipation; profligacy;—this sense is controverted.

恌 Mournful; sorry.

挑 挑 挧 Commonly used to denote carrying on the shoulders; to stir; to take; to take out from; to select; to excite; to work about; to give trouble and annoyance; to seduce by levity of speech or behaviour. Name of a certain utensil. 輕挑 Kh'ing t'eaou, contemptible levity of conduct. 挑戰 T'eaou chen, to stir up wars. 挑羹 T'eaou kăng, a spoon. 挑弄 T'eaou lung, to stir up to mischief. 挑選 T'eaou seuen, to select; to choose from amongst many as officers. 挑唆 T'eaou so, or 挑撥 T'eaou pŏ, to sow discord; to excite; to mischief. 挑担的 T'eaou tan teih, or 挑夫 T'eaou foo, a bearer of burdens. 挑達 T'eaou t'ă, volatile and dissipated,—applied to young people. 挑取 T'eaou ts'eu, to take or scrape out, as marrow from a bone. 挑動 T'eaou tung, to agitate; to disturb, as men's minds. 挑燈 T'eaou tăng, to raise the wick of a lamp. 挑敵 T'eaou teih, or 挑戰 T'eaou chen, to rouse an enemy; to provoke to fight. 挑引 T'eaou yin, to lead on to something evil.

眺 覜 From *eye* and to *divine*. To look askant; to peep; to look to a distance. Name of an elevated terrace. 眺望 T'eaou wang, to look to a distance, as in expectation of something.

窱 From a *cavern* and to *divine*. Deep; profound; retired; elegant appearance; fine; delicate. 窈窱 Yaou t'eaou, beautiful; an epithet of admiration,—applied to beautiful women, to handsome men, to pleasing landscapes, and to elegant retired mansions.

絩 The number of threads which pass obliquely, or according to one, those that pass lengthwise; the appearance of long pieces of silk. Read Taou, variegated silk.

誂 To call or whisper to; to inveigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction. 嗷誂 Keaou t'eaou, cheerful, pleasing concord. 誂戲 T'eaou he, or 誂弄 T'eaou lung, to seduce to lewdness.

嘫 To call to, and endeavour to seduce.

跳 To walk; to go; to leap; to skip; to overpass. 跳牆 T'eaou ts'ëang, to leap over a wall. 跳躍 T'eaou yŏ, to skip; to leap—as with joy. 跳下來 T'eaou hëa lae, to leap down. 跳粉牆 T'eaou fun ts'ëang, to leap over a whitened wall,—implies intruding on the apartments of the females.

頫 To hang down the head; to sculk; [illegible] away; to look furtively; to [illegible] be court, or have an audience [illegible] the Emperor.

蜩 蜹 Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

條 樤 A small twig; a branch proceeding from a branch; long and slender; string or line. Name of a wood; and of a nation. A surname; divisions of; items. 幾條 Ke t'eaou, several divisions of. 一條 Yĭh t'eaou, one item; one division of. 幾條繩 Ke t'eaou shing, several cords. 條鬯 T'eaou ch'ang, refers to the exuberance and wide spreading influences of nature. 條然 T'eaou jen, a rustling sound; a certain cry. 條理 T'eaou le, principles; precepts; rules of proceeding, as a cord to direct a net. 條例 T'eaou le, rules; laws of proceeding. 條條有理 T'eaou t'eaou yew le, every section or division—every part of the proceeding, was reasonable. 條達 T'eaou tă, a long sound; announced far off. 條凳 T'eaou tăng, a piece of plank with feet to sit on.

蓨 莜 蓧 A certain bamboo utensil; a kind of basket; grain budding up.

鰷 鯈 鮡 A certain long small fish.

鞗 鋚 The reins of a bridle.

祧 䄻 To remove the tablets of ancestors from one temple to another.

卣 The appearance of fruit hanging pendant from a tree or shrub.

[illegible] A certain instrument of husbandry.

[illegible] An instrument of husbandry; a kind of bamboo basket.

TEAY.

爹 Read Teay, and To, an appellation by which children address their fathers, particularly in the north of China. 老爹 Laou teay, or 阿爹 O teay, venerable father. 爹爹 Teay teay, daddy,—a child's way of expressing father.

TĒĔ.

瓞 瓞 瓞 瓞 A small species of melon; a young melon. 瓜瓞 Kwa tëĕ, a large and a small melon; metaphorically children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

眣 眰 From *eye* and *to lose*. To look aslant as if one had lost some time; to make signs with the …

跌 From *foot* and … *lose*. To slip … pass over; to move rapidly … unceremoniously. 打跌 Ta tëĕ, to slip; to fall. 跌在地下 Tëĕ tsae te hëa, to fall down upon the ground. 跌足 Tëĕ tsŭh, to stamp with the foot, or throw one's-self back in a chair when vexed and completely at a loss what to do. 跌倒 Tëĕ taou, to fall over.

軼 Read Tëĕ, and Yĭh, to rush forward; to rush out in each direction, as war carriages upon an enemy; to overflow; to spread out; to diverge; to rush over; abrupt; sudden; to invade or encroach upon; rotatory motion.

迭 From *to go* and *to lose*. Alternate change; alteration; reciprocation; for; instead of; in the place. Used for the preceding; and to denote ease; indulgence. 迭運 Tëĕ yun, circular motion; alternate rotation. 迭用 Tëĕ yung, alternate use of.

占 From *to divine*, and *the mouth*. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine; … cast lots; to observe; to look … ards; to wait. Read Chén, to usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. See Chen.

呫 Chĕ or Tëĕ, to taste; to drink; a small appearance. 呫囁 Chĕ shĕ, the sound of whispering into the ear. According to one writer, loquacity.

咥 咥嗖 Tëĕ sow, verbosity.

垤 High land. Read Teh, or Chĭh, an ant's hill.

絰 Pieces of coarse white cloth worn round the head, and round the waist,—as mourning.

耋 耊 From *old* and *very*. A person eighty years of age, whose face assumes a rusty iron-like colour; some say the age of seventy, is expressed by Tëĕ.

泆 Cold.

渫 泧渫 Hëĕ tëĕ, struck with the cold.

喋 唼 Loquacity and fluency of speech; the appearance of blood flowing; or according to some, to drink or taste blood when taking an oath.

堞 A parapet; to fortify with a parapet; the parapet with its aperture; the Chinese denominate it, a woman's wall.

惵 Appearance of thoughtfulness and fear. Read Hëĕ, also in the same sense. Occurs denoting tranquil; still. 惵惵 Tëĕ tëĕ, danger and apprehension.

揲 Read Tëĕ, Sëĕ, and Shĕ, to take or grasp hold of; to take up …

蝶 蛈 蝴蝶 Hoo tëĕ, a butterfly. 蛺蝶 Këĕ tëĕ, butterflies and other flying insects.

碟 A common character denoting—a plate. 碗碟 Wan tëĕ, a round bowl and a plate; a plate.

疊 疉 疊 To pile one thing on another; to complicate with many folds; to reiterate; struck with fear and apprehension. The name of a particular kind of cloth. A man's name. 重重疊疊 Chung chung tëĕ tëĕ, reiterated over and over again.

𢺕 𢺕 To suspend or hang up; to arrange; to lay out; to receive and prepare; to collect together. 打𢺕 Ta tëĕ, to put in order and make ready. 掛𢺕 Kwa tëĕ, to hang up in order.

褶 Plaits or folds of garments, or those that have lining. Also read Seĭh, and applied to a sort of riding pantaloons.

凸 Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; a hillock; convex. Otherwise read Tŭh.

慸 懘 Tëĕ or Chae, disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

TĒĔ.

帖 Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them; a written document or label; a piece of poetry. Tëĕ, applies to any short written paper,—as a visiting *card*, a petition; a copy head. 法帖 Fă t'ëĕ, a copy head,—a specimen of good writing. 單帖 Tan t'ëĕ, a card of one fold of paper. 全帖 Ts'euen t'ëĕ, a card of many folds of paper. 稟帖 Pin t'ëĕ, a petition. 諭帖 Yu t'ëĕ, a government order. 卷帖 Keuen t'ëĕ, a written scroll. 試帖 She t'ëĕ, to be examined in writing verses. 妥帖 To t'ëĕ, fixed; settled. 名帖 Ming t'ëĕ, or 拜帖 Pae t'ëĕ, a card with one's name on it. 白頭帖子 Peh t'ow t'ëĕ tsze, or 匿名揭帖 Neĭh ming këĕ t'ëĕ, an anonymous placard.

怗 惦 To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned. 怗服 Tëĕ fŭh, willingly submissive; resigned.

沾 沾沾 Tëĕ t'ëĕ, to adjust one's person; to arrange matters concerning one's-self; self-gratified; pleased. Otherwise read Tëen and Chen.

貼 To give something as a pledge; to attach to; to paste against. 粘貼 Chen t'ëĕ, to paste to. 門上貼着 Mun shang t'ëĕ chŏ, pasted upon, or over the door. 妥貼 To t'ëĕ, to accommodate one's-self to other people's wishes, or interests. 貼近 Tëĕ kin, to attach or place near. 貼身 Tëĕ shin, to be attached to one's person,—as a servant that is in constant attendance.

跕 To fall down; to trail the feet in walking.

驖 A horse of a colour resembling iron; a sort of bay horse; used also for the following.

鐵 銕 Iron, which they also denominate 黑金 Heh kin, black metal. The name of a place; of a river; and of an animal. The name of a book. A surname. 老鐵 Laou t'ëĕ, old and durable,—said of persons or things. 鐵鑷 T'ëĕ chĕ, or 鐵鉗 T'ëĕ këen, nippers; tongs; pincers; tweezers. 鐵鞭 T'ëĕ pëen, an iron rod. 鐵心 T'ëĕ sin, iron hearted; unfeeling. 鐵葉鋸齬 T'ëĕ yĕ keu yu, a plate of iron with teeth, a saw.

僣 僣倪 T'ëĕ t'ŭh, slippery; artfully.

餮 餮 饕 Greedy of food; gluttonous. 饕餮 Taou t'ëĕ, avaricious and gluttonous. Name of a monster found engraven on ancient vases. Name of a big-bellied vessel.

佃 Tëen or Tëen, to cultivate the ground; to plough; to catch wild animals; a certain kind of ancient carriage. 佃丁 Tëen ting, 佃戶 Tëen too, or 佃夫 Tëen foo, each denotes—a labouring husbandman; a peasant.

甸 The space of five hundred le around the court; certain divisions of land required to give to government so much grain, and three men for the army. To cultivate; to dress; to cause to start forth, and appear exposed to view.

蜔 螺蜔 Lo tëen, lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

鈿 鎮 鑭 From *gold* and *arranged in order*. Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress. 螺鈿 Lo tëen, an ornament made of, or like, a shell.

占 To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine. See Chen.

佔 Chen or Tëen. 佔佃 Tëen tow, to treat lightly, or with contempt. Read Chen, to see; to look at. 今之教者呻其佔畢 Kin che keaou chay shin kh'e chen pih, teachers, (now-a-days, merely) recite what they see in books, without understanding it themselves, or teaching it to their pupils.

刮 The broken edge of a knife; broken, as a utensil or precious stone having a part broken off. According to one it denotes — to cut, or hew.

坫 A kind of earthen stand placed between two pillars, on which cups were inverted at drinking parties in ancient times; a kind of screen, commonly called 屏風 P'ing fung, much used by the Chinese at a little distance from door-ways, they intercept the view whilst they admit a free passage round the two extreme edges of them; a kind of earthen stand in rooms for placing food on; stands placed in the corner of rooms were also so called. 土坫所以藏食物 T'oo tëen so e ts'ang shih wuh, T'oo-tëen, a place in which to lay up eatables, a kind of cupboard.

店 To *place* under a *cover*; the place where goods are put. A shop; a stand; a victualling house or inn. 舖店 P'oo tëen, a shop. 高樓店 Kaou low tëen, or 酒店 Tsew tëen, a house where wine is sold and victuals provided; a tavern where parties are given. 茶店 Ch'a tëen, a house where tea and cakes are sold. 洋貨店 Yang ho tëen, a shop which deals in foreign articles. 店家 Tëen kea, shopkeeper; a shopman. 客店 Kh'eh tëen, 歇店 Hëe tëen, or 邸店 Te tëen, a lodging house; an inn; a tavern.

掂 To try the weight of a thing with the hand.

敁 敁掇 Tëen to, to weigh a thing with the hand.

玷 刮 A gem that is chipped or broken; spotted or stained; to chip or break; to disgrace one's self or one's connexions. Used also for the preceding. 玷玉 Tëen yüh, a stone slightly broken. 玷辱家門 Tëen jŭh kea mun, to disgrace one's house or family.

點 点 A little black spot; a dot; a small quantity; to soil; to slur over; to blot out; to point or stop; to appoint by dotting a name; to mark with a point in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange; to light a candle; to nod. 指點 Che tëen, to point out or shew what to do. 更點 Käng tëen, a fifth of a night watch. 打點 Ta tëen, to make arrangements, to point out what to do, [illegible] to recall to memory. 圈點 Kh'euen tëen, round [illegible] cles put by the side of a line to denote the excellence of the writing. 星點 Sing tëen, the stars scattered in the heavens. 一點 Yih tëen, one dot, little. 半點子 Pwan tëen tsze, half a dot; a very little. 點化 Tëen hwa to point out the proper course to, and reform a person. 點檢 Tëen këen, or Këen tëen, all duly and properly arranged. 點翰林 Tëen han lin, to be appointed to the Han-lin or highest degree of literary rank in China. 點子牌 Tëen tsze p'ae, dotted gaming cards. See 紙 Che. 點頭 Tëen t'ow, to nod the head. 點燈 Tëen tăng, to light a lamp.

典 The seal character of this form, represents the records of the five ancient kings placed on a stand, as a mark of respect. (Shwŏ-wăn.) A standard or classical work; a constant rule; a canon; to rule; to manage; to control; to put under the care of another; to pawn, or mortgage. A surname. Read Tëen, to confer benefits. 經典 King tëen, classics and sacred books. 出典 Ch'ŭh tëen, the person who mortgages his property. 典主 Tëen choo, the mortgage. 典章 Tëen chang, classical works. 典禮 Tëen le, ritual of great national festivals. 典謨 Tëen moo, a collection of official documents. 典史 Tëen she, a kind of clerk. 典守 Tëen show, to have the control or keeping of. 典籍 Tëen tsëih, books in general. 恩典 Ngăn tëen, 盛典 Shing tëen, or 大典 Ta tëen, all express great favor; much kindness and bounty.

滇 Name of a lake; name of certain foreigners on the west, near the province of Yunnan; appearance of a large expanse of water; abundant.

瑱 璌 瑱 Certain stones appended to the ears, or according to the term in Chinese, *stuffed into the ear*. The name of a stone. A man's name.

趠 To walk; to go; a slow going mule.

傎 To fall; to upset.

巔 嵮 The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

顛 顚 蹎 顛 The vertex, the top; the head; the forehead; to be subverted; to cast down from the top; used to denote—insanity. Name of a place. A surname. Devoted to one thing; to fill up. 白顛 Peh tëen, the white forehead of a horse. 顛末 Tëen mŏ, the beginning and the end. 顛仆 Tëen pŏh, to fall down. 顛沛 Tëen p'ei, thrown into confusion,—as in the hurry of bustle. 顛倒 Tëen taou, to turn upside down; to invert the order of.

巔 Lofty and remote.

癲 瘨 A *disease* which *upsets* or *subverts* the understanding. Derangement; insanity; frantieness; madness; frantic; mad. Applied to children, denotes—convulsions or fits;—is applied also to the falling sickness; insanity, as shewn by laughing, giggling, and joy, is expressed by 癲 Tëen; anger, rage, and fury, is expressed by 狂 Kh'wang. 小兒癲病 Seaou urh tëen ping, a child in convulsions. 瘋癲 Fung tëen, foolish; insane. 癲狂 Tëen kh'wang, madness generally.

殿 屍 A large lofty hall; a palace; fixed; settled; the front of an army is called 啟 Kh'e; the rear is called 殿 Tëen; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. Tëen, is used to denote—an inferior degree of merit. 重殿 Chung tëen, a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

嗔 嗔屍 Tëen he, to moan; to sigh.

壂 A hall or palace; the foundation of a palace; sediment; that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

墊 To put down; to sink; to pay down or make up a sum of money. Read Tëe, the name of a river; the name of a Heen district in the province of Sze-ch'uen. 椅墊 E tëen, a cushion or kind of portable mattress for sitting on, which the Chinese carry about with them. 代墊 Tae tëen, to pay for another person. 墊賬 Tëen chang, to pay a bill for goods purchased. 墊債 Tëen chae, to pay a sum of money formerly borrowed. 墊錢 Tëen ts'ëen, to pay money.

墊 To put bits of brick under a table, or anything else, in order to make it level.

TËEN.

天 From *a line* placed above *great;* that which is above and is *great*. (Lŭh-shoo.) The highest; that which is resident above. To rule and keep in subjection the creatures below; heaven; used for the material heavens, the sky, and for a supreme and intelligent power which views human actions and thoughts, and which rewards or punishes individuals or nations, but which seems to want personality. There is a great variety of expression and confusion of idea connected with the word. Name of a star; of a particular divinity; of a hill; of a public court; of certain music, and of a plant. A surname. 天主 Tëen choo, the Lord of heaven,—was introduced by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and is employed by them to express the Divine Being. The Christian religion, as taught by them, is now called 天主教 Tëen choo keaou. Tëen is used as a verb, to consider or regard as heaven. 民乃王所天 Min nae wang so tëen, the people are considered as heaven by the king. 中天 Chung tëen, the middle ages of antiquity. 天厭棄之 Tëen yen kh'e che, heaven rejected them,—the last of the sovereigns of Tiveo, for their cruelty. 天朝 Tëen ch'aou, the celestial empire, China. 天池 Tëen ch'e, name of a hill; part of the thorax about the fifth rib. Tëen is much used in the composition of proper names, in anatomy and astronomy. 天后 Tëen how, the queen of heaven; a goddess of the sea. 天潢 Tëen hwang, the Imperial family. 天杭 Tëen hang, or 天漢 Tëen han, the milky way. 天高地厚 Tëen kaou te how, heaven is high and earth is profound. 天無質形 Tëen woo shih hing, heaven has no solid figure,—the vacuum above the earth is heaven. 天氣嚴寒 Tëen kh'e yen han, the weather extremely cold. 天氣好 Tëen kh'e haou, fine weather. 天下 Tëen hëa, all that is under the heavens; the world in a limited sense. 天竺國 Tëen chŭh kwŏ, an ancient Chinese name of India. 天下一家 Tëen hëa yih kea, the whole world is one family. 天氣 Tëen kh'e, the temperature of the atmosphere; the weather. 天理難欺 Tëen le nan kh'e, it is not easy to impose upon Providence. 天䀮 Tëen hwang, 6th moon, 6th day;—a term. 天理 Tëen le, heavenly principles; the moral sense; providence; its opposite is 人願 Jin yuen, or 人欲 Jin yŭh, human wishes and desires. 天花聖母 Tëen hwa shih moo, the sacred mother, who superintends children ill of the small-pox. 天上聖母 Tëen shang shing moo, the holy mother in heaven. 天妃娘娘 Tëen fei neang neang, her ladyship the Queen of heaven, is the goddess of water, subsequently promoted to the title. 天稟 Tëen pin or 天賜 Tëen sze, the gifts of heaven; natural endowments of mind. 天默示 Tëen meh she, or 天啟 Tëen kh'e, express much the same idea as the words *divine inspiration.* 天子門生 Tëen tsze mun săng, title of the highest literary character. 天曰神 Tëen yuĕ shin, heaven is called God. (Lŭh-shoo.) 天大過神 Tëen ta kwo shin, heaven is greater than the gods. 天生的 Tëen săng teih, that which is a natural production; not the result of human labour. 天清 Tëen ts'ing, a screne clear sky. 天堂 Tëen t'ang, paradise; the regions of the blessed; heavenly felicity. 天帝 Tëen te, the sovereign of heaven,—is a Chinese term. 天曰上帝 Tëen yuĕ shang te, heaven is called Shang-te, the Supreme potentate. 天道 Tëen taou, the ways of heaven; providence, or the path of the planets. 天子 Tëen tsze, the son of heaven, the Emperor of China. 天津衞 Tëen tsin wei, Tëen-sing—a well known town at the entrance of the river leading from the gulf of Chih-le to Peking. 天從人願 Tëen ts'ung jin yuen, heaven according with human wishes; providence granting what is desired by individuals. 天顏 Tëen yen, *heaven's face*, countenance of the Emperor of China.

忝 忝 From *heaven* and *heart*. Feeling ashamed when appealing to Heaven; to cause shame; to disgrace. 忝在相好 Tëen tsae seang haou, to be intimately acquainted with.

惵 From *heart* and *shame*. Weak; timorous. 惵懾 Tëen ke, an agitated, unsettled state of mind.

添 To add to; to increase the number or quantity of. 上添 Shang t'ëen, to put upon—as colours on a surface. 添減 T'ëen këen, to add to, and to diminish. 添丁 T'ëen ting, to have a child added to the number of the family by birth.

唸 唸㕶 T'ëen he, to sigh; to moan; or the expression of concern, as oh! alas!

田 To plant grain in rows; arranged in order; a field laid out in plats; a cultivated field; to plough; to hunt. Name of an office; of a divinity; of a district; of a plant; of a drum; and of a carriage. 竹田 Chŭh t'ëen, a bamboo plantation. 井田 Tsing t'ëen, a field laid out in portions like the letter Tsing. 藉田 Tseih t'ëen, the field ploughed by the Emperor. 屯田 T'un t'ëen, land cultivated by the soldiery. 十畝田 Shih mow t'ëen, ten acres of land. 田疇 T'ëen show, a cultivated field. 田畜 T'ëen ch'ŭh, cattle, or other animals brought up in the field. 田家水車 T'ëen kea shwuy ch'ay, a husbandman's waterwheel. 田賦 T'ëen foo, the land tax. 田田然 T'ëen t'ëen jen, adjusted in nice order. 田舍 T'ëen shay, or 田莊 T'ëen chwang, a country cottage; a farm house. 田租 T'ëen tsoo, the rent of land paid to the sovereign proprietor, the Emperor; the land tax. 圭田 Kwei t'ëen, 公田 Kung t'ëen, 爰田 Yuen t'ëen, or 賴田 Yuen t'ëen, all express lands laid out and distributed amongst persons according to fixed government regulations.

畋 佃 From *field* and *to strike*. A level field; to cultivate the ground; or to hunt for a livelihood. Used for the preceding and the following. 畋獵 T'ëen lëĕ, to hunt or shoot wild animals.

殄 殄 歹 㐱 To end; to terminate; to exterminate; to destroy; to overthrow. 未殄 Wei t'ëen, interminable. 殄滅 T'ëen mëĕ, to destroy and extinguish.

Read Te, water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read T'ëen, in confusion; in disorder.

恬 From *heart* and *sweet* abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose. 心恬氣和 Sin t'ëen kh'e ho, a tranquil mind and an agreeable temper.

甜 甛 餂 From *tongue* and *sweet*. The tongue knows what is sweet; a sweet taste; excellent in its kind. The name of a river. 甜如蜜 T'ëen joo mih, as sweet as honey.

倎 Abundance; plenty.

悿 䩄 A feeling of shame. A man's name.

捵 T'ëen or Nëen, to reach out the hand to anything; to take with the hand extended.

皺 To raise up or peel off the skin.

瘨 瘨㾮 T'ëen twan, disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

靦 䩄 靦 The face coloured from an impression of shame.

腆 Many, much, abundant, plentiful; large; good. To forget, a long time. 不腆 Pŭh t'ëen, deficient; waning.

㥏 Weak; weakly.

塡 From *earth* and *true*, giving sound. A cavern or hollow place; a pit; to fill up a vacant place; to make up a deficiency; to add to; to pay a debt; to give a life forfeited to the laws; to yield or flow onward; the sound of a drum. A man's name. Also read Tëen. Read Tëen, entirely, completely, fully, abundantly. Severe disease. T'ëen, also denotes on some public register, the names of officers at the quinquennial report; as 塡卓異 T'ëen chŏ e, noted for extraordinary talent. Read Chin, fixed; settled; soothed; repressed; a long time. 挑磚塡井 T'eaou chuen t'ëen tsing, to carry bricks and fill up a well. 塡債 T'ëen chae, to pay a debt. 塡還虧空 T'ëen hwan kh'wei kh'ung, to make up a loss or deficiency. 塡年老 T'ëen nëen laou, noted as superannuated. 塡滿 T'ëen mwan, to fill up; to fill entirely. 塡命 T'ëen ming, to pay with one's life the violation of the laws. 塡塞 T'ëen seh, to close or shut up. 塡流泉 T'ëen lew ts'euen, confluent streams or springs. 塡浮躁 T'ëen fow ts'aou, noted for unmagisterial levity. 塡廢疾 T'ëen fei tseih, noted as being disabled by sickness.

搷 To strike; to beat as a drum; to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

磌 The noise made by stones falling; the base of a pillar.

寘 塡 To fill or stop up; to add to. The name of a place. Read Chen, slow.

闐 To fill up; to stuff; full; abundant. The name of a place. 闐闐 T'ëen t'ëen, sound filling the air; a numerous flock of animals; the noise of carriages. 闐實 T'ëen shih, stuffed or filled up.

輷 輷輷 T'ëen t'ëen, moving about with joy and satisfaction.

𡫸 𥨊 A house rushing down in ruins.

電 Lightning. 雷鳴電光 Luy ming, t'ëen kwang, the thunders roar and the lightnings glare. 閃電 Shen t'ëen, a flash of lightning. 雷電 Luy t'ëen, thunder and lightning; lightning is otherwise called 雷鞭 Luy pëen, *the thunderer's whip*, referring to forked lightning. 電光 T'ëen kwang, the glare of lightning.

電白 T'ëen peh, a port to the westward of Canton, resorted to in former times, known by the name *T'ëen-pak*.

靛 From *fixed* and *azure*. A blue dye; to dye with a blue colour. 靛花 T'ëen hwa, the blue liquid colour produced from an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant. 靛藍 T'ëen lan, Prussian blue. 靛餅 T'ëen ping, indigo in cakes.

奠 From *twice* placed on a *stand*. Fixed; settled; lofty mountains and large rivers; to separate and discriminate; to present before; to offer up to,—said in reference to sacrifices and the gods; to pour out a libation; to place in a certain position. Read Ting, a petty writer of annals. 奠鴈 T'ëen yen, to worship before the goose,—a usage at Chinese marriages; the goose is considered an emblem of conjugal fidelity. 奠酒 T'ëen tsew, to pour out a libation of wine.

磹 磁磹 Sëen t'ëen, the glare or flash of lightning.

簟 The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

掂 To put down; to place or pay.

踮 To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

TEH.

得 得 淂 㝵 From *to go* and *to stop*, having found what one wanted. To be successful in doing something; to obtain what one wanted; to attain the end proposed. Following other verbs, it often denotes the practicability of their import, and answers to *can*. To covet; especial. 苟得 Kow teh, to obtain by some unfair or improper means. 是非得失 She fei teh shih, right and wrong, success and failure. 自得 Tsze teh, to obtain one's self,—means self-enjoyment; satisfaction. 相得 Sëang teh, to find each other; mutually agreeable. 做得 Tso teh, or 使得 She teh, it can or may be done. 做不得 Tso pŭh teh, or 使不得 She pŭh teh, it won't do; it will not answer; it cannot be done. 得意得禄 Teh e teh luh, to obtain one's wishes in a high degree. 得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend; to commit an offence against any one. 得還人道 Teh hwan jin taou, to obtain restoration to the state of human beings,—instead of eternal suffering, or being transformed to brutes. 得乎天 Teh hoo t'ëen, to obtain from heaven.

㥀 To obtain; to succeed.

㨁 To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

德 德 悳 Virtue; commonly in a good sense; power; force; abundance; benevolence; favour; kindness; virtuous instructions; to be grateful to. Name of a star; and of a place. 恩德 Ngăn teh, benignity; beneficence. 大德不踰閑小德出入可也 Ta teh pŭh yu heen seaou teh ch'ŭh jŭh kh'o yay, the limits assigned by the greater virtues must not be transgressed, but to go out and in at the barriers erected by the smaller virtues, may be done. 命德 Ming teh, natural virtue; innate moral sense. 盛德在木 Shing teh tsae mŭh, (in spring) a luxuriance of efficacy resides in the vegetable kingdom. 大德 Ta teh, great kindness. 德己 Teh ke, to take merit to one's self. 德為福基 Teh wei fŭh ke, virtue is the foundation of happiness. 德行 Teh hing, a course of splendid virtuous actions. 德之不忘 Teh che pŭh wang, to be ever grateful to.

T'EH.

特 犆 㣪 From *cow* and *temple*. A bullock; an animal three years old; a victim for sacrifice; to sacrifice any animal; a stallion, one is allowed to three mares; to pair; to marry; to stand forth alone; insulated; single; alone; only; especially; on purpose for; one victim; a sow that bears but one pig. 不特 Pŭh t'eh, not only. 攻特 Kung t'eh, to cover a mare. 特旨 T'eh che, an order of the Emperor on some express or special occasion. 特字通知 T'eh tsze t'ung che, I write particularly to inform you. 特舟 T'eh chow, a single boat. 特意 T'eh e, a special intention; on purpose for. 特夫 T'eh foo, my husband. 特婦 T'eh foo, my wife.

特來 T'eh lae, to come on purpose. 特牲 T'eh săng, a victim. 出特 Ch'ŭh t'eh, or 特立 T'eh leih, to stand up alone; conspicuous; supereminent. 特諭 T'eh yu, *a special edict*; proclamation or other declaration of the will of the government. These are words of form, and do not really denote anything of extraordinary importance.

忒 From *heart* and *dart*. To change; to alter; to err; to doubt; several other characters are used for it in different books. 不忒 Pŭh t'eh, no doubt or suspicion; no error. 昊天不忒 Haou t'ëen pŭh t'eh, heaven errs not. 差忒 Ch'a t'eh, to err; to mistake; error; defect. 四時不忒 Sze she pŭh t'eh, there is no error in the seasons. 忒是不好 T'eh she pŭh haou, it is very bad. 忒憊懶 T'eh p'ae lae, an especial blockhead, used in abuse.

㤀 僋㤀 T'an t'eh, silly; foolish.

忑 From *to go down* and *heart*. Disquieted from fear; palpitation of the heart. 心心忐忑 Sin sin t'an t'eh, the moving up and down; palpitation; tremour.

慝 From a *concealed* and *heart*. Secret vice; vicious; wicked; filthy; licentious; dissolute; lewd; to gloss over vice; aslant,—as the moon near the horizon. 方慝 Fang t'eh, vicious local phrases, which must be avoided. 邪慝 Sëay t'eh, vicious; wicked; abandoned. 姦慝 Këen t'eh, villainous; traitorous; seditious; profligate. 禮慝樂淫 Le t'eh, lŏ yin, polluted manners and delight in lewdness. 讒慝 Tsan t'eh, specious slanders and apologies for vice. 仄慝 Tseh t'eh, appearing aslant, as the rising moon. 地慝 Te t'eh, noxious productions of the earth.

螣 Read T'ăng, a snake. Read T'eh, a certain insect which devours grain.

TEIH.

勺 Chŏ or Teih, to take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids; to contain a small quantity. See Chŏ.

彴 Teih or Yŏ, 彴約 Pŏ yŏ, a moving star. Also read Teih, a fixed period; an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

㓷 To cut or break asunder.

扚 From *hand* and *to spoon out*. To take hold of with the hand; to seal, to draw. Read Chŏ, to strike. Read Yŏ, to point out with the hand. Read Leih, to lay the hand upon.

的 From *white* and *a bowl*. Clear; bright; distinctly seen at a distance; real; true; a bright object to shoot at; a target; a hanging point; an important circumstance. Now used as an auxiliary particle for the 底 Te, of the Sung dynasty. Ornaments for a woman's face; cosmetics; a red spot purposely put on the forehead to intimate that her monthly courses flow. In this sense read Chŏ. Name of a horse; a lotus seed. 小的 Seaou teih, or 小底 Seaou te, used by poor and inferior people for the personal pronouns, *I and me*. 我的 Wo teih, my or mine. 你的 Ne teih, thy or thine. 他的 T'a teih, his. 誰的 Shwuy teih, whose? 端的 Twan teih, an originating point or circumstance. 的確 Teih k'ŏ, fully substantiated truth or fact; a plain fact; evidently true. 的筆 Teih peih, written with one's own hand.

菂 芍 Read Teih, and Heaou, the fruit of the lotus.

靮 That with which a horse is controlled; a bridle.

狄 From a *dog* and *fire*. The northern regions; the Tartar tribes; inferior officers. Name of a stag. Name of a well or spring. Occurs denoting distant.

荻 A certain plant. The name of a place.

啇 The part on which the others rest, the lower or fundamental part, as the stem or stalk of fruits; of plants, and of flowers; the roots of trees. the soles of the feet of animals. Read Shih, concord; agreement.

墒 Steps by which to ascend.

嫡 From *woman* and *equal*. The wife strictly so called, expressed by 正室 Ching shih, the correct, middle, or principal apartment; i. e. the person who inhabits it. 嫡母 Teih moo, the mother of the people; the Queen. 嫡子 Teih tsze, the children of the principal wife.

摘 To approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Read Chih, to take with the hand. 摘花 Teih hwa, to pluck a flower.

敵 𢿱 One opposed to; an opponent; an enemy; to oppose; to withstand; to attack. 敵船 Teih ch'uen, the enemy's ships. 敵國 Teih kwŏ, an inimical country, an enemy. 敵兵 Teih ping, the enemy's troops. 對敵 Tuy teih, or 相敵 Sëang teih, mutually opposed; enemies to each other. 敵體的夫妻 Teih t'e teih foo ts'e, equal husband and wife, in contradistinction from concubines who are inferior.

滴 Water flowing to one place; to drop; a drop of any liquid. 滴出 Teih ch'ŭh, or 滴漏 Teih low, to drip or leak out. 滴瀝 Teih leih, to drip through drop by drop. 滴一點水 Teih yih tëen shwuy, to drip a drop of water.

甋 瓴甋 Ling teih, a sort of large jars.

蹢 躥 The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds, otherwise read Chih. Fowl's feet; to throw.

鏑 The point of an arrow; used also for a pair of tweezers. 鳴鏑 Ming teih, or 鳴射 Ming shay, an arrow which sounds as it flies.

翟 A pheasant with a long tail; the feathers are used as personal ornaments; to screen. The name of an ancient state. A surname. Name of a district. 翟翟飾衣 Teih teih shih e, garment adorned with feathers. 翟茀 Teih fŭh, a kind of screen made of feathers to conceal the ladies in a carriage, used at court. 翟羽 Teih yu, the feathers or wings of the pheasant. 翟翟車也 Teih teih ch'ay yay, the carriage screened with feathers.

嚁 Quick; rapid sound.

籊 籊籊 Teih teih, a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

趯 Teih or Yŏ, to skip about; to hop as a bird.

糴 To purchase rice; to buy it in. A quick appearance; fleet. Used also for to cleanse. Read Taou, a surname.

弔 Read Teaou, to mourn for the dead. Read Teih, to reach or extend to; the utmost limit.

囚 Teih or Ne, to move; to shake.

迪 逌 From *to go* and *by a road* or *way*. To advance; to tread in the footsteps of; to go or to lead on in the paths of reason and virtue; the path of righteousness. 啟迪 Kh'e teih, to open the way; to point out the right path. 惠迪吉 Hway teih keih, he who obeys what is right will be happy. 由迪 Yew teih, to put in the right way or order.

滌 From *water* and a *line* or *stream*. A vessel to wash in; a place where victims are kept and fattened; to wash; to cleanse; reiterated, a dry vapour; strong wine. 濯滌 Chŏ teih, to wash; to cleanse, either naturally or morally. 洗滌心胸 Se teih sin heung, to cleanse the heart and breast. 滌去 Teih kh'eu, to wash away. 滌滌 Teih teih, a dry atmosphere; a hot wind; strong wine.

蓧 蔋 Plants completely dried and scorched.

覿 To look; to see; to gaze at; to have an audience of. 面面相覿 Mëen mëen sëang teih, gazed at each other. 私覿 Sze teih, a private audience, and on private business.

笛 篴 A kind of flute; it is variously designated; the term is applied both to those which are blown into at the side, and those which are blown through from the end. 竹笛 Chŭh teih, a musical reed or bamboo flute. 吹笛 Ch'uy teih, or 弄笛 Lung teih, to play on the reed or flute.

墆 To store up; to stop, or place permanently in. Read Te, obscure; a high or lofty appearance. 墆霓 Teih ne, the lofty variegated clouds. 墆財 Teih ts'ae, to lay up wealth; to store up property.

T'EIH.

剔 To cut up; to separate the flesh from the bones; to scrape off; to pick from; to reject entirely. Read Shih, to cut; to work up. 挑剔牙齒 T'eaou t'eih ya ch'e, to pick the teeth; otherwise expressed by 剃牙 T'e ya.

惕 惖 愁 From *heart* and *to change*. Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; afraid of committing any error; quick; active. 怵惕 Shŭh t'eih, fearful; cautious. 朝勤夕惕 Chaou kh'in seih t'eih, in the morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful. 惕惕 T'eih t'eih, love; affection.

鬄 To shave off the hair; to pluck out the hair of the head; to put away; to exclude.

踢 To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.

逷 逖 To remove far off; to put away to a distance; remote; distant; people on the west. Occurs used for 惕 T'eih. 逷逷 T'eih t'eih, an appearance of wishing to succeed.

倜 倜然 T'eih jen, raised high; noble freedom; unrestrained. 倜儻 T'eih t'ang, freedom and ease of disposition and manner; raised above others; unrestrained.

TEW.

丟 To cast away; to throw away a thing with the hand. 丟臉 Tew lëen, to throw away countenance; i. e. to blast one's reputation. 丟下去 Tew hëa kh'eu, to leave behind. 丟開手 Tew kh'ae show, to throw open the hand; i. e. to rid one's self of a thing.

TING.

丁 个 The sting of a scorpion; a nail or wooden pin. A character used in the division of time; there are commonly three *Ting* days in each lunar month. Ting, in the sense of robust, or denoting individuality, manhood, is applied to various classes of the poor. To add a *ting* to the family expresses the birth of a child. Reiterated, the sound of hewing timber. To give reiterated instructions. Forms part of the name of a deity; of an insect. Nailed, posted, embarrassed. 成丁 Ch'ing ting, to arrive at the age of sixteen; to become a man. 人丁 Jin ting, a man. 兵丁 Ping ting, a soldier. 民丁 Ming ting, the people; the common people. 神丁 Shin ting, attendants of deities. 農丁 Nung ting, husbandmen. 租丁 Tsoo ting, husbandmen who rent small pieces of land. 添丁 T'ëen ting, to have a child added to the family. 零丁 Ling ting, alone and disconsolate; the name of an island in the Canton river, commonly called *Lin-ting*. 丁寧 Ting ning, to give repeated injunctions.

仃 㣔 伶仃 Ling ting, alone; walking or being alone; hence applied to the island mentioned in the preceding example.

汀 Ting, or Ling, appearance of ice; icy.

叮 叮嚀 Ting ning, to enjoin repeatedly. 叮嚀致囑 Ting ning che chŭh, to charge with special and repeated injunctions.

圢 Even level.

㣔 𧿒 伶仃 Ling ting, the appearance of walking alone; also written 跉𧿒 Ling ting.

朾 Ting, Tăng, or Chăng, the sound of felling timber; to strike; a certain tree.

玎 The sound of stones striking against each other. 玲玎 Ling ting, a jingling sound of stones.

汀 A level shore by the side of a river. The name of a river; and of a district.

町 The path which is trodden by the feet of persons who pass through fields; a dyke that serves for a foot path; an acre of land; a piece of waste land by the side of a house. The name of a state or country; the name of a district, and of a hill. Read T'ing, to excavate the earth around an altar. Read T'ëen, the footsteps of deer; a deer park.

疔 From *disease* and a *nail*. A venereal ulcer; they distinguish thirteen species; a sore in which is a hard indurated nail-like substance. 火疔瘡 Ho ting ch'wang, a hot fiery sore; a kind of prickly heart. 生疔 Săng ting, the breaking out of a poisonous ulcer.

矴 碇 Stones for ballast ... a boat.

訂 From *words* and *to nail*. To criticise; criticism; to examine; to compare; to collate; to deliberate, to adjust; to settle;

to perform the duty of an editor; to linger and delay. 拜訂 Pae ting, to invite a person to a consultation. 訂正 Ting ching, or 較訂 Keaou ting, to settle; to adjust; to prepare for publication. 訂明 Ting ming, to come to a clear understanding of each other. 訂約 Ting yŏ, to agree on some time of meeting, on anything that binds.

酊 From *wine* and *to nail*. A state of inebriation. 酩酊 Ming ting, or 茗艼 Ming ting, drunk; intoxicated; rendered insensible by drunkenness.

釘 From *gold* or *metal*. To work gold or metal; to form it into nails; a nail; to nail; to bolt; a pin, either of wood or iron. Name of a country. 以釘釘物 E ting ting wŭh, to nail a thing with a nail. 鉛釘 Ling ting, name of a spear. 釘裝 Ting chwang, or Chwang ting, to nail up; to bind books.

頂 From *nail* and *head*. The summit; the vertex; the top of a hill; to carry on the top of the head; the thing carried; the knob of different colours worn on the top of the cap by the Tartar Chinese, to distinguish rank. 紅頂 Hung ting, a red knob, denotes the highest rank. 革去頂子 Keh kh'eu ting tsze, to deprive of the knob or button on the cap; to degrade from all rank in the state. 頂戴 Ting tae, the knob worn on the top of the cap.

骬 A bone of the leg.

飣 飣食 Ting shih, food that is placed on the table merely for ornament.

定 From a *foot* under a *cover* or *crushed*, in a tranquil place of rest. Settled; in a fixed state; tranquil; steady; to fix; to settle; to decide; fixed; settled; certain; a fixed trance-like state; to stop. Name of a district, and of a hill. 必定 Peih ting, it must be. 安定 Ngan ting, at rest; in a fixed tranquil state. 一定 Yih ting, positively; assuredly. 定擬 Ting e, to fix; to determine; to decide on,—as in a case of law. 定額 Ting ngeh, a fixed quantity or number. 定然 Ting jen, absolutely certain, positively. 定期 Ting kh'e, a fixed time. 定省 Ting sing, to enquire respectfully about the health of one's parents. 不定 Pŭh ting, or 未定 We ting, uncertain, either referring to the past or the future. 定銀 Ting yin, or 定單銀 Ting tan yin, an advance given to fix a bargain; earnest money.

碇 磸 Stones for fixing or setting a boat; ballast.

錠 A sort of white copper or tin; a piece of silver of a certain weight, used in commerce; in Canton commonly of the value of ten taels.

頲 To raise the forehead; the forehead; to place characters in Chinese writing higher than the row of columns, as a mark of respect to the person or thing mentioned, answers to the use of capitals in European writing. 頲格 Ting keh, to raise the character higher than the line.

鼎 鼑 A sort of metal vase with three feet; a tripod with two ears or rings. Steady, firm; correct; stable; to set up; to establish; to place in perfect security. Name of a star; of a city gate; of a lake; of an office; and of a certain boat. A surname. 當鼎 Tang ting, properly established. 鼎立 Ting leih, or Leih ting, to establish; to place on a firm footing; to commence a new dynasty. 鼎鼎 Ting ting, insecure, easy circumstances.

濎 Icy appearance.

TING

亭 From *high*, abbreviated, and 丁 Ting, for sound. A shed or portico in public ways for the people to rest under; a dome supported by pillars in a garden; a room or watch-house on a city wall; an elevated room. 郵亭 Yew t'ing, a kind of post-office on the road; straight; to equalize. 不亭 Pŭh t'ing, disorderly; irregular. 亭長 Ting chang, 亭公 Ting kung, or 亭父 Ting foo, the senior or petty peace officer of a small village. 亭亭 Ting t'ing, the name of a hill; also, the aspiring appearance of rocks on a lofty mountain. 亭午 Ting woo, the point of noon.

停 From *man* and *portico*. To rest under; to cease; to stop; to delay; to stay, to fix in a place. 調停 Teaou t'ing, to arrange; to modify; to settle. 停止 Ting che, or 停息 T'ing seih, to cease; to stop. 停一會 Ting yih hwuy, to stop awhile. 停工 T'ing kung, to stop work. 停思一會 T'ing sze yih hwuy, stopped and thought awhile. 停手 T'ing show, to cease from doing. 停陞 T'ing shing, to delay promotion. 停當 T'ing tang, or 停妥 T'ing t'o, arranged well; settled fully. 停車道左 T'ing ch'ay taou tso, to stop the carriage by the side of the road.

娉 婷 娉婷 P'ing t'ing, beautiful; elegant,—applied to women.

渟 Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

諪 停 調諪 Teaou t'ing, to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortably any affair.

壬 Represents a man standing on the top of the earth; or according to others, anything growing up out of the earth. Shwŏ wăn says, it denotes good, virtuous; from *Man*, and Too, the *earth*, denoting the business of life.

廷 A place of general concourse and permanent residence; the midst of the court; to rectify; straight. 朝廷 Chaou t'ing, the place where officers obtain an audience of the Emperor, and where the orders of government are promulged; the Emperor himself; His Majesty. 這是朝廷公堂 Chay she chaou t'ing kung t'ang, this is His Majesty's public court,—respect must be paid to it. 廷寄 T'ing k'e, an express to the governors of provinces, issued from the Emperor himself, or at least from the palace, and not from any office. 廷尉 T'ing wei, the name of an office.

侹 T'ang, or T'ing, a long appearance; straight; level; even; respectful.

庭 A large hall in the midst of the house. The name of an office; of a district; and of a hall. 家庭 Kea t'ing, a domestic hall. 天庭 T'een t'ing, the name of a star. 山庭 Shan t'ing, in physiognomy, refers to the nose. 庭訓 T'ing heuen, paternal instruction.

挺 From *hand* and *straight*. To pluck forth; to draw out; to lead away; to stretch out; to exert; to hold straight out; to widen; to rush forth; to appear alone. 茘挺 Le t'ing, name of a fragrant plant. 挺觸 T'ing chŭh, to rush against and gore; to offend by words. 挺出 T'ing ch'ŭh, to stand forward; to rush from amongst.

梃 From *wood* and *straight*. A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick. Used also for the preceding.

艇 艇 A long small boat; a boat generally. 大艇 Ta t'ing, a large boat. 小艇 Seaou t'ing, a small boat. 駁貨艇 Pŏ ho t'ing, a small boat for transhipping goods, or for lightening a larger boat at shallow places. 快艇 Kh'wae t'ing, a *fast* boat. 花艇 Hwa t'ing, *a flower boat*, a boat for pleasure parties—for drinking and dissolute pleasure. 老妓艇 Laou kh'e t'ing, a whore's boat; in China such persons often live on the rivers or banks of rivers.

蜓 蜻蜓 Ts'ing t'ing, a flying insect which is remarkable for appearing to sip the water and dart off again; myriads of these are supposed to constitute the rainbow; some are red, others green; the dragon fly.

脡 Dried flesh; meat which has been salted and exposed to the sun.

鋌 Wrought pieces of metal of any kind; the iron point of an arrow at the part where the wood enters; anything hollow or empty; terminated; haste; precipitancy.

聽 聽 听 Still; quiet; to listen; to hear; to discriminate sounds; to wait or tarry; to accord with; to comply; to obey; to hear and determine causes as a criminal judge,—they anciently divided the mode of judging into five parts. 聽事 Ting sze, 聽獄 Ting yŏ, or 聽訟 T'ing sung, to hear and determine causes. 聽命 T'ing ming, to receive and obey orders. 聽見 Ting keen, to receive with the ear; to hear. 聽從 Ting ts'ung, to yield obedience to.

廳 所 From *hall* and *to hear*. A place where causes are heard; a court; an office; it is now applied to some domestic apartments; a hall; a drawing room. 戎廳 Jung t'ing, a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Ting t'ing. 客廳 Kh'ih t'ing, a hall or room for receiving visitors. 書廳 Shoo t'ing, a library. 大廳 Ta t'ing, a large hall; a military attendant in high civil officers. 廳事 Ting sze, to receive and determine causes; in this sense T'ing was formerly written as the preceding.

'TO.

多 夛 The character *evening* repeated, *evening* after *evening*; hence the idea, many; much. Used also in a comparative sense. More; to crave for more; a term of commendation. A surname. 幾多 Ke to, how much? how many? 阿多 O to, a familiar term for father. 太多 T'ae to, or 過多 Kwo to, an excessive quantity or number. 多之 To che, to *much* him; i. e. to praise and flatter him. 多重 To chung, heavier. 多見 To këen, to have seen military service. 多大年紀 To ta nëen ke, what is your age? 多事 To sze, busy, officious, meddlesome. 多少 To shaou, or 多寡 To kwa, *many or few*; i. e. how many? 多言 To yen, much talk; loquacity,—one of the seven reasons which justify divorce.

刴 To strike with the hand.

跢 From *feet* and *many*. A little child attempting to walk.

垛 To, or T'o, a target or wall to shoot at; a side apartment or hall commonly used as a school room for the family. The name of a hill.

剁 To chop, to put into minute parts.

朵 朶 桗 揣 A tree hanging pendant down; any thing hanging pendant; a flower or bunch of flowers. The east and west wings of a palace; to take hold of with the hand; to lead as a little child. 花朶 Hwa to, a flower bunch. 一朶花 Yih to hwa, a bunch of flowers, a flower. 骨朶 Kŭh to, certain ornaments made of bone. 朶朶 To to, an immense collection of flowers.

趓 To exceed; to be strange or different from. 趓脚 To këŏ, to slip the foot.

垜 The same as preceding. 城垜 Ch'ing to, a path along the outside wall of a city.

跺 The appearance of walking.

挅 挆 揣 To shake or agitate with the hand; to measure; to conjecture or measure the minds of others by one's own; to let down a sail.

躲 躱 The body; to hide; to conceal. 躲在柴房 To tsae ch'ae fang, hid himself in the wood house. 躲匿 To neih, to secrete, or hide one's self. 躲避 To p'e, to avoid; to shun; to evade. 明鎗容易躲暗箭也難防 Ming ts'eang yung e to, ngan tsëen yay nan fang, a spear in the light is easily avoided; but it is difficult to guard against an arrow in the dark.

堶 A certain child's play, otherwise called 飛瓦欒戲 Fei wa leih he, the play of flying tiles and brick-bats; the obsolete play referred to, consisted probably only in pelting each other, hence the phrase. 砲堶 P'aou to, to throw or pelt.

隋 From *flesh* and 陸 Hwuy, to lay a city *in ruins*. To rend the flesh asunder; to fall; dissipated; lazy; to hang down; to droop; to lay by the remnants of sacrifices; to part off a sacrifice which is eaten; to smear with blood. The name of a certain country. A surname.

嫷 媠 From *woman* and *to fall*. Beautiful; pretty; remiss; idle; disrespectful. Same as the following. 嫷謾 To man, careless; negligent; lazy; rude.

惰 憜 From *heart* and *to fall*. The mind suffered to flag; disrespectful; remiss; lazy; lounging. 怠惰 Tae to, or T'ae, or 懶惰 Lan to, or 懈惰 Keae to, to begin and finish nothing; careless; lazy; loitering; idle.

撱 擴 擿 To reject; to throw away; to cast off; to fall with the hand; to let fall.

墮 To fall; to fall in ruins; used either literally or figuratively of the ruin of a family; to destroy a city. Occurs in the sense of 惰 To, lazy; idle. Also read Tsŏ. 白墮 Peh to, a certain kind of wine or spirituous liquor. 團墮 T'wan to, expresses the priests of Buddha receiving or putting their food into a platter or dish peculiar to the sect; the dish is called 鉢 Pŏ, they generally beg with it in their hand. 周道衰法度墮 Chow taou shwae fă too to, when the cause of the Chow dynasty declined, the laws fell into disuse. 頹墮 T'uy to, stupid and idle; weak, feeble. 推墮 T'uy to, to push down. 顛墮 Tëen to, to fall over, to push over, to subvert. 淚交隤 Luy keaou to, tears intermixed fell down. 醉墮 Tsuy to, to be drunk and fall down. 雲墮 Yun to, the clouds descending. 花墮 Hwa to, flowers falling. 幘墮 Tseh to, the cap fell off. 月墮 Yuĕ to, the moon descending to the horizon. 謫墮 Tseh to, to fall reprehension. 捐墮 Sun to, to break and let fall, or to break by falling. 天花墮 T'ëen hwa to, celestial flowers falling; is said to denote a persuasive eloquence. 流螢墮 Lew yin to, the floating glowworms fall. 墮名城 To ming ch'ing, to ruin a famous city. 墮落戶 To lŏ ho, a fallen gate; i. e. family reduced from affluence to poverty. 墮落 To lŏ, to fall down. 墮馬 To ma, to fall from a horse. 墮胎 To t'ae, an abortion.

鬌 From *hair* and *to fall*. To cut off the hair of a child's head; to cut the hair in the third moon; according to some, the hair which remains not cut off.

埵 Stiff mould or earth.

[耳垂] From *ear* and *pendant*. Large hanging ears; perspicuity, which large hanging ears indicate.

揣 To move. One says, the appearance of hanging down; suspended.

TO.

佗 它 To bear; to carry; carried by beasts of burden. 橐佗 T'ŏ t'o, the camel, now commonly written 駱佗 Lŏ t'o. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 他 T'a. Also read To, to charge, or blame with. 委委佗佗 Wei wei t'o t'o, elegant gait, and an easy genteel appearance. 佗髮 To fă, to adjust or dress the hair. 佗背 To pei, to carry on the back. As a noun, humpbacked, like the camel.

拕 拖 扡 揓 To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull; to drag a cart or carriage; to track a boat; to steer a boat. 水拖 Shwuy t'o, a bank raised to keep off the water. 拖舟 T'o chow, to drag a boat. 拖我下苦海 T'o wo hëa kh'oo hae, drag me into a sea of troubles. 拖累 T'o luy, to implicate; to involve. 拖斃 To pe, to cause a person's death, as by excessive torture. 拖泥帶水 T'o ne tae shwuy, to drag through the mire and water,—a *turbid* style. 拖膝 To seih, to bend the knee as if about to kneel. 拖手卍字 T'o show wan tsze, the ornamental border sometimes called the *vitruvian scroll*. See Wan.

沱 沲 池 A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

瘥 痑 Disease. 瘥子 T'o tsze, a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

砣 砤 碢 A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles*. 秤砣 Ch'ing t'o, weights used in scales.

紽 An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

詑 訑 To deceive; to insult; lying boasts. Read T'au, dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, filled with self-gratulation.

䑨 舵 柂 柁 The helm or rudder of a boat. 無舵 Woo t'o, without a rudder. 舵工 T'o kung, the helmsman; the steersman; the person who navigates.

跎 䟛 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, to slip the foot; to stumble or fall; to lose an opportunity.

酡 酏 The face reddened by drinking liquor; appearing under the influence of wine.

陀 陁 陊 陂陀 Po t'o, uneven; irregular; dangerous. 補陀 Poo t'o, the name of a hill. 沙陀 Sha t'o, the name of a place.

駝 駱駝 Lŏ t'o, or 馲駝 Lŏ t'o, the camel; the body they say, resembles a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. In crossing the desert of Shamo, they stop where water is to be found by a kind of instinct, and give notice of approaching noxious winds by stretching their necks, raising a cry, and then putting their nose in the sand,

till the wind blows over. To carry as a camel, or other beast of burden. 駝背 To pei, hunch-backed, as a camel.

鮀 鮀 The name of a fish. 鮀魚 To yŭ, some say is the same as 沙魚 Sha yŭ, the sand fish, or shark; others say it is the same form as the lizard, but about ten cubits long, and has scales on its back and tail.

佗 Read T'a, and T'o. He; him; she; her; it; that; other. See T'a.

咃 Forms part of the name of a religious book of the sect Fŭh.

[illegible] The language of spells and imprecations.

唾 From the mouth and to fall down. Spittle; to spit. 唾人 To jin, to spit upon a man; to treat him with contempt. 唾涕 To t'e, to blow the nose.

妥 綏 [illegible] From a claw placed above woman. Kept down; tranquil; steady; safe; secure. 安妥 Ngan t'o, composed; steady. 定妥 Ting t'o, fixed safely. 極妥 Keih t'o, extremely well settled and safe. 事有不妥 Sze yew pŭh t'o, there is something unsafe about the affair. It is not rightly settled. 妥帖 To t'ëĕ, or T'ëĕ t'o, a local word referring to any work which is well performed. 妥當 To tang, perfectly well arranged; safe; secure.

馱 佗 他 The appearance of a horse carrying something. 負馱 Foo t'o, to carry on the back of a quadruped.

驒 A wild horse; a piebald horse.

鱓 Read Shen, an eel. Read To, in the sense of the following.

鼉 A large sea animal upwards of ten feet long; a species of fish; its skin was formerly used to make large drums; said to propel a vapour from its mouth, which forms a cloud and causes rain. 鼉龍 To lung, an animal resembling an alligator.

TŎ.

咄 Tŏ, or Tă, mutual recrimination. The noise of calling out to each other. 咄咄 Tŏ tŏ, indistinct utterance; to stammer.

兌 Tŏ, or Tuy, to compare; to collect; to arrange. See Tuy.

度 To guess at; to try to ascertain by an effort of thought; to conjecture; to suppose; to estimate; to measure; to throw or cast. See Too. 以意度之 E e tŏ che, to conceive of it, or guess at it with the mind. 猜度 Ch'ae tŏ, to suppose; to conjecture. 測度 Ts'ĭh tŏ, to try to fathom or to guess at. 以己之心度人之心 E ke che sin tŏ jin che sin, to guess at other people's feelings by one's own.

剫 To, or Tŏ. 治木也 Che mŭh yay, to cut or work wood; to divide or separate. 度 Tŏ, occurs in the same sense. Read Too, to shut; to close.

踱 跅 To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

嚃 Tŏ, or Tă, appearance, or manner of a dog eating.

澤 Tŏ, or Chĭh, ice freezing.

鐸 A large sort of bell or wooden clapper, used in the army, and to summon people to attend moral instructions in ancient times. The name of a place, of a palace, and of a man. 木鐸 Mŭh tŏ, a bell with a wooden tongue. See Mŭh. 牛鐸 New tŏ, a certain sonorous instrument. 風鐸 Fung tŏ, small stones that jingle by the impulse of the wind. 鐸德 Tŏ teh, to rouse people's attention to virtue—one who does so

嚃 Tŏ, or T'ă, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. 嚃以口就食也 Tŏ e k'how tsew shĭh yay, Tŏ, to apply the mouth to food, instead of lifting the food to the mouth. 嚃嚃而食 Tŏ tŏ urh shĭh, to eat in a slobbering hasty manner.

掇 To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away. Read Ch'uĕ, in the same sense. 燒掇 Shaou tŏ, to burn and to plunder.

咤 Tŏ, or Tă, to backbite.

奪 To take by violence; to criticise, lop off, and decide upon; to deprive of rank or emolument; a narrow path. 漁奪百姓 Yu tŏ peh sing, to fish and plunder from the people. 輕施好奪 Kh'ing she haou tŏ, to spend thoughtlessly and be fond of plundering. 察奪 Ch'ă tŏ, to examine and lop off,—what is improper, a form in closing petitions.

TŎ.

乇 The upper part represents a full ear of grain bending down. The horizontal stroke represents the ground, and the lower part the root; plants and trees depend on the root in the ground; hence, borrowed to express, placing dependance on a person; engaging them to do a thing.

托 From *hand* and *a pendant ear* of grain. To take with the hand, as food. 不托 Pŭh t'ŏ, not to take hold of with the fingers,—said of gruel and of dumplings. Used in the sense of the following. To engage to do; to lay upon or commission to perform. 托子 T'ŏ tsze, or 托盤 T'ŏ p'wan, tray in which to carry dishes.

託 侂 From *words* and an *ear* of corn *supported* by the *root*. To charge with; to commit to the care of; to engage or commission a person to do; to lay or lean upon; to trust to; to make a pretext of. Name of an office. Occurs denoting to boast. 拜託 Pae t'ŏ, to worship and engage to do; to request courteously. 可託的 Kh'o t'ŏ teih, trustworthy. 收人之託 Show jin che t'ŏ, engaged by some body to do something. 有託收之依 Yew t'ŏ show che e, to have some person on whom one can rely. 託故 T'ŏ koo, or 推託 Tuy t'ŏ, to make some excuse in order to decline something. 託付 T'ŏ foo, to deliver in charge to. 託他辦事 T'ŏ t'a pan sze, engaged him to manage affairs. 託庇 T'ŏ pe, or 託賴 T'ŏ lae, relying on your auspices,—I have been well; a common mode of answering enquiries about health.

拓 摭 Read T'ŏ, Shih or Chĭh, to take up or lift with the hand; to receive with the hand; to push with the hand; to break. The second character is read Chĭh. A surname. 拓拾遺文 Chĭh shĭh e wăn, to pick up other people's essays and make use of them as one's own; plagiarism. 拓落 T'ŏ lŏ, a disagreeing with people; unsocial; offensive—applied to the officers of the government.

袥 The part where garments open; a large opening in the sleeve or collar; opened wide; extensive.

挩 稅 說 From *hand* and to *arrange*. To open out; to put off; to lay aside; to ... aside; to dust or rub with the hand. The second character is otherwise read Shwuy, meaning a duty or tax. The third character is otherwise read Shwŏ, to speak.

梲 Read T'ŏ, a large staff; also, to open or cast off; to escape from. Read Chuĕ, a beam.

脫 From *flesh* and to *lay aside*. The flesh falling from the bones; anything spoiled and falling to pieces; to separate from; to put off, as clothes; to leave the womb; to be born; to escape from; to avoid; to abridge; an expression of uncertainty. The name of a plant; of a bill; of a bird. Occurs read Yuĕ, to be pleased. 解脫 Keae t'ŏ, to deliver from. 脫衣服 T'ŏ e fŭh, to put off one's clothes. 脫鞋 T'ŏ heae, to put off one's shoes. 脫空 T'ŏ kh'ung, to slip off; to disappear; to vanish. 脫胎換骨 T'ŏ t'ae hwan kŭh, to be born again and change the bones,—said to persons, implying that a radical change of their conduct is necessary. 脫生爲馬 T'ŏ sang wei ma, to be born into the world as a horse after a period of suffering in hell. 脫皮 T'ŏ p'e, to peel off the skin. 脫身 T'ŏ shin, or 脫走 T'ŏ tsow, to make one's escape.

籜 The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

蘀 The bark or leaves of plants generally faded and fallen to the ground; withered and rotten; the name of a particular plant.

橐 槖 A bag without a bottom; a small bag like a pudding open at both ends; to mould or fashion utensils; an utensil for containing clothes and food. 橐駝 T'ŏ t'o, the name of an animal; the camel commonly called Lŏ-t'o.

欜 柝 [illegible] A hollow piece of wood, on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. 擊柝 Keih t'ŏ, to beat the hours of the watch.

驝 驝 驝駝 T'ŏ t'o, an animal which has a saddle of flesh; a camel with one hunch on its back.

TOO.

杜 Name of a female tree; the male is called 棠 Tang. To stop or fill up, to shoot out, the bark of a plant of which cords are made. Name of a fragrant plant. A surname. 閉門杜客 Pe mun too kĭh, to shut one's door and prevent the ingress of visitors. 杜門不出 Too mun pŭh ch'ŭh, to shut one's door and not go out. 杜甫 Too foo, a famous Chinese poet. 杜回 Too hwuy, name of a famous general. 杜絕了 Too tseuĕ leaou, to put an end to; to cut off entirely.

坧 A certain earthen-ware jar.

妬 妒 From *woman* and *additional apartment;* or from *stone*, implying *barren*, a wife who envies or is jealous of her husband; envy; envious; jealousy and ill-will appearing in the countenance; when by actions, it is expressed by 忌 Kh'e, a selfish mind. 生妒心 Săng too sin, to become jealous. 嫉妒 Tseih too, envy; jealousy and ill-will generally. 爵高者人妒之 Tseŏ kaou chay, jin too che, he whose rank is high,—people envy him. 妒婦 Too foo, an envious woman,—peculiarly applicable to families in which polygamy exists where envy and ill-will prevail much. 妒心 Too sin, an envious mind,—they consider it vicious for a wife to be jealous of her husband's affections being placed on a concubine.

堵 A low wall; to fend off; to shut; to close; to guard against; a wall fifty cubits long. A suspended bell or sonorous stone; settled; tranquil. A surname. Occurs used as a local cant word for 箇 Ko. 外洋巡堵夷船 Wae yang seun too e ch'uen, to cruize on the coast, in order to ward off foreign ships. 觀如堵 Kwan joo too, the lookers on were like a wall,—thickly crowded together, when Confucius practised the bow and arrow. 堵塞 Too seh, to stop up, or close against. 堵御 Too yŭ, to ward off, or guard against.

暏 The morning light.

睹 覩 To look; to observe; to see. 目所未睹 Mŭh so we too, what eye never saw. 睹而不見 Too urh pŭh këen, to look and not see. 睹聞 Too wăn, to see and to hear.

賭 賧 To *measure* or *stake property*. To play at chance games; to gamble; to play; to risk. 打賭 Ta too, or 打賭賽 Ta too sae, to wager; to play at chance games. 賭命 Too ming, to risk one's life,—as soldiers do. 賭博 Too pŏ, to game. 賭錢 Too ts'ëen, to play for money. 賭近盜 Too kin taou, gambling is allied to robbery.

都 The place of the imperial residence; the capital of the empire; cities granted to the sons of nobles, and also those granted to support eminent statesmen; a term of praise and commendation; abundant; all; the whole number; general; a concourse of waters; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect. A surname. 京都 King too, the capital or metropolis of a country. 大都 Ta too, for the greater part. 都司 Too sze, or 都統 Too t'ung, certain military general officers. 都統 Too t'ung, a military officer; a kind of adjutant-general; a 將軍 Tsëang keun, has two attached to him, who are distinguished by right and left, they are called 左翼 Tso yĭh, and 右翼 Yew yĭh, from their taking the command of the left and right wings of the army; the Tsëang-keun has eight bearers to his chair, these have four; they have one seal of office, which is placed with the Tsëang-keun. 都察院 Too ch'ă yuen, a court of general inspectors—at Peking.

闍 A battlement over a city gate; an elevated place over the gate or on the wall from which to see to a distance. Otherwise, read Shay. 闉闍 Yin too, a double-gate of a city.

度 度 From *hand* and 庶 Shoo, *branching* or *spreading out*. To arrange and spread out; to form into a law or rule; that with which anything is measured; a measure; a rule; a limit; a degree of longitude or latitude; a degree or mark; a weapon. A surname; to measure. Used also for 渡 Too. Read Tŏ, to conjecture; to surmise; to guess. See Tŏ. 五度 Woo too, the five Chinese measures,—分寸尺丈引 Fun, ts'un, ch'ĭh, chang, yin. 大度 Ta too, liberal. 法度 Fă too, laws. 制度 Che too, to frame laws; the laws framed. 儀度 E too, the laws of decorum and ceremony. 節度 Tsëĕ too, a limited measure or rule of acting. 無度 Woo too, no rule nor limit; unlimited. 過度 Kwo too, to exceed the rule; excess in anything. 躔度 Ch'en too, the zodiac; the region in which the planets move. 周天 Chow t'ëen, or 三百六十五度 San peh lŭh shĭh woo too, the circle of the heavens is 365 degrees. 日行一度月行十三度 Jĭh hing yĭh too, yuĕ hing shĭh san too, as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves thirteen. 度曲 Too kh'eŭh, to beat time to a song. 度量寬弘 Too lëang kh'wan hung, an enlarged and liberal mode of thinking and acting; the opposite is 絲毫較量 Sze haou keaou lëang, to compare and measure threads and hairs,—a temper of mind excessively scrupulous about trifles. 度量 Too lëang, to measure with the hand or with the mind.

渡 [illegible] To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Used in common with 度 Too. 渡江 Too këang, to cross the Yang-tsze-këang (river). 渡船 Too ch'uen, a ferry boat; a passage boat. 渡淺 Too ts'ëen, to pass over a shallow place, or to ford a shallow.

斁 剫 To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.

[illegible] To stop; to close; to fill up.

鍍 To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold. 鍍金 Too kin, washed with gold.

蠹 蠹 蠧 An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books, commonly called 蠹書 Too shoo, or 蠹魚 Too yŭ, a book insect. 蠹役 Too yĭh, police runners who devour by extortion the substance of the people.

[illegible] A vessel used in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

斁 Read Yĭh, to strike. Read Too, to destroy; to ruin.

T'OO.

土 Earth, one of the five elements as they are considered by the Chinese; the upper horizontal line represents the surface of the earth, and the lower line and inferior stratum; the perpendicular line represents trees and plants taking root downward and growing up into the air; the ground; the soil; a piece of ground; a kingdom; the bark of the roots of trees; a place; a district. The name of a country, name of a star. A surname. Shwŏ-wăn says, the character expresses 地之吐生萬物者也 Te che t'oo săng wan wŭh chay yay, the earth's vomiting or propelling and producing all things. 土地生物以養人 T'oo te săng wŭh e yang jin, the earth produces things for the support of man. 五土 Woo t'oo, the five earths, are—white, black, azure, red, and yellow. 水土不合 Shwuy t'oo pŭh hŏ, water and earth (climate) not agreeing (with a person); to express the disagreeing. 不服 Pŭh fŭh, is also used. 和水土 Ho shwuy t'oo, to harmonize the climate; i. e. to use a diet to prevent the influence of climate, sour preparations are said to be beneficial. 風土人情 Fung t'oo jin ts'ing, the spirit and disposition of a people. 本土人 Pun t'oo jin, a native of a place. 本土話 Pun t'oo hwa, the dialect peculiar to a place. 面如土色 Mëen joo t'oo seh, face the colour of the ground: like a dead person. 皇天后土 Hwang t'ëen how t'oo, imperial Heaven and Queen Earth, nature. 后土 How t'oo, a little mound of earth behind a grave with a tablet having 后土神 How t'oo shin, inscribed upon it; this divinity is considered as a guardian of the tomb. 冢土 Chung t'oo, an altar of earth to the protecting gods called 社 Shay. 分茅胙土 Fun maou tsoo t'oo, to appoint great officers of state, is thus expressed, in allusion to an ancient story. 土圭 T'oo kwei, a kind of sun-dial. 土地菩薩 T'oo te p'oo să, the

divinities of the land; the gods of the district; the penates. 土蜘蛛 T'oo che choo, the earth spider; i. e. the ant-lion. 土礬 T'oo fan, the alum of Canton. 土木工不息 T'oo mŭh kung pŭh seih, the earth and wood workmen were incessantly employed.

吐 T'oo, or T'oó, to put out of the mouth; to spit out; to eject from the mouth the contents of the stomach, or of the mind; to vomit; to reject: to avoid; to express one's thoughts; to issue or put forth; to blossom. Used contemptuously for uttering words, and for making a confession. A surname. The name of a country in Central Asia. 吞吐 Tun t'oo, to swallow down, and to vomit up. 半吞半吐 Pwan t'un pwan t'oo, half swallowed and half vomited,—said either of meat or of words. 嘔吐 Ngow t'oo, to vomit. 吐露心腹 T'oo loo sin fŭh, to vomit out one's heart and bowels; to disclose one's mind very fully. 吐話 T'oo hwa, to express one's mind. 吐出來 T'oo ch'ŭh lae, to eject from the stomach; to disclose the thoughts; to cast forth. 吐口水 T'oo k'ow shwuy, to spit the water of the mouth; i. e. to spit. 吐舌 T'oo shĕ, to loll out the tongue. 吐番 T'oo fan, a certain foreign tribe on the north west side of Sze-ch'uen.

肚 The belly; the stomach; the seat of the sentient principle. 肚中饑了 T'oo chung ke leaou, hungry. 小肚 Seaou t'oo, the lower belly. 腸肚 Ch'ang t'oo, the bowels. 肚腹 T'oo fŭh, or Fŭh t'oo, the belly; the bowels. 肚裡明白 T'oo le ming peh, of a clear understanding; comprehending.

余 Yu or T'oo, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname. 梭余 Tsŏ t'oo, a certain water plant. 比余 Pe t'oo, ornaments for the hair. 余月 T'oo yuĕ, the fourth moon.

峹 嵞 Name of a hill mentioned in history.

唋 To vomit.

涂 The name of a river; and of a stone; a rut of a wheel. Used for the following. Read Choo, the name of a river.

Read Yay, the name of a hill. 涂涂 T'oo t'oo, a heavy dew. 涂月 T'oo yuĕ, the twelfth moon.

塗 Clay, mud, mire; to plaster; to ornament, as the colouring of a wall; to smear; to daub; to blot out or efface; to defile; to fill up an interstice; thick. A surname. The name of a hill. 坐於塗炭 Tso yu t'oo t'an, to sit amongst mire and ashes;—is applied to sitting down, or associating with vicious people. 糊塗 Hoo t'oo, dull; stupid; muddy intellect; to manage affairs without order and system. 塵塗 Ch'in t'oo, dust and mire, expresses the age, the world, the present state of human beings. 汚塗 Woo t'oo, to defile. 塗乙 T'oo yih, or 塗抹 T'oo mŏ, to blot out and alter a written document. 塗面 T'oo meen, a daubed face,—applied either to prostitutes, or to robbers who disfigure their faces by colouring them. 塗泥 T'oo ne, soft mire. 塗飾 T'oo shih, to apply any coloured wash to walls. 塗牆 T'oo tseang, to plaster a wall, or a plastered wall.

稌 A grain which grows in marshy places. 稌蒢 T'oo sou, a medicinal plant.

瑹 璙 Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

筡 A reed that resembles the bamboo; a species of bamboo.

荼 A certain bitter herb, called by several other names; bitter. A surname. 神荼鬱壘 Shin t'oo yŭh luy, two brothers who in high antiquity possessed the power of controlling devils; they are now esteemed gods, who protect the gates of houses. 荼茅 T'oo maou, flowery, light, volatile. 荼蘼 T'oo me, the name of a flower; a species of rose.

嗏 Name of a plant which grows in the water.

跿 跿跗 T'oo foo, to crawl on the ground on one's hands and feet.

途 塗 涂 A path; a road, physically and morally; synonymous also with the second and third characters, which see above. 道途平坦 Taou t'oo p'ing t'an, a level road. 沿途平安 Yuen t'oo p'ing ngan, well and comfortable on the whole of the road. 半途而廢 Pwan t'oo urh fei, to proceed half way and then fail,—in any pursuit.

酴 The mother of wine; the materials of which wine is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or feces still in it. 酴醾 T'oo me, an esteemed wine or liquor. 酴酥 T'oo soo, a sort of wine, formerly drunk on the 15th of the first moon, with the design of expelling evil demons.

屠 From a *body* and the sound of *chay*. To kill and butcher; to rend and to tear to pieces. A surname. 禁屠 Kin t'oo, to prohibit killing animals for three days when supplicating rain. 屠夫 T'oo foo, a butcher. 屠行 T'oo hang, a butcher's profession. 屠戮 T'oo lŭh, to slaughter and murder people indiscriminately, as in storming towns.

瘏 Disease; sickness,—applied to animals.

兎 An animal formed like the mouse, having a short tail, large ears, short fore feet, and no upper lip. The hare, which in the language of the temples, where every animal sacrificed has a peculiar name, is called 明視 Ming she, from a popular notion, that the hare looks at the moon when it bears its young. 動如脫兎 Tung joo t'ŏ t'oo, moving like the hare, makes its escape. 兎子 T'oo tsze, a hare, or rabbit.

菟 菟絲 T'oo sze, the name of a medicinal plant.

鵵 A certain bird.

徒 辻 From *man* and *to walk*. To walk on foot; a foot soldier; a multitude; a crowd; vain; futile; empty, to no purpose; bare; only; pupils; scholars; disciples; banditti; persons addicted to vice; officers in waiting; to banish to a distant part of the empire and doom to slavery. 酒色之徒 Tsew seih che t'oo, persons addicted to wine and lewdness; debauchees. 問徒 Wăn t'oo, to banish for three years. 徒行 T'oo hing, to walk on foot. 徒然 T'oo jen, in vain; to no purpose. 徒善 T'oo shen, hypocrisy. 徒弟 T'oo te, a disciple; a pupil.

圖 圕 图 From *to describe a circle*, and *mean*. Avaricious; sordid; distressed; to lay plans in difficult or distressing circumstances; to delineate; to draw out on paper; to estimate; to calculate or conjecture; to scheme; to plan; to plot; to intrigue; to wish; to aim at; to manage or regulate; a map drawing. 萬國圖 Wăn kwŏ t'oo, a map of all nations. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, any geographical map. 版圖 Pan t'oo, a description of the Chinese empire. The first word refers to a list of the population, and the last to maps of the country. 全城圖 Ts'euen ching t'oo, a map of the whole city. 萬國經緯地球圖 Wăn kwŏ king wei te k'ew t'oo, a terrestrial globe with the circles, meridians, and all nations delineated upon it. 貪圖不足 T'an t'oo pŭh tsŭh, covetous and dissatisfied. 經營度圖 King ying tŏ t'oo, to plan and desire, to scheme and conjecture. 圖人知 T'oo jin che, to be desirous that people may know—the good one does. 圖形 T'oo hing, plates or cuts. 圖畫 T'oo hwă, to delineate. 圖名利 T'oo ming le, to scheme the acquisition of fame and gain. 圖謀 T'oo mow, to scheme; to intrigue; to plot. 圖書 T'oo shoo, or 圖章 T'oo chang, the seal of a private individual. 圖像 T'oo seang, a representation of a person or thing. 圖讖 T'oo tsan, a book containing the answers to be accomplished in divination. 圖錢 T'oo tseen, to plot or intrigue for the acquisition of money; to aim at gain.

TOW.

斗 A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worshipping this is expressed by 朝斗 Chaou tow. 十斗爲石 Shih tow wei shih, 10 tow make a shih, or 120 catties.

抖 The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure; to rouse; to shake up; to shake off. 抖擻 Tow sow, 抖擻 Tow sow, or 抖搜 Tow sow, to shake up; to raise the dust; to shake off; to excite. 抖擻精神 Tow sow tsing shin, to rouse one's spirits.

紏 斢 Yellow silk; to state or accuse.

蚪 The name of an insect or reptile. 蝌蚪 K'o tow, a tadpole.

豆 Name of an ancient vessel to contain food, and used in the rites of sacrifice; a certain measure; grain; leguminous plants; beans or peas. Name of an office; of a place, and of a district. A surname. 蠶豆 Ts'an tow, a bean. 荷蘭豆 Ho lan tow, *Dutch peas*—green peas. 豆腐 Tow foo, a white jelly-like substance made from pulse. 豆甲 Tow keă, the shell or sheath that contains pulse. 豆湊 Tow ts'ow, to succeed in bringing about an affair; to complete it. 豆不湊 Tow pŭh ts'ow, express the reverse of the preceding. 豆酒 Tow tsew, a liquor or wine made from pulse.

阧 陡 To raise; to erect; to elevate; precipitous rocks on hills.

哣 To spit out in rude rejection of anything.

喑 To spit. 喑役 Tow yŭh, the runners of the office.

痘 From *disease* and a *pea*. A natural virulent disease; the small-pox. 出痘 Ch'ŭh tow, to take the small-pox. 種痘 Chung tow, to plant the small-pox; to vaccinate. 痘疹 Tow ch'in, the small-pox. 痘創 Tow ch'wang, or 痘瘡 Tow ch'wang, a pustule; the pustules of the small-pox. 痘症 Tow ching, the disease of the small-pox. 痘汁 Tow shih, the matter of the small-pox. 納鼻呼吸即出 Nă pe hoo keih tseih ch'ŭh, when taken into the nostril by breathing, produces the disease—the Chinese mode of inoculating. 痘神 Tow shin, or 痘娘娘 Tow neang neang, the divinity that presides over the small-pox, and who is invoked by parents, and by those who desire children.

豋 An ancient vessel to contain meat, used in the rites of sacrifice.

脰 The neck; the fore part of the neck; the name of a bird; flesh meat.

逗 To stop; to delay; to remain; to dwell; to walk in a devious path in order to avoid an enemy; to go circuitously peeping and looking. A surname. To throw in. 相逗合 Seang tow hŏ, corresponding or answering each other in a considerable degree. 逗合 Tow hŏ, to throw together. 逗遛 Tow lew, to saunter about, to delay and loiter; to go from place to place, to cruize about without taking a final departure.

荳 豆 A generic name for pulse, peas, beans, and so on. 洋荳 Yang tow, foreign peas. 荳蔻 Tow k'ow, nutmeg. 荳蔻花 Tow k'ow hwa, mace, the external membrane of the nutmeg.

餖 飣餖 Ting tow, fruits and other preparations placed on the table merely for ornament, and not to be eaten.

瀆 The name of a place; otherwise read Tŭh.

竇 窬 An aperture or crevice; a hole or den; an aqueduct; a channel for water to run into a pond. The name of a place. A surname. 竇路 Tow loo, a narrow path.

讀 A full point or stop in reading. Commonly read Tŭh, to read.

吺 咎 Light discourse; talkative. 誐吺 Chĕ tow, loquacity; excessive talking; which is also expressed by 呶吺 Ts'en-tow.

呇 To speak lightly or softly.

妵 An elegant figure; beautiful. A man's name.

敨 To open out by shaking. 敨開 Tow k'ae, to open.

兜 Vulgarly to stir up; to excite. 兜鍪 Tow mow, a kind of helmet. 兜詛 Tow tsoo, clamour; noise. 兜荅 Tow tă, to provoke, or incite to speak or act. 兜嘴 Tow tsuy, to slap on the mouth.

鬥 Represents two soldiers standing opposite each other, having their weapons placed behind them to grasp hold of; to fight. Often confounded with 門 Mun, *a door*. Some say formed of 丮 Keih, see 丮 Keih, reversed and placed in opposition.

鬦 To call to. A surname. A vulgar form of the following.

鬭 鬪 鬬 閗 To occur; to meet; to wrangle and fight; to fight; to contest, as in any game. A surname. 鬭龍船 Tow lung ch'uen, to contest or run races in a long narrow boat, a Chinese usage on the 5th of the 5th moon. 鬭競 Tow king, wrangling and fighting. 鬭辨 Tow peen, fighting and wrangling. 鬭爭 Tow tsăng, or Tsăng tow, to contend; to wrangle; to fight.

[illegible] To boast.

骰 A dice box. Sometimes used for 股 Koo, the thigh. 下骰 Hëa tow, or 打骰子 Ta tow tsze, to throw dice. 骰子 Tow tsze, dice.

TOW.

頭 The head of an animal, of a body of men; the front; the top; the end of a stick or pole; the two ends are called the two heads; used as a numeral of affairs, as 這頭親事 Chay t'ow ts'in sze, this affair of a marriage. 出頭 Ch'ŭh t'ow, to put forth the head; to interfere. 磕頭 K'ŏ t'ow, to knock the head against the ground, as an act of obeisance. 日頭 Jĭh t'ow, the sun. 對頭 Tuy t'ow, an enemy. 找些頭緒 Chaou seay t'ow seu, or 尋個頭路 Ts'in ko t'ow loo, to seek for some way to enter on a business plausibly. 麵頭 Meen t'ow, bread made from wheat. 蒜頭 Swan t'ow, onions. 兵頭 Ping t'ow, an officer who commands soldiers,—used when the proper title is not known. 攬頭 Lan t'ow, or 頭人 T'ow jin, head-man; a chief; one who is made responsible for others. 頭春茶 T'ow ch'un ch'a, tea plucked before the term 穀雨 Kŭh yu, which in some years answers to the 22nd of April. 頭樓 T'ow low, the front room of a house. 頭門 T'ow mun, the front gate. 頭緒 T'ow seu, the end of a ball of silk or thread; the end of a silk-worm's ball, the place in which to begin in any affair. 頭尾 T'ow wei, the head and tail.

偷 Remiss; careless; weak; ill-managed; to steal; by stealth, clandestine. 苟且以偷安 Kow tseay e t'ow ngan, careless and remiss in order to obtain ease. 偷閒 T'ow heen, to idle about. 偷閒過日 T'ow heen kwo jĭh, to steal leisure and pass the day; to use every pretext to pass the time idly. 偷薄 T'ow pŏ, negligently; remiss. 偷盜 T'ow taou, to steal; to pursue one's own gain by clandestine means.

剅 剾剅 Kow t'ow, to cut or pick; to cut off.

媮 To pass the time idly and luxuriously. 媮黠 T'ow keĕ, artful; crafty; cunning. Otherwise read Yu.

揄 To lead; to draw; to hang down; pendant. Otherwise read Yu. Read Chow, the hands hanging down.

咅 To spit out; reject with scorn.

投 From *hand* and a *weapon*. To throw; to cast; to give one's self up to, either in a good or bad sense; to put or dip in water; to present; to confer upon; to throw upon a person or engage him to go. A surname. To answer; to suit. 自投惡道如蛾赴火 Tsze t'ow, ngŏ taou joo ngo foo ho, to throw one's self in the way of vice or wickedness, as an insect rushes into the flame. 以物投水 E wŭh t'ow shwuy, to throw or dip a thing in water. 相投 Seang t'ow, to suit each other. 投知 T'ow che, to tell; to give notice to. 投誠 T'ow ching, expresses those who have been in a state of rebellion, giving themselves up and returning to their duty. 投壺 T'ow hoo, a kind of vase placed on the ground, into the mouth of which reeds are thrown for amusement. 投降 T'ow heang, to give one's self up to an enemy. 投火 T'ow ho, to throw into the fire. 投機 T'ow ke, to hit or answer the purpose one intended. 投標 T'ow peaou, a kind of raffle in which many stake a small part of the value of something, in consideration of a chance to gain it by guessing its weight, he who guesses nearest gets it. The Chinese butchers raffle a pound of meat in this way. 投明 T'ow ming, to sell by public auction. 投遞 T'ow te, to present or offer to. 投帖賀節 T'ow t'eĕ ho tseĕ, presented a card to offer congratulations on the term or holiday. 投託 T'ow t'ŏ, to throw upon the care of some person. 暗投 Ngan t'ow, to throw down in the dark.

透 To run away; to pass over or exceed; to pass from this place to that; to pass through; permeable; to penetrate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed; frightened; to comprehend; to discern. 透明 T'ow ming, transparent. 透化人心 T'ow hwa jin sin, thoroughly to convert the heart of man,—used in a good sense. 透徹 T'ow ch'ĕ, to penetrate; to pass through; to discern clearly; to perceive thoroughly.

TSĂ.

匝 帀 To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

咂 To enter the mouth; to taste; a fish eating.

雜 襍 雜 A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collected together; a privy; an extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird. 雜心 Tsă sin, or 雜念 Tsă neen, a distracted perturbed state of mind. 雜住 Tsă choo, to dwell mixed together; i. e. different nations or classes of people. 雜貨 Tsă ho, a variety of articles of commerce. 雜記 Tsă ke, miscellaneous records. 雜亂 Tsă lwan, in confusion; mixed and blended in a confused manner. 雜色 Tsă seh, a variety of colours. 雜文 Tsă wăn, mixed veins, spots or streaks. 雜方言 Tsă fang yen, blended with local words.

囃 Noise made by a crowd in applauding and encouraging posture-makers.

拶 揩 From *hand* and *water rushing*. To urge; to impel; to rush; to squeeze, by pieces of wood put between the fingers, whilst the ends are compressed. 拶手 Tsă show, to compress the fingers, — a torture applied chiefly to women. The following seems the proper character.

桚 桚 Pieces of wood,—applied between the fingers when they are compressed as a torture. Also read Tsan. 桚子 Tsă tsze, the pieces of wood or reed used in torturing the fingers.

咱 Tsă, Tsa, or Cha, I; me. This word is confined to the northern people. 咱們 Tsă mun, we; us. 咱老子 Tsă laou tsze, my father.

囋 Tsă or Tsŭh, noise; clamour; the sound of a drum. Read Tsan, to sneer at, or ridicule; to swallow; to devour. Occurs in the sense of 讚 Tsan, to reiterate unnecessarily. 嘈囋 Ts'aou tsă, noise; sound; the sound of a drum.

唼 Să, Shă, or Tsă, to drink. 唼唼 Shăshă, or 唼喋 Shă tëĕ, the sound or appearance of water birds eating fish; to slobber like a duck feeding; to crush with the teeth; to talk much.

嚃 嚃喋 Tsă tëĕ, to scheme or calculate deeply.

TS'Ă.

臿 To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down, as when raising a mud wall. See Ch'ă.

劄 Ch'ă, or Ts'ă, the sound of eating or mincing into very small parts.

喢 Shĭh, or Ts'ă, much talk; verbose.

𧩂 Ch'ă, or Ts'ă, muttering; murmuring words. See Ch'ă.

察 Ch'ă, or Ts'ă. See Ch'ă, to examine.

擦 Ch'ă, or Ts'ă, see Ch'ă. 擦齒 Ts'ă ch'e, to pick the teeth.

刹 A kind of flag staff employed at religious temples of the sect Fŭh. Hollow spiral pillars or steeples, erected over the graves or general receptacles of the ashes of the priests. 梵刹 Fan ch'ă, the temples of Fŭh. See Ch'ă.

卡 An important pass with a military station. 卡路 Ts'ă loo, an important pass. 推卡 Tuy ts'ă, a pass formed by art; a kind of barracks. 守卡 Show ts'ă, to defend a pass with a military guard. 卡房 Ts'ă fang, a kind of guard-house.

TSAE.

再 A second time; doubled; repeated; again; then. Sometimes means a continuation of the same mode of acting; as further; longer. 他昨日再來 Ta tsŏ jĭh tsae lae, he came again yesterday. 請你再說 Ts'ing ne tsae shwŏ, I'll thank you to say it again. 再三叮嚀 Tsae san ting ning, to tell over and over again. 再倍之 Tsae p'ei che, to double it again. 再不 Tsae pŭh, not again. 再三辭謝 Tsae san ts'ze seay, to decline with thanks again and again. 再無 Tsae woo, nothing of the kind again.

在 扗 From the *hand* fixed upon the *earth*. To be in a place; to dwell; to reside; to be still preserved; to be alive; to rest in, to depend upon; to belong to; to consist in; is in; a place; to examine. A surname. To rhyme read Tsze and She. 你去問他在那裡 Ne k'eu wăn t'a tsae na le, go and ask where he is? 先父在時 Seen foo tsae she, when my father was alive. 罪不在你 Tsuy pŭh tsae ne, the fault is not yours. 都在我身上 Too tsae wo shin shang, it all devolves on me; I undertake the whole affair. 不在心上 Pŭh tsae sin shang, it does not rest on his mind; he does not care about it. 自在 Tsze tsae, to be one's-self—in respect of comfort or composure of mind. 好自在 Haou tsze tsae, quite easy; comfortable. 安樂在 Ngan lŏ tsae, happy and comfortable. 所在 So tsae, a place; a place in which something exists. 放在桌上 Fang tsae chŏ shang, put it on the table. 懷恨在心 Hwae hăn tsae sin, to cherish resentment in one's heart. 在目前 Tsae mŭh ts'een, before one's own eyes, that which is present. 在乎 Tsae hoo, to consist in; and its opposite, 不在乎 Pŭh tsae hoo, often occur in the middle of a sentence; the same is also often expressed by the single word *Tsae*, as has appeared in the above examples. 在當面 Tsae tang mëen, being in the presence of a person. 在家不在家 Tsae kea pŭh tsae kea, is he at home or not?

𢦏 𢦔 From a *spear*. Implies wounding or injuring; also the feelings affected; an exclamation.

哉 𢦓 An interrogative exclamation, denoting the superlative degree, of what is affirmed or implied; admiration; grief; surprise; commendation, strong conviction, or doubt; in the middle of a sentence, it is a particle making a pause between two members of the same sentence, or a mere expletive; also the preposition—to or on. Occurs in Shoo-king denoting to commence; to begin. Read Tsae. 哉生明 Tsae săng ming, the third moon beginning to shine. 大哉堯之爲君也 Ta tsae! Yaou che wei keun yay, great indeed! or O how great was the Prince Yaou!

栽 栽 栽 To plant herbs or trees; to replant. Used metaphorically for great benefits conferred on persons by which they are re-established in comfort. 栽花 Tsae hwa, to plant flowers. 栽培 Tsae pei, to plant, and put earth about the roots; used to express essential assistance rendered to a person.

烖 災 Calamities; divine judgments. See below.

載 To contain as in a large carriage, in a ship, in a book, &c. A period of time which contains the round of celestial phenomena; a year; to effect or do; that which is effected; to fill; to insert in, or be contained in; to adorn; an auxiliary particle. 裡載 Le tsae, contained within. 記載 Ke tsae, to record. 年載 Nëen tsae, a year. 載籍 Tsae tseĭh, to be contained, or recorded in ancient writings.

宰 From a *cover* and *bitter toil*. To rule; to govern; a ruler; a governor; to fashion to one's purpose; to kill animals and dress them, and to preside over the table. 制宰 Che tsae, to form; to make. 邑宰 Yĭh tsae, the ruler of a city. 主宰 Choo tsae, a sovereign ruler, applied to nature; to an Emperor, and to the heart of man. Ta or 大宰 Ta tsae, one who has the supreme command of many other officers. 小宰 Seaou tsae, an inferior ruler. 烹宰 P'ăng tsae, to boil and dress. 天地者萬物之主宰 T'een te chay wan wŭh che choo tsae, heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things. 諸宰 Choo tsae, or 家宰 Kea tsae, an officer placed over the household of princes and men of rank. 膳宰 Shen tsae, or 庖宰 P'aou tsae, officers who provide for the table. 屠宰 T'oo tsae, to butcher; to kill. 宰相 Tsae seang, ministers of state—commonly called in Europe *Colao*. 宰牛 Tsae new, to kill a cow. 宰相之榮 Tsae seang che yung, the high honours of a minister of state.

崽 仔 A local word for son or child; a disrespectful, insulting term for another person; the second character is common. 爛仔 Lan tsae, an idle vagabond; a blackguard.

災 灾 菑 烖 From *water* and *fire*. Fire from heaven; divine judgments; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous. 災禍 Tsae ho, great calamities; miseries. 災害 Tsae hae, to injure; to distress.

縡 Affairs; concerns.

TS'AE.

才 才 才 The horizontal line represents the *ground*; the two ends, the *roots* and *shoots* of plants. The substance of wood or other vegetables. Used for the following. Talent; ability; power; the great powers in nature, *heaven, earth, man*, are called *three* Ts'ae. 不才子 Pŭh ts'ae tsze, a stupid fellow. 無才 Woo ts'ae, no talents. 才智 Ts'ae che, talents and knowledge. 才具 Ts'ae keu, or 才質 Ts'ae chih, talents for the management of business. 才偏性執 Ts'ae p'een sing chih, perverted talent, and an obstinate disposition. 才思 Ts'ae sze, mental endowments; the thoughts or ideas of a man of talent. 才具不勝 Ts'ae keu pŭh shing, talents inadequate to one's duty. 才識短淺 Ts'ae shih twan ts'een, talents and knowledge contracted and shallow. 才得文字 Ts'ae teh wăn tsze, virtue and learning. 才子 Ts'ae tsze, a genius. 三才圖會 San ts'ae t'oo hwuy, a Dictionary or Encyclopedia, or a Collection of plates in every department of knowledge—a famous book printed during the Ming dynasty.

材 The materials of which a thing is made; either physically or morally; metal, wood, water, fire, and earth are called the *five* Ts'ae, materials or elements. 眞材 Chin ts'ae, a true material. 賢材 Hëen ts'ae, a good material,—said of persons who are endued with useful qualities. 八材 Pă ts'ae, the *eight* Ts'ae, are 珠象玉石土金革羽 Choo, seang, yŭh, shĭh, t'oo, kin, keh, yu, pearls, ivory, gems, stones, earth, metal, skin, and feathers. 材料 Ts'ae leaou, or 材質 Ts'ae chih, materials, wood that is convertible to some use.

豺 A species of wolf. See Ch'ae.

財 From *pearl shells* and *materials* of other sorts. Whenever men value, whatever they can convert to any use; wealth; riches; valuables; property; silk; cloth; grain; goods; bribes. 生財 Săng ts'ae, or 發財 Fă ts'ae, to increase in riches. 朋友同財 P'ăng yew t'ung ts'ae, friends have property in common. 愛財如命的 Ngae ts'ae joo ming teih, to love wealth as one's life. 貪財 T'an ts'ae, to covet the acquisition of wealth. 財主 Ts'ae choo, a lord of wealth; a rich man. 財壯人膽 Ts'ae chwang jin t'an, money gives a man courage. 財發萬金 Ts'ae fă wan kin, may your property produce ten thousand pieces of gold, —a new year's wish. 財神 Ts'ae shin, the god of wealth. 財與色 Ts'ae yu seh, wealth and sensual pleasure.

采 From a *claw* and *wood*. (To be distinguished from 釆 Pëen, which is intended to represent the claw of an animal tearing things apart, to distinguish, and which enters into the composition of 悉 Seih and 番 Fan, &c.) To take with the hand; to pluck as fruit from a tree; to choose; to select; adorned with a diversity of colours like flowers; variegated; the external ornaments of things. Occurs in the sense of business or affair. Name of an office; of a stone; of a place; of a wood and a plant. A name of certain cloth. 納采 Nă ts'ae, to give or receive marriage presents previously to the marriage. 符采 Foo ts'ae, the cross veins on stones. 大采 Ta ts'ae, or 小采 Seaou ts'ae, certain imperial robes.

埰 埰地曰采 Ts'ae te yuĕ ts'ae, Ts'ae-te (or land granted to officers of government) is called Ts'ae. 冢或謂之埰 Ch'ung hwŏ wei che ts'ae, a grave is by some called Ts'ae.

彩 采 From *variegated* and *feathers*. Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. 五彩 Woo ts'ae, the five colours spoken of by the Chinese. 文彩 Wăn ts'ae, elegant,—applied to style or to things. 光彩 Kwang ts'ae, splendid show,—applied to gay persons.

採 To pluck with the hand; to take; to take largely. Show, *the hand*, is a modern addition to this character. 採摘新芽 Ts'ae teih sin ya, to pluck the new buds or sprouts of the tea plants. 採納 Ts'ae nă, to take; to receive; to adopt.

睬 From to *take* and *eye*. To take notice of. 瞅睬 Ts'ew ts'ae, to attend to a visitor. 不瞅不睬 Pŭh ts'ew pŭh ts'ae, to pay no attention to; to disregard. 不睬他 Pŭh ts'ae t'a, pay no attention to him.

綵 From *silk* and *variegated*. An assemblage of every colour; coloured silk.

菜 From *plants* and *variegated*. Edible plants; vegetables used for food generally. 好菜 Haou ts'ae, excellent food. 芹菜 K'in ts'ae, parsley. 白菜 Pih ts'ae, a common coarse vegetable. 青菜 Ts'ing ts'ae, or 蔬菜 So ts'ae, vegetables generally for the table, whether produced in the water or on land. 青菜飯 Ts'ing ts'ae fan, vegetables and rice—plain food. 生菜 Săng ts'ae, lettuce. 菜園 Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden.

裁 From *garments* and to *wound* or *cut*. To cut out clothes; to tear or rend; to cut off; to diminish the number or quantity; to plant in one's mind; to conjecture. 裁縫 Ts'ae fung, to cut out and to sew,—a tailor. 裁度 Ts'ae tŏ, to estimate; to arrange; to plan. 裁減些 Ts'ae këen seay, to cut off or deduct a little, or a few. 裁剪 Ts'ae tseen, to cut with scissors.

蔡 Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname.

縩 A thin sort of silk.

縩 差 瘥 猜 These are commonly read Ch'ae, which see.

纔 纔 The colour of a certain bird's head; reddish; blackish; shallow; nearly reaching to; near the present time; but just now; just; then; it will then. 適纔 Teih ts'ae, 纔剛 Ts'ae kang, or 方纔 Fang ts'ae, it then happened; but just now; a little ago. 纔是 Ts'ae she, or 纔好 Ts'ae haou, then or so it will be well. 纔到 Ts'ae taou, just arrived.

衩 衩衸 Ts'ae heae, garments which bind about or cover the knees.

TSAN.

昝 A surname.

咎 Ngow or Tsan, to vomit. Vulgarly used in the northern provinces for the pronoun I, or me.

喒 Tsan, or Tsan-tsan, to taste. 喒云我也 Tsăh yun wo yay, vulgarly expresses I, or me.

戔 From *two spears*. To plunder; to rob; to wound; to injure; little; shallow; few. Otherwise read Chan and Pëen.

劗 Tsan, or Chan, to cut asunder.

棧 Tsan or Chan, a tent; a scaffold; a ware-house. See Chan.

盞 琖 醆 From a *cup* and *shallow*. A very small cup for wine or other purposes; a cup to contain oil for lamps; the numeral of lamps. 酒盞 Tsew tsan, a small wine cup. 油盞 Yew tsan, a cup for oil. 一盞燈 Yĭh tsan tăng, a lamp.

𦏸 𤖭 From *sheep* and *spears* or *railing*. A sheep cot; a sheep fold; used also for a stable.

醆 琖 A wine cup; a slight degree of clearness in otherwise thick wine.

簪 A pin of metal, wood, or stone, used by Chinese females to braid up the hair; used also to fasten the cap to the hair; a branch; vehement; impetuous; to assemble together. 簪花 Tsan hwa, to attach flowers to the hair as an ornament. 簪一對 Tsan yĭh tuy, a pair of bodkins.

孱 孨 孱 Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing. 孱弱 Tsan jŏ, feeble; weak.

臢 Read Tsan or Tsin, to boil; a disease of the lips; flesh; filthy; dirty. 腌臢 Ngan tsan, or 腌贓 Ngan tsang, dirty; filthy; unclean,—a vulgar phrase.

噆 Tsan or Tsan, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

贊 賛 賛 From to take *pearls* in the hand, and *advance*. To see; to go forward with a present in the hand; to enter; to assist in bringing to light, referring to spirits; to assist in discovering or perfecting; to be evidence to; to respond to the Sovereign. A surname. Used for to praise; to laud; to commend. 贊成 Tsan ch'ing, to witness the de-

ings of; or to assist in effecting. 贊奏 Tsan mei, or 稱贊 Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; to laud, for this sense K'ang-he sanctions 讚 Tsan. 贊助 Tsan tsoo, to aid; to assist.

儹 Tsan, or Tswan, to collect together.

劗 To lessen; to cut to pieces; to shave the head. A local term. Read Tseen, to cut.

濽 Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.

瓚 A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

讚 嘳 讃 To *advance* a person by *words* and *pearls*. To praise; to commend; to record the praises of; to assist; to open and expand. 讚美 Tsan seen, to praise; to commend. 讚美 Tsan mei, to praise the excellence of. 頌讚 Sung tsan, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to laud; to extol; to resound the praises of.

趲 趱 To advance; to step forward; to walk apart or in a scattered, dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

EEE

酇 鄼 To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

偺 To collect together; to collect together and reckon.

斬 A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. See Chan. 斬頭 Tsan t'ow, or 斬首 Tsan show, to cut off the head, a more frequent capital punishment in China than strangling. 斬雞頭 Tsan ke t'ow, to cut off a cock's head; when taking a solemn oath. It is deemed most solemn, and is done in temples before the idols, after kneeling down and worshipping. The individual 以物代己 E wŭh tan ke, puts the creature in lieu of himself. 斬釘截鐵 Tsan ting tsëĕ t'ëĕ, to behead the nail and sever the iron, —to speak in a decisive, perspicuous tone and style.

暫 蹔 From to *cut off* and *day*. A fragment or portion of a day; a short time; for the time being; for the present time; suddenly. 暫且 Tsan ts'eay, for a little while; during the time being.

鏨 Tsan, or Tseen, from to *cut* and *metal*. A small chisel; to cut with a chisel.

拶 Tsă, or Tsan, to squeeze the fingers with wood between; a Chinese torture. 拶指 Tsan che, to torture the fingers.

湛 From *water* and *very*. Deep; clear; to sink into and disappear; abundant; affluent. Name of a river. Also read Chan and Chin. See Chan.

寁 Tsan, or Tsă, with haste; celerity; speedily.

綻 袒 The seam of a garment; a rent seam; to open. See Chan.

醮 Tsan, or Chan, to dip anything in water. 醮筆 Tsan peih, to dip the point of a pencil in water.

TS'AN.

殘 From *evil* and *two spears*. Evil induced by the use of weapons; to rob; to plunder; to mangle; to tread upon and spoil; spoiled; paged; slaughtered; to cast out after killing; bad; wicked; cruel; broken meat; leavings of food; boiled meat; fallen to pieces; deficient; wanting. 五殘 Woo ts'an, the name of a star. 殘壞 Ts'an hwae, to spoil; to destroy. 殘餚 Ts'an heaou, broken meat. 殘吏 Ts'an le, an avaricious cruel magistrate. 殘賊 Ts'an tseh, an injurious mischievous rascal. 殘罵 Ts'an ma, to rail at and abuse. 殘生 Ts'an săng, to destroy life. 殘疾 Ts'an tseih, some bodily infirmity, loss of an eye, and so on. 殘虐 Ts'an yŏ, cruel and tyrannical. 殘忍 Ts'an jin, cruel.

産 懴 To bear or to produce. See Ch'an.

鏟 Ts'an, Ch'an, or Twan. See Ch'an.

See Ch'an.

毚 兔 毚 獑 An artful crafty rabbit or hare. The name of a tree. Name of a star. 毚兔 Ts'an t'oo, a crafty hare. 毚檀 Ts'an t'an, name of a tree that belonged to Confucius.

儳 Ts'an or Ch'an, irregular; rapid. 儳互 Ts'an hoo uneven, irregular. 儳儳 Ts'an ts'an, a malevolent countenance or aspect. See Chan. 儳巖 Ts'an yen, an array not yet formed in battle array.

劖 Ts'an or Ch'an, to cut asunder; to chop; to work with a hammer and chisel.

嚵 Ts'an or Ch'an, to peck; to taste; a slight repast; to sip; to speak for others, or to imitate others.

巉 A hill with a rocky, pointed, dangerous summit.

攙 Ts'an or Ch'an, to stab. One says, to sustain; to support. Name of a star. 攙扶 Ts'an foo, to uphold; to sustain.

瀺 獑 Ts'an or Ch'an. See Ch'an.

瞼 Deep hollow eyes; an angry look.

讒 讒 譖 饞 To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place. See Ch'an.

傪 A good appearance; a man's name.

慘 Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. 慘酷 Ts'an k'ŭh, or 慘虐 Ts'an yŏ, hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.

參 参 叅 曑 The name of a star. To enter in amongst; to blend with, or form one of; to mix with; to be concerned with; three joined; to be admitted to the presence of; to see; to advise with; to give advice to the Sovereign against inferior officers, which, of course, is the privilege of the higher officers of the state. Read Sin, a certain star. The name of a medicinal plant; the appearance of being heaped or piled up. A surname. Read Chan, uneven; irregular long appearance. Read Ts'an, the name of a song. 朝參 Chaou ts'an, to be admitted to the presence of the Sovereign; inferior spirits admitted to the presence of the Majesty of heaven. 參酌 Ts'an chŏ, to consult; to deliberate. 參劾 Ts'an heh, to state facts to the Sovereign against any one. 參革 Ts'an keh, to deprive an inferior of his office, and at the same time, advise the Sovereign of it. 參考 Ts'an kh'aou, to compare and examine. 參禮 Ts'an le, the ceremony of seeing a superior. 參拜 Ts'an pae, to visit an equal. 參乘 Ts'an shing, three persons in one war chariot. 參正 Ts'an ching, or 參訂 Ts'an ting, to adjust and prepare a book for publication. 參禪 Ts'an shen, to sit down in the posture of contemplation; used by the Budha sect; they sit cross-legged with folded hands and closed eyes. 參透了 Ts'an t'ow leaou, to discover the whole of a plot. 參雜 Ts'an tsă, mixed, blended. 參知政事 Ts'an che ching sze, to have a share in public councils of the nation. 參差不齊 Ts'an ch'a pŭh ts'e, differing amongst themselves; not regular; not in the same degree. 參奏 Ts'an tsow, to write and give advice to the Sovereign. 參知而後動 Ts'an che urh how tung, to perform after deliberation. 參差 Ts'an ch'a, irregular, uneven; confused, like thread ravelled; the varied notes of an instrument:—some long and some short. 參謁 Ts'an yĕ, to see a superior.

驂 From *horse* and *three*. Blended; three horses attached to a carriage. 驂乘 Ts'an shing, three persons riding a breast in a carriage; the principal person on the left, driver in the middle, and the inferior on the right hand.

朁 朁 Not to fear the light of heaven; impious. A surname. The name of a district. A euphonic particle in the introduction of a sentence.

憯 Ts'an, or 朁 Ts'an ch'a, to shrink or shrivel up; to pierce or stab.

憯 憯 From *heart* and the *sound* of Ts'an. Pain, acute feeling; distress; to forget; impious disregard of heaven.

瘮 慘 Pain inflicted, or painful disease; general distress of mind.

蠶 Ts'an, or 蠶蟲 Ts'an ch'ung, the bombyx or silk-worm; there are several varieties. A man's name; the name of a place. 蠶繭 Ts'an këen, the ball or cocoon formed by the silk-worm; also the name of a plant. 蠶口 Ts'an kh'ow, silk; raw silk. 蠶室 Ts'an shih, a house where the silkworm is reared.

慙 慚 To feel ashamed. See Ch'an.

粲 A certain portion of rice; half a 斗 Tow measure.

Quantity eaten at one time; a meal; to eat; fine white rice; a great many; a multitude; excellent; to examine; clear; bright; clean; white; to whiten; laughing appearance; three women together. 白粲 Peh ts'an, to pick and cleanse rice for three years, —an ancient Chinese punishment. 粲粲衣服 Ts'an ts'an e fŭh, elegant clothes.

燦 Clear; bright; luminous. 燦爛 Ts'an lan, bright; clear, and pure. 燦頭 Ts'an t'ow, a clear headed-fellow,—said ironically of a stupid blockhead.

璨 The lustre of stones or gems.

餐 飡 湌 飱 To swallow down food and drink; a meal of meat; —applied to any meal; a cake; to pluck or take with the hand. 正餐 Ching ts'an, regular morning and evening meal. 早餐 Tsaou ts'an, breakfast. 晚餐 Wan ts'an, evening meal. 大餐 Ta ts'an, a Canton phrase for the European dinner. 餐頭飯 Ts'an t'ow fan, an ordinary meal.

懺 Ts'an or Ch'an. To repent; heart-felt grief for sin. See Ch'an.

TSANG.

塟 葬 塟 葬 From *death* between the *turf* and the *clod*. To inter; to bury; to put under ground. 葬埋 Tsang mae, or 埋葬 Mae tsang, to inter; to bury. 葬山 Tsang shan, a burial ground. 喪葬 Sang tsang, or 殯葬 Pin tsang, a funeral; the several parts of coffining, and so on.

髒 骯髒 Hang tsang, fat; bony; largest bodied. 髒 Këen tsang, an appearance of high bones. 抗髒 K'ang tsang, abrupt; straight forward.

奘 Large; strong; robust.

庬 From a *covering* and *robust*. Upright strong appearance.

臧 Good; virtuous; faithful; generous. Used also for the three following characters. A surname. 西藏 Se tsang, Thibet. 臧獲 Tsang hwŏ, female slaves are so called.

臟 From *flesh* and to *store up*. The viscera of an animal body. 五臟 Woo tsang, the five viscera. They enumerate 九臟 Kew tsang, nine viscera. 神臟於心 Shin tsang yu sin, the divine part—the soul or spirit—is seated in the heart. 臟腑 Tsang foo, the viscera, or internal parts of an animal body.

贓 From *money* and to *secret*. To receive bribes; the booty obtained by thieves or robbers, and secreted by them; unjust gain; stolen goods.

牂 A male sheep; some say, a yew sheep; copious; abundant; clouds; an astronomical character. A man's name.

TS'ANG.

倉 From 食 Shih, *to eat*, abbreviated, and 口 Hwuy, *an enclosure*. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. Round granaries are called 囷 Keun, square ones 倉 Ts'ang. 神倉 Shin ts'ang, divine granary; i. e. a storehouse for grain which is to be offered to the gods. 倉卒 Ts'ang tsŭh, fright; alarm. 倉房 Ts'ang fang, or 倉廩 Ts'ang lin, a granary. 倉箱 Ts'ang sëang, a compartment like a chest or box. 倉大使 Ts'ang ta sze, a granary keeper. 求千斯倉 K'ew ts'ëen sze ts'ang, seek for a thousand granaries.

傖 Ts'ang or Săng, a term applied to those in inferior stations of life. 傖父 Ts'ang foo, or 老傖 Laou ts'ang, are epithets applied to persons.

䤘 An ancient containing vessel.

滄 The name of a river, and of a lake; cold. 滄海 Ts'ang hae, a vast sea,—a great capacity; to drink. 滄浪 Ts'ang lang, the name of a certain river, and of a district.

瑲 瑲瑲 Ts'ang ts'ang, the noise of ornamental stones jingling against each other; the colour of gems or stones.

艙 From *boat* and *granary*. The hold of a boat or ship,—a usual character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 船艙 Ch'uen ts'ang, the hold of a ship. 開艙 Kh'ae ts'ang, to open the hold,—to commence unloading a ship.

蒼 The colour of plants; green,—applied to heaven; azure; abundant; plentiful; old,—applied to persons or things; a cold appearance. A surname. 頭上有蒼蒼者 Tow shang yew ts'ang ts'ang chay, over head, is the azure heavens—meaning, God looks down from heaven. 穹蒼 Keun ts'ang, or 蒼蒼 Ts'ang ts'ang, heaven. 蒼天 Ts'ang t'ëen, heaven; in allusion to its colour.

螥 The name of an insect.

鶬 From *bird* and *a store house*. A certain large water bird,—said to be born from the womb. 鶬鴰 Ts'ang kang, a different sort of bird from the preceding.

藏 匨 藏 藏 From *a servant* covered with *herbs* and defended on one side by *boards*, and on the other by a *spear*. To hide; to secret; to conceal; to store up; to lay by; a receptacle; the viscera of animal bodies; the kidneys and seminal vessels, in which sense it is used for 臟 Tsang. To cherish; to cultivate intellectually. 藏匿犯人 Ts'ang neih fan jin, to conceal a criminal. 藏香之器 Ts'ang hëang che kh'e, a utensil for containing perfumes; a toilet or dressing case. 藏板 Ts'ang pan, to store up, or possess, the engraved blocks with which any book is printed.

TSĂNG.

曾 曾 曽 From a *window*, to *separate*, and *day*, to denote the dispersion of the air. A particle implying that something is past or already done. Used also for to add to. A surname. 不曾 Pŭh tsăng, or 未曾 We tsăng, not yet. 曾經 Tsăng king, already. 曾孫 Tsăng sun, a great grandson. 曾祖 Tsăng tsoo, father's grandfather. 曾子 Tsăng tsze, one of the writers of the *Four Books*.

創 剏 Tsăng, or 剏傷 Tsăng shang, to wound excessively. 創破 Tsăng p'o, to cut open.

噌 The noise and clamour of people in the streets or market place. 泓噌 Hung tsăng, an enlarged and liberal feeling of self satisfaction, or perfect contentment.

增 From to *add* and *earth*. To add to; to increase; to double; many. 加增 Këa tsăng, to increase the quantity or number of. To add abundance; residue; having some remaining. 價增起來 Këa tsăng kh'e lae, the price has risen. 增埋 Tsăng mae, to add to, or throw into the bargain; to give to another one one's share.

憎 From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsăng. To dislike; to hate. 取憎於人 Ts'eu tsăng yu jin, to make people dislike one.

甑 A boiler for rice, or for making spirituous liquors. 飯甑 Fan tsăng, a rice boiler. 酒甑 Tsew tsăng, a wine boiler.

矰 繒 A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote a particular kind of silk.

繒 綍 A generic term for silk when it is manufactured. The name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

罾 A net to catch fishes with.

瞢 Small eyes; looking as if dim sighted. 瞢瞢 Mung tsăng, an indistinctness of vision.

贈 To present to; to give or bestow upon; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors. 帮贈盤費 Pang tsăng p'wan fei, to confer, or present to a person some necessaries for a journey—or money to defray the expense of it. 封贈 Fung tsăng, or 誥贈 Kaou tsăng, honors conferred by the Emperor. 贈光前人 Tsăng kwang ts'ëen jin, to shed honors on one's ancestors. 贈物件 Tsăng wŭh këen, to bestow or confer a thing. 贈答 Tsăng tă, a present, and one in return.

蹭 蹭蹬 Tsăng tăng, to miss the road; confused conduct; appearing always in a hurry and bustle.

爭 争 From 爫 Peaou, *two hands* and 厂 Han, *dragging*. To strive; to wrangle; to contest; to pull different ways; to litigate; to reprove; to reprimand. A surname. 爭相見儀註 Tsăng sëang këen e choo, to wrangle about the ceremonies of visiting each other. 爭功 Tsăng kung, to strive about ap-

pearance meritorious. 爭競 Tsăng king, or 爭鬬 Tsăng tow, to fight and wrangle. 爭鬧 Tsăng naou, to wrangle and contend. 爭先 Tsăng sëen, to strive to be first. 爭慢之心 Tsăng man che sin, a disposition to quarrelling and rudeness. 爭欲 Tsăng yŭh, to strive wishing for, or to do something.

淨 Tsăng, or Chăng, cold appearance.

埩 To form; to control; to manage. The north gate of the principal city of the state 魯 Loo.

崢 From a *mountain* and to *strive*. To rise eminent; to be conspicuous. 頭角崢嶸 Tow keŏ tsăng yung, head and horns appearing conspicuous,—a fine dignified looking person. 崢嶸 Tsăng yung, elevated; having risen to eminence by one's own good qualities and exertions.

掙 掙 From *hand* and to *strive*. To pierce; to stab. 硬掙 Ngăng tsăng, firm and strenuous.

睜 睁 From *eye* and to *strive*. To stare with displeasure; to look with anger and dislike.

箏 A musical instrument made of reeds. The name of a plant. 風箏 Fung tsăng, certain jingling things suspended below the eaves of Chinese houses, which make a noise when agitated by the wind.

諍 From *words* and to *contend*. To endeavour to stop a person from doing wrong; to remonstrate with; to dissuade from doing. 諍諫 Tsăng këen, to contend strenuously for what one thinks right; to reprehend.

錚 鎗 The sound of metals.

怎 How? what? 怎敢 Tsăng kan, how dare? 怎麼好呢 Tsăng mo haou ne, which way is well now? what is to be done now? 怎樣 Tsăng yang, in what manner? 怎的 Tsăng teih, what?

[illegible] 綪 From *silk thread* and to *contend*. The sound of a stringed instrument; the sound of a string which is drawn tight and twitched. The second form is otherwise read Tsëen, and denotes silk of a purple colour.

僜 Chăng or Tsăng. 僜儯 Tsăng ts'an or Ch'an,* a malevolent, ugly, wicked, violent appearance.

YYY

TS'ĂNG.

嶒 From a *hill* and to *add to*. Hilly; mountainous.

層 From a *body* and to *add to*. An upper room or story, where people are placed above those below them; one thing piled above another; a degree; a step higher; still more intense. 一層樓 Yih ts'ăng low, an upper room; one story. 一層皮 Yih ts'ăng p'e, one layer of skins. 重一層 Chung yih ts'ăng, one degree heavier.

瞪 矇 瞸 Read Ts'ăng, Ch'ăng, or T'ang, to look straight forward; to stare.

TSAOU.

早 昂 早 From the *sun* on the top of a *helmet*. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. 今早 Kin tsaou, this morning. 明早 Ming tsaou, to-morrow morning. 做事宜早 Tso sze e tsaou, in doing things it is proper to be early. 清早 Ts'ing tsaou, very early in the morning. 來得早 Lae teih tsaou, come too soon. 早禾 Tsaou ho, the early or first crop of grain. 早娶親 Tsaou ts'eu ts'in, to marry early. 早亡 Tsaou wang, died early. 早晚 Tsaou wan, morning and evening.

牚 樘 撐 撑 橕 Ch'ăng or Ts'ăng, an inclined post; a support placed; a pole; to push with a pole; to pole a boat. 撐竹篙 Chwa chŭh kaou, to grasp the bamboo pole—is a cant term for intriguing. 撐渡 Ts'ăng too, to pole across a river; to intrigue.

僜 Ts'ăng or 僜倗 Ts'ăng kwo, malevolent; immoral.

橙 From *wood* and to *ascend*. The fruit which rises in estimation by its sweetness. 橙子 Ts'ăng tsze, the orange, commonly called *Coolee orange*. 橙皮 Ts'ăng p'e, orange peel.

掁 撜 觳 To rush or bolt against; abrupt; clashing against; to seize or grasp hold of; to strike the hand against a thing.

阜 皂 Inferiors who perform the lower departments of duty; police runners; a black colour. The name of a bird. 肥皂 Fe tsaou, a sort of soap used by the Chinese. 皂礬 Tsaou fan, green vitriol. 皂役 Tsaou yih, or 皂隸 Tsaou te, inferior officers in public courts.

造 To build; to make; to do; to act; to commence; slow; dilatory. The name of a sacrifice; to receive; to advance; to go. 予造天役 Yu tsaou t'een yih, what I do is in the service of heaven. 造舟 Tsaou chow, or 比舟 Pe chow, a raft. 造化 Tsaou hwa, to create or make, used for some happy occurrence like new-creating. 好造化 Haou tsaou hwa, good fortune. 造言生事 Tsaou yen săng sze, to make speeches and create disturbances. 造次 Tsaou ts'ze, in a hurried, irregular, disorderly manner. 造端 Tsaou twan, to originate.

螬 An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

糟 醩 莤 The grain from which wine or liquor has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor. A surname. 糟塌 Tsaou t'ă, is a common expression—denoting to abuse and ill treat; to use with harshness and severity. Some write it as below.

遭 To meet with; to occur; to happen; to go or cruize about; a time, or occasion. 十遭 Shih tsaou, ten times. 一遭 Yih tsaou, once; on one occasion. 遭難 Tsaou nan, to meet with calamities. 遭大禍 Tsaou ta ho, to meet with a great calamity. 遭坑陷 Tsaou k'ang heen, to meet a pit and fall into it; to fall into some unexpected evil or calamity. 遭塌 Tsaou t'ă, to meet with and maltreat; to knock about,—some write this expression as above. 遭連夜雨 Tsaou lëen yay yu, to meet with a constant rain all night.

艚 A small boat; a Chinese junk. 白艚船 Peh tsaou ch'uen, name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

澡 A stone with peculiar veins; to wash; to bathe; to cleanse,—used also morally. Name of a lake. 洗澡 Se tsaou, to wash and cleanse. 澡盆 Tsaou p'un, a bathing tub. 澡澡 Tsaou tsaou, an apparent effort to bubble up.

璪 Variegated silk threads connecting gems which were attached to ancient crowns, as ornaments. Used to denote, elegant composition.

藻 薻 藻 繰 The name of a water plant. Used for the following; and to denote, elegant composition; and also joy, from some birds delighting in the Tsaou plant. 藻井 Tsaou tsing, a certain part about the eaves of a house.

躁 趮 Haste; precipitate; swift as fire; to disturb; to cause agitation to; fierce; cruel. 驕躁 Keaou tsaou, proud and disorderly; lewd and fierce. 焦躁 Tseaou tsaou, vexed and disorderly. 躁暴 Tsaou paou, fierce and cruel.

蚤 螽 蝨 蟗 A sort of insect produced on dry soils, and which bites men. Used for 早 Tsaou, the morning.

棗 枣 A species of caunarium; the fruit in China is commonly used in a preserved state, and called by Europeans dates. A surname. The name of a place. 棗子 Tsaou tsze, dates, as known in China. 棗栗 Tsaou leih, denotes an early attention to virtue and propriety in a female.

竈 灶 窖 A furnace. 竈神 Tsaou shin, the god of the furnace, employed in the dressing of provisions. 炊竈 Ch'uy tsaou, a furnace to be excited by wind blown into it, or by fanning.

TS'AOU.

草 艸 卄 丷 Herbaceous plants; general term for plants; grass; wild plants and herbs. The running hand character; to make a running hand draft or copy; careless; heedless; in a coarse manner; laborious; to cut plants. A surname. 文書草 Wăn shoo ts'aou, original rough drafts of documents. 草創 Ts'aou ch'wang, an original copy of any document drawn up roughly; to invent plants—was heaven's first work. 草昧鬼 Ts'aou choo kwei, a name of pearl barley. 草本 Ts'aou pun, the class of annual plants, in contradistinction from 木本 Mŭh pun, perennial plants. 草書勢 Ts'aou shoo she, the manner or appearance of the running hand. 草率 Ts'aou sŭh, carelessly; heedlessly. 草字 Ts'aou tsze, the running hand character. 草草 Ts'aou ts'aou, mental labour and toil.

嘈 嶆嵺 Ts'aou leaou, appearance of solitude, stillness; quiet.

[illegible] A poisonous fish. (M.S. Dictionary.) Does not occur in Kh'ang-he.

慥 From *heart* and *to act*. To act heartily and sincerely. 慥慥 Ts'aou ts'aou, a sincere faithful man.

糙 皺 麤 A coarse species of grain; in a coarse rude manner. 粗糙 Ts'oo ts'aou, coarse, applied to things, and to a hurried disorderly mode of doing things.

曹 曺 𣍘 From the *east* and to *speak*. Refers to those who determined causes on the east side of the royal palace; a place where people *meet*; of the same place, order or class; and hence forms the plural often. An ancient division of the country in Keang-nan. 官曹 Kwan ts'aou, the officers of government generally. 爾曹 Urh ts'aou, you; used by superiors, or in familiar language. 六曹 Lŭh ts'aou, six public boards or courts. 曹操 Ts'aou ts'aou, a famous but unprincipled leader of the state Wei, during the civil wars of China. (A. D. 220.) Historians say, 'he possessed an intuitive knowledge of human character, and whilst he promoted talent, he could turn the meanest abilities to suit his own purposes; a calm firmness and instantaneous decision marked him in battle; he was personally plain and economical; but liberal to profusion in rewarding those who served him. He was severe in the execution of his laws; destroyed, without compunction, the lives of others; and was never moved by tears to pity or to pardon.'

傮 The whole; one complete round.

嘈 Noise; clamour. 衆口嘈雜 Chung k'how ts'aou tsă, the confused mixed noise and clamour of a great many different voices. 嘐嘈 Leaou ts'aou, 喧嘈 Heuen ts'aou, 喧吵 Heuen ch'aou, or 嘈啈 Ts'aou ngŏ, all express clamour, noise, outcry, vociferation.

槽 From *wood* and to *meet together*. A manger out of which several horses eat; a sort of canal where liquor is run off; a place where wine is sold; the name of a wood; of a fruit; and of a musical instrument; a receiver in which tea-leaf is broken and pounded for certain purposes. 酒槽 Tsew ts'aou, or 槽坊 Ts'aou fang, a tavern, or wooden house where wine is sold. 茶槽 Ch'a ts'aou, a sort of pestle for breaking tea-leaf.

漕 A wheel turned by water; to convey by water, as in boats; the boats which carry the tribute of the provinces to court; to convey provincial tribute to Peking. A surname. 漕船 Ts'aou ch'uen, a vessel which conveys grain to Peking. 漕衛 Ts'aou wei, a place defended by troops; a city surrounded by troops. 漕運 Ts'aou yun, or 轉漕 Chuen ts'aou, to convey grain by water; to carry and distribute it to the troops.

僺 Ts'aou or Tseaou. 僥僺 Yaou ts'aou, a long appearance.

懆 慅 Vexatious; anxiety; or uneasiness of mind; sorrow.

燥 The fierceness and violence of fire. 燥暴 Ts'aou paou, fierce and violent manner.

操 To grasp; to lay hold of; to maintain hold of, physically or morally; also the thing held fast; the purpose maintained; moderate winds; preserved in harmony and ease of mind. 操持 Ts'aou che, resolution; firm adherence to. 操券而獲 Ts'aou keuen urh hwŏ, take the bond and get—what has been agreed on, denotes obtaining without difficulty. 操持井臼 Ts'aou che tsing kh'ew, to draw water and grind corn—the duties of a wife. 操觚 Ts'aou koo, to grasp a tablet—to begin to learn. 操練 Ts'aou lëen, to exercise or drill, as soldiers. 操飭 Ts'aou tsĭh, or Tsĭh ts'aou, to adhere to the rules or limits prescribed to one's self.

僺 巢 Chaou, or Ts'aou. See Chaou, light air; volatile; nimble; active.

礫 Nets or huts made of stone rudely piled up, in which, during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

[illegible] To cultivate the ground; to plough.

TSE.

祭 From 夕 Jow, *flesh*, and 又 Yew, the *right hand*; with 示 She, to *manifest* or *declare*. To carry human affairs before the gods. That which is the medium between, or brings together, men and gods; to offer flesh in the rites of worship; to sacrifice with victims. The sect of Buddha does not sacrifice. 祭祀 Tse sze, sacrifice; to offer sacrifice. 祭牲 Tse săng, to sacrifice victims. 祭掃 Tse saou, *sacrifice* and *sweep*; i. e. to offer a sacrifice of fish, fowls, swine to the names of deceased relatives, and to repair the tombs. 祭天 Tse t'ëen, to sacrifice to heaven. 祭文 Tse wăn, a written prayer which accompanies a sacrifice.

漈 A shore; a sand bank on the shore. 落漈 Lŏ tse, a shoal on the west side of the Lew-k'ew islands, said to be exceedingly destructive to vessels.

際 A limit; a place where two things meet and forms a limit, as the horizon, where heaven and earth seem to meet; the point of meeting where one thing ends and another begins, as the beginning of night; the time when a thing occurs. 交際 Keaou tse, or 際接 Tse sëë, the meeting or blending of things, as above explained.

劑 To pare or clip even; to adjust; equalise; to mix and blend medicines in equal proportion; a dose. 一劑藥 Yih tse yŏ, a dose of medicine properly mixed. 質劑 Chih tse, the two halves of a written agreement or bond, of which each contracting party retains one. In ancient times great contracts were settled by Chih, and smaller ones by Tse; afterwards the words were joined to denote—a deed or bond generally.

嚌 To state; to put a vessel to the lips; to wet the lips as far as the teeth; to sip; a plaintive sound. Read Keae, or 嚌嚌 Keae keae, the sound or noise of many persons. Read Ch'ae, 嚌嗤 Ch'ae shë, a laughing appearance.

懠 懫 Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

擠 From *hand* and *altogether*. To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people. 擠擁 Tse yung, to crowd or press upon.

璾 A stone with spots and flaws.

濟 From *water* and a *regular supply*. Name of a river in the north, which is regular in its course. To assist; to help; to be beneficial to; to cause success to or take effect. Occurs denoting—to stop, and to cross over a stream. 涉濟 Shë tse, to cross or go over. 救濟 Kew tse, to save and assist. 賙濟 Chow tse, to bestow upon, and supply the wants of. 不濟事 Pŭh tse sze, does not help the affair. 濟惡 Tse ngŏ, to assist people in doing what is vicious. 濟人之急 Tse jin che kelh, to help people in urgent difficulties. 濟南 Tse nan, the metropolis of Shan-tung province. 濟世 Tse she, to benefit the world. 濟濟 Tse tse, abundant.

穧 To cut grain; sheaves of grain; a sheaf. Some say, a sheaf not yet bound up.

躋 隮 To ascend; to mount a rugged hill.

霽 To cease from raining; the colours of the sky when the clouds break and it becomes fair. 晴霽 Ts'ing tse, the sky clearing up after rain.

齎 Said to be the proper form of the preceding. To hold in the hand; to deliver to; to present to; to store up; to leave for; the necessaries of a journey; to give a supply to; to confer upon. An aspiration of grief or admiration.

齏 韲 虀 齏 A composition of herbs; a variety of tastes blended together; a dish of herbs; the food of the poor; broken to pieces; pounded; in confusion; compound, blended harmoniously.

賫 賷 睞 To present to; to offer; to dispatch or send to a superior, to the Emperor, or to a friend; by way of courtesy, written on the outside of letters.

TS'E.

切 Read Ts'ëë, to cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. See Ts'ëë. 細切 Se ts'e, to cut into very minute parts. 情切 Ts'ing ts'e, vehemently attached; ardent affection. 親切 Ts'in ts'e, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. 悲切 Pei ts'e, or 慘切 Ts'an ts'e, deep distress of mind. 一切 Yih ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

砌 Stone steps. 階砌 Keae ts'e, stone steps by which to ascend.

䁟 䀹 To look; to examine; to look asquint.

妻 One's equal; a wife; to give a wife to. 妻子 Ts'e tsze, means a wife and a son, sometimes only a wife. 夫妻 Foo ts'e, husband and wife. 妻女 Ts'e neu, a wife and a daughter. 妻妾 Ts'e tsëë, a wife and a concubine.

悽 From heart and the sound of Ts'e. Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation. 悽悽 Ts'e ts'e, the appearance of disease arising from hunger or famine.

凄 Intense cold.

棲 栖 That on which a bird rests; a place of residence. The name of a plant. 雞棲 Ke ts'e, a hen roost. 棲身之所 Ts'e shin che so, a place on which to rest one's-self. 棲棲 Ts'e ts'e, the appearance of military carriages. 棲屑 Ts'e sëë, the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

淒 From water and a wife. The clouds gathering and foreboding rain; and bleak. 淒洌 Ts'e le, precipitate; hurried. 淒涼 Ts'e lëang, cold; frigid.

萋 Exuberance of herbage or foliage; appearance of the clouds moving. 萋斐 Ts'e fei, elegant colours blended together. 萋且 Ts'e ts'ëay, respectful and attentive appearance.

蠐 螬 The name of an insect.

齊 亝 斉 斊 The even surface of a field of grain. Even; regular; correct; complete; to adjust; to regulate; to discriminate and arrange; good; quick; all together. Name of an ancient state about the region of Shantung. A surname. Enters into various proper names. 一齊 Yih ts'e, all; evenly; all at the same time; the whole together. 不齊 Pŭh ts'e, not even; not complete; some wanting; something irregular. 齊其家 Ts'e k'he këa, to regulate or govern well a family; regulated; adjusted and put in due order. 整齊 Ching ts'e, or 齊整 Ts'e ching, all properly adjusted.

臍 The umbilical cord; the navel. 噬臍何及 She ts'e ho keih, if a person wished to gnaw his navel how could he reach it!—is used to express an impossible wish, and an irretrievable state of things.

鱭 鮆 The name of a fish.

TSËANG.

匠 匞 From a workman and a square vessel, which imply the use of the square, compass, marking line, and so on. A worker in any material; a mechanic; an artificer; an artisan; a worker in; a marker of. A surname. 工匠 Kung tsëang, or 匠人 Tsëang jin, a workman. 木匠 Mŭh tsëang, a worker in wood; a joiner; a carpenter; a cabinet-maker. 鐵匠 Tëë tsëang, a smith. 銅匠 Tung tsëang, a brazier. 錫匠 Seih tsëang, a plumber, or tin man. 銀匠 Yin tsëang, a silver-smith. 石匠 Shih tsëang, a mason. 泥水匠 Ne shwuy tsëang, a bricklayer. 匠作器皿者 Tsëang tsŏ kh'e ming chay, Tsëang, is a maker of utensils. 匠攻木之工也 Tsëang kung mŭh che kung yay, Tsëang, is a workman who attacks the wood.

將 𢬵 将 㸙 To take; in this sense it is often used by the Chinese when not required in English, as to take and do so and so, merely signifying doing what is implied in the other verb; the sign of the future; to receive; to come near; to accommodate; to advance; to offer to; to support; stout; large. Used as a connective particle. 將軍在陣 Tsëang keun tsae ch'in, a general present with his army,—when in battle array; one recommends that a student should always keep his mind alert, as a general under such circumstances. 將軍 Tsëang keun, a Tartar general, who usually commands the garrison of a town, and considers the defence of the town his department. He is independent of generals outside the walls of the town. In other cases it it applied to generals in the field. Title 大人 Ta jin. 將近 Tsëang kin, near; to approach. 將來 Tsëang lae, hereafter. 將功折罪 Tsëang kung chĕ tsuy, to take one's merits and atone for one's crimes. 將就 Tsëang tsew, to accommodate one's-self to others.

墏 A foundation; to level ground in order to form or lay a foundation.

奬 獎 To assist; to praise; to encourage; to laud; to commend. 奬善 Tsëang shen, to praise virtue. 恩奬 Ngăn tsëang, gracious commendation.

篣 Bamboos split in a certain way; a sort of mat.

漿 牀 Any thick fluid, as water in which rice has been washed; water in which anything is mixed which thickens it; syrup; matter from a sore; the matter of the small-pox;—applied to the name of a plant, and of a sort of crab.

槳 䗡 From to take and boat. An oar; a short oar; an oar used crosswise; to row a boat. The preceding is also used in this sense.

蔣 Name of a plant; of a hill; and of a river. A surname.

醬 醤 A kind of pickle; certain mode of preserving meat, rice, and pulse. 醬油 Tsëang yew, soy.

螿 Name of an insect.

TS'ËANG.

爿 日 Ch'wang or Ts'ëang, supposed to resemble the body leaning against something. The same as 牀 Ch'wang, a couch or bed. Some say, that 爿 Ts'ëang and 片 P'ëen, are opposites, one meaning the left side of a plank, the other the right side.

庠 A kind of public school. See Seang. 庠異

Ts'ëang e, extraordinary phenomena.

祥 Goodness; felicity; a prognostic; an omen,—either good or bad; a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgments or the bestowment of blessings. The name of a sacrifice; used also for the following. 吉祥 Keih ts'ëang, a felicitous omen. 凶祥 Heung ts'ëang, an infelicitous omen. 不祥 Pŭh ts'ëang, infelicitous. 祥瑞 Ts'ëang suy, felicitous; boding happiness.

詳 詳 Ts'ëang or Sëang, to examine and judge clearly; to ascertain the precise import, to state clearly the facts, circumstances, or reasonings; to explain as a teacher; or to give information to superiors as an officer of the government. See Sëang. 備詳 Pe ts'ëang, a copious and clear narrative. 詳畧 Ts'ëang lëŏ, a copious full account, and an abridgement of. 詳細 Ts'ëang se, luminous, clear, distinct statement; to state in this manner. 詳文 Ts'ëang wăn, an official statement containing a full account of some transaction made to a superior officer.

翔 To fly back; to look back on; a dignified respectful and respectable appearance.

蹌 To walk or go with celerity. Used for the preceding.

倉 From 食 Shih, to eat, abbreviated, and 口 like an enclosure. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. See Ts'ang.

創 Ch'wang or Ts'ëang, a wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written 刅 Ch'wang. 身被七十創 Shin pe ts'eih shih ts'ëang, he received seventy wounds. See Ch'wang.

嗆 A bird eating; a simple or silly appearance. Read Ts'ang. 嗆哼 Ts'ang hăng, a foolish frightened appearance.

搶 摤 抢 Sudden; abrupt; bursting forth; to struggle and seize; to seize by violence; to plunder; to stand opposed to; to rob in groups —as associated banditti. Occurs applied to a comet. 搶攘 Ts'ëang jang, a confused, disorderly manner. 搶劫 Ts'ëang keë, to take from by violence, whether persons or things; to rob, to plunder. 搶擄人口 Ts'ëang loo jin kh'ow, to carry off people by violence, as captives. 搶白 Ts'ëang peh, to extort an explanation; abrupt language. 搶奪 Ts'ëang tŏ, to rob; to plunder.

槍 A long piece of wood sharpened at both ends with which to attack banditti; a lance; a spear; to oppose; to withstand; a certain vessel. A surname.

蹡 蹌蹡 Ts'ëang ts'ëang, to be moved and agitated; to step with trepidation and hurry; also with an affected haste, as a mark of respect; a sort of posture-making and fencing. 趨蹌 Ts'eu ts'ëang, a quick step; a hurried pace.

䢨 鶬 The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

鎗 鏘 鏘 The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Ts'ăng, a sort of tripod; a wine vessel; a particular sort of rice. Commonly used for a spear; a lance; and similar weapons; which K'ang-he says, should be 槍 Ts'ëang. 磨鎗 Mo ts'ëang, to sharpen a spear.

鏘 Ts'ëng or Ts'ëang, the sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds; an elevated appearance; an easy manner.

牆 墻 嗇 墻 A wall; that which screens or defends. A surname. 牆壁 Ts'ëang peih, a wall generally. 穿牆 Ch'uen ts'ëang, to make a hole through a wall.

檣 艢 A certain spar in a boat or ship to which the sail is attached.

嬙 Certain female officers, about the palace during the Han dynasty. A woman's name.

斨 A particular kind of hatchet; to strike and wound with a hatchet. 自相斨賊 Tsze sëang ts'ëang tseh, to wound and injure one's own person—by any improper practice.

戕 A particular kind of spears or lance. Read Tsing, to kill.

TSEAOU.

焦 燋 譙 Injured by fire; burnt black; seared; the smell of burning; applied to the mind to denote vexation; anxiety; distress. The name of an ancient state; of a city; and of a bird. A surname. 焦悶 Tseaou mun, anxiety and sorrow. 焦思 Tseaou sze, anxious; distressing reflections.

僬 Clear discernment; having examined fully into. Repeated, it denotes the same. 僬僥 Tseaou yaou, a name of foreigners, short in stature, on the south-west. 僬侀 Tseaou meaou, alarmed; agitated.

劁 Tseaou, or Tseŏu, to cut asunder; to reap; to mow.

噍 To eat; to chew; an interrupted hurried voice; the tone of voice arising from distress and grief. 無噍類 Woo tseaou luy, having nothing to eat. 數噍 Soo tseaou, to chew quickly. Read Tsew, the chirping of a swallow. 噍食 Tseaou shih, to eat.

嶕 The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

燋 To burn with fire. To apply fire to; to sear.

潐 灂 The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

蕉 A general term for the banana or plantain species; a mere straw; fuel. 鼓椎蕉 Koo chuy tseaou, drum stick plantains, and 香牙蕉 Hëang ya tseaou, plantains giving odour to the teeth,—are two different species. 蕉子 Tseaou tsze, plantains.

膲 Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology—a want of fulness of flesh.

醮 From to burn and wine. To burn incense or victims and pour out oblations; in every case in which the priests of Buddha and of the Taou sect erect an altar and offer up prayers, it is expressed by Tseaou. To complete; to perfect or terminate. Occurs denoting—vexation and sorrow; to invite to a feast or to take wine. 打醮 Ta tseaou, to perform rites and offer up prayers—chiefly for the dead. 打三天平安醮 Ta san t'ëen p'ing ngan tseaou, to perform a kind of requiem for three days. 醮席 Tseaou seih, a feast or entertainment.

醮 To drink liquor till one be quite drunk.

顦 Lean; spare. 顦顇 Tseaou tsuy, a mournful, sorrowful appearance.

鷦 鷦鷯 Tseaou leaou, a certain small bird.

剿 To cut off, to exterminate.

剿 勦 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. 剿滅 Tseaou mëë, to destroy, or exterminate completely.

譟 Chaou, or Tseaou, to echo what others say. See Chaou.

勦 To fatigue; to trouble; to vex; light; active. 勦勞 Tseaou laou, to weary or fatigue. 勦滅 Tseaou mëë, to destroy; to exterminate.

剿 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. A local word, it occurs in the sense of artful, cunning.

椒 林 Native Chinese pepper; applied to certain fragrant herbs; to a hill, and to its summit; the name of a city. 胡椒 Hoo tseaou, the same as the pepper of Europe. 花椒 Hwa tseaou, chilies or cayenne pepper. 椒房 Tseaou fang, a pepper room—an ancient queen is said to have put pepper in the plaster of the walls; the abode of a Queen; a Queen.

㮰 A pike or pointed instrument; to make a hole in the ground; to receive the end of a pole.

𪚱 爑 A seared or scorched tortoise shell, used in divination.

潐 Ice breaking up.

TS'EAOU.

俏 Like; appearing like; as if. See Seaou.

哨 Small and distorted in the mouth and spout; verbose; to mention often; cry of lictors who precede officers of government. See Seaou.

悄 Mournful; sorrowful. 悄悄 Ts'eaou ts'eaou, privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved; without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

峭 A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts off all intercourse; to urge; to impel; vehement.

陗 A dangerous precipice; hill or mountain; screened; shaded; hid; urged; impelled.

愀 A change of colour; to colour up; a change of countenance from anxiety or concern of mind.

偢 傻偢 Sha ts'eaou, vicious; malevolent.

鍫 鍬 An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

憔 From heart and anxious. 憔悴 Ts'eaou tsuy, lean from hunger and distress of mind; certain parts of a human body.

瞧 To look furtively; to eye by stealth; in the north used for to look, to see, in the common acceptation. 瞧瞧 Ts'eaou ts'eaou, to look at; to examine, as a physician does a patient.

樵 䕴 蘸 From wood and to burn. Scattered wood fit for fuel; fuel; a cutter of fuel; a woodman.

癄 Disease. 癄瘁 Ts'eaou tsuy, a shrinking or drivelling up; becoming lean from sorrow and anxiety.

譙 誚 To burn with words. To reprehend; to blame; to censure; to speak against with heat and asperity; to ridicule; to satirize. Name of a hill, and of a river; of a nation, and of a district. A surname. 譏譙 Ke ts'eaou, to ridicule, or satirize.

巢 Commonly read Ch'aou, a nest. Read Ts'eaou, the name of a country.

TSËAY.

姐 An elder sister; the term was formerly applied to mothers. Read Tsze, name of a place. Used to denote—proud and disrespectful. 姊姐 Tsze and tsëay, are both epithets of senior sisters. 小姐 Seaou tsëay, an appellation of the daughters of rich people; miss. 姐姐 Tsëay tsëay, a general appellation of women.

罝 置 A net with which rabbits are taken.

借 To assist, to assume; fictitious; to transfer; to borrow or lend; to pretend; to use

metaphorically; to suppose for the sake of illustration; to praise. 稱借 [illegible] tsëay, to transfer; to borrow, or to lend. 假借 Kea tsëay, falsely borrowed; i.e. having no foundation in fact; supposed; borrowed; used metaphorically. 不借 Pŭh tsëay, sandals made of straw. 借意 Tsëay e, the metaphorical sense. 借刀殺人 Tsëay taou shă jin, to borrow a knife to kill a man; i.e. to use a third person, as the instrument of an injury which one wishes to inflict. 借如 Tsëay joo, suppose for example. 借去 Tsëay kh'eu, to lend. 借來 Tsëay lae, to borrow. 借問 Tsëay wăn, to enquire civilly.

唶 唶唶 Tsëay tsëay, the voice of a bird; to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. 咋唶 Tsĕh tsëay, or 喈唶 Tŏh tsëay, rustic songs.

藉 A sort of mat, used in sacrifice; a certain water plant; to assist; to help; to lean on for help; that on which one relies for help; a man of liberal learning and elegant manners; able to bear much wine; to make a pretext of, in which sense 借 Tsëay, is better. A surname. Also read Tseih, confused. A cord; to tread; a surname. 藉故 Tsëay koo, to borrow a cause; to make a pretext. 藉田 Tsëay t'ëen, certain land around the royal domain. 狼藉 Lang tsëay, a wolf's mat, confused; in disorder. 藉神庇佑 Tsëay shin pe yew, relying on the help of the gods. 蘊藉 Yun tsëay, of large containing capacity; liberally educated; able to bear much wine. (MS. Dictionary.) 藉口 Tsëay kh'ew, to make a pretence; to screen one's self. 藉藉 Tsëay tsëay, confused talk.

嗟 To sigh; to lament; painful regret; a tone or aspiration when one feels a difficulty in expressing by words, all one's meaning. Also read Ts'o and Tseih. 猗嗟昌兮 E tsëay ch'ang he, oh! how abundant. 嗟歎 Tsëay t'an, or 咨嗟 Tsze tsëay, to sigh and to lament. 嗟訝不已 Tsëay ya pŭh e, expressed in aspirations, unlimited surprise and admiration. 嗟嘆 Tsëay t'an, to sigh.

TSEAY.

且 A particle, common in the beginning of sentences, where it is often an expletive, or as the Chinese call it, a word *ushering in a sentence.* An expression of doubt, as *if, should;* it may often be translated and, then, therefore, further. 且 Ts'ëay, or 而且 Urh ts'ëay, in the middle of a sentence, may be rendered and, and also, as 高而且寬 Kaou urh ts'ëay kh'wan, high and also broad. 況且 Hwang ts'ëay, and still more. 姑且 Koo ts'ëay, and 暫且 Tsan ts'ëay, denote for the time being; for a short time. 權且 Keuen ts'ëay, denotes nearly the same as the expression, *try a little;* it implies, doing that which is not perfectly agreeable. 苟且 Kow ts'ëay, carelessly, inconsiderately. 再且 Tsae ts'ëay, again. 慢且 Man ts'ëay, or 且慢 Ts'ëay man, by and bye, leisurely, do not hurry. 且夫 Ts'ëay foo, now further. 且如 Ts'ëay joo, now as, or thus. 且說 Ts'ëay shwŏ, frequently commences a paragraph in lighter books, and seems to denote—I shall therefore, or now, observe. 且行且戰 Ts'ëay hing ts'ëay chen, now marched and now fought—marched fighting.

TSËĔ.

椄 To ingraft trees or plants.

接 To take hold of with the hand; to receive; to connect; to come in succession; to approach near; to unite; to associate with; quick. A surname. 迎接 Ying tsëĕ, to go forth to meet and receive—a visitor. 交接 Keaou tsëĕ, to associate with. 反接 Fan tsëĕ, to bind with the hands behind the back. 接待 Tsëĕ tae, to receive and wait upon a guest. 接回 Tsëĕ hwuy, to receive back again. 接入 Tsëĕ jŭh, or 接收 Tsëĕ show, to receive—as anything sent to one. 接續 Tsëĕ sŭh, to receive and continue; to succeed to; to follow in succession. 接上肩頭 Tsëĕ shang keen t'ow, took it up on their shoulders.

唼 To chirp as a bird.

倢 倢伃 Tsëĕ yu, certain female officers, during the Han dynasty.

捷 From *hand* and a *treadle.* The success of an army; to obtain a victory; to overcome; to complete; to announce a victory; quick; in haste; swift in action; a certain quantity

A surname. 直捷 Chĭh tsëĕ, with promptness,—applied to the doing of things. 報捷 Paou tsëĕ, or Tsëĕ paou, to announce a victory. 捷發 Tsëĕ fă, to rise rapidly,—applied to becoming rich in trade. 捷徑 Tsëĕ king, to hasten through a bye road; to take a short cut, either literally or figuratively. 捷路 Tsëĕ loo, to rob upon the high way. 捷書 Tsëĕ shoo, a proclamation written on silk, and appended to the end of a pole as a banner. 捷捷 Tsëĕ tsëĕ, the sound of the mouth and tongue.

婕 婕妤 Tsëĕ yu, a female officer of government; an elegant appearance.

緁 緝 緝 To connect or sew garments together. 連緁 Lëen tsëĕ, to connect together. 緁緝 Tsëĕ lĭ, irregular; put in some disorder.

睫 睞 The hair by the side of the eye; the eyebrow. 眉睫 Mei tsëĕ, the eyebrow.

浹 To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. 周浹 Chow tsëĕ, to make a circuit of; to cause benefits to extend everywhere. 浹日 Tsëĕ jĭh, the period of ten days. 浹辰 Tsëĕ shin, the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight. 浹洽 Tsëĕ hëă, to instil into; to blend together as one; said of the union of friends and of instilling right principles into the minds of the people. 浹髓 Tsëĕ suy, to penetrate to the marrow.

卩 㔾 卪 An instrument by which in ancient times, statesmen or governors were appointed or authorized to act. It was made of stone, of horn, or of the bamboo; and after having letters engraved upon it, was cut through the middle; one half was retained at court, and the other given to the person appointed. The 卩 Tsëĕ, constituted his credentials. 所以示信 So e she sin, that which declared (the possessor) was to be believed. 符卩 Foo tsëĕ, 信卩 Sin tsëĕ, and 瑞卩 Suy tsëĕ, express the same. It is said, that the idea of making the two parts to correspond, was taken from the joints of a bone. To be distinguished from 卪 Yĭh, the compound form of 邑 Yĭh, a city.

節 節 A notch or joint of the bamboo; a limit; a term or holiday; an emergency; to limit one's passions or one's expenditure; chastity; economy; a period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place; of a plant; and of an office. 守節 Show tsëĕ, to maintain chastity; also to maintain dignity of character. 失節 Shih tsëĕ, loss of chastity; also to speak and crouch meanly. 名節 Ming tsëĕ, a good reputation for moral conduct. 八節 Pă tsëĕ, eight terms—into which the year is divided. 節貞 Tsëĕ ching, chastity; female virtue. 節令 Tsëĕ ling, or 時節 She tsëĕ, a term or period of fifteen days, there are twenty-four Tsëĕ-ling in a year; a holiday. 節飲食 Tsëĕ yin shih, to limit drinking and eating; to observe a strict regimen. 萬壽節 Wan show tsëĕ, or 天中節 T'ëen chung tsëĕ, the Emperor's birth-day. 節度 Tsëĕ too, the title, in former times, given to a commander in-chief. 節樂 Tsëĕ yŏ, to stop or give the time to music. 節用 Tsëĕ yung, an economical use of things.

僔 僔僔 Tsun tsëĕ, these two words, perhaps mean, decorum and respect. The meaning of the latter character is no where given.

櫛 楖 From *wood* and *to regulate.* A wooden comb, to put the hair in order; a general term for combs; to comb. 櫛風沐雨 Tsëĕ fung mŭh yu, to be combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—said of the difficulties endured by those who travel.

癤 A small sore or ulcer.

截 㦰 To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to cut off a passage to or from; to obstruct; to cut off a retreat; to cut and mince; nice distinctions; disputation. 截住 Tsëĕ choo, 攔截 Lan tsëĕ, or 截路 Tsëĕ loo, to obstruct; to stop the passage; from or to. 截斷 Tsëĕ twan, to cut asunder. 截回路 Tsëĕ hwuy loo, to stop the passage back; to cut off a retreat.

嚓 Small talk; conversing in a low voice, or with levity; sound. According to one, correct proper speech.

楫 檝 The appearance of the trees of a forest; an oar with which to propel a boat. Same as the following.

檝 An oar of a boat.

TS'ËĔ.

妾 From 辛 Këen, *a crime,* and *a woman.* A woman who has committed some crime; a woman placed in a family above the rank of an ordinary servant, but inferior to the mistress of the house; a kind of handmaid; a wife inferior to the first; a concubine. Chinese moralists do not allow a concubine to be taken till the age of forty, and when there is no hope of having male issue by the wife. The name of a nation. A surname. 置妾 Che ts'ëĕ, to place a concubine in the family. 買妾 Mae ts'ëĕ, to purchase a concubine. 妾氏 Ts'ëĕ she, is the usual term for concubine; but they give them other appellations in courtesy, as 如夫人 Joo foo jin, the same as the mistress of the house.

唼 唼喋 Ts'ëĕ t'ëĕ, the sound of ducks or geese feeding. 唼血 Ts'ëĕ heuĕ, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement,—said to be an ancient custom. Also read Shă.

切 To cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. To take the initial of one character and the final of another to spell a third, as from *Ke-wang* to derive *Kang.* Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. 細切 Se ts'ëĕ, to cut into very minute parts. 親切 Ts'in ts'ëĕ, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. 悲切 Pei ts'ëĕ, or 慘切 Ts'an ts'ëĕ, deep distress of mind. 攬其切 Lan k'e ts'ëĕ, look at the most important parts. 剴切 K'ae ts'ëĕ, great earnestness and sincerity. 切愛 Ts'ëĕ ngae, ardent love. 切己 Ts'ëĕ ke, that which very particularly concerns one's-self. 切肉 Ts'ëĕ jow, mince meat. 切開 Ts'ëĕ kh'ae, to cut into separate parts. 切脈 Ts'ëĕ meh, to feel the pulse. 切書 Ts'ëĕ shoo, to cut the leaves of a book. 切實 Ts'ëĕ shih, the utmost truth and sincerity. 切碎 Ts'ëĕ suy, to cut to small pieces, in a careless manner. 切切 Ts'ëĕ ts'ëĕ, expresses the highest degree of importunity and earnestness about a thing. 情切 Ts'ing ts'ëĕ, vehemently attached; ardent affection. 切磋 Ts'ëĕ tsŏ, to cut and polish ivory. 切斷 Ts'ëĕ twan, to cut asunder. 切勿 Ts'ëĕ wŭh, don't on any account; be particularly careful not, &c. 切要 Ts'ëĕ yaou, extremely important; most urgently required. 一切 Yĭh ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

暹 Commonly read Tsëen. In the Dictionaries read Sëen. 暹羅國 Ts'ëen lo kwŏ, Siam or Cambodja.

竊 竊 窃 To steal; clandestine; private; applied by persons to their own thoughts; sentiment or sentiments, denoting that such is their private and humble opinion; to assume a place, a situation, or opinion; to investigate; shallow, or lightly imbued with a colour. Name of a bird. 竊危不平 Ts'ëĕ wei pŭh p'ing, in my private feelings discomposed. 竊思 Ts'ëĕ sze, humbly to think or give one's opinion. 竊竊 Ts'ëĕ ts'ëĕ, 竊察 Ts'ëĕ ch'ă, to search or examine into; to investigate privately, or in one's own mind.

TSËEN.

尖 櫼 From *small* at top and *large* below. Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp; tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. 吐過舌尖 Too kwo shĕ ts'ëen, lolled out the point of the tongue. 尖銳 Tsëen juy, or 尖利 Tsëen le, sharp pointed, the second expression also denotes—acuteness of intellect.

戔 Read Tsan, to wound or injure with *two spears.* Read Tsëen, small; few; narrow; cramped. Also read Pëen, in the last sense.

俴 Shallow; thin; thin metal.

帴 Read Tsan, a mat for a child. Read Tsëen, garments peculiar to children, or to carry a child on the back; narrow; cramped. Read Shan, a coverlid; a part of the trappings of a horse.

棧 Read Chang, which see. Read Tsëen, the name of a wood; a small bell, copious, abundant appearance.

牋 箋 椾 A board or tablet on which something is written; to manifest or exhibit it to a superior, or to the Emperor. 花牋 Hwa tsëen, or 牋紙 Tsëen che, an elegant writing containing a statement to the Emperor.

戋 䑐 湔 錢 Tsëen or Tsan, a small cut.

瘥 瘥鮮 Tseen yang, a small spot which itches.

賤 賎 賮 From *money* and *little.* Of little value; mean; low; cheap; to esteem mean. Used for what pertains to one's self; the affected language of courtesy. 貴賤 Kwei tsëen, are opposites, noble and ignoble; dear and cheap; rich and poor. 下賤之至 Hëa tsëen che ché, low and poor in the utmost degree. 貧賤 Pin tsëen, poor and mean. 賤壞人 Tsëen hwae jin, an ill-conditioned worthless man. 賤兄弟 Tsëen heung te, my brothers.

濺 濺濺 Tsëen tsëen, water flowing with a quick motion, a rapid perturbed current.

餞 To present with meat and drink; to present with anything.

偂 To advance; to go forwards.

剪 To cut or clip with scissors. 裁剪 Ts'ae tsëen, to cut out a piece of cloth to make a garment; metaphorically to arrange, to manage, to plan. 剪平之 Tsëen p'ing che, reduced or subjected them to order. 剪開兩半 Tsëen kh'ae lëang pwan, to cut into two halves. 剪刀 Tsëen taou, scissors.

湔 The name of a river; to sprinkle with the hand.

噴 嚌嚌 Tsëw tsëen, two mouths approaching each other.

煎 熉 From to put *before* and *fire.* To roast; to expel the juices by the application of fire,—applied figuratively to the mind denoting vexation. 熬煎 Ngaou tsëen, to roast; to vex. 甲煎 Keă tsëen, a certain incense. 重煎 Chung tsëen, or 改煎 Kae tsëen, to roast over again.

箭 From *a bamboo* and *to go before.* An arrow, in some parts called 矢 She, and in others called 簇 Tsŭh, a small bamboo; the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called 漏箭 Low tsëen. 射箭 Shay tsëen, to shoot an arrow. 箭箭中 Tsëen tsëen chung, every arrow hits. 光陰似箭 Kwang yin sze tsëen, time flies like an arrow.

翦 剪 From *to proceed forth* and *feathers.* Even; regular; scissors which clip things even and regular; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill. Used for the preceding. 翦翦 Tsëen tsëen, specious in adjusting things.

譾 譾 From *speech* and *clipped* or *shorn.* Possessing little ability; a shallow capacity. A man's name.

漸 From *water* and *to cut.* To make gradual encroachment as water does, by small degrees; gradually; by little and little; the slow advances or changes of anything; to moisten; to dye; to saturate. Name of a river; of a star; and of a terrace. 漸漸驟了 Tsëen tsëen to leaou, gradually withdrew and hid themselves. 漸次 Tsëen ts'ze, by gradual, or slow degrees. 漸進 Tsëen tsin, to advance gradually.

栫 Something to support a house which leans to one side; to keep off water by stones and earth.

洊 瀳 Water issuing forth; for water to extend or reach to. The name of a river, and of a district. Read Tsun, to approach.

荐 From *plants* and *preserved.* Grass or pasture; same thing brought forward again; to continue still as before; to collect together; to introduce to, or to recommend. The same as the following.

薦 虉 The grass which animals eat; pasture; to drive into a good pasture; to introduce; to recommend; to sacrifice without victims; food laid out before being eaten. 自薦 Tsze tsëen, to recommend one's-self. 舉薦 Keu tsëen, or 薦舉人 Tsëen keu jin, to recommend or promote a person. 薦書 Tsëen shoo, a letter of introduction.

吮 欶 Tsëen or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick. 兒初生則能吮乳 Urh ch'oo săng tseh năng tsëen joo, a new

born infant can suck milk.

撍 撍籌 Tsëen ch'ow, to draw reeds of different lengths from the hand in order to decide by lot, he who draws the longest reed wins.

津 To advance; to enter.

戩 戩 Completely; entirely; to cut off; to exterminate; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

TS'EEN.

千 A thousand. A surname. 千歲 Ts'een suy, a thousand years,—is a title of kings and princes; as 萬歲 Wan suy, ten thousand years,—is a title of the Emperor of China. 恭祝千秋 Kung chŭh ts'een ts'ew, to congratulate one on his birth-day. 千秋 Ts'een ts'ew, a thousand autumns, is used to denote the birth-days of persons of rank. 千年萬載 Ts'een nëen wan tsae, a thousand or ten thousand years; a great length of time. 千總 Ts'een tsung, a military officer about the rank of a Captain. 千萬 Ts'een wan, a thousand times, ten thousand; i. e. on every possible account. 千言萬語 Ts'een yen wan yu, a great deal of talk; verbiage.

仟 The superior of a thousand men; a thousand pieces of money; luxuriant herbage.

刋 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell.

圱 Three le of land is denominated Ts'een.

芊 Luxuriant; appearance of a beautiful stone. The name of a place. A surname. 芊芊 Ts'een ts'een, an exuberance of herbage. 天芊 T'een ts'een, the name of a plant.

阡 谸 圱 A road lying south and north is called 阡 Ts'een, east and west is called 陌 Peh; a road leading to a grave; a path through fields. Same as the preceding. A surname.

僉 僉 僉 僉 All; all uniting to declare something, or to express the same. 僉曰於鯀哉 Ts'een yuĕ woo kwan tsae, all exclaimed, Kwan-tsae, is capable to disperse the waters of the deluge!

簽 Slips of bamboo for drawing lots; to write or sign; to subscribe to a contribution.

A sort of bamboo chest or basket. 他簽了多少 Ta ts'een leaou to sl aou, how much has he subscribed? 他簽了五百圓 Ta ts'een leaou woo peh yuen, he has subscribed five hundred dollars. 簽名 Ts'een ming, to sign one's name for any purpose; to subscribe so much money. 簽書 Ts'een shoo, a writing; to write or sign. 簽題 Ts'een t'e, to sign a subscription.

淺 From *water* and *little*. Shallow; superficial; easy; that which is in a slight degree; applied to colours, denotes—a light degree of colouring; a tiger's skin with short hair. 不知深淺 Pŭh che shin ts'een, not know the shallow and the deep—unacquainted with the difference of things. 淺註 Ts'een choo, an easy explanation. 淺學 Ts'een heŏ, easy learning. 淺近 Ts'een kin, shallow and near—plain and easy. 淺毛 Ts'een maou, short fur. 淺淺可比 Ts'een ts'een kh'o pe, may be compared to in a slight degree. 淺信 Ts'een sin, weak faith. 淺青 Ts'een ts'ing, a light blue or azure colour. 淺淺 Ts'een ts'een, shallow water flowing rapidly.

錢 銭 不 From *gold* and *two spears*. Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money; formerly expressed by 泉 Ts'euen, a spring, in reference to its sending forth its streams every where. Name of a certain weight, and a certain sum called a mace. Name of a district; it enters into several proper names; a kind of spade or pick axe. 銀錢 Yin ts'een, silver, or silver coin. 有錢 Yew ts'een, to possess wealth; to have money. 本錢 Pun ts'een, capital or principal. 利錢 Le ts'een, interest. 價錢 Kea ts'een, the price of anything. 十分為一錢 Shih fun wei yĭh ts'een, ten candareens make a mace. 出錢 Ch'ŭh ts'een, to advance or pay money. 紙錢 Che ts'een, certain papers gilt which the Chinese burn to the idols.

遷 迁 拪 To ascend; to move to; to remove,—said of one's self or of other things; to alter one's conduct; to reprehend and lay a person aside, or drive him away. A surname. 見善則遷 Këen shen tseh ts'een, to alter to what is good as soon as one sees it. 遷移 Ts'een e, to remove anything. 遷徙 Ts'een se, to remove one's self, or a body of people. 遷下而上 Ts'een hëa urh shang, to move from a lower place to a higher. 左遷 Tso ts'een, to remove to the left, to degrade; when that phrase was used, the usage was the opposite of the present, the left being now the place of honour. 遷善 Ts'een shen, to remove to a more virtuous course.

韆 打秋韆 Ta ts'ew ts'een, to take the amusement of the swinging rope. 鞦韆 Ts'ew ts'een, 千秋 Ts'een ts'ew, 秋千 Ts'ew ts'een, or 繩戲 Shing he, are different expressions for a wheel swinging rope, invented at court during the Han dynasty, for the amusement of persons in the Imperial palace. See Ts'ew.

前 From *to rest in a place*, and *boat*. In front of; before; whether locally, or in respect of time; to advance; to lead forward. Read Ts'ëen, to cut even, now commonly written 翦 Ts'ëen, a light blackish colour. 眼前 Yen ts'ëen, before one's eyes. 面前 Mëen ts'ëen, in one's presence. 前時 Ts'ëen she, or 從前 Tsung ts'ëen, before; formerly. 上前去 Shang ts'ëen kh'eu, to advance forward. 行不前 Hing pŭh ts'ëen, or 做事不前 Tso sze pŭh ts'ëen, to make no progress; nor to get on in the world. 有十年前 Yew shih nëen ts'ëen, ten years ago. 御前大臣 Yu ts'ëen ta ch'in, the great officers of state in the Imperial presence. 臺前 Tae ts'ëen, before a table, bar, or altar. 座前 Tso ts'ëen, before the chair or throne. 前程 Ts'ëen ch'ing, advancement; promotion. 前朝 Ts'ëen chaou, the last dynasty. 前經降旨 Ts'ëen king keang che, I before sent down my Imperial will. 前日 Ts'ëen jĭh, the day before yesterday. 前期十日 Ts'ëen kh'e shih jĭh, ten days before the time appointed. 前來 Ts'ëen lae, to come before, or into the presence of. 前年 Ts'ëen nëen, the years before last. 前月 Ts'ëen yuĕ, the moon before last. 前山寨 Ts'ëen shan chae, military station near Macao, called *Casa-branca*.

塹 To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally.

槧 From *to cut* and *wood*. Blocks on which characters are to be cut for printing books. 鉛槧 Këen ts'ëen, a tablet on which is writing.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Ts'ing, a daughter's husband. Borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. 代倩 Tae ts'ëen, for, instead of.

棈 The name of a wood. Clear; bright; illustrious,—applied to persons; excellent,—applied to grain. Used also for a herb which dyes a purple and yellow colour.

茜 蒨 茾 Name of a plant, otherwise called *earth's blood*. Used to dye silk; a carnation and yellow. In the time of Han, used for the Emperor's garments alone.

僭 僣 Dubious; erroneous; to overpass one's duty or sphere; to usurp; to assume. 不當爲而爲 Pŭh tang wei urh wei, to do what is not proper for one to do; hence, 踰僭 Yu ts'ëen, to overstep what is proper for one. 僭尊 Ts'ëen tsun, an usurpation of honour. 僭穿 Ts'ëen ch'uen, put on clothes superior to one's rank. 僭稱皇帝 Ts'ëen ch'ing hwang te, usurped the title of Emperor. 僭名號 Ts'ëen ming haou, to usurp title.

潛 潜 To ford or pass through water; to enter deeply into; to lay up. Name of a hill; a city, and a river. A surname. 潛心讀書 Ts'ëen sin tŭh shoo, to apply the mind entirely to study. 潛行 Ts'ëen hing, to dive and walk under water.

鐫 Read Ts'euen, to bore through, cut, or chop. Ts'ëen, sharp-pointed; pointed tool; a style or chisel.

劗 To cut

嚵 孅嚵 Ts'ëen tseu, avaricious; covetous.

籤 Slips of bamboo with characters on them used by the government in drawing lots to determine in what province an officer is to serve; used in temples when offering up prayers to obtain a divine response, given by officers of the salt department to the dealers, as authority to sell, in which case they answer to a Custom-house permit; issued by sitting magistrates as authority to punish. 掣籤 Chĕ ts'ëen, to draw lots. 給籤 Keih ts'ëen, to give permits. 籤筒 Ts'ëen t'ung, the cylinder-like stand in which the Ts'ëen are placed.

殲 To destroy entirely; to exterminate.

TSEH.

宅 厇 From *a covering* and *to cast one's self* under it. To dwell; a dwelling place; the station one fills; to fix; to determine; to settle; the house appointed for all living; a grave. 深宅 Shin tseh, a house in which are apartments far removed from the front. 宅兆 Tseh chaou, to divine respecting a grave and the day of interment. 輿宅 Yu tseh, a tomb or grave. 宅房 Tseh fang, a family mansion. 宅天命 Tseh t'ëen ming, to fix the decree of heaven, to act so that it shall be settled in one's favor. 宅第 Tseh te, a mansion; a house; an apartment.

馲 An animal produced from a male ass and a cow; a sort of mule, which does not seem to be noticed in European countries. Read Lŏ,—applied to the camel. 馲䮷 Tseh tuh, the mule above described. 馲駝 Tseh t'o, a camel.

汄 The appearance of water running or dashing about.

仄 厠 Chĭh, or Tseh. From *an overhanging precipice*, beneath which is *a man* stooping under apprehension of its falling. Stooping; inclined; oblique; the new moon faintly seen in the east is called 仄慝 Tseh-teh. A place in which to ease nature. 赤仄 Ch'ĭh tseh, a certain kind of money. 湢仄 Peih tseh, appearance of water flowing; water flowing in an alarming degree. 仄聲 Tseh shing, the oblique tones, all excepting 平聲 Ping shing, are denominated Tseh.

則 From *Pei*, anciently used for material objects generally, and Taou *a knife*. To draw an outline; to mark; a rule; a pattern; a law; to imitate a pattern; to conform to a rule or law. Reason; cause wherefore; an auxiliary particle of the force of 卽 Tseih, immediately; then; in that case; a particle implying a consequent result; a particle denoting that which follows next in order; and a conditional particle, as 過則勿憚改 Kwo tseh wŭh t'an kae, if wrong, be not afraid to reform. 凡制度品式皆曰則 Fan che too p'in shih keae yuĕ tseh, every rule or pattern for the forming or directing of a thing is called Tseh. 法則 Fă tseh, a rule; pattern; or law. 天則 T'ëen tseh, heaven's unerring law. 準則 Chun tseh, a carpenter's marking line; also to accord with the line, time, &c. which is previously marked out; punctual conformity to rule. 則效 Tseh heaou, to imitate an example set. 則一也 Tseh yĭh yay, then it is one—the same as.

咋 唶 Tseh or Chĭh, a loud voice; a great sound or noise; to taste; to eat.

窄 From *a cave* and *a fugitive*. Narrow; strait; compressed; straitened; used both morally and physically. 胸窄 Heung tseh, a contracted mind. 窄狹 Tseh hëă, narrow; confined.

舴 舴艋 Tseh măng, a certain class of small boat.

笮 筰 䇥 Narrow; contracted; straitened; compressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of money. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

蚱 Name of an insect which appears in the seventh moon. Read Cha, the name of a fish.

迮 From *to run* and *a fugitive*. To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon. 排迮 P'ae tseh, to be embarrassed.

唶 Read Tseay and Tseh, to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tseay.

措 Commonly read Tsoo, to place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseih, or Tseh, to pierce; to wound.

矠 A kind of spear or lance; to strike with a spear and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

責 賷 From *a thorn* and *a pearl*. To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault; to ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. Otherwise read Chae. 求全責備 Kh'ew ts'euen tseh pe, to require perfection, and blame the least defect. 痛自刻責 Tung tsze kh'ĭh tseh, to blame and accuse one's self severely. 責成 Tseh ch'ing, or 責令 Tseh ling, the duty with which one is particularly charged; to give in charge and make responsible for. 責罰 Tseh fă, to punish; to reprehend and to fine. 責任 Tseh jin, a duty for which one is answerable. 責人重而責己輕 Tseh jin chung, urh tseh ke kh'ing, to reprove others severely, but be indulgent to one's self. 責善 Tseh shen, a reproof respecting some moral duty.

嘖 Chĭh or Tseh, to cry out aloud; to roar out; a tumultuous mingled noise; a noise wrangling; a kind of inarticulate hissing, sometimes denoting admiration and sometimes the reverse. 化在嘖也 Hwa tsae tseh yay, reformation is seated (or must commence) in the natural feelings. 嘖嘖 Tseh tseh, to call out; to call to. 嘖嘖讚好 Tseh tseh tsan haou, uttered inarticulate praises. 嘖嘖 Tseh tseh, the inarticulate tones of admiration and surprise. Also the noise of quarrelling; the note of a certain bird.

幘 From *a napkin* and *pinned* to the head; a napkin rolled round to keep up the hair; sometimes covers the top of the head. Used to denote straight teeth.

簀 The boards or mats on which one sleeps; small reeds which serve to bind anything; to collect; to bring many things together. Also read Chae, certain wicker-work through which liquors are strained.

賾 賾 嘖 嘖 Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived—referring to those subjects which the minds of sages penetrate.

嘀 The noise of haste or hurry.

摘 擿 Read Tseh or Chĭh, from *hand* and *the root, or lower part*. To take with the hand; to pluck; to pull. Read Tsëh, in a similar sense; also to put in order; to push forward; to move. 一摘 Yĭh tseh, a pluck; a pull. 摘花 Tseh hwa, to pluck a flower. 摘菓 Tseh kwo, to pull fruit. 摘印 Tseh yin, to take the seal of office from a magistrate on his dismissal.

謫 讁 Chĭh, or Tseh. From *words* and *foundation*. To blame; to reprehend; to chastise; to punish officers of the government by sending them to the frontier to serve. Fault; error; crime. 降謫 Keang tseh, to degrade and chastise.

擇 From *hand* and *to spy*, or look carefully. To choose; to select. See Chĭh. 擇交 Tseh keaou, to select persons with whom to associate.

澤 臭 Water and plants blended; marshy; favorable to vegetation; causing growth, like showers and dews; imbued; softened; mollified; enriched; made bright and glossy; washed; wet with dew; glossed with light; imbued with fragrance; the haft of a sword; garments for the breech; the name of a district. 肥澤 Fei tseh, fat and glossy; sleek; applied also to the feathers of a bird.

昃 昗 From *sun* and *oblique*. The sun declining to the west; so descend; the afternoon; the larger markets were held during the afternoon. 日中則昃 Jĭh chung tseh tseh, the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.

畟 [illegible] Tseh tseh, strenuous effort in cutting up the ground; severe and acute.

磔 矺 To draw; to extend and tear to pieces, as was in ancient times done with animals in the market places; and which was subsequently changed to 棄市 Kh'e she, casting them out into the market place; to tear or rend victims to pieces. 披磔 P'e tseh, to rend to pieces a victim.

桀 搩 To measure a thing with the hand.

賊 From *pearls or money*, and *a weapon*. To rob; to plunder; to maltreat; to murder; to injure; injurious; a robber; a bandit; an insect that devours grain. 向馬賊 Heang ma tseh, banditti on horseback who plundered openly—have existed in Shan-tung at different periods. 首賊 Show tseh, a ringleader of banditti. 盜賊 Taou tseh, robbers; freebooters. 賊壞 Tseh hwae, a te, of

abuse, something like *rascal*.

嗏 Tsch or Ch'a, the tone of angry reprehension, or hooting at.

嚌 Tseh or Tseih. 唆嚌 Seih tseih, wordy; verbose; sound of many voices; sound of the voice when beginning to chant or to sing.

TS'EH.

側 Ts'eh, or Ch'ih, lateral; oblique; deflected; perverted; depraved; mean; vile. 反側 Fan ts'eh, a rebellious faction. 日側 Jih ts'eh, the sun declining to the westward, about two hours after noon. 側臥 Ts'eh ngo, to sleep on the side. 側注 Ts'eh choo, a certain kind of cap. 側生 Ts'eh săng, a species of the fruit commonly called 荔支 Le-che. 側室 Ts'eh shih, a second or inferior wife; a concubine. 側耳而聽 Ts'eh urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear to; to listen. 側陋 Ts'eh low, of low rank; mean; vile.

惻 [illegible] From *heart* and the sound *Tseh*. Acute pain; distressing feelings.

測 From *water* and *to measure*. To fathom the depth of; to measure generally,—applied to mind or body. Pure; clear; sharp. 天事不可測 T'een sze pŭh k'o ts'eh, the affairs of heaven are incomprehensible. 不測之謂神 Pŭh ts'eh che wei shin, what is inscrutable, or unfathomable—incomprehensible—is called divine, or God. 不可測度 Pŭh k'o ts'eh tŏ, unfathomable, immeasurable; incomprehensible. 測量 Ts'eh leang, to fathom; to comprehend. 測測 Ts'eh ts'eh, sharp; acute.

斥 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to expel; to drive away. See Ch'ih.

坼 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to split; to rive; to rend asunder; to crack; to open. 甲坼 Kea ts'eh, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in spring. 坼副難產也 Ts'eh peih nan ch'an yay, difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih pei.

拆 To pull to pieces; to break open. See Ch'ih. 拆毀 Ts'eh hwuy, to pull, or lay in ruins, as any building. 拆開 Ts'eh kh'ae, to pull open. 拆卸 Ts'eh seay, to pull down.

策 莿 From *bamboo* and a *thorn* or *spike*. A bamboo written on with a style; ancient books made of bamboos connected; the things written, viz. a device; a stratagem; to devise; to scheme; a slip of bamboo used in divination. Name of a particular sort of bamboo; a switch for a horse; a switch; to whip a horse. 簡策 Keen ts'eh, books generally. 金策 Kin ts'eh, a metal rod; a priest's crosier. 天策 T'een ts'eh, name of a star. 謀策 Mow ts'eh, or 籌策 Ch'ow ts'eh, to devise; to scheme; to lay plans or stratagems. 計策 Ke ts'eh, a plan; a stratagem. 策書 Ts'eh shoo, books containing the instructions of superiors. 策策 Ts'eh ts'eh, the sound of falling leaves.

茦 A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.

柵 Posts placed perpendicularly and connected so as to form a barrier to a passage; palisades forming an enclosure; a kind of railing. Name of a place. 籬柵 Le ts'eh, a fence consisting of palisades. 柵棧 Ts'eh ch'an, a kind of warehouse or other enclosure surrounded. 柵欄 Ts'eh lan, a gateway in a street, which consists of upright posts.

冊 冊 In ancient times before the invention of paper, documents were written on slips of bamboo; a list; an inventory; a register; a schedule; a memorandum; a volume; a book; to plan; to contrive; to establish. 烟戶冊 Yen hoo ts'eh, a census; a list of the people. 黃冊 Hwang ts'eh, the Imperial register of all persons, property, &c. throughout the empire. 幾本冊 Ke pun ts'eh, several volumes of a register. 造冊 Tsaou ts'eh, to make a list. 上冊 Shang ts'eh, to insert in a list. 書冊 Shoo ts'eh, books generally. 門冊 Mun ts'eh, rails placed in a doorway to stop the passage.

TSEIH.

卽 即 Now; immediately; forthwith; then; only; near; urgent; swift. Occurs in the sense of *if*. 卽卽 Tseih tseih, crammed closely together; abundant and solid in virtue; a kind of torch. A surname. 卽刻 Tseih k'eh, 立卽 Leih tseih, 登卽 Tăng tseih, or 卽時 Tseih she, all

express forthwith; immediately; instantly. 無他卽 Woo t'a tseih, no other than. 非卽 Fei tseih, not (this), then (that). 飛卽 Fei tseih, or 卽速 Tseih sŭh, with all possible speed; with haste; urgently. 卽趙 Tseih chaou, to return speedily a thing borrowed. 卽然 Tseih jen, immediately; straightway. 卽日 Tseih jih, the same day. 卽使間 Tseih she keen, supposing it to be, for a moment. 卽是 Tseih she, that is; just so; the same as. 卽用 Tseih yung, employed immediately.

唧 The hum or murmur of insects; expressed in Chinese by 蟲鳴 Ch'ung ming. Sound; noise. 啾唧 Ts'ew tseih, the clamour of a great many voices.

堲 To form bricks of earth; the snuff of a candle; what is left when the fire has consumed the combustible part; to snuff at; to dislike; to hate. 左手秉燭右手折堲 Tso show ping chŭh, yew show chĕ tseih, with the left hand hold the candle, and with the right hand break off the snuff.

鯽 The name of a fish.

疾 From *disease* and *an arrow*. Disease which falls on men suddenly, and which flies swift as an arrow; hence the character denotes both disease and rapidity; urgent; pressing; vehement; bad or unlucky; to be envious and injurious; resentful; to hate. 患疾 Hwan tseih, calamities; afflictions. 不疾 Pŭh tseih, not afflicted with disease. 風疾 Fung tseih, a brisk wind. 疾捷 Tseih tseĕ, or 疾速 Tseih sŭh, with haste; expedition; speed; as fast as possible. 疾日 Tseih jih, an unlucky or bad day. 疾威 Tseih wei, impetuous and tyrannical. 疾齊 Tseih ts'e, vehement and powerful.

傸 Envious; injurious; poisonous.

[illegible] 嚘[illegible] Tsew tseih, sound; voice; noise.

嫉 [illegible] From *women* and *disease*. Jealous; envy; dislike; hatred to a competitor. 疾 Tseih, is used in the same sense. 媢嫉 Maou tseih, dislike; aversion; opposition to. 嫉妬 Tseih too, or 嫉妒 Tseih too, envious; envy; jealous dislike.

蒺 蒺藜 Tseih le, the name of a medicinal plant.

脊 The back bone; the spine; the back; the roof of a house; the ridge of a mountain; the back of anything. Occurs denoting—a principle or rule; arranged. A dead bone. The name of a bird. 屋脊 Ŭh tseih, the top of a house. 背脊 Pei tseih, the back. 脊髓 Tseih suy, the marrow of the back bone. 天下之脊 T'een hea che tseih, a long ridge or chain of mountains.

塉 Poor ground; the ridge of a hill. 山塉岡 San tseih kang, the back of a hill is called Kang.

瘠 膌 瘷 胔 From *flesh* or *disease* and *back*; having as little flesh, as on the back. Lean; poor; emaciated; to restrict and retrench. A surname. 瘠馬 Tseih ma, bony. 瘠土 Tseih t'oo, poor land.

蹐 From *foot* and *meagre*. A short step; to walk carefully.

[illegible] Quiet; stillness; silence. Read Tsŭh, to sigh. Read Yŭh, to go silently and easily. 念經[illegible]聲不出 Neen king tseih shing pŭh ch'ŭh, to read prayers in silence without giving utterance to the voice.

空寂 Kh'ung tseih, solitude and silence.

寂 宋 家 詠 諔 淑 From a *covering* over *leguminous plants*. A place where there is no human voice; silent; still; quiet; poor; lonely; stillness; repose; unmoved; inactive, applied to mind and to body. 寂寂無人 Tseih tseih woo jin, silent and solitary. 寂然不動 Tseih jen pŭh tung, in a state of inactivity. 寂寞無聊 Tseih mŏ woo leaou, lonely and without the support of friends.

集 集 雥 雧 Men assembled. From *birds* on the top of *a tree*. To flock together; to collect; to assemble; to make a collection of; to mix and blend many together; to settle and set down in repose; a literary compilation, in which sense is the same as 輯 Ts'eih. The name of a district. 修集 Sew tseih, to compile, correct, and put in order—a book. 文集 Wăn tseih, a collection of literary essays. 齊集 Ts'e tseih, a full assembly; to collect together all concerned. 聚集 Tseu tseih, or 集會 Tseih

hwuy, to assemble; to collect all together.

籍 From to *borrow* and a *bamboo*. To employ a bamboo as a tablet on which to inscribe anything, as was the usage in ancient times; a list; a book. Used in several senses, the same as the following character. 原籍 Yuen tseih, the place where one's name is enrolled; one's native place. 回籍 Hwuy tseih, to return to one's native place, where one is registered. 租籍 Tsoo tseih, the occupation of mechanics and merchants. 書籍 Shoo tseih, tablet on which things are written; books generally. 戶籍 Hoo tseih, a list of the population. 尺籍 Ch'ih tseih, a tablet on which orders to the army were written. 門籍 Mun tseih, a tablet at the gate of the palace, on which a description of those who have right to enter is inscribed, and by which persons are examined before being admitted.

藉 耤 Read Tsëay, and Tseih. See Tsëay. Tseih denotes to borrow the assistance of, as ancient kings or chiefs did the service of their vassals; to cultivate the royal domain; to borrow or avail one's-self of; to rely upon whether justly or unjustly. 藉口 Tseih kh'ow, to mouth up some excuse; to lay the blame on another person. 藉故 Tseih koo, to borrow a cause; to make a false pretext. 藉佛有緣 Tseih fŭh yew yuen, thank Buddha for his auspicious influences. See Yuen.

踖 The general appearance of walking. 踧踖 Tsŭh tseih, a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Seih, to step upon a mat; to step over.

勣 Meritorious service; merit.

磧 From *stone* and *to reprehend*. Rocks and sand in shallow water, which check the current; an ancient appellation of China; and also of the desert *Sha-mo*.

積 To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together; this character applies chiefly to things, 集 Tseih, to persons. 日積日多 Jih tseih jih to, daily accumulating. 發積 Fă tseih, to succeed in effecting. 廣積陰功 Kwang tseih yin kung, to accumulate secret deeds of beneficence,—to leave to one's posterity. 堆積 Tuy tseih, a heap of rubbish, &c. 積貯 Tseih choo, to hoard up; to store up. 積年 Tseih neen, for many years,—applied to old offenders. 積財 Tseih ts'ae, to hoard up wealth. 積聚 Tseih tseu, to collect together; to gather many things to one place.

蹟 A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as 跡 Tseih.

[illegible] Little; small.

稷 [illegible] The best of all grains; the divinity that presides over grain; an officer that attends to agriculture; hasty; precipitate. A surname. The name of a place. 后稷 How tseih, a certain officer placed over agriculture. 社稷 Shay tseih, the gods of the land and of the grain.

迹 [illegible] 跡 The print of a foot; a footstep; a trace; evident marks of meritorious conduct; traces or marks indicating the hand of a sage, or the finger of God; whatever remains to posterity of those who have lived before; examples which deserve honor and imitation; to criticise according to the fact. 勝迹 Shing tseih, marks of a divine energy,—as the giving of rain at certain times. 聖迹 Shing tseih, the footsteps of sages; traces remaining of them. 蹤迹 Tsung tseih, footsteps; traces of. 神迹 Shin tseih, the footsteps or marks of Deity—by some used for miracles. 風迹 Fung tseih, the influence of example. 迹人 Tseih jin, a kind of forest keeper.

TS'EIH.

七 Seven. A surname. 第七 Te ts'eih, the seventh. 三七 San ts'eih, a certain medicinal plant. 竹林七 Chŭh lin ts'eih, seven famous persons of the bamboo plantation. 七政 Ts'eih ching, seven ruling powers, viz. the sun, moon, and five planets. 七夕 Ts'eih seih, the seventh evening; refers to the evening of the seventh day of the seventh moon; an evening on which all unmarried women in China offer sacrifice to and worship two stars in the Milky-way. 七日來復 Ts'eih jih lae fŭh, in seven days there is a reiteration,—seven is considered a kind of astronomical week, applicable to days, months, or years. 七姊妹 Ts'eih tsze mei, *the seven sisters*, a Chinese rose

which grows in clusters. 七手八脚 Ts'eih show pă keŏ, *seven hands and eight feet*, expresses—a confusion, by many persons being engaged about a thing. 七嘴八舌 Ts'eih tsuy pă shĕ, or 言三語四 Yen san yu sze, seven lips and eight tongues; saying three and uttering four,—denote inconsistent, incoherent verbiage.

亼 Three persons united; to collect; to assemble.

戚 A sort of military axe; afraid of its stroke; mournful; sorry; vexed; angry; deformed; to be near or related to; relations generally. The name of a place. 憂戚 Yew ts'eih, mournful, sorry. 喪戚 Sang ts'eih, funeral mourning. 親戚 Ts'in ts'eih, a relative; a person within the Chinese rules of consanguinity. 戚兄弟 Ts'eih heung te, brothers by the same father,—brother is applied to more distant relatives. 戚憤 Ts'eih fun, impetuous; vehement. 戚施 Ts'eih she, deformed, as by a crooked back.

墄 The steps of an ascent; each step of a stair is expressed by 階齒 Keae ch'e, the teeth of a stair.

慼 Grief; sorrow; mourning. Used for the preceding.

漆 [illegible] 桼 *Water* appearing to *issue* from *a tree*. Name of a wood, and of a resin which exudes from it; varnish; lacker; resinous substance; adhesive like varnish or resin. 漆樹 Ts'eih shoo, the varnish tree. 火漆 Ho ts'eih, sealing wax; anything black. Name of a river; of a sea; of a district; and of a city. Read Ts'eĕ, the attention cleaving to one object; reverent; devout. 油漆 Yew ts'eih, oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker. 漆車 Ts'eih ch'ay, a black carriage. 漆棹 Ts'eih chŏ, a lackered table.

戢 To store up weapons, to lay them aside; to collect together and be at peace and quiet; to desist; to put a stop to war. A surname. 兵猶火也弗戢將自焚 Ping yew ho yay, fŭh ts'eih tseang sze fun, weapons are like fire; those who will not put them down, burn themselves. 載戢干戈 Tsae ts'eih kan ko, to lay by the shield and the spear.

嘁 To declare or make known.

咠 From *mouth* and *ear*. To whisper in the ear. 咠咠 Ts'eih ts'eih, the sound of the mouth and tongue; the voice of praise. Read Ts'eih and Yih, in the same sense.

偮 The appearance of many persons; a multitude.

緝 To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend. 緝獲 Ts'eih hwŏ, to pursue and seize, as by the police. 緝熙 Ts'eih he, to continue the glory or lustre of. 緝捕 Ts'eih poo, or Poo ts'eih, to pursue after and search for, with an intent to seize, as the police officers do. 緝獲不到 Ts'eih hwŏ pŭh taou, not having seized or apprehended persons—unable to do. 緝緝 Ts'eih ts'eih, the noise of mouth and tongue.

輯 揖 From *a carriage* and *to whisper in the ear*. All the parts of a carriage; to connect the materials together and form a carriage; to cause every part to occupy its proper place; to unite harmoniously together; concord; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner; to collect together. 輯和 Ts'eih ho, to pacify; to induce harmony.

葺 To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up. 修葺 Sew ts'eih, to repair and put in order.

績 To twist hemp into threads,—work which is always performed in China by women; work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds. 紡紗績麻 Fang sha ts'eih ma, to spin cotton and twist hemp. 功績 Kung ts'eih, or 勞績 Laou ts'eih, meritorious conduct in the service of the country.

刺 Read Ts'ze or Ts'eih, to wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider or decorate with needle work; to choose from amongst; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Read Ts'eih, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. See Ts'ze.

TSËŎ.

爵 爵 A vase or cup used in temples to contain a sort of wine, when performing the rites of sacrifice; a cup to drink out of, and which was also rung as a caution to avoid intoxication; a bamboo utensil employed in pouring out wine. Nobility. Name of an office; name of a bird. 五爵 Woo tsëŏ, the five degrees of nobility, 公侯伯子男 Kung how peh tsze nan; these, Mencius called 人爵 Jin tsëŏ, *human nobility;* but 天爵 T'een tsëŏ, *celestial nobility*—he said consisted in an unwearied love of virtue. 爵位 Tsëŏ wei, the rank of a nobleman.

嚼 Tseaou or Tsëŏ, to bite; to chew; to gnaw; to ruminate; to drink, which is also expressed by 噬嚼 She tsëŏ. 咬文嚼字 Yaou wăn tsëŏ tsze, to bite letters and chew characters, denotes a pedantic introduction of learned phrases. 如同嚼蠟 Joo t'ung tsëŏ lă, just like chewing wax; applied either to disagreeable food, or to a bad style of writing. 咀嚼 Tseu tsëŏ, to chew; to craunch. 大嚼 Ta tsëŏ, to chew with large mouthfuls.

爝 爟 燋 焳 Tsëŏ and Tseaou, a lighted torch.

皭 皭 A white colour; a clear pure appearance. 皭然不滓 Tsëŏ jen pŭh tsze, pure and free from dregs.

TS'ËŎ.

雀 From *small* and a *wing*. Small birds generally; a sparrow; otherwise called 家賓 Këa pin, a domestic guest. A inmate; a particular kind of cap; a particular kind of wheat. 朱雀 Choo ts'ëŏ, name of a southern constellation. 麻雀 Ma ts'ëŏ, a sparrow. 孔雀 Kh'ung ts'ëŏ, the peacock.

嗺 To chew; to gnaw.

嚱 The noise made by insects; by a mouse or rat.

碏 A stone of different colours; serious; respectful.

A man's name.

鵲 A bird of poetry and fable, called 喜鵲 He ts'ëŏ, the bird of joy; otherwise denominated 乾鵲 Këen ts'ëŏ and 鳷鵲 Che ts'ëŏ, and again 飛駁鳥 Fei pŏ neaou; said to be about the size of a crow, with a long tail, a sharp bill, black claws, a green back, and a white breast. It builds its nest on the tops of houses, and participates in the joy within. The name of a place; the name of a hill. 鵲玉 Ts'ëŏ yŭh, a gem obtained from the head of the Ts'ëŏ bird.

TSEU.

㔘 To cut into minute parts.

聚 From to *take* and *many*. To assemble together; to collect or bring to one place; to dwell; a city or place of residence; many persons gathered together. 相聚而居 Sëang tseu urh keu, to gather together and dwell in one place. 聚會 Tseu hwuy, to assemble together. 聚珍板 Tseu chin pan, or 第活字板 Te hwŏ tsze pan, moveable Chinese types for printing with.

騶 Tsow or Tseu, to cut into minute parts. Read Tsow, to cut wood for fuel.

TS'EU.

刞 An instrument of husbandry.

咀 To receive into the mouth and suck or taste. 咀華 Ts'eu hwa, to chew flowers. 咀嚼 Ts'eu tsëŏ, to eat herbs; to chew.

坥 A place that abounds with worms; a nest or retreat of vermin.

沮 The flowing or dripping out of water; to overpass; to injure; to destroy; to stop. A name of rivers, hills, and districts. 沮止 Ts'eu che, to stop; to cease. 誰人沮得我 Shwuy jin ts'eu teh wo, who can stop me? 禁沮 Kin ts'eu, to prohibit; to stop.

菹 Name of a plant; plants which grow in marshes. Name of a place.

狙 A species of monkey, some say a dog, which is as artful as a pointer; to peep; to spy; to explore; to examine.

疽 A deeply seated old sore.

苴 The female hemp plant; [illegible] vegetable substance, sometimes used to fill up the soles of Chinese shoes; a sort of mat. Name of a wood, and of a place. A surname. Read Cha, plants that float on water. Also read Pa. 苴蜀 Pa shŭh, to attack and fight. 苴竹 Ts'eu chŭh, a species of bamboo of which staffs are made.

砠 Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

胆 蛆 蠦 Read Tseih, and Ts'oo. Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh. See Ts'oo.

趄 跙 趑趄 Ts'ze ts'eu, to walk step by step, as when impeded by something; to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

齟 Irregular teeth; to craunch; to gnaw. 齟齬 Ts'eu yu, irregular teeth; contradictory speech.

取 To take; to lay hold on; to assume; to seize what is not given; to receive what is offered; to be taken; to be applied to or sought for; to be promoted. 以手取物 E show ts'eu wŭh, to take with the hand. 過取 Kwo ts'eu, to take too much. 竊取 Ts'ëĕ ts'eu, to appropriate to one's-self; to take by stealth. 私取 Sze ts'eu, to take privately or clandestinely. 公取 Kung ts'eu, to take publicly or justly. 亂取 Lwan ts'eu, to take at random whether just or unjust. 正取 Ching ts'eu, to take what is just and proper. 征取 Ching ts'eu, to levy duties. 自取禍 Tsze ts'eu ho, to bring misery on one's-self. 蒙取貨 Mung ts'eu ho, thank for taking goods,—is a phrase with which tradespeople begin their bills. 其人不可取 Kh'e jin pŭh kh'o ts'eu, that man is not worthy to be selected on any account whatever, there is nothing estimable about that person. 取中 Ts'eu chung, to select the successful candidates at literary examinations; to be selected. 取出 Ts'eu ch'ŭh, to take out. 取債 Ts'eu chae, to take or exact a debt. 取片紙 Ts'eu p'ëen che, take a slip of paper. 取齒 Ts'eu ch'e, to take in the teeth. 挾取 Këĕ ts'eu, to seize with nippers,—to extort money. 取意 Ts'eu e, to take its meaning,—denotes the allusion by which characters take their meaning. 取法 Ts'eu fă, to take an example from others. 取入 Ts'eu jŭh, to bring in. 取去 Ts'eu k'eu, or 取除 Ts'eu ch'oo, to take away. 取來 Ts'eu lae, to bring. 取樂 Ts'eu lŏ, to pursue pleasure. 取名 Ts'eu ming, to take a name; to be desirous of notoriety; to covet fame. 取信 Ts'eu sin, to take a letter, or to induce belief; by good conduct to cause people to confide in one. 取捨 Ts'eu shay, to take and to part with. 取笑 Ts'eu seaou, to ridicule or laugh at a person; to make him the object of laughter. 取民無度 Ts'eu min woo too, unlimited demands on the people by government; bad, arbitrary rule. 取妾 Ts'eu ts'ëĕ, to take a concubine. 取妻 Ts'eu ts'e, to marry a wife.

伹 Narrow; limited; confined.

冣 Seu or Ts'eu, to collect together; to accumulate.

㖩 饞取 Ts'ëen ts'eu, not satisfied with what one obtains fairly and justly; extortion. Read Sow, the sound made in urging on a dog; in which sense it is a local term.

埾 An accumulation of earth; a mound or hillock. One says to beat down earth as when building a mud wall.

娵 The name of a beautiful woman. 閭娵 Leu ts'eu, another eminent beauty, in Chinese history. Used for the following. 娵訾 Ts'eu ts'ze, certain stars. 娵隅 Ts'eu yu, a name for fish, amongst certain barbarians.

娶 From to *take* and a *woman*. To marry a woman. 娶 Ts'eu, is "uxorem ducere." 嫁 Kea, is "viro nubere." 娶妻 Ts'eu ts'e, 娶婦 Ts'eu foo, 娶女 Ts'eu neu, or 娶親 Ts'eu ts'in, are all expressions which denote to marry a wife. 娶親過門 Ts'eu ts'in kwo mun, or 迎娶新婦 Ying ts'eu sin neang, to bring home the bride to her husband's house.

掫 From to *take* and *hand*. Read Ts'eu, to strike. Read Tsow, one who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

諏 訾 From *words* and to *take*. To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government. Name of a star. 諏吉 Ts'eu keih, to adopt what is lucky; to choose a lucky day.

趣 趣 趍 趫 From *to run* and *to take*. To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it; celerity; agreeableness; an unaccommodating self willed person, is said 不識趣 Pŭh shih ts'eu, not to know Ts'eu; to go fowards with a quick step. 諸趣 Choo ts'eu, certain small insect. 好趣 Haou ts'eu, very amusing. 有趣 Yew ts'eu, pleasing, amusing. 莫趣 Mŏ ts'eu, disagreeable; feeling unpleasantly. 趣向 Ts'eu hëang, to approach to; to advance towards. 趣近 Ts'eu kin, to approach near. 趣味 Ts'eu we, an agreeable relish.

芻 Ts'eu, Ts'oo, or Tsow, grass. 乾芻 Kan ts'eu, hay; dry grass.

㗙 An angry hooting tone. Read Nă, 哂㗙 Ch'ă nă, the chattering of a mean person.

趨 蹰 趬 趨 To *walk amongst grass*. To walk; to go; to run with haste towards; to walk with long strides and speed, to get to one's place,—a part of Chinese etiquette in the presence of superiors. The name of a tree. Same as 趣 Ts'eu. Also read Tsŭh. 時趨 She ts'eu, what is run after at the time; *the fashion*. 趨炎附熱之人 Ts'eu yen foo jĕ che jin, a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat; a parasite.

睢 From the *eye* and a *wing*. To raise the eyes; to stare; to gaze as in a fright; to look angrily. Read Suy, appearing to possess self-enjoyment. Also read Hwuy, the appearance of the natural manner or constitution.

覷 覰 覻 To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. 覷邊 Ts'eu pëen, to spy about the borders.

TSEUĔ.

絕 绝 From *silk*, a *knife*, and a *knot*. The concatenation broken; cut asunder,—cut off; terminated; put an end to; completely exterminated; the highest degree; to overpass; to pass over difficulties; to cross a river. 殺絕 Shă tseuĕ, to kill every one. 絕後 Tseuĕ how, having no posterity. 絕而不離 Tseuĕ urh pŭh le, terminated, but not separated,—as the Chinese running hand characters, where each character is distinct but the line is continued by a small hair stroke. 絕妙 Tseuĕ meaou, most admirable. 絕倒 Tseuĕ taou, a loud laugh. 絕其迹 Tseuĕ kh'e tseih, to cut off (or obliterate) the traces of—a person or of an affair. 絕祀無嗣也 Tseuĕ sze woo tsze yay, sacrifices cut off,—denotes the case of those who have no posterity to offer sacrifices to them.

絕 To cut or break asunder.

𠞊 To cut or break a thing asunder.

TS'EUEN.

全 仝 Complete in all its parts; entire; to complete; to finish. A surname. The name of a place. 忠孝兩全 Chung heaou lëang ts'euen, complete both in fidelity and filial duty. 朱夫子全書 Choo foo tsze ts'euen shoo, the whole works of Choo-foo-tsze. 制台統轄全省 Che t'ae t'ung hëă ts'euen săng, a viceroy rules over a whole province. 週全 Hwan ts'euen, to finish; to complete. 全仗 Ts'euen chang, to depend entirely, or complete in all its parts. 全能 Ts'euen năng, complete ability; almighty. 全備 Ts'euen pei, completely provided with. 全完 Ts'euen wan, perfect; complete. 全物 Ts'euen wŭh, a thing, or an animal that is complete in all its parts. 全家遭瘟 Ts'euen këa tsaou wăn, may my whole family be seized by the plague,—an imprecation when taking an oath.

佺 偓佺 Ŭh ts'euen, the name of one of the 仙 Sëen genii.

匟 A winnowing machine; otherwise called 箕 Ko.

剑 To pare; to scrape.

拴 From *hand* and the *whole*. To put the hand amongst the whole and select from amongst. 上拴 Shang ts'euen, occurs for bolting a door.

栓 Ts'euen and Seuen, a wooden pin or nail; a bolt; a vessel for rice.

牷 From a *cow* and *complete* or *perfect*. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice. 凡牲必用牷物 Fan săng peih yung ts'euen wŭh, whenever any victim is offered, a perfect animal must be used. 牷純色 Ts'euen shun seh, without blemish or spot; perfect and spotless,—required in the victims employed for sacrifice.

痊 To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

筌 A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

輇 From *wheel* and *entire*. A wheel without spokes.

荃 Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

詮 From *words* and *perfect*. Select sayings; speech duly prepared; explanatory allusions and comparisons; to put in order; to tranquillize by speech; to complete. 詮讀官 Ts'euen tŭh kwan, certain officers that read at Imperial examinations of the literati.

跧 Ts'euen and Tsun, to go bent forwards; decrepid; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

銓 From *gold* and *entirely*. To take gold only; to weigh as in a balance in order to discriminate and select; to measure and to assort; to examine by weight and measure,—applied to the selection of officers for the government according to their talents; a utensil for levelling wood. A surname. 銓官 Ts'euen kwan, to select officers of the government,—there are specific rules, and different periods when *greater* or *smaller* selections are made. 銓選人才 Ts'euen seuen jin ts'ae, to measure men's talents, and select them accordingly.

鐫 To cut; to carve; to engrave letters on wooden tablets; to cut with a chisel; to cut stones. Read Ts'ëen, sharp pointed. To censure and degrade public officers, is expressed by 鐫級 Ts'euen keih.

泉 洤 灥 From *white* and *water*. A spring of water; the source of a stream, which the character is intended to represent. Name of a district. A surname. 貨泉 Ho ts'euen, money. 飛泉 Fei ts'euen, or 立泉 Leih ts'euen, a waterfal from a mountain. 肥泉 Fei ts'euen, diverging streams [illegible] from the same [illegible] Yung ts'euen, [illegible]. 九泉 Kew ts'euen, the nine springs—denotes the place of departed spirits. 天泉 T'ëen ts'euen, name of a star.

譔 From *words* and *things selected*, and placed on a *stand*. To apply the mind to instruction; to discriminate; to narrate in suitable language the virtues of ancestors. Read Ts'euen, to compose; to make; to write books; to form history. Also read Ch'uen. 譔述 Ts'euen shŭh, or 譔錄 Ts'euen lŏ, to deliver instruction in writing; to compose books.

TSEUN.

夋 Read Tseun, Tsun, and Tsin. From 允 Yun, *to trust or rely on*, and 夂 Suy, *to drag one's legs after one sluggishly*. To walk in a slow easy manner, appearing to make little progress; a proud gait. A name of an ancient Emperor.

俊 Superior talent; a high degree of excellence. 智過千人曰俊 Che kwo ts'ëen jin yuĕ tseun, knowledge surpassing a thousand men is called Tseun. 俊乂 Tseun e, great talents. 俊俏龎兒 Tseun seaou p'ang urh, a fine elegant woman.

陖 峻 *A hill* raising its *proud* front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious. 峻德 Tseun teh, illustrious virtue.

儍 Read Tseuen, and Tsun. From *hear* and *proud*. To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change or alter; to come next.

狻 Read Swan, Seun, or Tseun. From *proud* and an *animal*. A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

畯 An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land. 寒畯 Han tseun, a countryman; a rustic.

竣 踆 夋 To *stand* or *proudly*. To complete one's task; to stand still; to feel proud; to retire back. Read Chun, a submissive or prostrate appearance. 竣工 Tseun kung, to finish and give over work. 竣事 Tseun sze, to finish an affair. 完竣 Wan tseun, to complete; to finish any work.

䘒 A particular part of trowsers or pantaloons.

踆 The same as above; also the appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, to kick with the feet; a squatting

or couchant posture of animals.

逡 From *to walk* and *slow* or *proud.* To retire back again; to refuse; a revolution of the moon; to feel abashed; a crafty rabbit. Read Seun, name of a district. 逡巡 Tseun seun, not progressing; to move slowly; to desist; to shrink back from fear. 逡次 Tseun ts'ze, to follow in order.

駿 From *horse* and *proud.* A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large, illustrious.

駿狼 Tseun lang, the name of a hill. 駿馬 Tseun ma, a fine stately going horse.

餕 Hot food; the remains of a sacrifice which are eaten; the remains of any meal; the remains of supper.

[illegible] Leather breeches for hunting in.

儁 儶 To be able for; valiant; to overcome; to excite; to raise; unusual; strange.

TSEW.

酒 From *water* and *new wine.* Wine, or spirituous liquor of any kind for drinking; the Chinese also apply it to beer. Name of a place. A surname. 天酒 T'ëen tsew, genial dews. 玄酒 Heuen tsew, water. 祭酒 Tse tsew, an epithet of respect, because none but superiors pour out the wine at sacrifices. 酒枳 Tsew chih (or 塞 Seh), corks. 酒色之徒 Tsew seh che t'oo, a person addicted to wine and to women; a sensualist. 酒中 Tsew chung, under the influence of liquor. 酒量拙 Tsew lëang ch'uĕ, unable to drink liquor. 酒坊 Tsew fang, a place where spirituous liquors are sold. 酒量高 Tsew lëang kaou, or 酒量大 Tsew lëang ta, able to drink much; a Chinese compliment. 酒樓 Tsew low, a kind of tavern. 酒量 Tsew lëang, wine measure, a capacity to drink much, is expressed by having, *tsew-lëang;* and its opposite, by not having *tsew-lëang.* 酒濯洗心也 Tsew chŏ se sin yay, Tsew-chŏ is to wash the heart; to purify the mind. 酒濯其心 Tsew chŏ kh'e sin, to purify the mind.

就 就 From a *metropolis* and *more.* More, or very extraordinary and eminent; the place whither all persons tend; hence, to go towards; to follow a leader, to approach near; in point of time; to come forthwith; then; immediately; to complete; to finish; to perform a circuit. 舍劳就逸 Shay laou tsew yih, to shun labour, and indulge in ease. 成就 Ch'ing tsew, to complete an affair for one's-self or others; finished; terminated. 將就 Tsëang tsew, to approach near to a person's wishes; to accommodate one's-self to others. 不是打就是罵 Pŭh she ta, tsew she ma, (whenever he sees me) if he does not thrash me, he is sure to rail at me.—It is sure to be either the one or the other. 東成西就 Tong ch'ing se tsew, the east accomplished, the west complete—means everything brought to a proper close, and well arranged. 就之 Tsew che, approached him. 就來 Tsew lae, coming forthwith; in a short time. 就是了 Tsew she leaou, just so; let it be so, and there let an end be put to it! very well! 就罷了 Tsew pa leaou, forthwith desisted; put an end to it.

僦 From *man* and 就 Tsew, to approach to; to engage; to employ; to procure; to hire.

鷲 The name of bird. 靈鷲 Ling tsew, the name of a bill in India,—where it is said Buddha was born.

TS'EW.

囚 Ts'ew or Ch'ow, a man enclosed; to confine; to imprison; to shackle; to fetter; to handcuff; a prison; a criminal; the reasons of condemnation. 掌囚 Chang ts'ew, a kind of jailor; one who has the charge of criminals; to superintend criminals. 入囚 Jŭh ts'ew, to imprison. 坐囚籠的重犯 Tso ts'ew lung teih chung fan, a great offender confined in a cage. 囚犯 Ts'ew fan, an incarcerated criminal. 囚籠 Ts'ew lung, a large cage into which a criminal is put, sometimes with his head out of the upper surface.

泅 湭 To swim,—people who live near rivers, are 勇於泅 Yung yu ts'ew, bold in swimming.

酋 酋 From *wine* and the *half of water* on the top. Chinese liquor, which by long keeping, becomes watery on the surface. As a local word denotes—hot, an officer whose duty it was to attend to wine; valiant; an epithet of martial leaders; the name of a spear.

湭 湭 To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.

遒 遒 From *to walk* and *bad wine.* Abrupt; sudden; to urge or press upon; to clash; to terminate; to end; to collect together; strong; to establish. 逡遒 Tseun ts'ew, the name of a district. 遒人 Ts'ew jin, a person who proclaimed orders; a herald.

秋 From *grain* and *fire.* The period when grain is ripe; autumn. A surname. 三秋 San ts'ew, the ninth moon. 春秋 Ch'un ts'ew, name of an ancient history. 千秋 Ts'ëen ts'ew, a thousand autumns—a complimentary term for birth days. 秋分 Ts'ew fun, September 24th, a Chinese term. 秋季 Ts'ew ke, the season of autumn. 秋收 Ts'ew show, harvest. 秋收歉薄 Ts'ew show kh'ëen pŏ, a bad autumnal harvest. 秋成之時 Ts'ew ch'ing che she, the time of harvest. 秋天 Ts'ew t'ëen, the autumnal season.

偢 傻偢 Sha ts'ew, vicious; malevolent.

啾 The voice or cry of a little child. 啾唧 Ts'ew tseih, a low weak voice; a slight sound or murmur like that of some insects.

揪 揫 From *hand* and *autumn.* To seize with the hand; to grasp hold of; to gather with the hand, as a sheaf; to gather and make small by binding. 揪斂 Ts'ew lëen, to collect together and form into a bundle. 揪住髮辮 Ts'ew choo fă pëen, grasped fast hold of his tail.

楸 The name of a tree.

湫 A pond is, by the people of the north called Ts'ew. The name of a river; a mournful appearance; cool. Name of a place. 龍湫 Lung ts'ew, a waterfall from a mountain.

愀 A disconsolate appearance. Read Ts'eaou, to change countenance.

愁 愁 Ts'ow, or Ch'ow, mournful; sorry. Read Ts'ow, to collect together. Read Ts'aou, in the phrase 牢愁 Laou ts'aou, confused; disorderly; troublesome.

鶖 Name of a certain water bird.

鞦 韝 緧 緅 鞦韆 Ts'ew ts'ëen, or Ts'ëen ts'ew, a wheel with loose cords to sit on at the circumference, and to carry the persons round; a round-about; an amusement introduced at the court of China in the first century.

鰍 鰌 Name of a fish which breeds in the mud, and is in season during the second moon. Name of a certain description of war boat. A man's name.

TSIN.

侵 From *man* and *hand* taking a broom to sweep within the door. To advance, or enter gradually; to invade secretly; to plunder; to seek for. A barren year. A surname. 相侵 Sëang ts'in, to invade mutually. 貌侵 Maou tsin, short and small; diminutive. 侵佔 Tsin chen, to usurp another person's country. 侵害 Tsin hae, to injure. 侵近 Tsin kin, to encroach upon; to come nearer to. 侵陵 Tsin ling, to encroach upon, and insult. 侵叛 Tsin p'wan, rebellion; usurpation. 侵削 Tsin seŏ, to usurp gradually, as to pare off little by little. 侵奪 Tsin tŏ, to seize upon; to usurp.

㓡 To overcome; to subdue.

埐 The name of a place.

㓎 Cold; frigid. Also read Sin. Read Tsin, cold air or vapour. 㓎㓎 Tsin tsin, extremely cold.

浸 To sink into, as water into the earth; to penetrate, as liquids; to soak; to saturate; to steep; a place saturated with water; a marsh; steeped, drenched; macerated; imbued. 水浸大街 Shwuy tsin ta keae, the great street is drenched with water. 浸死 Tsin sze, to drown. 浸酒 Tsin tsew, wine or other liquor in which something has been steeped. 浸透 Tsin t'ow, thoroughly steeped. 浸潤 Tsin jun, to soak; to saturate and enrich with any liquid, which remains long in a place.

綅 Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

[illegible] To assail with words; to attack by speech; private whispers.

鋟 鐵 Read Tsëen, to cut; to carve. Read Tsin, pointed; a sharp point.

駸 The appearance of a fast running horse.

[illegible] From *fire* and *pencil.* The residuum left by fire; the ashes of a thing consumed; the snuff of a taper.

盡 盡 盡 盡 尽 From *a vessel* and the *ashes of consumed wood.* A vessel emptied; come to an end; a thing or work brought to a close; to draw off totally; entirely; to exhaust; to leave nothing; the extreme point or limit; the utmost; completely exhausted; terminated; to perform to the utmost degree; with the whole of; all. A surname. 不盡 Pŭh ts'in, inexhaustible. 感謝不盡 Kan seay pŭh tsin, infinite thanks. 書不盡言言不盡意 Shoo pŭh tsin yen, yen pŭh tsin e, books do not exhaust words; and words do not exhaust ideas. 盡信書不如無書 Tsin sin shoo, pŭh joo woo shoo, better be without books than believe all that is printed. 盡心 Tsin sin, with all one's heart. 盡赤 Tsin ch'ĭh, entirely reddened—with human gore,—applied to the water of Po-yang lake. See [illegible] Hung. 盡職 Tsin chih, to perform to the utmost, the duties of one's office. 盡分 Tsin fun, to perform fully the part or duty which is incumbent on one in any situation. 盡殺所獲 Tsin shă so hwŏ, killed all the prisoners he took. 盡情 Tsin ts'ing, to indulge the feelings; acts of kindness carried to the utmost.

儘 Exhausted; empty. Same as the preceding.

燼 燼 [illegible] The residue of what is consumed by fire; ashes; the snuff of a candle; the remains left by some great calamity, the remains of any thing; the residue of a people,—of a conquered or dismembered country.

藎 藎 藎 A plant used in dyeing a yellow colour; the residue of. Used to express constant progress in fidelity and attachment to a prince. 藎臣 Tsin chin, or 忠藎 Chung tsin, a faithful and devoted minister.

贐 賮 Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey. 贐儀 Tsin e, presents for a journey.

晉 晉 晋 晉 From *to advance* and *day.* All things advance, or increase when the sun goes forth; to proceed forward; to increase; to attach to; to insert in some case about one's person; to hold and lead a horse. Name of a drum; a particular kind of spear. A surname. 晉朝 Tsin chaou, the dynasty Tsin, which closed A. D. 416. See 秦 Ts'in. Name of an ancient state about the northern limit of Ho-nan.

搢 搢 搢 To insert in, or attach to; to shake; to agitate. Read Tsëen, to bring forwards; to introduce. 搢紳 Tsin shin, or 縉紳 Tsin shin, to attach to one's girdle—persons who had a right to wear a girdle with its distinguishing appendages—the gentry.

縉 縉 A carnation coloured silk; to attach to one, or wrap round, as a sash; the name of an office. Also read Tsëen. 縉紳覽 Tsin shin lan, a book containing a list of all civil and military officers employed by the government; a new edition is published quarterly. 縉紳先生 Tsin shin sëen săng, or 薦紳先生 Tsëen shin sëen săng, a gentleman possessing rank or holding offices in the state.

瑨 瑨 A certain stone thought valuable.

進 From *to go* and *wings.* To ascend; to advance; to go forward; to enter; to make progress in anything; to bring forwards; to introduce; to recommend; to exert one's self; near to; to approach near; to bring to an entertainment. 特進 T'eh tsin, a special promotion granted by the Sovereign. 進達之 Tsin tă che, to promote and advance—good men. 進船 Tsin ch'uen, to propel a boat. 進學 Tsin heŏ, or 進秀才 Tsin sew ts'ae, to attain the lowest literary degree in China; some use the verb 得 Teh, but Tsin, is more correct. 進身之計 Tsin shin che ke, a scheme to introduce one's self to notice, or promote one's own interest. 進來 Tsin lae, or 進入 Tsin jŭh, to walk or go in. 進退兩難 Tsin t'uy leang nan, to advance or recede are equally difficult—embarrassed. 進學宮 Tsin heŏ kung, to attain the rank of Sew-ts'ae. 進士 Tsin sze, the third degree of literary rank—attaining it, and the second, viz. 舉人 Keu jin, is expressed by 中 Chung. 進退 Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance, to recede; to bring forward, to keep back.

津 [illegible] From *water* and *to accord with.* To ford or cross a stream where facilities are presented; a ford or ferry; a creek or rivulet; to moisten and mollify; to split or rend wood. Name of a star, and of a territory. Name of a district. 津津 Tsin tsin, to overflow. 天津 T'ëen tsin, nine stars which constitute a northern constellation; a town situated on the 北河 Pei ho, or north river.

[illegible] Damp; wet, marshy.

齔 From *to change* and *the teeth.* Children casting their teeth.

TS'IN.

寢 To sleep; a back apartment; a bed chamber; the back apartment in temples, and in ancient palaces; in which were six Ts'in, called by different names; the Ts'in, in temples were recesses for the idols; any dwelling house is sometimes called Ts'in. To desist; to rest, as in sleep; the place where the dead sleep; the grave. 陵寢 Ling ts'in, graves of Emperors, where sacrifices are offered,—began in the second century. 園寢 Yuen ts'in, grounds around the graves of monarchs. 丘寢 Kh'ew ts'in, name of a district. 廢寢忘餐 Fei ts'in wang ts'an, to lose one's sleep and forget one's food—through anxiety or ardent study. 寢苫枕塊 Ts'in shen chin kh'wae, to sleep on straw with a sod for the pillow—as Chinese are taught to do when mourning for their parents. 寢室 Ts'in shih, an inner chamber.

尋 尋 Ts'in, or Sin, to search for; to seek; to investigate. See Sin. The second character is a common but unauthorized form. 尋思不出計來 Ts'in sze pŭh ch'ŭh ke lae, thought without producing any plan; reflected, but was unable to devise any scheme. 尋思 Ts'in sze, to study; to search with the mind. 尋事 Ts'in sze, to seek for business; to meddle; to interfere with.

潯 The bank or shore of a river. A certain river.

燖 燂 To apply a thing to the fire; to steep flesh in hot soup. The second character is also read Ts'ëen.

[illegible] The name of a place.

鱘 Name of a fish ten or twenty cubits long, having a back like a dragon, it is found in the Yang-tsze-këang, the sturgeon.

秦 The title of the first universal monarch in China, the conqueror came from an ancient territory about the region of Shen-se, about 200 years B. C. A surname. A particular kind of grain. 大秦國 Ta ts'in kwŏ, or 海西國 Hae se kwŏ, a nation situated on a sea, in the west; the people are tall and of correct manner, and of the same tribe or race as the Chinese. (Records of Han, in the first and second century.) 秦朝 Ts'in chaou, the dynasty Ts'in, which closed 189 years B. C. 秦始皇 Ts'in she hwang, Ts'in, the first universal monarch, was the person who built the great Chinese wall, burnt the books, and buried alive the literati. 秦吞六國 Ts'in t'un lew kwŏ, Ts'in swallowed up (conquered) the other six nations.

榛 亲 Trees; some say brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a chesnut.

溱 Name of several rivers; affluence; at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district. 溱溱 Ts'in ts'in, many; a multitude; abundance; ease.

臻 Ts'in or Tsëen, to extend to the utmost limit; to reach to the highest degree; collected together.

蓁 Exuberant herbage or foliage; free growing plants; a great accumulation of; many collected together; reiterated in the same sense. Name of a river.

螓 Name of an insect or reptile.

親 寴 From *plant growing together,* and *to see,* or *to see* those under the same *roof.* Affection for; liking or attachment; near to; near to one's person; what belongs to one, one's own; one's self. A surname. Used for 新 Sin, new, in the Four Books. Nearly related relations, those within the Chinese degree of

consanguinity. 父親 Foo ts'in, a father. 母親 Moo ts'in, a mother. 兩親 Leang ts'in, one's two parents. 六親 Lŭh ts'in, the six most intimate relations, father, mother, elder and younger brother, wife and son. 親家 Ts'in kea, extends to the six relations just mentioned. 親血脈 Ts'in heuĕ meh, persons related by blood; i. e. sons and grandsons. 親去 Ts'in kh'eu, to go one's self. 親手 Ts'in show, with one's own hand. 娶親 Ts'eu ts'in, to marry a wife. 親戚 Ts'in ts'eih, a relation.

嚫 Chin or Ts'in, to confer; to bestow upon, particularly on the priests of Fŭh, for religious purposes. In the phraseology of the Buddhists, the mode of recompence employed by the religious to those who bestow upon them property, is expressed by 達嚫 Tă Ts'in.

櫬 From *wood* and *near to*. A coffin. 棺櫬 Kwan Ts'in, a coffin.

襯 Read Ts'in, or Chin. From *garment* and *near to*. The garments which are immediately below the outer one, and above those next the person; to give to; to confer upon by way of largess; to grant assistance to. 幫襯 Pang ts'in, to assist; to give countenance to, as a customer does to a dealer. Used by shopmen who solicit assistance.

噆 Ts'in or Ts'an, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

譖 From *words* and *impious*. Slanderous speech; to revile; to vilify; to discredit. 蝎譖 Hŏ ts'in, slanders which arise from within. 譖毀 Ts'in hwuy, to injure by slanders.

讖 Ts'in or Ts'an, a species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. Read Ts'an, to repent. 讖緯之學 Ts'in wei che heŏ, the science of prognostics.

鬵 [illegible] A large earthen ware vessel; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom

岑 A high pointed hill. The name of a state. A surname.

涔 From *water* and *a mountain*. Mountain streams; pure water; a fish pond; rain; tears falling. Name of a river. Read Ts'een, and Ts'an, the bank of a stream. 涔涔 Ts'in ts'in, a heavy rain. 涔淚在目 Ts'in luy tsae mŭh, the crystal tear stood in the eye.

沁 From *water* and *heart*. To fathom the depth of water with anything. The name of a river; and of a district.

夋 Ts'in or Ts'eun, a proud gait.

TSING.

井 丼 A well. Read Tan, noise of something thrown into a well. A surname. A deep place that produces water; a clear spring; a well; arrangement; order. A piece of land divided into nine parts, of which in former times, the centre part was appropriated to government; otherwise called 井田 Tsin t'een, which consisted of 九百畝 Kew peh mow, nine hundred mows of land. 穿井 Ch'uen tsing, to dig a well. 天井 T'een tsing, an uncovered space in the centre of a house. 同鄉共井 Tung heang kung tsing, people of the same village, those who have drunk from the same well. 井井兮 Tsin tsin he, what regularity and order! 井井有條 Tsing tsing yew t'eaou, all arranged in the nicest order, in allusion to fields laid out.

阱 穽 A pit; a ditch; to fall into a pit. 布阱以自陷 Poo tsing e tsze heen, to dig a pit for one's self; to fall into.

靖 From *to fix* and *new*. Clean; fine. Careful thought; to plan; to regulate; to keep in order; in a state of harmony, order and peace; tranquil. A surname. 海靖 Hae tsing, peace on the seas. 安靖 Ngan tsing, in a state of peace and quiet. 靖之 Tsing che, to tranquillize them. 靖海門 Tsing hae mun, one of the gates of the city of Canton.

精 From *rice* and *pure*. To cleanse grain; the pure part of anything; fine; thin; subtile; unmixed; selected from; true ether; spiritual; subtile fluid; essence; essential; the semen of animals; clear; bright; pure; skilful; excellent work. Name of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. 精神 Tsing shin, animal spirits; having Tsing-shin, is being in good spirits, and feeling a degree of animation; not having Tsing shin, is being low; dejected; inanimate —it is applied to animation existing or wanting in pictures of,

the human countenance. 振起精神 Chin k'e tsing shin, to rouse the mind to diligence in study. 精緻 Tsing che, fine; delicate; handsome. 精氣 Tsing kh'e, ether; essential part of material existence; invisible substance; subtile air; ethereal. 精氣爲物 Tsing kh'e wei wŭh, *Tsing kh'e* is the substance of which things are made. 精工 Tsing kung, excellent workmanship. 精靈 Tsing ling, pure; subtile; sublime; spiritual. 精密 Tsing mĭh, fine; thin; subtile. 精兵 Tsing ping, veteran troops. 精醇 Tsing shun, pure and genial. 精爽 Tsing shwang, animal spirits, cheerfulness. 精鑿 Tsing tsŏ, beaten fine and clean from husks. 精物 Tsing wŭh, or 精怪 Tsing kwae, a strange fiend-like appearance; a fairy; an elf.

睛 睜 From *eye* and *blue*. The pupil of the eye. They say, those who have square pupils in the eye will live long. 眳睛 Ming tsing, to look displeased. 雙睛 Shwang tsing, the name of a bird. 目睛 Mŭh tsing, or 眼睛 Yen tsing, the eye.

淨 From *water* and *to strive*. To wash clean with water; clean; pure; undefiled. Name of a rapid, where the water struggles through the rocks. Name of a pond. 淨土 Tsing t'oo, a pure place; a pure state of mind; and the pure regions of bliss in the west, at the distance of a thousand millions of leagues, used by the Buddhists. 潔淨 Keĕ tsing, pure and clean; perfectly clean. 淨貓 Tsing maou, a castrated cat. 淨洗俗腸 Tsing se sŭh ch'ang, to purify and cleanse the heart and mind from vulgar vices. 淨桶 Tsing t'ung, a close stool.

靜 From *pure* and the sound Tsăng, *to strive*. To judge; to be silent; silence; stillness; quiet; without motion; to ponder in silence; to plan; to desist; without distraction; peace and harmony. 貞靜 Ching tsing, chaste and peaceable. 靜默 Tsing meh, not to let one's voice be heard; silent. 靜動之對 Tsing tung che tuy, Tsing, is the opposite of motion. 靜養 Tsing yang, to nurse one's-self quietly at home.

晶 晟 From *three suns*. Luminous; bright; clear; resplendent. 天氣晶 T'een kh'e tsing, clear weather. 水晶 Shwuy tsing, or 水精 Shwuy tsing, crystal.

旌 A banner; a certain kind of standard; to lead on an army, and to make signals; hence, to distinguish; to cause to know; to illustrate, or give honour to. 旌別 Tsing peĕ, to discriminate; to mark distinctly the difference between, as of virtue and vice. 旌旗 Tsing kh'e, a flag, colours, or banner. 旌表 Tsing peaou, a mark of distinction conferred by the Sovereign. 旌節 Tsing tsëĕ, certain marks to direct on the road.

TS'ING.

青 青 [illegible] The colour of plants when first growing out of the ground; a light green; sky coloured; azure; wan; pale. The name of a divinity; the name of a bird; the name of a wood, and of a fruit. Name of a medicine; the skin or bark of the bamboo. A surname. The second form is often used in compounds. 佛青 Fŭh ts'ing, *ultra marine*. 人面青白 Jin mëen ts'ing peh, a pale countenance. 元青 Yuen ts'ing, a black colour. 青礬 Ts'ing fan, blue copperas. 青天白日 Ts'ing t'een peh jĭh, in open day light. 青金 Ts'ing kin, lapis lazuli. 青雲橋 Ts'ing yun kh'eaou, a certain bridge situated at public colleges, and which is passed in state by graduates. 青春不再來 Ts'ing ch'un pŭh tsae lae, the verdant spring (of youth) will not again return. 青綠 Ts'ing lŭh, the verdure of trees. 青年 Ts'ing neen, a young person. 青苔 Ts'ing t'ae, moss. 青草 Ts'ing ts'aou, herbs, grass, and other vegetable productions in spring.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Tsing, a daughter's husband; borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. 代倩 Tae ts'ing, for; instead of.

凊 Cold; intense cold.

啨 Whispering; speaking in a low tone. 啨呤 Ts'ing ling, small talk; low whispers. Used also to denote the passions.

圊 A privy; mixed impure.

埥 Compact; adhesive earth.

晴 From *the sun* and *sky color*. The azure sky

appearing after rain; a clear sky, without clouds; the stars appearing at night. 天晴 T'een ts'ing, a serene sky.

情 晴 From *the heart*, and the *greenness of spring*. The passions, which the Chinese divide into seven, —being pleased, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, and desire; these taken collectively, —the temper, disposition, natural feelings, natural affection, animal passion, sexual desire. The reality of a thing; the circumstances; the facts. 事情 Sze ts'ing, an affair; a business; a concern. 情理 Ts'ing le, principles agreeable to the human feelings; the common sense and feelings of mankind; reason; reasonable. 情弊 Ts'ing pe, feeling, that is mean and disgraceful, proceeding which is clandestine and illegal,—a common phrase in law papers. 情不滿足 Ts'ing pŭh mwan tsŭh, dissatisfaction. 情節 Ts'ing tsëĕ, the circumstances of an affair; the plot of a play. 情願 Ts'ing yuen, a wish of one's own feelings; a voluntary wish to do a thing. 情由 Ts'ing yew, circumstances from which an affair arose.

清 From *water* and *azure*. Pure; limpid; clear; tranquil; a clear eye; the lower part of the eye; clearsighted; uncorrupted by bribes; to clear off an account. Name of a river; a district; and of a city. A surname. 爲官清 Wei kwan ts'ing, or 清官 Ts'ing kwan, an uncorrupted magistrate. 清濁 Ts'ing chŭh, are opposites, clear, muddy—applied also to sounds. 清朝 Ts'ing chaou, or 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwŏ, the reigning Tartar dynasty, China under this dynasty. 清議 Ts'ing e, public opinion. 清華 Ts'ing hwa, a term of self approbation, used by those who are silent from want of ideas. 清淨無垢 Ts'ing tsing woo kow, pure and undefiled. 完清了 Wan ts'ing leaou, or 清了數 Ts'ing leaou soo, cleared off the account. 清明 Ts'ing ming, April 6th, a Chinese term. 清白 Ts'ing peh, pure white. 清水 Ts'ing shwuy, clear water. 清淨 Ts'ing tsing, clear and undefiled. 清楚 Ts'ing ts'oo, clear and distinct. 清脾理胃 Ts'ing p'e le wei, to clear the stomach. 清文 Ts'ing wăn, the Man-chow Tartar written language. 清語 Ts'ing yu, the Tartar spoken language.

[illegible] A dark black colour.

掅 To lay hold of [illegible] hand [illegible]

蒨 The flourishing [illegible]. The [illegible]. Forms part of [illegible] several plants.

蜻 Forms part of the name of several insects. 蜻蜓 Ts'ing t'ing, name of a flying insect with four wings,—said to be the dragon-fly, which sips the water and darts off again. 蜻蜓點水 Ts'ing t'ing teen shwuy, dragon-fly sipping water,—denotes a style in which delicate allusions prevail, instead of plunging into the subject.

靚 From *azure* and *to see*. Appearing ornamented and coloured; a beautiful countenance; painted white with black eye-brows; tranquil; to call to, or summon; to invite by beauty. 靚飾 Ts'ing shih, ornamented; adorned; a countenance exhibiting a fine white skin and dark eyebrows.

請 From *pure* and *words*. To request; to ask with courtesy; to beg; to pray; to invite; to announce to; to confess or make acknowledgement. 朝請 Chaou ts'ing, assembling at court in autumn; the name of an office. 請旨遵行 Ts'ing che tsun hing, to request the Imperial will, in order to act in obedience to it. 請室 Ts'ing shih, a house, where confessions were made. 請酒帖 Ts'ing tsew t'eĕ, a card of invitation to dine. 請坐 Ts'ing tso, pray sit down. 請罪 Ts'ing tsuy, to confess one's faults or crimes. 請問 Ts'ing wăn, to beg; to ask; to ask civilly.

鯖 The name of a fish. Read Ching, boiled fish.

鼱 A small animal of the mus species.

TSO.

𠂇 On the left side. The original form of the following.

左 The left hand, or left side; second to; an assistant; deflected from the right course; depraved; bad; the left being formerly the lower place; *to put to the left*, meant to degrade; the left is now the place of honor; to verify. 左傳 Tso ch'uen, name of a well known

historical Work, on the period immediately subsequent to Confucius. 左邊 Tso pëen, the left side. 左手 Tso show, the left hand. 左驗 Tso yen, to verify; to ascertain by examining. 左堂 Tso t'ang, a vice-magistrate of a 縣 Hëen district. 左右 Tso yew, the left and right—those who wait on a person, attendants.

佐 From *hand* and *work*. To assist on the left; *man* was added in later times; to assist; a second to; an assistant; an assistant officer in the government, whether high or low; a minister of state, second to the Emperor. 六佐 Lŭh tso, six ministers, or assistants in the time of Fŭh-he. 佐理 Tso le, to assist in the direction or management of affairs, as secretaries in public offices, &c. 佐領 Tso ling, a certain military officer.

[illegible] To assist; to help; to aid; to assist with the hand.

坐 From 留 Lew, *to detain*, abbreviated, and 土 Too, *the earth*. To detain upon the ground; to sit; sitting; to hold; to maintain; anciently to kneel, or to bend down; sitting upon the heels; to sit as a criminal; to be involved in or charged with a crime. A surname. 請坐 Ts'ing tso, pray sit down. 不敢坐 Pŭh kan tso, I do not presume to sit. 告坐 Kaou tso, I announce (or beg leave to) sit; superiors and inferiors go through these formalities. 正坐 Ching tso, to sit at the head with a row of chairs on each hand. 傍坐 P'ang tso, to sit on one side. 有坐位 Yew tso wei, having a seat, or a right to sit. 無坐位 Woo tso wei, having no seat allowed—in the presence of superiors. 獨坐 Tŭh tso, to sit alone. 陪坐 P'ei tso, to sit with a person. 便坐 Pëen tso, informally; to sit as one pleases. 坐誅 Tso choo, to destroy a whole family for the crimes of some of its members. 坐針氈 Tso chin chen, sitting on a carpet of needles. 坐臥不安 Tso ngo pŭh ngan, having no rest or composure whether sitting or lying. 坐向 Tso heang, the part or quarter which a house, or grave, or hill fronts. 坐監 Tso keen, or 坐牢 Tso laou, to be confined in prison. 坐視其病而不救 Tso she kh'e ping urh pŭh kew, to sit still and observe the (moral) malady

without attempting to relieve it —is wicked. 坐罪 Tso tsuy, to be deemed guilty of a crime. 坐堂 Tso t'ang, sitting in the court; sitting in judgment,—as a magistrate or judge. 坐轎子 Tso keaou tsze, to sit (and be carried or travel) in a chair. 坐位 Tso wei, a seat. 坐月 Tso yuĕ, or 坐月子 Tso yuĕ tsze, the month in which women are confined to their rooms, after having children.

座 That on which a person sits; a seat; a throne; a seat where the king sits to give audience. 寶座 Paou tso, a throne surrounded with hangings for an idol. 座位 Tso wei, a seat for honorable persons.

作 Read Tso, to excite; to act; to do, in the sense of the following; more usually read Tsŏ, which see.

做 Common form of 作 Tsŏ, to make; to do; to act as; to be. 你做甚麼 Ne tso shin mo, what are you doing? 難做 Nan tso, difficult to effect. 你做得做不得 Ne tso teh tso pŭh teh, can you do it or not? 我要你做一張桌子 Wo yaou ne tso yĭh chang chŏ tsze, I want you to make a table. 你名叫做甚麼 Ne ming keaou tso shin mo, what is your name? 做成 Tso ch'ing, finished; completed; ended,—said of any work or affair. 做人 Tso jin, to be or act as a man. 做官 Tso kwan, to be a magistrate, or officer of government. 做不來 Tso pŭh lae, unable to do; cannot be effected. 做得 Tso teh, *do can*; i. e. either I can do it, or it will do.

TS'O.

剉 To lop off shoots or sprouts; to chop; to cut; to cut to pieces; a severe mode of putting to death, sometimes had recourse to. 剉屍 Ts'o she, to cut to pieces the body after death has been inflicted.

夎 To kneel awkwardly when performing obeisance. One says, to kneel, but not to the ground; a person's clothes spread out in an awkward manner.

挫 From *hand* and *to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to maltreat. 挫折 Ts'o chĕ, to break to pieces; to break off the point; to cause to pass through hardships, as Providence does with men who are

raised to fill important places in the world.

矬 From *a dart* and *to sit.* Noise made in sitting down suddenly; a short stunted appearance. 矬陋 Ts'o low, short and ugly.

⿰言坐 Read Ts'o and So. From *words* and *sit.* To give a person a setting down; to take a person to pieces.

脞 Minced meat; minute; small bits.

銼 鏃 Read Ts'o and Tsŭh, a file for sharpening a saw; a sort of boiler; also to rub or break to pieces.

錯 Mixed; confused; erroneous; mistaken. More properly read Ts'ŏ, which see.

差 Read Ch'a, erroneous; Ch'ae, to send; Tsze, uneven; irregular; and Ts'o, to rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error. 差迕 Ts'o woo, errors and discrepancies in historical records.

厜 A cragged rocky hill.

嵯 嵳 嵳 嵯峩 Ts'o ngo, the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Ts'ze, an irregular, uneven appearance.

搓 挱 From *hand* and *to rinse.* A deflected appearance; branches bending down. Read Ch'ae, to strike and push against. 搓挪 Ts'o no, to rub between the hands; the rustling of trees.

瑳 Fresh white colour of a stone; freshness and beauty in anything; a fascinating smile; to rub against, as when polishing a stone. 切瑳 Ts'ëĕ ts'o, to rub and polish, physically or morally; in this phrase 磋 Ts'o is also used.

瘥 Disease; a slight epidemic; convalescent.

磋 From *stone* and *to rinse.* To rub and polish; to operate upon with much labour and pain, either morally or physically; to polish ivory. 磨磋 Mo ts'o, to rub and polish stones. 切磋 Ts'ëĕ ts'o, to cut and polish

蹉 From *foot* and *to err.* To slip; to transgress. 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, to miss an opportunity; to err respecting time; slow; late.

剒 To dress or cut horn; to work any vessel or utensil which is yet in its rough state.

TSŎ.

作 From *man* and *haste.* To act; to make; to do; to begin; to discover; to invent; to arouse; to stimulate. A surname. 作福 Tsŏ fŭh, the act of supplicating happiness or success. 作新民 Tsŏ sin min, to rouse a people to renovate themselves by an amendment of their moral conduct; or to arouse a people to the study and practice of virtue. 作死的事情 Tsŏ sze teĭh sze ts'ing, that which is done disorderly; an affair which is murdered. 作死的 Tsŏ sze teĭh, murderous; applied to persons or things, either in serious abuse or in raillery. 作死的奴才 Tsŏ sze teĭh noo ts'ae, you murderous slaves—expresses, one who does things in an unusual disorderly manner. 作醮 Tsŏ tseaou, certain rites performed by the sect of Buddha for the purpose of rescuing departed souls from purgatory. 作文 Tsŏ wăn, to compose an essay or book.

昨 From *sun* and *a runaway.* The day which is past, night having intervened; yesterday; recently. 千年如昨 Ts'een nëen joo tsŏ, a thousand years are as yesterday. 昨日 Tsŏ jĭh, or 昨天 Tsŏ t'ëen, yesterday.

怍 ⿱作心 From *heart* and *to rouse.* To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face. 慚怍 Ts'an tsŏ, ashamed; abashed.

柞 Wood of a hard firm texture; to fell timber; narrow and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tseh, refers to an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, to cut transversely.

矠 To pierce; to stab. Read Tseh, to stick into and draw a thing towards one.

捉 Tsŏ or Tsŭh, to seize. See Tsŭh.

⿰口臬 ⿰口臬⿰口臬 Tsŏ tsŏ, sound, noise; the voice of any animal.

鑿 鑿 A chisel or any utensil, which cuts or bores into wood; to bore; to dig; to mark; to open; to make or do. 六鑿 Lŭh tsŏ, six of the human passions. 鑿齒 Tsŏ ch'e, the name of an animal; a man's name. 鑿井

Tsŏ tsing, to dig a well.

⿱昔力 Strong; indefatigable.

TS'Ŏ.

酢 醋 From *wine* and *to rouse.* To pledge the host with wine in return for his pledge; hence, to recompence. The second character is read also Ts'oo, denoting—a sort of vinegar or pickle, which the first character formerly denoted, they are now changed for each other by popular caprice. Name of a certain vessel. 酬酢 Ch'ow ts'ŏ, Ch'ow, is for the host to pledge the guest; Ts'ŏ, is for the guest to return it; to pledge and return; an act and the return which is made.

錯 鍇 Ts'ŏ, often read Ts'o. To wash with gold, having veins or streaks; to work stones or gems; mixed; confused; in disorder; erroneous; mistaken; strange; perverse; giving offence; having and showing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous. Name of a divinity, of a man, of an insect, &c. 錯過 Ts'ŏ kwo, error; to err. 不錯 Pŭh ts'ŏ, no error; right. 錯悞 Ts'ŏ woo, error; erroneous; mismanaged. 錯綜不失條緒 Ts'ŏ tsung pŭh shĭh t'eaou seu, ravelled or embarrassed without losing the end of the thread. 錯雜 Ts'ŏ tsă, mixed.

鵲 䧿 The magpie,—said to be the bird which announces glad tidings. Name of a place, a hill, and a person. 鵲玉 Ts'ŏ yŭh, a stone formed by the pecking of the magpie.

厝 A large coarse stone. Read Ts'oo, to place; to put.

撮 From *hand* and *extremely.* To take with the fingers, some say two, others three fingers; to take; to urge or draw back with the hand; to snatch for a short time; a sort of cap; a small quantity. Read Tsuy, loose; vague. Read Tswan, a certain vessel. 撮合 Ts'ŏ hŏ, to join or unite. 撮上轎 Ts'ŏ shang keaou, hand into a chair.

鷟 Name of a bird.

TSOO.

助 Choo or Tsoo, secondary strength or effort; to assist; to help; to aid; to succour; assistance. 帮助 Pang tsoo, to assist or help. 助你成功 Tsoo ne ch'ing kung, help you to finish your good work. 助於世 Tsoo yu she, beneficial to the world.

怚 From *heart* and *to advance.* Proud; coarse minded; distrustful; envious; jealous.

蛆 Read Tseu and Tsoo, worms, vermin amongst putrid flesh. See Tseu. 蝍蛆 Tseĭh tsoo, an insect resembling a locust.

徂 From *to walk* and *to advance a step.* To go to, preserve; to persevere. 徂來 Tsoo lae, the name of a hill.

俎 爼 From 肉 Jow, *flesh,* abbreviated, and *a vessel* to contain the victims used in sacrifice. A surname. Used to denote a block on which to cut meat. 鼎俎 Ting tsoo, a kind of tripod. 俎路 Tsoo loo, a feast on parting with friends, about to undertake a journey.

租 From *grain* and *a vessel.* The grain paid as a tax to government; a tax of any kind; to rent. 衣租食稅 E tsoo shĭh shwuy, clothed with taxes and fed with duties,—said by the Emperor of himself. 租屋住 Tsoo ŭh choo, to rent a house to live in. 租米 Tsoo me, *rent rice,*—the rent of land paid in kind. 租業 Tsoo nëĕ, to rent an estate; an income arising from the rents of houses or lands. 租銀 Tsoo yin, money paid as rent.

祖 祖 From *a heavenly indication,* and *a vessel used in the temples.* A father's father; a grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors generally. One who lays the foundation of a family. To begin; the beginning; the original of anything. A temple dedicated to an ancestor; accustomed to; a rule; a sacrifice. A surname. A divinity. 先祖 Sëen tsoo, a deceased grandfather. 始祖 Che tsoo, or 鼻祖 Pe tsoo, the original ancestor. 曾祖 Tsăng tsoo, father's grandfather. 高祖 Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. 祖考 Tsoo kh'aou, a male ancestor. 祖妣 Tsoo pe, a female ancestor. 祖先 Tsoo sëen,

上祖 Shang tsoo, or 祖上 Tsoo shang, distant ancestors. 天地祖宗 T'ëen te tsoo tsung, heaven, earth, ancestors—are common objects of worship.

葅 Name of a plant; a sort of mat used in sacrifices.

菹 Name of a vegetable for the table.

組 Certain silk fringes formerly appended to caps of state; a fringe; silken strings or cords for binding the hair with, and connecting the parts of armour. 組綬 Tsoo show, certain fringes or streamers.

詛 禮 To announce to the gods, and supplicate from them the infliction of calamities; imprecations; bad language to the gods; curses. 添詛幾句 T'ëen tsoo ke keu, to add a few curses or oaths,—in confirmation of what one says. 咒詛他一翻 Chow tsoo t'a yĭh fan, cursed him a while. 咒詛 Chow tsoo, or 詛祝 Tsoo chŭh, imprecations; curses. 詛盟 Tsoo ming, solemn oaths taken over a bloody sacrifice. 詛誓 Tsoo she, oaths and curses.

齟 Read Tsoo or Tseu. 齟齬 Tsoo yu, the teeth not regular,—distorted and affecting the articulation; to chew and craunch; to mutter.

阻 跙 蹝 Choo or Tsoo, to hinder; to impede; some dangerous impediment, as a torrent running between; to stop; to prevent; to suspect; to be sorry; walking in a distorted manner. 險阻 Hëen tsoo, a dangerous impediment. 攔阻 Lan tsoo, to intercept and stop the progress of. 阻隔 Tsoo keh, an impediment—as a mountain or a river. 阻擋 Tsoo tang, to stand in the way of and stop.

祚 From divine *indication* and *to excite.* Wealth; rank, and happiness; divine blessings; felicity; posterity; the year. 福祚 Fŭh tsoo, affluent and happy.

胙 To offer flesh in sacrifice; to pay a recompence to; to reward; blessings; rank. The name of a place; of a pavilion, and of a nation. 復胙 Fŭh tsoo, summer. 胙肉 Tsoo jow, the flesh offered in sacrifice to the gods. 胙俎 Tsoo tsoo, vessels used at royal banquets.

阼 Tsŏ, or Tsoo, the steps, and the mat appropriated to the host or principal person at formal sacrifices in temples.

TS'OO.

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo, to begin; to commence; the beginning. See Ch'oo.

耡 From *a plough* and *to assist.* The duties or taxes collected in ancient times; to cultivate in concert with each other; to assist; to help.

鉏 A hoe, or iron instrument for turning up the ground with, used in husbandry to clear nuisances from the roots, and *assist* the growth of plants.

粗 𥼢 麄 犓 麁 Large; open; coarse; vulgar; indecent; boisterous,—applied to things, or to speech, or to actions. 動粗 Tung ts'oo, to act roughly, coarse. 粗話 Ts'oo hwa, coarse indecent language. 粗物 Ts'oo wŭh, coarse things.

措 To raise; to cast or throw; to put into its place; to arrange; to put in proper order; to employ. Read Tseh, to pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harrass; to press upon. 無措 Woo ts'oo, no place to put the hand or foot upon; at a loss how to act. 設措 Shĕ ts'oo, to suggest, or lay down a mode of acting. 措辦 Ts'oo pan, to arrange; to transact. 措手 Ts'oo show, to set to one's hand. 措詞 Ts'oo sze, set speech.

瘄 Disease; sickness.

醋 From *wine* and *old.* Sour wine; sour pickles; vinegar. 酸醋 Swan ts'oo, vinegar. 醬醋 Tsëang ts'oo, pickles; sour preserves.

錯 Commonly read Ts'ŏ. Occurs used for the preceding.

楚 楚 From *two trees* and *foot.* A cluster or clump of trees; coppice; underwood; brambles. Name of a plant; of a place; of a region in the south; and of an ancient nation. A surname. Distinct; clear; sharp; keen; painful. 辛楚 Sin ts'oo, or 苦楚 Kh'oo ts'oo, painful suffering; distress. 清楚 Ts'ing ts'oo, or 楚楚 Ts'oo ts'oo, clear; distinct; fresh; manifest; fully arranged; completed; finished.

儊 Rough, the opposite of smooth.

⿸疒楚 Painful; distressing.

礎 Read Choo, or Ts'oo, the stone base of a pillar.

芻 蒭 Ts'ow or Ts'oo, to cut down plants. Name of a particular plant. A surname. Grass for horses and cows. 苾芻 Peĭh ts'oo, the Buddha priests. 芻尼 Ts'oo ne, the magpie. 芻蕘 Ts'oo yaou, grass; coarse plants.

雛 鶵 From *a wing* and *grass.* Young fowls which are capable of feeding themselves. A man's name. 雛雞 Ts'oo ke, chickens.

媰 Ts'oo or Tsow, a widow woman; a fine looking person; a pregnant woman. A woman's name. A surname.

麤 粗 From *three stags.* To take long leaps; to be afraid of and take precautions against; large; coarse; rough; vulgar; remiss; a kind of coarse shoes or sandals. See the second from above. 麤惡 Ts'oo ngŏ, coarse and bad in quality.

TSOW.

走 赱 From to *bind* and to *stop.* To bend the foot or leg and set it down; to walk; to go; to run. Occurs used for the following. 走盤珠 Tsow pw'an choo, a particular description of pearl, denominated from its constant motion when placed in a trencher. 走一回 Tsow yĭh hwuy, to walk a while. 走開 Tsow kh'ae, to walk apart from. 走狗 Tsow kow, to run dogs, an ancient play of Chinese children. 走得快 Tsow teh kh'wae, can go or sail fast. 走得慢 Tsow teh man, goes or sails slowly. 走一個乾淨 Tsow yĭh ko kan tsing, went off entirely and left the place quite clear.

奏 ⿱奏木 To *introduce* and *offer up to.* To cause the Emperor to hear or to know; any representation made to the Emperor, either verbally or by writing, is expressed by Tsow; music striking up in his hearing, is also expressed by Tsow. 封口奏摺 Fung kh'ow tsow chĕ, a sealed document sent to the Emperor. 俾得自行奏事 Pe teh tsze hing tsow sze, to be authorised to write from one's-self immediately to the Emperor. 奏劾 Tsow heh, to convey to the Emperor an accusation against an officer of the government; the expression implies that the accusation is from an officer of rank. 奏上 Tsow shang, to send up a report or statement to the Emperor. 九奏 Kew tsow, or 九成 Kew ch'ing, nine tunes played to the Emperor.

掫 One who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

諏 To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government.

趣 To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others, and to observe it; celerity. See Ts'eu.

棸 The name of a wood. A surname.

棷 Wood taken for a fuel; the name of a wood; the wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hour; a kind of rattle.

陬 The corner, or angle, as of a city wall; disconcerted; to collect together and reside in. Name of the district, in which Confucius lived. 孟陬 Măng tsow, the first moon of the year. 卑陬 Pe tsow, abashed; ashamed; disconcerted.

緅 Anything dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once; the colour arising from this process.

鯫 A sort of white fish; a certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鄹 郰 鄹 A city in Shantong. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

驟 騶 From *horse, to take,* and *a multitude.* A fleet horse; anything swift; rapid; fleet; urgent; pressing.

夋 Tsew, or Tsow, to hire one's-self out to others.

㑳 Tseu, Tsoo, or Tsow, grass; shrubs. 乾㑳 Kan tsow, dried grass; hay.

皺 ⿱芻皮 From *grass* or *herbs* and *skin.* A wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in anything. 面皺 Mëen tsow, or 皮皺 P'e tsow, the face wrinkled with grief. 我見他就眉頭皺 Wo këen t'a tsew mei t'ow tsow, I can't help frowning whenever I see him,—I hate him excessively. 皺眉 Tsow

mei, frowning eyebrows.

搊 掐 From *hand* and a bunch of *grass*. To grasp with the hand; to take hold of a musical instrument with the hand; sometimes used to denote a fan, or to fan.

縐 紹 Tsow, or Chow, a fine sort of silk. 搴縐 Këen tsow, rumpled; contracted; drawn in. 縐紗 Tsow (or Chow) sha, crape.

鄒 騶 Tsow, or Chow. Name of a country. A surname. 騶虞 Tsow yu, name of an imaginary animal, possessed of such regard for animated nature, that it will not tread on a living plant, nor eat any flesh but that of animals which died of their own accord. The name of a district. A fleet horse; to move with rapidity; an arrow.

TS'OW.

揍 To cast or throw with the hand.

TSŬH.

足 疋 𤴔 From *to crook* and *to stop*. The leg; the foot; successive accumulation; enough; sufficient; full; complete; to make up a deficiency; to complete. The name of a plant. A surname. 手足 Show tsŭh, the hand and feet,—brothers are compared to hands and feet. 自足 Tsze tsŭh, self-sufficient and conceited. 交足 Keaou tsŭh, to deliver over, or pay

○○○

凑 湊 To collect together; to make up; concurrence of circumstances.

輳 To collect together; to accumulate; to assemble. Syn. with 凑 Ts'ow. 輻輳 Fŭh ts'ow, to collect, as round an axle or centre.

愁 㤽 Mournful; sorry; grieved. See Ts'ow. 愁眉 Ts'ow mei, sorrowful eyebrows; the frown of grief. 愁悶 Ts'ow mun, sorrowful. 愁懷 Ts'ow hwae, thoughts of grief.

甃 㡡 Tiles built up inside a wall, to prevent the earth falling in; to pile up; to adorn, certain ornaments.

僽 Ch'ow, or Tsów. 僝僽 Chen ts'ow, abusive, scurrilous language. Read Ts'ow, a sorrowful appearance.

entirely. 十足 Shĭh tsŭh, perfectly complete. 濯足 Chŏ tsŭh, to wash the feet. 足意 Tsŭh e, to supply part of the idea which may be wanting. 足踵 Tsŭh chung, the heel of the foot. 足國 Tsŭh kwŏ, to supply fully the wants of the country. 足食 Tsŭh shĭh, having a sufficient supply of food. 足取信 Tsŭh ts'eu sin, worthy of being believed. 知足 Che tsŭh, or 心足 Sin tsŭh, contented; to be satisfied. 足予 Tsŭh [illegible] a sufficient quantity; a complete number. 足容重 Tsŭh yung chung, a grave sedate gait. 足銀 Tsŭh yin, silver that is pure as the standard requires. 足爲怪 Tsŭh wei kwae, enough to be surprised at. 足用 Tsŭh yung, an adequate supply of necessities; enough to use.

捉 From *hand* and *foot*. To grasp; to seize; to lay hold of. See Chŏ. 捉住 Tsŭh choo, to grasp and hold fast. 捉獲 Tsŭh hwŏ, to seize; as a criminal; to seize or catch. 捉臂 Tsŭh pe, to seize or grasp by the arm.

哫 哫 Tsŭh, or 哫訾 Tsŭh ts'ze, ... compliment; to flatter to seek to obtain by the arts of adulation.

TS'ŬH.

促 Near; close; short; urgent; pressing. 跼足促狹 Keu tsŭh ts'ŭh hëă, lifting the foot and stopping short, a cautious careful pace. 局促 Keŭh ts'ŭh, small appearance. 促膝談心 Ts'ŭh ts'eih t'an sin, with knees close, pouring out the heart,—said of friends newly met after a long absence.

撮 Ts'ŏ, or Ts'ŭh, to take with the fingers; to select from. See Ts[illegible]

慼 蹙 蹴 蹵 Pressed upon; urged; impelled; embarrassed; to cause to draw in; to rumple; to wrinkle; anxious; afflicted. 蹙頞 Ts'ŭh ngŏ, a frowning wrinkled forehead; a sorrowful countenance. 迫蹙 Pĭh ts'ŭh, to press upon vehemently. 縮蹙 Ts'ŭh ts'ŭh, drawing in to smaller dimensions; contracted; small.

踧 踖 Read Tĭh, to walk with ease. Read Ts'ŭh, used for the preceding. Also, a respectful sedate manner.

趗 To stop or fill up; to close.

嘁 慼 Shame; grief; sorrow. 嘁咨 Ts'ŭh ts'ze, to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; shame.

卒 Those who transact, or execute any work or service; lictors attached to public courts; soldiers; a band of soldiers. To cease; to finish; to terminate; to end; to die; haste; hurry; urgent; sudden. Read Tsuy, a second; an assistant. 役卒 Yĭh ts'ŭh, a lictor, or petty police officer. 兵卒 Ping ts'ŭh, a soldier. 讀書卒時 Tŭh shoo ts'ŭh she, finished the allotted time to reading. 喪服卒時 Sang fŭh ts'ŭh she, finished the period of wearing mourning. 卒然倒仆 Ts'ŭh jen taou foo, to fall suddenly down, as in a fit. 卒然 Ts'ŭh jen, or 倉卒 Ts'ang ts'ŭh, hastily; suddenly. 卒然問 Ts'ŭh jen wăn, asked suddenly.

倅 To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'ŭh, a hundred men. See the preceding.

崒 崪 From *a mountain* and the *sound* Ts'ŭh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit of a mountain. 崒崩 Ts'ŭh p'ăng, the rushing down of the peak of a mountain.

捽 To grasp the hair of the head with the hand; to seize with the hand; to seize the neck; to throttle; to pull out; to cross; to rush against; to push. 捽其髮而拯 Ts'ŭh kh'e fă urh ch'ing, grasped his hair and pulled him out of the water. 捽胡 Ts'ŭh hoo, or 捽頸 Ts'ŭh king, to seize a person by the neck

椊 The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space. 椊杌 Ts'ŭh wŭh, a stunted end of a piece of timber; to insert in any hollow space, as the end of a haft in that which is to receive it.

猝 A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brushwood, and attacking a man; abrupt; fierce; impetuous. 猝然 Ts'ŭh jen, suddenly; abruptly. 倉猝 Ts'ang ts'ŭh, impetuous; abrupt; fierce; hurried.

族 From *a floating streamer* and *an arrow*. A banner and the multitude of archers collected by it; a kindred; a class or sort; a clan or family, in the larger sense, as 十一族 Shĭh yĭh ts'ŭh, eleven clans, consisted of 七萬餘帳 Ts'eih wan yu chang, upwards of seventy thousand tents. (9th century.) 九族 Kew ts'ŭh, nine degrees of consanguinity included in the word Ts'ŭh. 宗族 Tsung ts'ŭh, ancestors and kindred living; kindred more remote and more nearly related. 通族 Tung ts'ŭh, the whole kindred. 族譜 Ts'ŭh p'oo, a genealogical list of a kindred or clan.

擨 [illegible] To pierce or stab.

簇 Small bamboos. Read Ts'ow, thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow; a mould for making cakes. 簇擁前來 Ts'ŭh yung ts'ëen lae, came forward in a crowd; or crowding round the principal person.

鏃 Pointed; the point of an arrow.

數 Commonly read Soo, to number; and So, or Sŏh, haste. Read Ts'ŭh, close, fine, said of a net.

噈 鳴噈 Ming ts'ŭh, to expel the voice. 歍噈 Woo ts'ŭh, to put mouth to mouth, to expel the breath on the one side, and receive it on the other; which it is said is sometimes done by the healthy to the sick and dying. Read Ts'a, to taste; to lick or daub the lips, as with blood.

趣 趣 Read Ts'eu, pleasing. Read Ts'ŭh, to urge to do hastily.

齺 Toothless, or otherwise the teeth near to each other; meeting each other; or coming in contact, and when biting something; applied also to military carriages coming in contact when going different roads.

鼀 A toad; its cry. 鼀鼀 Ts'ŭh ts'ŭh, the cry of a toad,—applied also to its skin.

斟 Ts'ŭh, or Ch'ŭh. 斟斟 Ts'ŭh ts'ŭh, abundance; a vast collection of; to assemble or collect together.

TSUN.

尊 尊 From *a wine vessel* and *two hands* presenting it to a superior; hence Tsun is applied as an appellation of respect and honor. Honorable; eminent; noble; to honor; to respect; to venerate. A surname. Employed for *you* and *your*. 達尊三 Tă tsun san, the honorable are *three*, those of noble rank, the aged, and the virtuous. 天尊 T'ëen tsun, an epithet of Buddha. 令尊 Ling tsun, your father. 尊長 Tsun ch'ang, superiors, those who hold places of honor. 尊德樂義 Tsun teh lŏ e, to honor virtue and delight in justice. 尊讓 Tsun jang, respectful and complaisant. 尊夫人 Tsun foo jin, your wife. 尊卑 Tsun pei, are opposites, in a place of honor, and in a low mean place. 尊齋 Tsun ch'ae, your house; Ch'ae, is to *fast* and denotes a study or library.

𠟺 To cut asunder; to lessen.

僔 噂 To assemble or collect together; to converse. Many. Several persons assembled and conversing; to talk so as to please in a person's presence; to flatter.

墫 A vessel for wine; a bottle. 玻璃墫 Po le tsun, a glass bottle. 酒墫 Tsew tsun, a wine bottle.

撙 From *hand* and *honorable*. To adjust in a proper manner; to pay constant regard to rule and order; to restrain; to put the hand of a master to a concern; to collect together.

樽 罇 A wine vessel; luxuriant herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

𤮐 A certain wine vessel.

繜 Certain clothing to cover the knees; to put in order; to adjust. 繜繜 Tsun tsun, collected together in numbers.

譐 Words collected together; an accumulation of sayings.

蹲 From *foot* and *honorable*. A proud attitude; to sit in a couchant posture; to be collected together. 蹲蹲 Tsun tsun, a kind of measured pace; in a stately manner.

遵 From *to walk* and *to honor*. To follow in a way that a superior points out; to obey; to yield to; to submit to; to accord with—what is dictated to one; obedience; to practice; to induce obedience. 遵照 Tsun chaou, to obey agreeably to the tenor of what is stated to one. 遵法 Tsun fă, to obey the law. 遵行 Tsun hing, to act in obedience to. 遵守 Tsun show, to maintain obedience to; to keep in obedience to.

鱒 Name of a fish.

鷷 A local word for fowl.

僎 Seen, Chuen, or Tsun, to number; to arrange; to adjust. Read Tsun, the person who presides at a village feast.

捘 From *hand* and *a proud gait*. To push; to rush; to crowd together; to pull down; to involve in.

TS'UN.

寸 The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch;—applied to measures, rules, and laws, generally. 十寸爲一尺 Shĭh ts'un wei yĭh ch'ĭh, ten Ts'un make a cubit. 寸口 Ts'un kh'ow, the part where the pulse is felt, one ts'un back from the joint of the wrist,—hence, they say the character is composed of *hand* and *one*. 寸心 Ts'un sin, or 方寸 Fang ts'un, the heart. 寸步不離 Ts'un poo pŭh le, not to move from a single inch. 寸衷抱慙 Ts'un chung paou ts'an, the heart feeling ashamed; feeling uneasy on account of benefits received.

刌 To cut; to cut into parts; to cut small; to decide upon.

忖 From *heart* and *to measure*. To consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces. 忖度 Ts'un tŏ, to guess at the sentiments of others; to ponder; to consider.

村 邨 A place where people dwell together; a hamlet; a village. The second form is most usual in classical books. 鄉村 Heang ts'un, a country village. 村巷 Ts'un heang, the lane of a village.

存 From *a child* and *hand*, or *talent*. To watch over; to take care of; to preserve; to examine and enquire about; heedful attention to. 意存 E ts'un, with the intention, or purpose of. 告存 Kaou ts'un, to make kind enquiries about. 存貯 Ts'un ch'oo, to lay or store up. 存留 Ts'un lew, to detain or keep in charge. 存亡 Ts'un wang, are opposites,—to preserve and to perish; to continue the dominion and to lose it. 存心 Ts'un sin, to preserve the heart; to keep the mind from evil or vice.

㖺 A large mouth.

TSUNG.

宗 From *a covering* and *a divine communication*. A place where the spirits of the departed hear and answer prayers; a temple of ancestors; the tablet dedicated to them, which all the kindred honor; a whole kindred or clan; that which is generally honored and sacrificed to; the point to which men and things turn, as water to the ocean; and all men to court. A sort. A surname. 瞽宗 Koo tsung, an ancient school. 秩宗 Chĭh tsung, a certain office. 祝宗 Chŭh tsung, prayers offered in the temples of ancestors. 宗廟 Tsung meaou, or 宗祠 Tsung sze, temples dedicated to ancestors. 宗室 Tsung shĭh, or 宗家 Tsung këa, the Imperial house, family, or kindred. 祖宗 Tsoo tsung, ancestors,—the most remote and those who succeeded them. 宗學 Tsung hëŏ, school or college for the Imperial kindred. 不一宗 Pŭh yĭh tsung, not of one kind or sort.

倧 A demi-god of high antiquity.

綜 A word used in weaving; transverse threads; to collect all together.

賨 賩 Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid by the southern barbarians.

騣 騌 鬃 鬉 鬆 鬷 The hair on a horse's neck.

蓯 A kind of mushroom, properly called 土菌 Too kh'wăn.

樅 Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname.

縱 From *silk* and *to accord with*. To allow to run into disorder; to connive at; remiss; disorderly; although; though it be; allowing it; lengthwise; to shoot forth an arrow. 放縱 Fang tsung, offering no restraint to. 徇縱 Seun tsung, a careless easy compliance with; a connivance at. 故縱 Koo tsung, to connive on purpose. 縱橫 Tsung hăng, lengthwise and crosswise; north and south, and east and west. 縱然 Tsung jen, although; allowing that it be. 縱縱 Tsung tsung, with haste,—applied to funerals. 縱臾 Tsung yu, to encourage.

蓯 Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蹤 踪 䠷 From *foot* and *to accord with*. The path in which the foot treads; a footstep; a trace: used in a moral sense, to tread in the foot-steps of.

㚇 獀 A bird flying and gathering up its feet; to gather together; certain ornaments attached to a horse's neck. The name of a nation.

堫 To sow or plant. One says, to sow or plant without being ploughed.

椶 A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain. 崖椶 Yae tsung, the name of a plant. 椶竹 Tsung chŭh, a species of bamboo.

猣 A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

稯 From *grain* and *gathered together*. A sheaf containing a certain quantity; a certain bundle of cloth; the appearance of being bundled or gathered together.

糉 粽 A quantity of rice bound up in a certain leaf with silk cords of various colours, then boiled and thrown into a river as a sacrifice to the manes of 屈原 *Keŭh-yuen*, a minister of state, beloved by the people, who having been falsely accused, drowned himself about 300 years B. C. The same observance continues to this day, and is annually performed on the 5th of the 5th moon, accompanied by the amusement of dragon-boats and beating of drums, intended to strike awe into the evil spirits that may lurk about the river.

緵 From *silk* and *gathered together*. A fish net; eighty threads of silk.

葼 Small; trees which have small branches. The name of a plant; and of a dye.

豵 猔 A boar. Some say a pig six months old

鍐 An ornament for a horse's head, otherwise called 馬冠 Ma kwan, a horse's cap.

鬷 A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads; to number; the whole of. Name

of a place. A surname.

摠 揔 From *hand* and *an aperture.* To introduce, or push forward anything with the hand.

緫 總 摠 惣 From *silk* or *hand*, and *bundled together.* All united together; bound together as a sheaf; all; the whole number; general; the hair formed into a tuft; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. The second character denotes also a green or azure colour; a kind of purple. 一總 Yih tsung, the whole number. 總角 Tsung keŏ, two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children. 總一百二十四國 Tsung yih peh urh shih sze kwŏ, altogether 124 nations (in China, B. C. 600.) 總名 Tsung ming, a generic term: a general epithet. 總腦 Tsung naou, *the whole brains;* to include all; the whole of. 總兵官 Tsung ping kwan, a general officer of the army or navy. 總督 Tsung tŭh, a governor-general of one or of two provinces, commonly called *Viceroy.*

傯 To collect, or assemble together.

TS'UNG

崇 From *a mountain* raised on a summit of the *most honourable.* Lofty; eminent; noble; dignified; honourable; esteemed in the highest degree; worshipped; to collect together; to end. Certain ornaments of a musical instrument. Name of a country, and of a place. A surname. 欽崇天道 Kh'in ts'ung t'ëen taou, to pay the highest veneration to celestial principles. 崇拜 Ts'ung pae, the highest veneration; obeisance or worship.

㓻 A kind of pick for digging into the ground.

從 从 従 從 From *two men*, listening to each other; *two men* placed *side by side.* To listen to each other; to accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to—by; from; through; at; with; to be attached to as a second, of a given rank, but holding a second place. Occurs denoting — excessively high. Read Sëang, eminent. 依從 E ts'ung, to accord with; according to. 願從 Yuen ts'ung, to accord willingly. 天從人願 T'ëen ts'ung jin yuen, heaven according with human wishes. 無從查詢 Woo ts'ung ch'a seun, no means of making enquiry. 從人受學 Ts'ung jin show heŏ, to attend upon a person to learn. 從衡 Ts'ung hăng, north and south, or lengthwise, are expressed by Ts'ung; east and west, or crosswise, by Hăng. 從窗進去 Ts'ung ch'wang tsin k'eu, went in at the window. 從權 Ts'ung kh'euen, to comply with authority; i. e. the necessity of circumstances; to deviate from general rules in particular cases. 從後掣其筆 Ts'ung how chĕ kh'e peih, from behind took hold of his pencil. 從九品 Ts'ung kew p'in, attached to the ninth rank. 從重論罪 Ts'ung chung lun tsuy, with severity determine on the crime. 從容 Ts'ung yung, easy, unembarrassed manner; not hurried; not precipitate; graceful and dignified.

慫 Sang or Ts'ung, to excite; to stir up.

匴 A vessel to contain rice. Read Ts'uen, a bamboo or wooden cover to confine the steam of a boiler.

悤 怱 忩 匆 From *a window* or *aperture* and *heart.* To alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. 怱怱 Ts'ung ts'ung, impelled by some urgent circumstance; haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed. 無故怱怱 Woo koo ts'ung ts'ung, or 無事怱怱 Woo sze ts'ung ts'ung, to be in a hurry and bustle without adequate cause.

傯 倥傯 Kh'ung ts'ung, oppressed by a multiplicity of business; completely wearied out.

勄 To encourage; to rouse; to stimulate.

憁 憁 憁恫 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disquietude.

璁 A beautiful stone.

聦 聰 聰 From *ear* and *an open aperture* or *quick.* Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception. 耳聰心靈 Urh ts'ung sin ling, an ear quick, and a mind intelligent. 聰慧 Ts'ung hwuy, clear perception, acute discernment. 聰明 Ts'ung ming, discerning; intelligent. Ts'ung, refers to external perception, and Ming, to a ready and clear discernment of by the understanding. 聰明乖覺 Ts'ung ming kwae keŏ, discerning and quick of apprehension, in a very superior degree. 聰明伶俐 Ts'ung ming ling le, intelligent and clever.

葱 蔥 茐 A certain vegetable; a green colour. Name of a hill; subtile fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage. Onions.

驄 驄 A dappled or parti-coloured horse.

潨 灇 漎 From *water* and *many.* An assemblage of many streams; many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters. 叢談 Ts'ung t'an, a collection of miscellaneous narratives.

叢 Collected together; assembled in crowds; a mixed assemblage crowded together as trees in a wood; woody. 叢林 Ts'ung lin, an extensive wood; a place of public concourse as a temple. 叢脞 Ts'ung ts'o, multifarious and troublesome. 叢生 Ts'ung sāng, free growing.

TSUY.

罪 辠 From *a net* and *to be wrong.* A bamboo net to catch fish; to become entangled in the net of the law. The second form is from *self* and *bitter*, to embitter one's own existence by crime. The ancient form 辠 being like 皇 Hwang. "An autocrat," the Emperor who first assumed that title, and who burnt the books, altered it to its present form. A violation of the laws of a country, the precepts of morality, the rules of decorum, or the commands of heaven, or of the Deity. The effects of crime; punishment. As a verb, to criminate. 犯罪 Fan tsuy, to commit a crime. 治罪 Che tsuy, to punish a crime. 得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend—a person, often said in courtesy answering to, *I beg your pardon.* 罪之 Tsuy che, to criminate him. 罪坐所出 Tsuy tso so ch'ŭh, or 罪坐所由 Tsuy tso so yew, the crime is charged on the person with whom the action originated. 罪戾殊深 Tsuy le shoo shin, criminality and perverseness to a very great degree—often said of one's-self in the language of courtesy. 罪犯 Tsuy fan, a violator of the laws; criminal.

醉 From *wine* and *impetuous.* Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly fascinated with anything; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. 心醉 Sin tsuy, the mind drenched with classical literature. 酒不醉人人自醉 Tsew pŭh tsuy jin, jin tsze tsuy, wine intoxicates no man, man intoxicates himself. 醉而鼾 Tsuy urh kan, to be drunk and snore. 醉後 Tsuy how, after being drunk. 醉楊妃 Tsuy yang fei, a species of rose. 醉夢間 Tsuy mung këen, in the midst of a drunken dream.

觜 To bristle up the comb on the top of the head, as the owl is said to do when incensed. Name of a star.

嘴 From *mouth* and to *bristle up.* The lips; the beak or bill of a bird; the mouth; an aperture; a spout. Figuratively, impudent chattering. 親嘴 Ts'in tsuy, to join the lips; to kiss. 你別多嘴 Ne pëĕ to tsuy, don't you be chattering. 掰嘴 Pwan tsuy, to wrangle or keep up altercation. 掰起嘴來 Pwan kh'e tsuy lae, to commence an altercation. 鬬嘴 Tow tsuy, to fight with the lips; to wrangle; to debate angrily. 幇嘴 Pang tsuy, to take part with one in any altercation. 好嘴 Haou tsuy, a good lip; fluency of speech.

嶲 The beak of a bird; to peck.

趡 From *to walk* and a *feather.* To move; to agitate; the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

鋷 A kind of awl.

最 冣 To *attach* and *to take.* To collect or assemble together the whole number; altogether; important; in the highest degree; exceedingly; very commonly forms the superlative. 最為昭著 Tsuy wei chaou choo, is exceedingly luminous. 最要緊 Tsuy yaou kin, most important. 最先 Tsuy sëen, first of all; in the first place. 最為第一 Tsuy wei te ih, the very first.

TS'UY.

淬 Cold; intense cold.

倅 To assist; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'ŭh, a hundred men.

啐 To call to; to cause alarm or apprehension to; to taste. Read Ts'uë, to chew or eat. Read Ts'ŭh, the sound of licking or sucking.

嗺 To te te previously to.

崒 Read Ts'ŭh and Ts'uy, the peak of a mountain.

淬 A utensil for extinguishing a candle; to desire; to violate; cold. Used for the following. 淬沒 Ts'uy mŭh, an appearance of water; to flow; to run.

焠 Water and fire coming in contact; to burn; to defile. Used for the preceding.

瘁 Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

祽 Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon.

綷 An assemblage of various colours; united; a rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

噿 鳥噿 Neaou ts'uy, the beak of a bird. One says the voice of a bird.

翠 翆 Name of a bird with green feathers, which are much used as ornaments, the male is called 翡 Fei. A surname. 翡翠 Fei ts'uy, a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings. 翠微 Ts'uy wei, denotes situated on the side of a hill; name of a village a little beyond Casa Branca, near Macao.

萃 The name of a plant; to collect, or assemble together; a rustling sound like that of bushes rubbing against each other. 萃錦 Ts'uy kin, an elegant collection of classic allusions.

䘹 Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

崔 Lofty and large; mountainous. 崔嵬 Ts'uy wei, lofty as the midst of a rising summit of a mountain.

催 To urge; to impel; to importune; to press. 催討 Ts'uy t'aou, to urge the giving of what is due; to require urgently. 催討租米 Ts'uy t'aou tsoo me, to urge the payment of rent of land.

嗺 To pucker or purse up the mouth; an ugly mouth. To sip and drink. 嗺酒逐歌 Ts'uy tsew chŏ ko, to tipple wine and deal out songs. Read Suy, to present or offer songs.

墔 A hill with a cavity at top; the appearance of an accumulation of earth.

摧 From *hand* and *high.* To push and urge with a high hand; to impel; to press to; to set down by overpowering; to repress and alter; to drive back; to destroy; to point at with satire or ridicule. To come or arrive at. Read Tso, to cut down herbs. 摧剛爲柔 Ts'uy kang wei jow, to make the inflexible become supple.

漼 漼 洒 From *water* and *high.* Deep water; clear; new; fresh appearance; tears falling; appearance of being spoiled; broken; ruined. Name of a river; appearance of an accumulation of sleet and snow. The last character is also read Sae.

榱 Read Suy or Ts'uy, certain carved beams about a house.

毳 毳 From *hair* or *feather*, thrice repeated. The soft hair or fur of animals fit for making into stuffs; the down or soft feathers of birds; anything delicate, soft, beautiful, fragile and small; weak. Name of a kind of crown; of some stuffs; and of priest's garments. A surname. 火毳 Ho ts'uy, a sort of cloth. 毳冕 Ts'uy mëen, a kind of state cap.

脆 脃 Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire. Used for the following.

嗽 The head or bill of a bird. Read Sow and Shŭh, to suck; to inspire; to imbibe.

[illegible] A slight wound. Read Yung, pointed like a vegetable sprout.

TSWAN or TSOAN.

攢 攅 From *hand* and *to put forward.* To collect or assemble together; to cover over and coffin without intering it. Name of a place.

欑 From *wood* and *to advance.* The haft of a spear; a number of bamboo poles collected together and placed around a coffin, after which it is daubed with mud to appear like a house. Name of a place. 欑木 Tswan mŭh, a kind of shed or covering made of bamboos.

鑽 鑚 From *metal* and *to advance.* That with which anything is bored; with which a hole is made; the point of an arrow or spear; to bore; to enter deeply into; to worm one's-self into; to search out secrets, to employ artifice and intrigue. 金剛鑽 Kin-kang tswan, or 鑽石 Tswan shih, diamond, also called 金剛砂 Kin kang sha. 鑽弄 Tswan lung, to use intrigue and wily stratagems to effect one's purpose. 鑽臏 Tswan pin, an ancient punishment, which consisted in removing the knee pan. 鑽書 Tswan shoo, to bore a hole in a book—for the purpose of binding or stitching it. 鑽調 Tswan teaou, to bore into and arrange by artifice. 鑽子 Tswan tsze, an awl.

纘 纉 From *silk* and to *advance forward.* To continue the same in succession. 纘禹舊服 Tswan yu kew fŭh, to continue the old raiment of Yu—to imitate his virtues. 纘承先緒 Tswan ch'ing sëen seu, to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

酇 鄼 To assemble together; the place where people do so.

奧 Read Ngaou, tranquil. Read Yŭh, a bank under water. Read Tswan, the spirit which presides over the furnace where food is prepared; also the sacrifice offered, which is called *the old woman's sacrifice.*

縓 Silk of a red and yellow colour; dyed red once.

爆 灼爆 Chŏ tswan, to ignite; to illumine.

TS'WAN.

竄 From a *hole* and *a rat.* To run away and hide one's self as a rat or mouse does; pusillanimous; weak; petty; to seduce other people to the practice of vice. 東竄西逃 Tung ts'wan se t'aou, to sneak off to the east and run to the west,—to run some this way and some that.

攛 From *hand* and to *enter a cavern.* To fling away; to tempt to wickedness; to draw people into crime. 攛掇 Ts'wan tŏ, to entice, or seduce to what is improper to be done, or immoral; to work under hand; to inveigle.

鑹 穳 A small sort of spear.

篡 簒 From *bamboos, eyes,* and *great perverseness;* or from *to calculate* and *perverse.* To rebel and seize by violence; for ministers to usurp the throne of their sovereign; to take by the power of the sword. The second form is erroneous.

纂 纂 [illegible] From *to calculate* and *silk threads.* A sort of scarlet silk; to collect together; to arrange and put in order; to abstract and form a compendium of, to continue and hand down to posterity. 御纂 Yu ts'wan, a compilation made by authority of the Emperor. 纂輯 Ts'wan tseih, or 纂修 Ts'wan sew, to compile and arrange the materials of which a book is made, to prepare for publication. 纂篇 Ts'wan p'ëen, a collection of the principal matters; a compendium.

爨 From a *boiler*, a *forest*, and a *large fire.* A furnace. A surname. 炊爨 Ch'uy ts'wan, to blow up the fire. 同爨 Tung ts'wan, to eat at the same mess. 自爨 Tsze ts'wan, to eat by one's-self. 同居合爨 Tung keu hŏ ts'wan, to live and eat together. 同居隔爨 Tung keu keh ts'wan, to live together and mess apart. 爨神 Ts'wan shin, the god of the furnace.

TSZE.

子 𡥈 They say Tsze, denotes midnight; the eleventh moon at midnight the powers of nature are agitated, and the material universe receives an impulse. A child; a son; an heir; applied also to females; an appellation of persons possessing rank and virtue; sages; worthies. A surname. Subjects of the Emperor; the people. Tsze, follows many nouns as a mere euphonic particle. Tsze is used for *a spot*, and for *a dye*, with which to play at dice. 黑子 Heh tsze, a black spot. 白子 Peh tsze, a white spot. 兒子 Urh tsze, a boy; a lad. 天子 T'ëen tsze, the Emperor of China. 元子 Yuen tsze, the Emper-

or's son. 冢子 Chung tsze, 宗子 Tsung tsze, 別子 Pëë tsze, and 支子 Che tsze, the Queen's eldest son. 庶子 Shoo tsze, the sons of concubines. 婢子 P'ei tsze, slave girl, term by which a lady calls herself. 內子 Nuy tsze, epithet assumed by a courtier's wife. 房子 Fang tsze, a house or room. 夫子 Foo tsze, a sage or teacher. 小子 Seaou tsze, I, the Emperor—a pupil; a boy. 先子 Sëen tsze, or 先君 Sëen keun, my late father. 左庶子 Tso shoo tsze, or 右庶子 Yew shoo tsze, certain doctors of the Han-lin college. 公子 Kung tsze, a nobleman's son. 長子 Ch'ang tsze, the eldest son. 男子 Nan tsze, a boy; a youth. 女子 Neu tsze, a girl; a young woman. 子孫 Tsze sun, children and grandchildren; posterity. 子嗣 Tsze ts'ze, a son and heir. 子次 Tsze ts'ze, the second son.

仔 Tsze or Tsze, to sustain, or bear the duties devolving on one. 仔細思量 Tsze se sze lëang, think about it carefully. 仔細 Tsze se, carefully. 仔細 Tsze. se, or 子細 Tsze se, to be attentive and careful in one's conduct; to discriminate.

吇 吇吇 Tsze tsze, the chirping of a bird; voice of birds.

孖 Two children born at the same time; twins; to grow and increase. Canton people read it Ma.

耔 芓 To pluck out weeds; to weed.

咨 To deliberate or consult about; to state in writing the subject to be deliberated on. Documents which pass between higher officers of government, who are nearly equal in a province, are called Tsze. To sigh; to lament. 移咨 E tsze, to send an official document to an equal. 咨文 Tsze wăn, an official document from an equal officer. 咨諏 Tsze ts'eu, to enquire and deliberate on political questions. 咨訪 Tsze fang, to write, to enquire about. 咨稟 Tsze pin, to state to a superior. 咨嗟 Tsze tsëay, or 嗟咨 Tsëay tsze, to sigh; to lament.

姿 From *sorted* and *woman*. Manner; gait; gesture; carriage; flattering; adulatory; elegant. 性姿 Sing tsze, disposition; cast of temper. 天姿 T'ëen tsze, disposition conferred by nature. 丰姿 Fung tsze, a fine full figure.

QQQ

恣 From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsze. Intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; profligate. 放恣 Fang tsze, or 恣縱 Tsze tsung, loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated. 恣意 Tsze e, loose, licentious feeling; throwing the mind free from restraint. 恣睢 Tsze tsze, a self-sufficient, haughty, supercilious deportment.

粢 秶 瓷 齍 A generic term for grain; a cake. 明粢 Ming tsze, the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice—this part of the offering is deemed more important than anything else. 粢盛 Tsze ching, the grain in its appropriate vessel.

資 齎 A commodity; goods; things of value; things necessary for one's use; to take. 資政大夫 Tsze ching ta foo, title written on the cards of persons of the second rank. 資斧 Tsze foo, things necessary for one's own use. 自備資斧 Tsze pei tsze foo, to provide necessaries for one's-self. 資稟 Tsze pin, or 資質 Tsze chih, the natural constitution, disposition, and talent of a person. 資生 Tsze săng, or 資始 Tsze che, the commencement; the beginning of. 資借 Tsze tsëay, to depend on other people.

柴 Commonly read Ch'ae, fuel. Read Tsze, to collect together. 柴池 Tsze ch'e, in an irregular manner; uneven.

紫 A colour formed by blue and red; a nankeen colour; a fictitious colour, not a regular natural colour; a dark brown colour; a weak appearance. The name of a river. A surname. 江南紫 Këang nan tsze, name of a plant; aster chinensis. 紫燭花 Tsze jen hwa, or 燈籠花 Tăng lung hwa, the clerodendrum meron. 紫梗渣 Tsze kăng ch'a, lac; a kind of resin. 紫檀木 Tsze t'an mŭh, rosewood. 紫泥 Tsze ne, (*Sinnai*) name of a place near Canton. 紫花布 Tsze hwa poo, nankeen cloth. 紫荊 Tsze king, cercis siliquastrum. 紫宸 Tsze shin, a poetical name for the rising sun; the court, the palace of the Emperor. 紫薇 Tsze wei, Largertrœmia indica. Name of a star.

茲 玆 茊 A great abundance of herbage and wood; a sort of mat. Used for this, here, now. The second form is a common abbreviation. 今玆 Kin tsze, now. 念玆 Nëen tsze, considering this. 在玆 Tsae tsze, here; herein. 玆 Tsze, or 玆者 Tsze chay, are used for *now*, when commencing a letter or a paragraph.

嗞 The tone of sorrow.

孶 孳 From a *child* and the *sound* Tsze. To bear or produce; to breathe after unweariedly; ardent affection for; indefatigable diligence; to bear young, as quadrupeds generally do, and to nourish with the breast. Used for the following.

孜 From to *jut out*, or from a *child* and *to strike*. Strenuous; sincere attachment to; diligent; unwearied effort. Syn. with the preceding. 孜孜 Tsze tsze, indefatigable attention to; completely denied to ease and indulgence.

嵫 The name of a hill.

滋 Name of a river; to increase; to rise high; to overflow; to cause excess; thick; rich; to enrich: muddy. 滋事 Tsze sze, or 滋繁 Tsze fan, to cause confusion; to make a disturbance; to induce disorder; to occasion trouble. 滋補 Tsze poo, to supply what is wanting; to strengthen. 滋味 Tsze we, a rich savory taste. 滋潤 Tsze jun, to mollify.

鎡 鎡錤 Tsze ke, or 鎡基 Tsze ke, a kind of hoe for removing weeds.

甾 菑 葘 Uncultivated land overgrown with weeds and underwood; to commence the cultivation of such land by felling the wood and eradicating the weeds. To clear or level a road; hence it is said, the character conveys the idea of destroying; to cut open; to rend. Name of a stream; the name of a place.

椔 榃 A tree dead and remaining erect in the ground.

淄 Name of a district; black colour. Used also for the preceding. These characters are used for each other with great confusion.

鶅 A certain fowl found in the eastern districts.

緇 From *silk* and *black*. Silk of a dark colour. 緇衣 Tsze e, black clothes.

輜 A carriage with a sort of boot, for containing clothes and luggage; a carriage in which one can sleep; the end of the axle which enters the nave of the wheel. 輜重 Tsze chung, a carriage heavily laden with luggage; luggage generally.

錙 鍿 Name of an ancient coin or piece of money, equal to six 銖 Choo, or to eight 兩 Lëang.

齊 禳 齋 Commonly read Tse, even. Read Tsze, the lower part of a garment or robe. 攝齊 Shĕ tsze, to pull up the tail of a robe when ascending steps.

璾 齍 Read Tse, a faulty stone. Read Tsze, a vessel which contains the grain offered in sacrifice.

𠂔 To stop.

姊 姉 A woman who has collected knowledge by long experience; a mistress or teacher; the elder of two or more sisters; a mother. 姊妹 Tsze mei, elder and younger sisters, sisters generally.

秭 To number, or a large number. Name of a district, and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated ten thousand times make 億 Yih; ten thousand Yih, make 秭 Tsze. One says a weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

胏 胔 胾 Broken meat; what is left after eating; dried meat with bones in it.

漬 To steep; to drench; to dye with any colour; the death of a brute animal.

積 Commonly read Tseĭh, to accumulate. Read Tsze, in a similar sense, to collect together; to hoard up; to store away; to amass.

字 孛 牸 From a *child* under a *cover* or *shelter*. A female able to bear; to bear; to produce; to cherish; to love; to promise a woman in marriage. The signs of ideas produced *ad infinitum*. Letters; a letter or written character of any kind, originally called 名 Ming. A surname, or designation. The name conferred on youth at twenty, and on females when presented in marriage. 名字 Ming tsze, a name. 牝字 Pin tsze, a female. 字字包含義理 Tsze tsze paou han e le, every word contains important principles of equity. 字格 Tsze keh, black letters put below the paper, as a pattern to be copied. 字之 Tsze che, deal tenderly with them. 字號 Tsze haou, a mark or denomination given to a thing. 一個字號 Yih ko tsze haou, a number of chests of tea, varying from two to six hundred, marked in the same manner; in the jargon of Canton called *a chop of tea*.

自 𦣹 From a time, or place, or rank. To use; to employ. The ancient form of *nose*. Self; preceding any verb, shows that the agent was himself, herself, or itself. 自成 Tsze ch'ing, self formed; self made; a title assumed by the rebels who caused the overthrow of the Ming dynasty. 自然元始 Tsze jen yuen ch'e, self originating. 自稱 Tsze ching, to designate one's-self by a pronoun, or any epithet; the term by which one designates one's self, or what belongs to one's self in contradistinction from the complimentary terms applied to other people. 自持 Tsze che, to restrain one's-self; self control. 自相矛盾 Tsze sëang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self. 自重 Tsze chung, proper respect for one's-self, care of one's own person. 自悔 Tsze hwuy, to blame one's-self; to repent. 自然 Tsze jen, self existent; natural; being at ease; what really is or exists without external force. 自然而然 Tsze jen urh jen, self existent; self enjoyment. 自天子至於庶人 Tsze t'ëen tsze che yu shoo jin, from the Emperor down to the lowest subject. 自詭 Tsze kwei, to defraud or deceive one's self. 自家 Tsze këa, or 自己 Tsze ke, one's-self. 自覺 Tsze këŏ, to advert; to be conscious; to feel. 自滿 Tsze mwan, full of self; self conceited. 自易以及難 Tsze e e keih nan, from that which is *easy* proceed to that which is *difficult*. 自是 Tsze she, self right; self confident; self-righteous. 自省 Tsze săng, to examine one's-self; self-examination. 自訟 Tsze sung, to find fault with, or accuse one's-self. 自大 Tsze ta, or 自尊 Tsze tsun, self-conceited; proud; disdainful. 自責 Tsze tseh, to reprove one's-self. 自盡 Tsze tsin, to put a termination to one's existence; suicide. 自以爲憂責 Tsze e wei yew tseh, to be to one's-self a cause of grief and reprehension. 自從在 Tsze ts'ung tsae, from the time of being at; since he came to. 自稱其子曰小兒 Tsze ch'ing kh'e tsze yuĕ seaou urh, a person mentioning his own son calls him Seaou-urh, a little child.

胾 A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

滓 The dregs; the fæces; the thick muddy part of liquids which settle to the bottom. Name of a square vessel. 渣滓 Cha tsze, or 汁滓 Shih tsze, dregs.

梓 榟 梓 From *bitter* and *wood*. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other trees; it is called 木王 Mŭh wang, the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. 桑梓 Sang tsze, a person's birth place. 喬梓 K'eaou tsze, or 橋梓 K'eaou tsze, denote father and son. 梱梓 Tung tsze, the name of a wood. 梓里 Tsze le, a village. 梓材 Tsze ts'ae, name of the section of a book. 梓檀 Tsze t'an, sandal wood.

鼒 鼒 The rim or upper part of a vase or tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

TS'ZE.

次 From *to breathe* and *two*. Second to; coming in succession one after another; next in order; inferior. A time; a place; a place where an army halts; encampment; an inn to refresh travellers; a shed in a market place, a mansion of the stars; an ornament of a head dress, or the hair platted in a particular way. Name of a hill, and of a river. 一次 Yih ts'ze, once; one place. 數次 Soo ts'ze, several times. 造次 Tsaou ts'ze, or 草次 Ts'aou ts'ze, in a rash, hasty, hurried, imperfect manner. 胸次 Heung ts'ze, in the breast; in the mind. 層層次次 Ts'ăng ts'ăng ts'ze ts'ze, rising one upon another in a regular climax. 席次 Seih ts'ze, a place on the mat; placed at table. 居次 Keu ts'ze, name of a female Tartar of eminence. 次骨 Ts'ze kŭh, penetrating the bones. 次日 Ts'ze jih, next day; the day following. 次序 Ts'ze seu, in regular consecutive order. 次早 Ts'ze tsaou, the next morning. 次第 Ts'ze te, arranged in order; the hair properly adjusted. 次玉 Ts'ze yŭh, an inferior.

佽 佽 Dexterous; agile; adjusted; ready; prepared. A man's name. To assist; for; instead of; to the end that. 佽飛 Ts'ze fei, in ancient times an expert swordsman or archer. In the time of Han, adopted as the name of a military office. 佽助貧乏 Ts'ze tsoo p'in fă, to assist the poor and destitute.

茨 To cover a house with thatch; grass growing out of a wall; thorns; to collect; to accumulate. The name of a hill. A surname. 茨萁 Ts'ze ke, some herbs with which horses are fed.

絘 Silk arranged and put in order.

𧚍 A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

此 𣥠 𣥡 From *to stop* and *arranged in order*. Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned. 彼此 Pe ts'ze, are opposites, there and here; that and this; you and I. 去彼取此 Kh'eu pe ts'eu ts'ze, put away that and take this. 此等淺漏小人 Ts'ze tăng ts'ëen low seaou jin, this sort of mean worthless people. 此種風氣 Ts'ze chung fung kh'e, this sort of spirit or temper of mind. 此刻 Ts'ze kh'eh, at this moment; now. 此次 Ts'ze ts'ze, this time.

佌 Small; mean talents and principles.

呰 To slander; to revile; weak; injured.

吡 E or Ts'ze, to disrelish food, not to eat.

㠿 Hollow; empty; careless; indifferent: idle; lazy. 呰窳 Ts'ze yu, precipitate.

疵 呰 Disease; fault of temper; petty contracted feeling. The name of a wood. A man's name. Name of a water bird. 小疵 Seaou ts'ze, or 小疵病 Seaou ts'ze ping, a trifling fault in the character. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy maou kh'ëw ts'ze, to blow aside the fur and search for the scar—a nibbling pragmatical searching for men's failings.

跐 To tread with the feet. 跐豸 Ts'ze che, to move or walk with a wriggling mincing motion.

㗰 啙 吡 To feel an aversion to, or to reject food. Read E, in the same sense.

趾 A shallow ford.

𩚗 To feel an aversion to food; to dislike. Same as 吡 Ts'ze.

積 To gather together grain; to accumulate.

𧂐 A great accumulation of herbs; weeds. The name of a place.

骴 髊 胔 殨 髊 The bones of birds or beasts with flesh still adhering to them; the bones of dead men; mangled bones and putrid flesh, forming a disgusting spectacle.

觜 A certain constellation; otherwise read Tsuy.

貲 Wealth; property; a fine; to redeem by money. 貲財 Ts'ze ts'ae, wealth.

眥 眦 The eyes looking asquint, or to one side; the collar of a garment which folds over on one side; to look askant with indignation and hatred; a resentful look.

雌 鴜 The female of birds; the name of a bird. 雌雄 Ts'ze and heung, the female and the male of birds.

玼 泚 A fresh looking stone; any thing that appears fresh and in a good state. Also read Ts'o.

紕 Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

茈 The name of a plant, otherwise called 地血 Te heuĕ, earth's blood.

訾 訿 㦽 諮 譏 A hasty inconsiderate enunciation of one's thoughts; to speak against; to slander; to hate; to dislike; animosity; licentious; profligate. To think; to consider; to restrict; disease. What? why? The name of a place. A surname. Occurs in the sense of cer-

eral of the above. 訾訾 Ts'ze ts'ze, to slander; to speak behind backs instead of bringing a public charge.

髭頾 The beard above the mouth; a fine countenance.

祠 To offer a spring sacrifice to ancestors, to continue the recollection of them; a hall dedicated to them; a religious temple. 神祠 Shin ts'ze, a tablet dedicated to ancestors. 祠祀 Ts'ze sze, rites of public sacrifices. 祠堂 Ts'ze t'ang, a hall of ancestors.

詞 𧥚 To express the inward thoughts; to speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style; to request; to announce to; to accuse. 文詞 Wăn ts'ze, the style of composition. 好詞語 Haou ts'ze yu, good phraseology.

嗣 From a record, and 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. 後嗣子孫 How ts'ze tsze sun, descendants, posterity. 無子嗣 Woo tsze ts'ze, no son to succeed. 繼嗣 Ke ts'ze, to adopt a son. 嗣子 Ts'ze tsze, an adopted son.

慈 慈 From *heart* and the *sound Ts'ze*. Love and affection, as of a parent; kind; soft; good to; compassionate tenderness; mercy; benevolence. Name of a stone, and of a bamboo. Name of a fruit, and of a district. 父慈子孝 Foo ts'ze tsze heaou, a father affectionate and a son dutiful. 仁慈 Jin ts'ze, benevolent and kind hearted. 慈和 Ts'ze ho, kind feeling and obliging conduct. 慈姑 Ts'ze koo, the plant sagittaria, or arrow-head. 慈母多敗兒 Ts'ze moo to pae urh, most indulgent mothers ruin their children. 慈母 Ts'ze moo, 如母 Joo moo, or 養母 Yang moo, an indulgent mother; a foster mother. 慈悲 Ts'ze pei, compassionate; merciful feeling; mercy; compassion.

嗞 呰嗞 E ts'ze, bashful; ashamed like.

磁 礠 Name of a stone, and of a district.

2 R R

鷀 鶿 The name of a Bird, which dives deep into the water and catches fish which it eats.

朿 A spike; a thorn.

刺 From *a spike* and *a knife*. To wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider, or decorate with needle-work; to choose from amongst; poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to scrutinize; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Also read Tseih, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. Poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to satirize. 諫刺 Këen ts'ze, reproof conveyed by satirical allusions. 投刺 Tow ts'ze, to present a visiting card with the name inscribed on it. These cards were originally of wood. 刺 Ts'ze, or 刺臉 Ts'ze lëen, to mark the face—as a punishment. 針刺 Chin ts'ze, or 刺繡 Ts'ze sew, to embroider or decorate with the needle. 諷刺 Fung ts'ze, to reprehend. 說刺 Shwŏ ts'ze, a pointed inuendo. 譏刺 Ke ts'ze, to ridicule. 刺刺 Ts'ze ts'ze, incessant talking. 司刺 Sze ts'ze, a superintendant of certain legal enquiries. 三刺 San ts'ze, the three investigations directed by the proceding officer. First, of the higher officers of state; second, of the inferior officers; and third, of the people. 蜂刺 Fung ts'ze, the sting of a bee. 荊棘之刺 King keih che ts'ze, the thorn of a bramble. 刺船 Ts'ze ch'uen, to push forward a boat by poles. 刺史 Ts'ze she, a certain officer. 刺訊 Ts'ze sin, pointed enquiry. 刺字 Ts'ze tsze, to inscribe letters with the point of a style, which was the practice before the invention of pencils and ink. 刺探 Ts'ze t'an, to enquire into; to spy out.

誎 From *words* and *a thorn*. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

厠 To cleanse; to put in order; a place which requires constant cleansing; filthy; a bank by the side of a stream; a privy. The same is expressed by 茅厠 Maou ts'ze, 糞厠 Fun ts'ze, or 溷厠 Hwăn ts'ze, ordure.

倳 To stick anything in the ground; to erect, or es-

tablish. A local word used in the eastern part of the country.

剚 Ch'e or Ts'ze, to insert a knife or an instrument; to insert a plough or harrow; to place; to stick in the ground; to stab.

勭 To strive or contend in the service of.

差 Read Ch'ae, to send. Read Ts'ze, irregular; uneven. 差池 Ts'ze ch'e, the appearance of flying; not uniform.

賜 賜 From to *change* and *pearl*; to change the possessor of a pearl. To confer upon; to bestow, as a superior does on an inferior; always used by the Emperor for giving anything. 賞賜 Shang ts'ze, to bestow a reward. 欽賜 K'in ts'ze, granted by Imperial favor. 賜福 Ts'ze fŭh, to confer happiness.

涘 The bank of a river or stream.

辭 辤 辞 辝 To speak; speech; language, phraseology; an expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. 告辭 Kaou ts'ze, to mention that one is going away. 單辭 Tan ts'ze, for one person to speak alone. 兩辭 Lëang ts'ze, for two to wrangle and dispute. 訟辭 Sung ts'ze, litigations before a magistrate. 理明辭達 Le ming ts'ze tă, perspicuous reasoning and a perfectly intelligible phraseology. 固辭 Koo ts'ze, to refuse or decline, pertinaciously. 辭說分明 Ts'ze shwŏ fun ming, speaks intelligibly and clearly.

TŬH.

毒 毒 𡹸 From *plant* and *vicious*; also from *mother* and to *bear*. Poison; poisonous; noxious; [illegible]rions; painful; to poison; a poisonous plant. To hate; to be indignant against; to rule. Name of a medicine, and of a wood. 以毒攻毒 E tŭh kung tŭh, to attack one poison by the use of another; common principle acted on by the Chinese. 種毒 Chung tŭh, to plant or instil poison. 漸毒 Tsëen tŭh, gradual but deep injury. 放毒藥 Fang tŭh yŏ, to apply poison to. 身毒 Shin tŭh, or 天竺 Tëen chŭh, India. 毒死人 Tŭh sze jin, to poison a person. 毒手 Tŭh show, a malevolent mischievous person. 毒言 Tŭh yen, poisonous language.

儔 To move; to strike.

纛 纛 翿 Read Taou, and Tŭh, a long streamer; a sort of banner; used at funerals to make a signal to, or to lead the way before the hearse; used also in the army to head the men, sometimes made of feathers and of hair; and sometimes of black silk. 旗纛大王 Kh'e tŭh ta wang, the great king of the banners—a divinity.

督 𥈸 From a *senior* and an *eye*. To examine into; to reprove; to rule; to govern; to lead, as a general; to give orders and instructions to; to correct; the middle of. Occurs denoting—sore eyes. Name of a place. A surname. To urge; to hasten. 總督 Tsung tŭh, a Viceroy, or a Governor-general of one or more provinces. 家督 Këa tŭh, the eldest son. 提督 Te tŭh, a general officer, naval or military. 督人做工 Tŭh jin tso kung, to lead people to perform any work, to act as an overseer. 督率 Tŭh sŭh, to be the leader of a party, civil or military; to take under one's control or order.

咄 Speaking to mutually; deliberating; railing at; laughing at. The name of a spring or fountain. 叱咄 Ch'ih tŭh, scolding; using opprobrious language; clamour. 咄咄 Tŭh tŭh, the voice of alarm and astonishment; an exclamation from surprize. 咄嗟 Tŭh tsëay, the language of consolation, or of devising.

篤 竺 From *bamboo* and *horse*. The strength of a horse exerted; a certain disease of a horse, which causes it to move slow and heavily; disease that is severe; thick; substantial; firm; strong; real; important; pure; simple; unmixed. To give importance and weight to; to regard with seriousness. Name of a place. Annexed to adjectives, make the superlative. 危篤 Wei tŭh, imminently dangerous. 頓篤 Tun tŭh, slow; simple; plain; sincere. 篤實 Tŭh shih, with sincerity; in reality. 篤疾 Tŭh tseih, or 病篤 Ping tŭh, seriously injured by disease, as when blind of both eyes. 篤宗族 Tŭh tsung tsŭh, to pay sincere regard to ancestors.

剢 To strike with an axe; to hew or chop.

僁 僁侏 Tŭh sŭh, short ugly appearance. Also read Shŭh, appearance of shaking the head.

獨 独 From *a dog*, and the *sound* of *Shŭh*; sheep are in flocks, but dogs alone. Single; alone; only one person; one's self. A kind of monkey. Name of certain animals, and of a hill. A surname. Used in the Chung-yung of Confucius, to denote—a person's secret thoughts and actions; known only to himself. An old man without a son. 孤獨 Koo tŭh, an orphan alone; unassisted. 獨處 Tŭh ch'oo, a solitary place.

韣 A covering or case for a bow.

瀆 凟 瀆 𧶠 From *water* and *flowing in harmony*. A single stream; a large river that runs to the sea; a ditch; foul; muddy; to alter or change. Name of a hill; to defile; to desecrate; to treat with a want of respect; to annoy by reiterated applications to. The second form is in common use, the third is the usual form in compounds. 四瀆 Sze tŭh, are *four* well-known rivers in the north of China, they carry the filth of China into the sea. 上瀆 Shang tŭh, to annoy superiors by statements—used by the people in the way of apology. 褻瀆 Seĕ tŭh, disrespect to; profanation of; insulting superiors by anything low and vulgar. 褻瀆煩數 Seĕ tŭh fan soo, to annoy by numerous repetitions of. 瀆禱 Tŭh t'ing, to annoy a superior by stating matters to him,—used by the magistrates when they do not wish to hear any more of a case.

櫝 櫰 A sort of case for; a case for a sword; a sceptre; cases generally; a coffin. The name of a wood. A large bowl.

匵 A box, case, or press.

殰 膭 殰 Destroyed in the womb; destroyed before birth; an abortion.

牘 A board on which letters are engraven with a style, the ancient substitute for paper; now used to denote—written documents. A certain instrument of music. 尺牘 Ch'ih tŭh, a cubit or board; a tablet; a card; a paper presented to the Emperor; a brief document; a small book. 江湖尺牘 Këang hoo ch'ih tŭh, a pocket dictionary and letter writer for travellers. 總牘 Tsung tŭh, a general collection of; collectanea. 案牘 Ngan tŭh, documents containing the decisions of magistrates.

犢 A calf; a heifer; a victim for sacrifice. 犢口 Tŭh kh'ow, the mouth of a certain river. 老牛舐犢 Laou new che tŭh, an old cow licks its calf,—old parents love their youngest children.

讀 From *words* and *flowing harmoniously*. To read attentively; to study; to recite; to understand what one reads. Read Tow, a point inserted between the members of a sentence. Name of a piece of music; of a song, and of an office. A surname. 難讀 Nan tŭh, hard to understand. 讀書 Tŭh shoo, to read or study books; study; reading. 讀書的人 Tŭh shoo teih jin, persons devoted to literature, in contradistinction from those who engage in trade or mechanical arts. 讀完了 Tŭh wan leaou, finished reading; having read. 讀出病來 Tŭh ch'ŭh ping lae, to study till one makes one's self ill.

讟 𤸺 *A union of words* expressing—keen resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of the people; these feelings expressed in words; acrimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

黷 Sordid; filthy; black; dirty; defiled by touching anything dirty; to blacken.

T'ŬH.

𠫓 The posture of the child in a natural and easy parturition; hence this character forms part of the character 育 Yŭh, to nourish; to bring up a child. Hence, also the definition, to issue forth suddenly; to occur abruptly.

凸 Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; hillock; convex.

秃 From *grain* on the top of *a man's head*. The tradition is, that the framer of the character seeing a bald-headed man, was afraid and crouched amongst the standing corn; the blunt end of; bald; anything fallen off entirely. 秃子 T'ŭh tsze, a bald-headed person. A surname. 秃者 T'ŭh chay, a labourer in the fields whose hair

is coarse and short. 秃巾 T'ŭh kin, to let the cap fall off. 秃奴才 T'ŭh noo ts'ae, a bald-pated slave; a worthless priest.

鵚 Name of a bird. A bird casting its feathers in autumn; to moult.

㑢 傏㑢 T'ang t'ŭh, a want of humility; abrupt.

突 宊 From *a dog* bolting out of *a den*. Abrupt appearance; to rush against; to offend or insult; to work a hole through; short hair, approaching to baldness; a vicious horse that bolts. Occurs in proper names. 衝突 Ch'ung t'ŭh, to rush against;—either in word or act. 突然而來 T'ŭh jen urh lae, came in an abrupt, sudden manner. 突門 T'ŭh mun, a certain gate of a city.

堗 The door, or as the Chinese express it, the window of a stove or furnace.

揬 搪揬 T'ang t'ŭh; or 唐突 Tang, t'ŭh, to bolt or rush against; to offend.

髑 The top of the scull. 髑髏 T'ŭh low, the scull; the top of the head.

㓊 The appearance of piercing into.

TUN.

鈍 From *metal* and *young plant*. Blunt; dull; stupid; deficient in talent. 遲鈍 Ch'e tun, slow; incapacity for business. 利鈍 Le tun, sharp and blunt. 吶鈍 Nă tun, a bad stammering utterance. 頑鈍 Wan tun, dull; blockish; stupid; obstinate. 鈍刀 Tun taou, or Taou tun, a blunt knife.

頓 From *head* upon the *turf*. To bow the head to the ground; to prostrate; a sort of resting place or inn; a time or turn; a meal; to stop; to desist; to part with; haste; to injure. Name of a place. A surname. Used also for the preceding. 頓首拜 Tun show pae, to bow one's head to the ground and pay one's respects,—a common expression.

敦 From *to enjoy* and *to strike*. Who? angry; enraged; big; large; thick; affluent; substantial; to act really; to give real importance to; to impel; to urge; to rouse; to press upon; to throw away. A surname. Read Tuy, to sleep alone; a solitary traveller; to cut asunder. Occurs in ancient books in various other acceptations. 渾敦 Hwăn tun, all the poor people; the simple; the rude. 敦孝弟 Tun heaou te, practice sincerely, or give due weight to, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection.

噋 啍 The breath of the mouth; mere talk. 噋噋 Tun tun, the slow dull sound of a large heavy carriage; the loud full sound of a carriage; the appearance of much knowledge or wisdom. Read Chun chun, many words, reiterated expression of. Read Tuy, the language of jest and merriment.

墩 墪 A hillock in the midst of a level space. 濠墩 Haou tun, the place on the river of Canton, denominated by Europeans *the second bar*. 鴨墩 Yă tun, *duck hillock*, is the name of a place in the same neighbourhood, at which salt is made. 烟墩 Yen tun, *smoke hillock*, are hollow brick pyramids, about three or four feet high, placed all over China, at military stations, intended to make signals by an ascent of smoke in the day, and fire at night. 繡墩 Sew tun, *the embroidered hillock*, is a cushion, a few inches thick, placed on the ground, on which persons are allowed occasionally to sit in the Imperial presence.

焞 Fire applied to the tortoise shell for the purposes of divination; a dull fire. Read Tuy, a great quantity of; a high degree. Used for the following.

燉 From *fire* and *much of*. A great flame; a raging fire; the colour of fire; to dress by steam; to place the meat above boiling water. 燉飯 Tun fan, to boil rice with the steam. 燉煌 Tun hwang, the name of a principality. 燉水 Tun shwuy, boiling water.

鐓 錞 鐜 鐓 The lower end of the handle of a spear; level and low down; to hang downwards. The second character denotes—an instrument for tuning a drum. 鐓鷄 Tun ke, to castrate a fowl.

䵯 𪏰 黈 䐵 A yellow colour. A man's name.

TUN.

屯 From 屮 Ch'e, *plants*, and a line to represent *the earth*. Intended to *represent grass and plants when first growing up*. Troops stationed at a place and required to cultivate the ground, are called 屯兵 T'un ping. Compare with Ch'un. A surname. The name of a district. 屯田 T'un t'ëen, fields cultivated by soldiers who are stationed at them, they generally let the land.

伅 倱伅 Hwăn t'un, dense; impervious. One of four cruel persons mentioned in history.

吨 吨吨 T'un t'un, obscure unintelligible language.

囤 A round bamboo basket to contain rice; a small granary. 米囤 Me t'un, a wooden receptacle for grain. 囤積 T'un tseih, to forestall and hoard up grain.

坉 Stagnant water; a bank raised against water and mud; to fill or stop up a dyke which divides fields from each other. 坉子 T'un tsze, the name of a place on the Grand Canal.

忳 Read T'un, Ch'un, or Shun. From *heart* and *hard labour*. Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Ch'un, indefatigable,—in giving instructions to. 忳忳 Ch'un ch'un, indefatigable. 忳忳 T'un t'un, plain; simple; rustic.

沌 From *water* amongst *plants*, as in a swamp or marsh. Unable to discover the source or root from which, or the end whither; all confused rushing in confusion as a torrent. Read Chuy, the name of a river. Occurs read Shun, for unmixed. 渾沌 Hwăn t'un, chaos. The name of *one* of *four* famous bad men. 沌沌 T'un t'un, waters rushing like a torrent.

盹 In the Dictionaries read Ch'un. Commonly read T'un. From *eye* and *confused plants*. Deep sunken eyes; dullness of sight; affected sleep. 打盹 Ta t'un, to nod the head as if sleeping.

笹 箘 A vessel for containing grain.

純 Read Tun, to tie up in bundles; a bundle. Read Shun, pure; unmixed.

飩 餛飩 Hwăn t'un, a certain kind of cake.

魨 A fish, said to be poisonous. 河魨 Ho t'un, the torpedo.

譈 譈詪 T'un hăn, vehement.

盾 Read Ch'un, and Shun, a kind of shield. Read T'un, in the same sense. 自相矛盾 Tsze sëang mow t'un, to wield both spear and shield one's self; to contradict one's-self.

腯 腞 Read T'un and T'ŭh. From *flesh* and *shield*. Shielded with fat; fat,—applied to hogs; 肥 Fei, fat,—is applied to cows and sheep. To drag one's heel on the ground in walking. A man's name.

遯 遁 From *to run* and *a fat hog*, or *to run* and *a shield*. To sculk off like a fat pig; to run away; to conceal one's-self; to cause to sculk off. Read Tseun, to sculk off ashamed; to withdraw from notice. Name of one of the diagrams. 遯土 T'un t'oo, to sink out of sight in the earth.

氽 From *man* on the top of *water*. To float on the surface of water; to sink under water is expressed by 㲻 Neih, *weak water*.

吞 According to some, from 天 T'ëen, giving sound, and *mouth*. To swallow; to gulp down; to swallow up; to seize; to engross; to seize and appropriate; to usurp; to merge many in one; to ingulf; to devour; to destroy. Read T'ëen, a surname. 到口便吞 Taou kh'ow pëen t'un, to swallow as soon as it reaches the mouth. 吞騙 T'un p'ëen, to devour by fraud; to overreach; to cheat.

哼 A foolish appearance. Read T'un, to scatter; to disperse.

褪 From *clothing* and *to retire*. To put off one's clothes; to undress; flowers fading and falling to the ground.

TUNG.

冬 The last of the four seasons; winter; to store up; the close; the end. A surname. 立冬 Leih tung, the commencement of winter. 冬至 Tung che, or 冬節 Tung tsëë, December 22nd, the winter solstice; otherwise called 長至節 Ch'ang che tsëë. 冬令 Tung ling, the three winter

months. 冬天 Tung t'ëen, winter.

佟 A surname; a man's name.

庝 A deeply retired house.

苳 Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

鼕 鼕鼕 Tung tung, the sound of a drum, when struck with slow beats.

洞 A rapid stream; a ravine; an intricate valley; a den; a cavern; to pass through and through; deep; profound; to see through clearly; to understand secrets. 妖怪住洞 Yaou kwae choo tung, sprites and strange monsters live in caverns. 洚洞 Këang tung, a sea without a shore; the waters of the deluge. 洞庭湖 Tung t'ing hoo, the Tung-t'ing lake, in the province of Hoo-nan. 洞房 Tung fang, a bride's chamber.

東 From *the sun* and *a tree*; the sun rising amongst the trees. The place where the sun rises, and from which light emanates; the east; the place of honor. A surname. 杲 Kaou, is the sun above the trees, *light*. 杳 Yaou, is the sun below the trees, *obscure twilight*. 東方 Tung fang, the eastern quarter of the heaven. 東家 Tung këa, the master of a house is thus denominated by a private tutor and others. 東西 Tung se, east and west; a thing; all inanimate things between the rising and the setting sun. 東成西就 Tung ch'ing se tsew, every thing well arranged and brought to a conclusion. 東道銀 Tung taou yin, money employed by offenders against the laws to procure mitigation of the harshness of confinement, or of fetters.

倲 儱倲 Lung tung, weak, feeble. 倲倲 Lung tung, simple; stupid.

凍 Ice; cold as ice.

[illegible] Many words.

埬 上埬 Shang tung, the name of a place.

涷 From *water* and the *east*. Name of a river; a heavy rain; dew; drenched or wet with rain or dew. Name of a fruit.

[illegible] Simple; rude; rustic.

棟 The name of a wood; pillars; posts; upright columns; a pillar metaphorically. 國家之棟樑 Kwŏ këa che tung lëang, the pillar of the state,—a good minister. 棟宇 Tung yu, or 棟樑 Tung lëang, pillars and beams; the upright and transverse beams necessary to cover in a house.

蝀 螮蝀 Tae tung, the rainbow.

動 As a neuter verb, to move; to shake; to issue forth; as an active verb, to excite; to agitate, either naturally or morally. 眼看手勿動 Yen kh'an show wŭh tung, you may look at it, but not move it with your hand. 他的性情好動 T'a teih sing ts'ing haou tung, he is of a restless disposition. 搖動 Yaou tung, to shake; to agitate. 運動 Yun tung, to revolve in a circle. 日月運動 Jih yuĕ yun tung, the sun and moon revolving in their orbits. 感動 Kan tung, internal excitation; influencing the mind or moving the passions. 有驚動 Yew king tung, I am annoying you. 動不動 Tung pŭh tung, moving not moving; i. e. on every occasion, whether in motion or at rest, with or without cause, doing a thing incessantly. 震動 Chin tung, the shaking caused by an earthquake or thunder. 行動 Hing tung, or 舉動 Keu tung, a person's behaviour or conduct. 動疑 Tung e, to excite suspicion. 動筆如飛 Tung peih joo fei, moved the pencil as if it flew; a ready writer; an eminent scholar. 動口就咒罵 Tung kh'ow tsew chow ma, to curse and rail whenever one opens one's mouth. 動身 Tung shin, to move one's person; to commence a journey. 動一張呈子 Tung yih chang ch'ing tsze, to set a petition on foot. 動之端 Tung che twan, the origin of motion. 動靜之對 Tung tsing che tuy, motion, the opposite of rest.

董 蕫 To lead onward to a correct state; to correct; to rule with authority; to strike with both hands; firm; recondite; certain roots. Name of a pavilion; and of a lake. A surname.

懂 懂 懵懂 Mung tung, the mind disturbed and thrown into disorder. Used also denoting the clear perception of.

甬 To understand. Read Yung, to issue forth as a spring or as plants. Read Tung, a tube. 甬得 Tung teh, to understand; or in an interrogative tone, do you understand?

TUNG.

同 仝 From *mouth*, implying *many* holding the *same* language, and *agreeing* in one. Together; all together; brought all together; united; in the same place; of the same class or kind; the same; agreeing; the same as. A certain wine vessel; a certain cup. The name of a district. A surname. To rhyme, read Tung. 共同 Kung t'ung, all together. 他們同在一所 T'a mun t'ung tsae yih soo, they are together in the same place. 會同 Hway t'ung, to assemble together. 不同 Pŭh t'ung, not the same; different from. 異同相對 E t'ung sëang tuy, different, and the same are opposites. 大同小異 Ta t'ung sëaou e, in great things the same, in small matters different; a general sameness, with some slight difference. 雷同 Luy t'ung, to thunder the same; to echo the same in conversation. 氣象不同 Khe sëang pŭh t'ung, manner or appearance of a person, or temperature of the air, different from what is usual. 同知 T'ung che, to be mutually acquainted with; an assistant officer of the 府 Foo. 登州府同知 Tăng chow foo t'ung che, the T'ung-che of Tăng-chow-foo. 同房居住 T'ung fang keu choo, living together in the same house. 同道的人 T'ung taou teih jin, a person of the same pursuits. 同國的人 T'ung kwŏ teih jin, a man of the same nation; a countryman. 同姦 T'ung këen, to hold illicit sexual intercourse. 同類 T'ung luy, of the same species. 同胞兄弟姊妹 T'ung paou heung te tsze mei, brothers and sisters by the same mother. 同名 T'ung ming, of the same name. 同姓不同名 T'ung sing pŭh t'ung ming, of the same surname, but of a different name. 同年 T'ung nëen, the same year, denotes what the words obviously express; also of the same age, and having been chosen to literary honors or to office, in the same year. 同情的 T'ung ts'ing teih, of the same disposition. 同堂兄弟 T'ung t'ang heung te, distant relations by the father's side, they being of the same name; cousins. 同一樣 T'ung yih yang, or 同一般 T'ung yih pwan, the same fashion or manner; in the same. 同硯 T'ung yen, the same ink stone, and 同窗 T'ung ch'wang, the same window; i. e. a fellow-student. 同寅 T'ung yin, or 同僚 T'ung leaou, a fellow-officer.

侗 Ignorant; rude; a person possessing no ability; plain; sincere; useless. 無知也 Woo che yay, without knowledge. 倥侗 Kh'ung t'ung, a boy; a lad, in which sense formerly written 空同 Kh'ung t'ung. 儱侗 Lung t'ung, straightforward; large; great.

哃 Irregular, unfounded stories. 哃嘡 T'ung t'ang, loud words.

峒 A cavern or den in a hill. 崆峒 Kh'ung t'ung, or 空峒 Kh'ung t'ung, a hill,—said to be situated under the north pole.

恫 From *heart* and the *sound* of *T'ung*. Pain; acute feeling; to sigh; grieved. 愡恫 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disappointment.

桐 The name of a wood of which there are several species. Name of a territory in the north, and of a city. 梧桐樹 Woo t'ung shoo, a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree is said to bear a leaf more than usual. 桐油 T'ung yew, Tung-oil, which is used to rub beams and furniture; it is burnt, and its soot used to form the best ink. 桐樹 T'ung shoo, dryandra cordifolia, or jatropha curcas.

筒 A tube; a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends. 號筒 Haou t'ung, a trumpet. 射筒 Shay t'ung, a long reed brought from Cochinchina, perfectly hollow and used to shoot through. 烟筒 Yen t'ung, a tobacco pipe. 簽筒 Ts'ëen t'ung, a hollow jar-like receiver of slips of bamboo, used in temples and public courts.

衕 A lane; a street; to go down.

𨁈 The appearance of walking.

銅 Copper or brass; of T'ung metal there are three sorts 赤白青 Ch'ĭh peh tsing, red, white, and green. Name of a place; of an office; of a palace; and of a hill. A man's name. 生銅 Săng t'ung, brass. 白銅 Peh t'ung, white copper. 黄銅 Hwang t'ung, yellow copper. 紅銅 Hung t'ung, red copper. 銅池 T'ung che,

a brazen pool; a clepsydra. 銅綠 T'ung lŭh, green copperas.

童 From *standing* about in a *village*. One who is single and has no house of his own. A boy; a lad; a young girl; a virgin; chaste. Sheep and cattle without horns. Hills without trees. Name of a place. A surname. 小童 Seaou t'ung, term by which a wife designates herself. 頑童 Wan t'ung, a stupid boy. 神童 Shin t'ung, a divine boy; a fine clever lad. 童貞 T'ung ching, virgin. 童心未離 T'ung sin we le, not given up his boyish disposition,—said of men whose manners are childish. 童山 T'ung shan, a small hill, or a hill without trees. 童使 T'ung sze, a servant boy; a person doomed to slavery for some crime. 童童 T'ung t'ung, affluent; abundant. 童子 T'ung tsze, a boy under fifteen and older than eight. 目童 Mŭh t'ung, the pupil of the eye.

僮 A youth; a lad, who has not gone through the ceremony of being capped, which was formerly done at the age of twenty, and is now done when a person is about to be married. Ignorant; silly; doltish; wild. A general term for slave girls and concubines; respectful; reverently. A surname. The name of a district. 僮幼 T'ung yew, a youth.

勭 To arrive at manhood; to act; to do.

墥 町墥 Ting t'ung, a hillock or mound of earth; an ant hill. Read T'wan, a place trodden by animals.

潼 A name of several streams or small rivers; name of a sea; a damp wet appearance. 潼潼 T'ung t'ung, a lofty appearance. 潼容 T'ung yung, a kind of covering for a carriage.

曈 曈曨 T'ung lung, a seeming effort of the sun to shine forth; a desire to brighten up.

橦 The name of a wood of the flowers of which cloth may be made. A section or piece of timber. Read Ch'ung, a dangerous line of carriages; a post, or the extreme part of a tent; to pierce or stab.

瞳 From *eye* and *virginity*. The pupil of the eye; to look straight forward or stare at undesignedly; a silly gazing appearance. 瞳子 T'ung tsze, or 眸子 Chow tsze, the pupil.

犝 狪 A cow without horns; a young heifer. 犝牛 T'ung new, or 牛牛 New new, a young cow; a calf.

穜 Used to denote the seed of grain; grain first sown and last ripe; last sown and first ripe is expressed by 稑 Lŭh.

罿 A certain kind of net for catching birds.

艟 A short kind of boat. 艨艟 Mung t'ung, a certain kind of war vessel.

慟 From *heart* and *to agitate*. The feelings moved to excess; extreme grief. 哀慟 Ngae t'ung, deeply grieved; the feelings distressed.

桶 A square wooden vessel; used also for round vessels; a tub; a cask, a barrel. 酒桶 Tsew t'ung, or 大桶 Ta t'ung, casks.

捅 From *hand* and *a tube*. To lead forward; to advance.

痌 From *disease* and a *tube*. Disease that passes through one; acute feeling; pain; painful; wounded; an extreme degree of. 哀痌 Ngae t'ung, deeply afflicted; great distress of mind. 痌悔 T'ung hwuy, bitter repentance. 痌改前愆 T'ung kae ts'ëen khëen, with a keen or painful sense of error, to reform one's former faults. 痌哉 T'ung tsae, an exclamation denoting the most painful feeling or reflections.

甋 㼧 A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

通 From a *tube* and *to go*. To go through; pervious; permeable; a thoroughfare; to see through; to perceive clearly; to comprehend fully; perspicuous,—applied to style; penetrable; to go through with; to succeed; successful; prosperous; opening; expansive or reaching to; including the whole; complete; uniform in colour; having intercourse with; illicit intercourse. Name of a place; a field of a certain size; a lance. 通稱 T'ung ch'ing, a general or universal term or designation. 通知之 T'ung che che, make it known everywhere and to all persons concerned. 通志 T'ung che, a general topographical account of a province; or statistical account of an empire. 通風 T'ung fung, the wind having a thorough passage; a draught of

wind. 通奉大夫 Tung fung ta foo, a title written on cards of officers of the second rank. 通議大夫 Tung e ta foo, title of officers of the third rank. 通衢 Tung k'eu, a street or lane which is a general thoroughfare. 通姦 Tung këen, illicit or adulterous intercourse. 通事館 Tung sze kwan, a linguist's house of business. 通變 Tung pëen, some change of circumstances which makes what was proper at one time improper at another. 通判 Tung p'wan, a certain officer in a Foo district. 通諭各省 Tung yu kŏ sang, to send a general order to all the provinces. 通事 Tung sze, to transact business, to be the medium of transacting business between parties who do not understand the same language; to interpret; an interpreter, whether in government transactions, or mercantile affairs; a linguist. 通士 Tung sze, an intelligent scholar. 通政副使 Tung ching foo sze, an office at court of the fourth rank. 通道 Tung taou, a thoroughfare; a general prevailing principle, extending from ancient to present times. 通曉文字 Tung heaou wăn tsze, a thorough acquaintance with letters. 通達 Tung tă, permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous. 通達世情 Tung tă she ts'ing, thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

蓪 蓪草 Tung ts'aou, a medicinal plant; the bark of this tree, of a velvet appearance, is usually cut into pieces about three inches square, and is in England called rice-paper; the chief use to which it is applied is making artificial flowers; pillows are made of it, and of the cuttings soles of shoes, on account of its lightness.

彤 From *red* and *hairs or streaks.* Red; a red pencil. A surname. 彤弓 Tung kung, a red bow.

統 From *silk* and *to fill.* The origin; the beginning; the end of a clue; that which leads as matter of course to the whole; the whole; general; entire. A surname. 攏統 Lung t'ung, or 總統 Tsung t'ung, the entire quantity; the whole completely. 一統志 Yih t'ung che, a statistical account of the whole empire. 一統 Yih t'ung, *one whole,* the entire space or quantity. 統理 Tung le, to have the general control of. 統領 Tung ling, to take the supreme control or direction of; the person at the head of a body of men; a commander-in-chief. 統緒 Tung seu, a clue to the whole. 都統 Too t'ung, a kind of adjutant-general in the army.

TUY

兌 兊 Tùy, or Túy, to exchange one thing for another; to compare, as in weighing; to give an equivalent for; to collect together, as water in a concavity. Gratified or pleased from a full supply of everything; permeable; a passage through; straight; direct. One of the eight 卦 Kwa. Read Tŏ, in the same sense. The first character is the most usual form. 監兌 Keen tuy, to oversee the weighing of. 兌換 Tuy hwan, to exchange. 兌銀子 Tuy yin tsze, to weigh money.

[illegible] To pare or scrape off.

[illegible] A wall falling.

蛻 Read Tuy, or Shwuy, the shell or skin cast off by some insects.

駾 The appearance of a horse walking forth, or bolting out suddenly.

[illegible] From *strength* and *a heap.* To pull or drag with force.

[illegible] 追 To dress stones or gems.

[illegible] 磓 塠 From *stone* and *a heap.* To collect stones together; to throw them down; to dash against.

[illegible] To collect earth together and form a mound or hillock.

堆 垖 𠂤 𠂤 𠂤 From *earth* and *high.* A heap of earth; a pile; to heap up; to accumulate; to crowd together; a multitude promiscuously pressed together; to incumber by multitudes; to push from one. The name of a place. The name of a bird. 一堆人 Yih tuy jin, a crowd

of people. 人多堆塞了 Jin to tuy seh leaou, a great many people crowded together, so as to stop the passage of a street. 堆石 Tuy shïh, or 石堆 Shïh tuy, a heap of stones. 堆砌 Tuy ts'e, to heap or pile up. 堆金積玉 Tuy kin tseïh yŭh, to heap up gold and accumulate gems. Shopmen write these words on the doors of their shelves at the new year. 堆卡 Tuy kă, or 官堆 Kwan tuy, a kind of guard-house at the ends of streets or other passes, where a watch is kept. 堆瑟 Tuy seh, to put aside the seh,—a certain musical instrument.

磓 From *stone* and *moved or agitated.* A pestle; to pound. 舂磓 Ch'un tuy, to pound. 磓臼 Tuy kew, a pestle and mortar, with which grain is pounded or ground; a bank; a heap. 水磓 Shwuy tuy, or 轓車 Fan ch'ay, a sort of water-mill.

對 對 对 To yield to some impulse; to answer or correspond to what precedes; to answer expectations which are entertained; to answer a question; to respond; to be placed opposite to; a pair; to pair or correspond with; to be consistent with; one placed opposite to; an opponent; an enemy. Used to form the dative case. 戶對 Hoo tuy, families of equal rank. 你對他說 Ne tuy t'a shwŏ, do you speak to him. 不對 Pŭh tuy, not corresponding; not consistent with each other; not on good terms. 一對 Yih tuy, a pair of; two that are uniform or equal. 對聯 Tuy lëen, or 對子 Tuy tsze, *pairs of labels* written on paper or wood, and hung on Chinese walls or pillars as ornaments. 對面 Tuy mëen, opposite the face or front; face to face. 對敵 Tuy teïh, or 對頭 Tuy t'ow, an opponent; an adversary; an enemy. 對答 Tuy tă, or 應對 Ying tuy, to reply or give answer to. 次對 Ts'ze tuy, or 轉對 Chuen tuy, following in a certain course or order,—as of official attendance.

[illegible] Mutual traffic; to buy and sell. From the sameness of sound, 兌 Tuy, is sometimes improperly used in this sense.

敦 Read Tun and Tuy, to collect together; to sleep alone; solitary. See Tun.

隊 To fall down from a higher place; to fall together; a group or company; a hundred men formed into a military company; a dangerous pass amongst mountains. Occurs read Suy, to follow in course. 出隊站立 Ch'ŭh tuy chan leïh, to go forth and stand in the ranks. 隊伍 Tuy woo, the ranks of the army; the army.

懟 譵 憝 懟 Read Chuy and Tuy. From *heart* and *opposed to.* Feeling of resentment and enmity; to hate and speak against.

憞 Read Tun and Tuy. 憞憞 Tuy tuy, many; abundant.

TUY.

退 From *to walk* and *a look of indignation.* To decline; to refuse; to push from one; to draw back; to retire; to withdraw; to creep in; to return back again; soft yielding appearance. 進退 Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance; to retire. 退紅 Tuy hung, a light red. 退讓 Tuy jang, to yield and give way to. 退後一步 Tuy how yih poo, to retire back a step. 退縮 Tuy shŭh, to withdraw; to draw back; to shrink in, as cloth does when wet. 退色 Tuy seh, to lose the colour; to fade. 退親 Tuy ts'in, to break off a marriage engagement.

[illegible] To fall, as from a higher place. Read Tsuy, to reprehend; to censure.

煺 [illegible] [illegible] To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. 煺燖毛 Tuy sin maou, to scald off hairs or feathers.

腿 䠐 骽 From *flesh* and *to retire.* The back part of the hip. 大腿 Ta t'uy, the thigh. 小腿 Seaou t'uy, the leg. 火腿 Ho t'uy, ham. 跑腿 P'aou t'uy, to run about; to have occasion to walk much about.

推 From *hand* and *wings.* To push; to shake; to push or remove from; to push forward; to lay out; to arrange; to lay to the charge of another person, in order to shift the blame from one's-self; to resign; to give up to; to refuse; to decline. Read Ch'uy, denoting—to search; to infer. 推恩 Tuy ngăn, to extend favours to others. 推卻 Tuy kh'ŏ, to refuse entirely or absolutely.

推開 Tuy kh'ae, to put aside; to evade; to change the subject of discourse. 推他起身 Tuy t'a kh'e shin, give a shake and awake him to get up. 推辭 Tuy ts'ze, to refuse; to decline. 推倒 Tuy taou, to push over; to push and cause to fall. 退食食我 Tuy shïh shïh wo, he gave up his food to feed me. 推諉 Tuy wei, to refuse; to shift off from one's-self. 推己及物 Tuy ke keïh wŭh, to put one's-self in the place of others,—to treat others as one would like one's-self.

魋 From *demon* and *wings.* A divine animal,—said to resemble a wild bear. A man's name. Read Chuy, to braid up the hair.

僓 Tuy t'uy, or Tuy, accustomed. 僓然 Tuy jen, complaint; with mildness and ease. One says, a long appearance.

[illegible] 虺隤 Hwuy t'uy, a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend,—the same expression is otherwise written.

墤 隤 穨 Read Tuy, to fall; to fall in ruins. Also read K'wae. To be ruined and fall down; to cause to fall down; to degrade; to push down earth or mould. Used in the sense of the preceding. Soft; flexible; obedient. Name of a place. 崔隤 Ts'uy t'uy, or 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, loitering; slow; late; to miss an opportunity.

頹 From *hand* and *bald.* The side of the face; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind blowing downwards; rushing down as earth or water; flowing, yielding, obedient, to cherish thoughts of. The name of a hill. Used for the two preceding, which also are employed for this character. 頹然 Tuy jen, obediently. 頹惰 Tuy t'o, sluggish; lazy.

TWAN or TOAN.

腶 A certain preparation of meat; dried flesh.

耑 Intended to *represent* plants springing forth with the *roots* below the *ground,* and the blades or shoots above the earth. The origin of anything; the point from which it springs into existence. Read Chuen, a hollow vessel.

段 段 Twan. From *to spear,* and the *sound Twan.* A piece of silk; a distinct separate piece; a section of history; a piece of business or work. Name of a horse, and of a valley. 手段 Show twan, skill in doing anything. 坵段 Kh'ew twan, a hill side. 片段 P'ëen twan, a complete piece. 一段事 Yih twan sze, an affair; a piece of business. 一段古事 Yih twan koo sze, an old story. 大段 Ta twan, the larger part; for the most part; generally speaking.

毈 [illegible] An egg not hatched to perfection, from which a bird is never produced.

緞 [illegible] [illegible] Read Hëa or Twan, the side lining of a shoe. Read Twan, commonly used to denote — silk. Kh'ang-he says, erroneously so. 緞鞋 Twan heae, silk shoes. 紬緞 Ch'ow twan, or 綢緞 Ch'ow twan, silks and satins generally. 綢緞店 Ch'ow twan tëen, a silk mercer's shop.

鍛 煅 From *metal* and *a section of.* To melt metals; to refuse; to hammer; to work; to mature; to make weapons; the name of an arrow. 鍛鍊 Twan lëen, to fuse or hammer metal into any shape or utensil; a person thoroughly versed in any art. Used for the preceding. 鍛鍊之吏 Twan lëen che le, an officer of a penal court, who by skill in the law works or shapes a case to suit his purpose, and to condemn the person he is opposed to.

偳 仯偳 Ch'aou twan, little; small.

剬 To cut even; to cut and form; to direct and arrange; a regular grave deportment. 剬義 Twan e, to decide on what is just and equitable.

端 From *erect* and plants *springing* out of the ground. Strait; correct; upright; decorous; decent; grave. Springing forth; commencing; the commencement; a beginning; the head; the first principle or originating cause. They say, every man has the *Twan,* or principles of *benevolence,*

justice, the "*decens,*" and *knowledge,* if he chooses to employ them. A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a place; of a palace; and of an animal. A surname. 端正 Twan ching, or 端方 Twan fang, correct and decorous in one's moral conduct and behaviour; seriousness and gravity. 端士 Twan sze, men of learning and correct principles. 端緒 Twan seu, the end of a ball of silk; the proper place to begin and draw out a cocoon of silk. 端人正士 Twan jin ching sze, a correct man and well-principled scholar. 端首 Twan show, or 端倪 Twan e, the head; the commencement; the originating cause; the incipient principle. 端午節 Twan woo tsëĕ, or 端陽 Twan yang, 5th moon 5th day, a term or holiday; shops are shut and apprentices have play.

短 From an *arrow* and *a bean.* To measure the length of with an arrow; short; to shorten; low in stature; to come short of one's duty; to be in fault. 長短 Ch'ang twan, long and short; the different sides of an affair, *pro* and *con,* good and bad. 短折 Twan chĕ, to cut short human life; two of six forms of infelicity. Twan, is to die before the age of sixteen; Chĕ, before marriage. The first also expresses to lose one's younger brothers by death; the latter, a father losing his sons. 短處 Twan ch'oo, short place; defect; fault; short-coming; baseness. 短行 Twan hing, deficient in conduct or behaviour; bad behaviour. 短氣 Twan kh'e, a shortness of breath. 短工 Twan kung, work done in winter; from the tenth moon to the first moon of the following year. 短人 Twan jin, a short man. 短工 Twan kung, employed only for a job; also a short day's work. 短少 Twan shaou, less than the proper sum or quantity. 短情 Twan ts'ing, without proper generous feelings.

斷 [illegible] 斷 斷 断 From *an axe* and *silk threads divided.* To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to break across; to decide; to determine; to settle doubts; decidedly; with absolute certainty. 打斷 Ta twan, to break asunder. 決斷 Keuĕ twan, to decide and settle doubts. 斷絕 Twan tseuĕ, complete; absolute separation from; completely disconnected. 斷一綹髮 Twan yih leaou fă, cut off a lock of her hair. 斷然 Twan jen, certainly; assuredly. 斷不肯 Twan pŭh kh'ăng, to refuse absolutely. 斷舟纜 Twan chow lan, cut all the painters of the boats. 斷氣 Twan kh'e, to cut asunder the breath,—to expire; to die. 斷斷 Twan twan, a decided honest character; assuredly; positively.

[illegible] To decide; determined.

T'WAN.

瘓 Disease of lameness in the hands and feet.

湍 From *water* and *to spring forth.* Water gushing forth, or running on with rapidity. Read Ch'uen, the name of a river.

彖 A pig; a porcupine; a hog in motion; a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination, called Kwa. To be distinguished from 彔 Lŭh, to carve wood.

畽 墥 町畽 Ting t'wan, a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals. 畽怨 Twan yuen, irregular unrestrained conduct.

團 From *condensed* and *surround.* Collected together; forming a roundness; a mass of; a conglomerated portion of a round body, as the moon; a dwelling together, as one body. 月團圓 Yuĕ t'wan yuen, the moon full and round. 一團和氣 Yih t'wan ho kh'e, a harmonious principle of union, blended together in one common feeling of harmony. 夫妻團圓 Foo tse t'wan yuen, the affectionate union of husband and wife. 一團烈火 Yih t'wan lëĕ ho, a collection of intense fires. 縮做一團 Shŭh tso yih t'wan, contracted altogether; shrunk up into one mass. 黃團 Hwang t'wan, a certain medicinal plant. 團積 T'wan tseïh, to accumulate; to hoard up; to forestall, as in the case of grain, which is severely prohibited by the government. 團結 T'wan këĕ, connected; all the parts blending; a neatness and union in a written paper. 團年 T'wan nëen, *rounding off the year,* which is done by a kind of family feast.

剸 To cut into parts; to mutilate.

塼 Round; conglomerated. Read Chuen, to burn

bricks; a brick.

愽 Read T'wan and Ts'euen. From *heart* and *intense application to*. Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

摶 搏 擱 To turn round with the hand; to strike lightly; to push together; close application to. The name of a bird. Read Ch'uen, to bind together; to roll up; to roll round.

ŬH.

兀 From *a line* placed on *the top of man*. Commonly defined, high and level at the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment. 硉兀 Lŭh ŭh, dangerous rocks. 兀者 Ŭh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. 兀的 Ŭh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting—alas! what? a cant provincial word. 兀兀 Ŭh ŭh, a firm immovable appearance.

扤 䖸 To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

杌 A tree without any branches; a stunted short appearance; moved; disquieted; agitated. Part of a man's name, and of the name of a brute animal.

峞 阢 A rocky hill with earth on its top; high and dangerous. 阢阢 Ŭh ŭh, unstable; insecure.

仡 Read Ŭh, and repeated, 仡仡 Ŭh ŭh, denotes a boat or other vessel tossed about by the waves. Read Yih, strong; robust; martial.

屋 From *a human body* and *at a place*. A place of residence; a house; a dwelling; a habitation; a covering of a cart or carriage. A surname. The name of a place. 夏屋 Hea ŭh, the name of a hill. 王屋 Wang ŭh, name of a hill. 神屋 Shin ŭh, a divine house, the shell of a tortoise. 屋誅 Ŭh choo, to exterminate a whole family,—the relations of father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. 屋脊 Ŭh tseih, or 屋背 Ŭh pei, the roof of a house. 房屋 Fang ŭh, or 屋舍 Ŭh shay, a house; a dwelling. 屋遊 Ŭh yew, that which rambles over the house; green mossy vegetation, that grows on damp old houses.

偓 偓促 Ŭh ts'ŭh, to restrict; to limit. A surname. 偓佺 Ŭh ts'euen, name of an immortal.

剭 To punish with death, in a severe manner; to kill in a house or retired place, not in the open market-place.

喔 The crowing of a cock.

媉 From *woman* and *a house*. Good; elegant. 握媉 Ŭh ŭh, costume; manner; general appearance.

握 From *hand* and *a house*. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. Used in the sense of the following. 握手相歡 Ŭh show seang hwan, to shake hands with mutual joy.

幄 From *cloth* and *a house*. A curtain; a tent.

渥 From *water* and *a house*. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river. 渥澤 Ŭh tseh, imbued; enriched, as with the dews and showers of heaven;—applied to Imperial favours.

腛 Yŏ or Ŭh. From *a house* and *flesh*. Thick with fat.

𨃷 齷 𨃷䠞 Ŭh ts'ŭh, or 齷齪 Ŭh ts'ŭh, the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed, a small appearance.

鋈 From *metal* and *to wash*. To wash with silver or gold. Silver, (under this word) is called 白金 Peh kin, white metal.

𣧑 尯 尯 From *bad* and *dangerous*. Fatigued; wearied. One says, the feet stretched apart. The two last characters are also read Kwei and Ke.

沃 渓 From *water* and *tender*. To water plants; to enrich with moisture; flourishing, soft, fertile land. Used also in a moral sense. The name of a river; one of nine regions. 沃盥 Ŭh kwan, or 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands.

鸑 A certain water bird.

UNG.

塕 The appearance of dust rising; sound of wind, or metaphorically the fame of sages or customs.

翁 翁 翰 From *general* and *feathers*. The feathers or down on the neck of a bird; the appearance of flying; an old man whose neck is clothed with his waving beard; a title of honor and respect, addressed to old people. A surname. 禿翁 Tŭh ung, a bald-headed old man. 漁翁 Yu ung, a fisherman. 老翁 Laou ung, an old gentleman. 堂翁 Tang ung, the superior officer in a district court, is called Tang-ung, by his inferior officers. 尊翁 Tsun ung, your honored father. 白頭翁 Peh t'ow ung, a white-headed ung;—name of a bird; a grey-headed man. 翁故 Ung koo, a grandfather and grandmother,—by the father's side.

勜 勜劜 Ung yă, to bend the strong or violent. 勜傾 Ung hëang, great strength.

蓊 Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, to revive again. 蓊薹 Ung tae, plants and grass with delicate stems and luxuriant foliage. 蓊鬱 Ung yŭh, plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

齆 A disease of the nose; a stoppage of the nose.

甕 罌 甕 甕 A pitcher with which to draw water out of a well. 罌甕 Keih ung, an earthen vessel, in ancient times used in music. 水甕 Shwuy ung, a water pitcher. 甕缸 Ung kang, a large pitcher. 甕牖 Ung yew, a round window, like the mouth of a pitcher.

URH.

而 髵 The hair on the side of the cheek. A connective particle, *and; as*. Sometimes disjunctive, *but*; and *contrariwise*; sometimes affirms; an euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence. Used for *thou* or *you*. 然而 Jen urh, it is indeed so, but. 而已 Urh e, and stops; nothing more than;—a frequent termination to some strong expression implying that the very utmost has been said or done. 而後 Urh how, then afterwards.

侕 Numerous appearances.

咡 The sides of the mouth.

栭 檽 楆 檽 栮 A transverse beam at the top of a pillar. Name of a fruit; a sort of chesnut. A fungus, (species of peziza) that grows out of old rotten wood, commonly called 木耳 Mŭh urh, *the ear of wood*, compared to the mushroom, which grows out of the ground, and is called 菌 Kh'wăn. Read Juen, a certain fruit.

洏 渜 Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing. 漣洏 Lëen urh, incessant weeping.

臑 胹 腝 䏧 胹 Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

鮞 Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

輀 轜 A funeral carriage; a hearse.

耳 囯 Intended to represent the ear; the ear of any animal; any thing that resembles an ear; a handle; euphonic and emphatic particle. A surname. Name of a cup; of a man; of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a quadruped; and of an insect. 木耳 Mŭh urh, wood-ears, a fungus that grows from wood eaten by the Chinese. See 栭 Urh. 耳朶軟 Urh to juen, a soft ear to give a ready ear to slanders; credulous. 耳聞是虛眼看是實 Urh wăn she heu, yen k'an she shih, what the ear hears is vague; what the eye sees is real. 耳食 Urh shih, to devour with the ear; credulous; to listen to instruction without reflection or thought. 耳孫 Urh sun, a great-grandson's grandson.

刵 From *ear* and *knife*. To cut off the ears.

咡 The sides or corners of the mouth; the side of the face between the mouth and ear; the side of the head.

衈 衈 A spring sacrifice intended to expel disease; clear away the [illegible] from the ear of a [illegible] previously to shedding

blood in sacrifice, which ceremony is intended to prefigure the divinity's opening his ear to the prayer of the penitent; to shed blood in sacrifice.

佴 Second, or next to; an assistant. The name of a place. Also read Tae, a surname.

珥 From *gem* and *ear*. Gems, &c. attached to the ear, as an ornament; an ear-ring; to attach to; a halo by the side of the sun. Used in the sense of 衈 Urh.

鉺 From *metal* and *ear*. A hook; a barb.

餌 From *to eat* and *an ear*. A sort of cake; a kind of pie made of meat and pastry; a bait to catch fish with; a bait in a moral sense; something to operate on the cupidity of man; something to seduce him to evil.

駬 騄駬 Lŭh urh, the name of a horse.

兒 皃 兒 Intended to represent an *infant* before the sutures of the cranium are completely ossified and joined. An infant; a child; a boy; feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the northern and Tartar people. A surname. 兒子 Urh tsze, a boy. 女兒 Neu urh, a girl. 嬰兒 Ying urh, a new-born infant. 小兒 Seaou urh, or 小兒子 Seaou urh tsze, a little boy,—or in the language of courtesy, my little boy. 孩兒 Hae urh, a child, or your child;—used by children to their parents instead of I or me. 一點兒 Yih teen urh, a little; a small quantity. 明兒 Ming urh, to-morrow, these expressions are quite colloquial. 兒女 Urh neu, a boy and girl. 兒茶 Urh ch'a, terra japonica, or catechu.

唲 Appearance of unwilling compliance; much talk. 嚅唲 Joo urh, forced or violent laughter. Read Wa, 唲嘔 Wa ngow, the prattle of little children; to speak to kindly, as to a little child.

弍 The same as the following; according the Dictionaries read E.

二 貳 Two; both. 第二 Te urh, second. 不二心 Pŭh urh sin, not two hearts; i. e. of one mind; faithful to each other. 不二價 Pŭh urh kea, not two prices,—every person is charged the same. 二春茶 Urh ch'un ch'a, tea plucked after the seventh of May nearly, and before the twenty-second of June. 二說相反 Urh shwo seang fan, the two statements contradict each other. 二十二史 Urh shih urh she, the twenty-two historians;—a universal history of China up to the Ta-ts'ing dynasty. 二人同心 Urh jin t'ung sin, two persons of one mind. 二次 Urh ts'ze, twice. 二人 Urh jin, or 二親 Urh ts'in, the two persons, or two relations; i. e. father and mother. 二丁取一 Urh ting ts'ou yih, of two men take one—by a conscription for the army. (A. D. 1090.)

爾 爾 尔 From 冂 Keung, a large *enclosed space*, and 㸚 Le, *expanded and enlightened*. Thou or you; your. A euphonic and emphatic particle; a response or answer. 云爾 Yun urh, just as it is said; just so. 爾華 Urh hwa, flourishing; luxuriant. 乃爾 Nae urh, it is at last thus. 爾國東西受敵 Urh kwŏ tung se show teih, your country is pressed by enemies on the east and west,—said by the Mantchow Tartars to China. 爾爾 Urh urh, abundant; plentiful.

𢊁 Weakness of mind.

邇 迩 迩 邇 Near to; at hand. 遐邇 Hea urh, far and near. 歲暮在邇 Suy moo tsae urh, the close of the year is at hand.

唲 唲嘔 Urh ngow, the prattle of a little child.

WA.

瓦 瓦 A generic term for all earthenware already burnt; bricks or ware made of earth; tiles; flags made of burnt earth; an earthen utensil used in twisting threads. The second is an unauthorized form. Name of a place; a man's name. 牡瓦 Mow wa, the upper tiles. 黃瓦 Hwang wa, yellow tiles,—on the Imperial palace, and temples of Confucius. 瓦甎 Wa chuen, bricks or flags of burnt clay. 瓦合 Wa hŏ, the union

of two Chinese tiles, which are originally a cylinder cut lengthwise. 瓦罐 Wa kwan, an earthen pitcher. 瓦器 Wa kh'e, earthenware. 瓦大 Wa ta, the honorable;—an obsolete phrase.

宼 宽 From *a shelter* and *bricks*. A mud or clay house; or a house composed of clay and bricks.

圭 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of state, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment; a certain measure.

哇 Lascivious airs or songs; a flattering, wheedling tone; a child's sobbing and weeping pettishly; to retch or vomit; an apparent stoppage in the throat.

娃 A handsome beautiful woman. Name of a palace. Name of a bird.

窐 Read Kwei and Wa, an earthen boiler; deep; profound appearance; hollow below to admit vapour to ascend.

洼 Clear water; water in the print of the feet of cattle; a deep ditch. Also used for 窊 Wa, foul water.

蛙 鼃 鼃 Frogs; an excessive croaking and noise, as of frogs. 蛙鼓蚊雷 Wa koo wăn luy, the drumming of frogs and the thunder of mosquitoes. 蛙聲 Wa shing, an excessive noise.

嗏 A little child crying.

搲 攨 To seize anything with the hand; to grapple; to pull back.

窊 窳 From *a pit* and *a melon*. A hole made by a hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; a low dirty place appearing not full. The name of an office. 窊隆 Wa lung, low and filthy; high and flourishing.

凹 Read Yaou, and Wa, hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

WĂ.

穵 From *a cavern* and *one*. Altogether a den; a deep hollow place; hollow and large; to explore with the hand in a deep hollow place.

挖 From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit or cavern. 耳挖 Urh wă, an ear-pick. 挖耳 Wă urh, to pick the ears.

嗗 The sound or noise of drinking.

嗽 Sound made by an apparent stoppage of the throat; a kind of hiccough.

襪 韈 韤 Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings. 一雙男子的襪 Yih shwang nan tsze teih wă, a pair of men's stockings. 襪子 Wă tsze, stockings.

WAE.

外 外 From *evening* and *to divine*. To ascertain what is *beyond* one's knowledge. Outside; to put outside; to exclude; foreign; beyond; not included in. 除外 Ch'oo wae, exclusive of; beside. 方外 Fang wae, dispersed people. 另外 Ling wae, something besides; something else. 自外 Tsze wae, exclude one's-self. 內外 Nuy wae, inside and outside; within and without; natives and foreigners. 意外 E wae, beyond what one thought of. 度外 Too wae, to put out of one's estimate; to lay aside. 外國 Wae kwŏ, a foreign nation. 外面 Wae mëen, or 外頭 Wae t'ow, the outer surface; outside. 外才 Wae ts'ae, external talents,—expresses a general knowledge of letters and mankind, more extensively than the routine of school learning. 外委 Wae wei, an inferior military officer about the rank of a corporal or sergeant. 外洋 Wae yang, abroad; far off.

歪 竵 From *not* and *correct*. Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved. 坐歪 Tso wae, to sit in a distorted posture. 平生勿作歪心事 Ping sang wŭh tsŏ wae sin sze, in the daily course of your life do not commit depraved actions;—then you need not be alarmed at a midnight knock at the door. 歪心 Wae sin, a depraved heart.

WAN.

丸 凡 Read Hwăn or Wan. Everything round, or spherical and turning is called Wan. See Hwan.

[illegible] From *skin* and *a round ball*. A protuberant swelling. One says, a case for an arrow.

紈 From *silk* and *a ball*. Pure; fine white silk; glossy and rich. 紈袴 Wan k'oo, fine silk breeches,—used contemptuously for gorgeous attire. 紈煥 Wan hwan, fine; smooth; glossy; glittering. 紈扇 Wan shen, a lady's fan.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle; the origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. See Yuen.

刓 To pare; to cut even; to cut off the corners or angles; to round.

园 Round; rounded; to rub off the cor[ners], or make round; to remove knotty facts, and the stubborn corners of truth for the purpose of carrying through a given affair. 园圭角泥鑠 Wan kwei keŏ min chŏ, wan is to melt off the corners of a square stone.

澴 Appearance of water circulating; a kind of eddy.

玩 翫 A precious stone; to be fond of; to take delight in,—either in a good or bad sense; to be familiar with; to practice; to linger and play with what is agreeable; to play and trifle in a bad sense; to seduce; child's play; to play as a child. The second character denotes, to be so familiar as to be weary of. 遊玩 Yew wan, to ramble about. 怠玩 Tae wan, remiss and trifling. 玩人喪德 Wan jin sang teh, familiar trifling with persons destroys virtue. 玩弄 Wan lung, to play and trifle with; to seduce to evil. 玩視 Wan she, to view as matter of sport. 玩習 Wan seih, practiced in; familiar with. 玩索 Wan sŏ, to muse on with pleasure; to study with a feeling of satisfaction. 玩耍 Wan shwa, to trifle and play for amusement; idle vicious amusement; trifling seductive intercourse with women. 玩味 Wan we, to relish the taste, either in a natural or intellectual sense. 玩物喪志 Wan wŭh sang che, to trifle with things dissipates the mind.

頑 From *head* and *sound Yuen*. A thick-headed doltish person; simple; silly; foolish; stupid; obstinate. Also read Yun and Yuen. 頑梗 Wan kăng, a stupid, obstinate disposition. 頑皮 Wan p'e, stupid and weak:—unfit for one's duty.

完 Wan, or Hwan, and Wŭh, to complete; to finish; to close. See Hwan. 完結 Wan keĕ, to wind up and complete any affair. 完篇 Wan pëen, to finish an essay; to conclude a task. 完糧 Wan lëang, to pay the whole of the land tax due from one. 完事 Wan sze, completed the affair; made an end of the concern.

捖 From *hand* and *to complete*. To strike; to rub; to work stones; to cut; to pare. 捖摩 Wan mo, to work stones.

晥 From *day* and *perfect*. Light; bright; illustrious.

浣 From *water* and *to complete*. To cleanse with water. The name of a river. 浣滌 Wan teih, to wash and cleanse.

皖 From *white* and *complete*. Perfectly white; clear; bright. Name of a place.

睆 睕 From *eye* and *perfect*. The appearance of a bright star; luminous; beautiful; a fine rolling eye; wood pared round and handsomely formed; flattering; wheedling. 睍睆 Hëen wan, a beautiful appearance. 睆睆 Wan wan, to look at intensely.

輐 鯇 From a *wheel* and *perfect*. Rounded; cut or pared round.

夗 Wan or Yuen. From *evening* and *a knot*. To turn one's-self round on one's couch, because of feeling uneasy.

宛 宛 惌 Read Yuen and Wan, to cover one's-self over with shrubs or plants; crooked and made to hang down; yielding; hence the common phrase 宛轉 Yuen chuen, yielding and turning; i. e. accommodating one's-self to circumstances. Read Wăn, the name of a hill; and of a country in the west. A surname. Read Wăn, a small appearance. 宛若 Wan jŏ, or 宛然 Wan jen, as if; according to.

剜 To cut or pare; to engrave metal; to pick or cut deep into.

婉 From *woman* and *to bend*. An yielding complaisant woman. 婉娩 Wan wan, or read Yuen wan, trying to please and gratify; yielding; submissive; flattering.

[illegible] [illegible] 捥 掔 From *hand* and *to bend*. The place where the hand bends; the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

浣 涴 Read Wan or Yuen. From *water* and *to turn*. Water whirling round; an eddy; also expressed by 涴演 Wan yen, to whirl round and round.

碗 盌 A bowl or dish. 碗碟 Wan t'ëĕ, a plate.

椀 A wooden bowl; a trencher.

菀 Name of a plant; grass; pasture. See Yuen.

蜿 [illegible] Read Wan and Yuen. From *insect* or *reptile*, and *to turn round*. The wriggling motion of a snake; the gait of a tiger; a worm. 蜿蜒 Wan yen, or 蝒蜿 Fan wan, the motion of a dragon or of a serpent. 蜿蟺 Yuen shen, a worm.

腕 掔 擥 From *flesh* and *to turn*. The wrist; the turning part of the fore-arm and hand; to turn; to twist; to oppress. The second form denotes—to pull; to drag. 手腕 Show wan, the hand and wrist; the part where the hand turns.

踠 From *foot* and *to bend*. To bend the foot or leg; to bend the body.

[illegible] From *to walk* and *slow*. A slow, stately gait.

緩 From *silk* and *slow*. Slowly; leisurely. See Hwan.

娩 From *woman* and *to excuse*. Flattering looks; trying to please; yielding; complying.

挽 From *hand* and *to stop*. To lead; to draw. 挽留 Wan lew, to detain. 挽回天意 Wan hwuy t'ëen e, to draw back the favorable will of heaven; to induce the favor of God by repentance and virtuous deeds. 挽回 Wan hwuy, to draw back; to restore; to bring again to a good state. 挽歌 Wan ko, or 輓歌 Wan ko, certain hymns or songs sung at funerals by those who pull the hearse.

晚 晩 From *day* and *to stop*. The day approaching its close; the evening of the day; the evening of life; late; too late. 早晚 Tsaou wan, morning and evening. 昨晚 Tsŏ wan, last evening. 今晚 Kin wan, this evening. 明晚 Ming wan, to-morrow evening. 晚成 Wan ch'ing, to succeed or effect late in life. 晚飯 Wan fan, the evening meal,—supper. 晚禾 Wan ho, the last crop of grain. 晚鼓 Wan koo, the evening drum. 晚間 Wan këen, during the evening. 晚年 Wan nëen, late in life. 晚生 Wan săng, an expression by which juniors designate themselves. 晚上 Wan shang, in the evening. 晚夜 Wan yay, night.

梚 The name of a wood.

輓 From *wheel* or *carriage* and *to thrust* or *draw*. To pull a carriage; to go before and draw after one; to draw a hearse. Syn. with 挽 Wan. 輓車 Wan ch'ay, a kind of *barrow* or carriage drawn by the hand. 或輓或推 Hwŏ wan hwŏ t'uy, some pulled, and some thrust behind.

鋔 To lead; to draw; to pull.

萬 萬 万 卐 An insect; a name of bees, which are exceedingly numerous, and are prolific in plains; ten thousand; an indefinitely large number; a superlative particle. Name of a district. The Indian figure Swastica, or the 拖手卐字 To show wan tsze, in imitation of which the Chinese often make the lattice of their windows; the vitruvian scroll. 百萬 Peh wan, a million. 十千萬 Shih ts'ëen wan, one hundred million. 萬分一 Wan fun yih, or 萬一 Wan yih, one in ten thousand. 萬幾 Wan ke, expresses the multiplicity of avocations in which a Sovereign of China has to engage; the vast number of concerns which call for his attention. 萬花筒 Wan hwa t'ung, the tube of ten thousand flowers; a name given by the Chinese to the proteoscope, or kalcidoscope. 萬劫莫贖 Wan keih mŏ shŭh, millions of years cannot redeem it. 萬國 Wan kwŏ, all nations. 萬山 Wan shan, the Great Ladrone islands. 萬世沉淪 Wan she ch'in lun, for ten thousand ages may I sink below the relations of humanity; i. e. be condemned to eternal degradation and suffering—a curse uttered by vicious abandoned people. 萬壽 Wan show, the imperial birth-day; ten thousand long lives. 萬壽菊 Wan show keŭh, tagetes, the French marigold. 萬壽宮 Wan show kung, a hall dedicated to the Emperor in every province, where, on his birth-day, the officers of government make their prostrations. 萬壽果 Wan show kwo, the Carica, or Papayn or Papaw fruit. 萬字菓 Wan tsze kwo, the Hovenia dulcis, the ten thousand character fruit, so called from its resemblance to the Indian figure 卐 Swastica, which the Chinese call a Wan-tsze, and which is often drawn on the breast of idols. 萬歲爺 Wan suy yay, or 萬萬歲 Wan wan suy, appellation of the Emperor of China. 萬望 Wan wang, ten thousand hopes; i.e. great expectation; trust; reliance upon. 萬舞 Wan woo, a general or universal sort of posture-making. 萬無此理 Wan woo ts'ze le, no such principle.

彎 弯 From *words*, *silk* and *a bow*. To draw a bow and shoot forth an arrow; curved; bending; winding; to bend; to draw. 彎弓 Wan kung, to bend a bow.

[illegible] [illegible]呷 Wan yun, a small mouth. Yun, is by itself defined, a large mouth.

灣 湾 From *water* and *to bend*. A hollow curve in the shore, where the water forms a bay; a safe place for boats or ships to anchor. 灣灣曲曲 Wan wan kh'eŭh kh'eŭh, winding and turning. 灣泊 Wan p'ŏ, anchored or moored in a bay; anchored in a safe place.

WĂN.

文 To draw a line; to paint a picture or representation of a thing; an assemblage of colours; fine composition; the veins, lines, or grain of wood or of stone; marks or spots on skins; the ripple on the surface of water; anything ornamental: it includes every excellence and every virtue. Name of an anc- mal. A surname. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. 天文 T'ëen wăn, astronomy. 白文 Peh wăn, the text alone—no comment. 祝文 Chŭh wăn, forms of prayer. 文章 Wăn chang, a bright assemblage of elegant letters—fine composition; polite literature. 文官不許封公侯 Wăn kwan pŭh heu fung kung how, civil officers are not allowed to be created nobles,—he who requests such a thing, and the person in whose favor he asks it, are both to be beheaded. 文人 Wăn jin, a literary man. 文苑 Wăn yuen, notices of eminent literary characters. 文官 Wăn kwan, civil officers of government. 文理 Wăn le, style. 文章有時派 Wăn chang yew she p'ae, the style of composition has a fashion. 文草 Wăn ts'aou, a rough copy; an original draught of any document. 文字 Wăn tsze, the original pictures of things, and subsequent characters; letters; literature. 文童 Wăn t'ung, young literary graduates. 文武 Wăn woo, civil and military. 文質 Wăn chih, Wăn is the external ornament; Chih, the substantial part. 文雅 Wăn ya, elegant; genteel. 文書 Wăn shoo, a government dispatch. 文王 Wăn wang, a famous ancient prince. 文 Wăn occurs in various other proper names.

抆 From *hand* and *stroke*. To wipe off; to rub. 抆淚 Wăn loy, to wipe away the tears. 抆拭 Wăn shih, to wipe or rub off.

汶 The name of a river which rises on the south-west side of 泰山 Tae-shan mountain, in the province of Shan-tung. 汶河 Wăn ho, the above-named river in Shantung, which falls into the Grand canal at right angles, and sends forth its waters in two directions.

紋 From *silk* and *fine*. Fine silk. 綾紋 Ling wăn, or 織紋 Chih wăn, different sorts of silk. 紋銀 Wăn yin, fine silver,—the pure Chinese silver, called at Canton *sycee*, from the Chinese 細絲 Se-sze, fine silk; which is also applied to this silver.

紊 Ravelled silk; a state of confusion; disorder. 有條而不紊 Yew t'eaou urh pŭh wăn, in straight threads and not ravelled. 不容紊 Pŭh yung wăn, not suffer disorder or confusion.

蚊 蚉 From *insect* and *delicate*. The delicate insect; a mosquito.

[illegible] From *rain* and *insect*. A swarm of insects.

[illegible] To cover; to overspread; to overshadow; to incubate; the act of incubation.

伆 To separate; to break; to cut asunder.

吻 呡 The sides of the mouth. 吐唇吻 T'oo shin wăn, to thrust out the lips.

刎 To cut; to cut the neck or throat; to cut crosswise. 自刎 Tsze wăn, to cut one's own throat.

脗 Read Wăn and Min. From *flesh* and the *side of the mouth*. To join; to unite several things together; appearance of being completely blended—the water and land appearing as one. 脗合 Wăn hŏ, jointed; properly assorted.

[illegible] To close the mouth. Same as 吻 Wăn.

𥁕 昷 From *a basin* with food, and *an incarcerated man*. To give food to the prisoners; benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane feeling.

媼 Read Ngaou, Wŭh, and Wăn. From *woman* and *benevolent*. An old woman; a mother; mother-earth, a divinity. 媼壻 Wăn se, the man who marries an old woman. 媼妠 Wăn nă, a fat child. 媼婆 Wăn pŏ, or 媼娘 Wăn nëang, an old woman.

慍 愠 From *heart* and *warm*. Hot indignant feeling. 慍忿 Wăn fun, anger and disquietude of mind.

搵 Read Wŭh and Wăn. From *hand* and *warm*. To place the hand upon; to obliterate; to place a vessel above warm water; to stain or dye.

[illegible] From *sun* and *warm*. The sun rising with genial warmth.

溫 温 From *water* and *warm-hearted*. Warm; genial; benign; cordial; a mild, kind, sincere disposition; to warm. Name of a river; of a spring, of a territory; and of a district. A surname. 溫風 Wăn fung, a gentle breeze. 溫和 Wăn ho, benign; gracious; mild and gentle. 溫柔 Wăn jow, soft and gentle. 溫飽 Wăn paou, warmed and filled; i. e. well clothed and well fed.

縕 緼 Read Wăn or Yun. From *silk* and *warm*. The genial influences of nature, which operate in the production of material existences; a confused state, like ravelled silk; hemp; tattered. 自縕 Tsze Wăn, to hang one's-self—occurs written thus. 絪縕 Yin wăn, the subtile genial influences of nature. 紛縕 Fun wăn, in a state of confusion. 縕袍 Wăn p'aou, a tattered garment.

薀 From *plants* and *warm water*. A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

蘊 From *plants* and *genial influences*. Luxuriant; a great quantity of plants collected together; an accumulation of angry, indignant feeling, in the breast; repressed indignation. 蘊結 Wăn keĕ, an irritated mind. 蘊藉 Wăn tseih, self-restraint, and a refraining to exhibit; a chaste style.

瘟 From *disease* and *warm*. An epidemic disease. Read Wăh, sorrow of heart. Read Yun, a slight pain. 瘟疫 Wăn yih, a distemper; a pestilence.

殟 To die in the womb; disease; death.

轀 Read Wăn or Yun, a certain kind of Tartar carriage. 轀輬 Wăn lëang, a warm carriage to sleep in.

馧 蒀 From *fragrant* and *warm*, or from *plants* and *warm*. Incense.

問 To ask; to enquire; to investigate; to examine into; to try before a judge; to clear up and solve doubts; to condemn. Formerly used to denote, leaving anything with one. Occurs in the sense of, to order. A surname. 我要問你一句話 Wo yaou wăn ne yih keu hwa, I wish to ask you a single sentence. 借問酒家何處有 Tseay wăn tsew kea ho ch'oo yew, give me leave to ask where a tavern is to be found? 訪問 Fang wăn, or 訊問 Sin wăn, to enquire into; to ask about. 學問 Heŏ wăn, to learn and to enquire; learning; knowledge. 下問 Hea wăn, to ask of inferiors. 問候 Wăn how, to make civil enquiries about a person; to pay respects to; to compliment. 問罪 Wăn tsuy, to convict; to condemn. 問死罪 Wăn sze tsuy, to con-

vict of a capital crime; to condemn to death. 問咨 Wăn tsź, or 問對 Wăn tuy, dialogue; conversation. 拿問 Na wăn, to seize and examine.

聞 䎽 From door and ear. To hear; to perceive with the ear; sometimes refers to smell; to cause to hear; to state to; the place to which the voice reaches. The name of an animal. A surname. Occurs for the preceding. 聲聞于天 Shing wăn yu t'ëen, the voice reached to heaven. 聽聞 Ting wăn, to listen to. 上聞 Shang wăn, to state to a superior. 令聞 Ling wăn, famous; a good reputation. 聞知 Wăn che, to be informed of. 聞於世 Wăn yu she, heard of in the world.

穩 From grain and minute; or repose. To moisten grain preparatory to distilling it; rest; repose; safe; firm. 安穩 Ngan wăn, at repose; quietly settled. 放穩 Fang wăn, to put down steadily. 拿穩 Na wăn, to take a firm hold of; to surmise correctly another person's views. 穩當 Wăn tang, safe; no apprehension of danger. 穩當的人 Wăn tang tëih jin, a person who may be trusted.

嗢 To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

璺 璺 A cracked stone; a crack in any vessel which yet adheres and does not fall to pieces; a crack in a tortoise shell, which is used in divination.

WANG.

王 From three lines representing heaven, earth, man, and a perpendicular line connecting these three powers. The person who does so; a ruler of nations. The second line is nearest the highest to show that a prince is raised near to heaven, and should imitate heaven's virtues. The ancient form of 玉 Yŭh, a gem. A king; a sovereign; royal; a title of honor, applied to deceased ancestors; to dependant princes of the empire; and to the emperor's uncles and brothers. Occurs in various proper names. Read Wáng, to rule; to reign; to govern; to flourish. 法王 Fă wang, or 象王 Sëang wang, titles of Buddha. 帝王 Te wang, ancient title of sove

W W W

reigns. 王法 Wang fă, the royal law; the laws of the land. 王法不漏 Wang fă pŭh low, the royal law cannot be evaded. 王安石 Wang Ngan-shih, a famous scholar and statesman of the Sung dynasty. 王父 Wang foo, a grandfather's title after his demise. 王后親織 Wang how ts'in chih, the queen herself wove. 王后 Wang how, a queen. 王母 Wang moo, a deceased grandmother. 王道 Wang taou, the royal way,—the path of undeviating rectitude. 王天下之號者帝也 Wang t'ëen hëa che haou chay te yay, Te is an appellation of one who rules over the world.

徃 From to go and king. To walk with great speed.

旺 暀 From the sun and to rule; or the sun and to go forth. The sun going forth and shedding abroad his illuminating beams; to increase in splendour and beauty. 興旺之家 Hing wang che këa, a rising flourishing family. 旺相 Wang sëang, to increase in light and glory; to prosper. 旺足 Wang tsŭh, abundant; quite sufficient. 旺月 Wang yuĕ, three months of the year in which commerce and business flourish.

汪 From water and royal. A large still expanse of water; tranquil; deep; wide; vast; a lake or pond. 汪洋 Wang yang, the vast ocean.

枉 From wood and to rule. To rule with club law; bent down; oppressed; crooked; distorted. 冤枉 Yuen wang, to accuse falsely; to punish an innocent person. 斷枉 Twan wang, to decide unjustly. 枉駕 Wang këa, superiors made to submit and do honor to inferiors. 枉矢 Wang she, a distorted arrow;—applied to removing eclipses; to throwing an arrow badly; and to a star.

往 徃 From a step and a master, vulgarly from to grow. To go; what is past and gone; to walk away; to send a present to. 往來 Wang lae, to go and come; to have intercourse with. 往年 Wang nëen, years which are past. 往罪 Wang tsuy, past offences. 往往如此 Wang wang joo ts'ze, always thus; continually so. 往往 Wang wang, from time to time; frequently; constantly.

忹 Artful; crafty.

尩 尫 Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive.

尢 尣 𡰃 尪 Wang. From 大 Ta, great, distorted to represent a lame, crooked leg. A diseased back; crooked backed; hunch-backed; short and small.

俇 Weak; distorted.

望 望 望 From a fugitive, the moon, and a northern region. To hope for the return of a banished friend; to look towards; to hope; to expect; to direct one's course to a certain place; to be near to; to be opposite to; fronting a certain place; the moon in opposition; full moon. Name of a sacrifice. 指望 Che wang, to look forward to with hope. 令望 to excite the attention of mankind. 有所望 Yew so wang, something to hope for. 無所望 Woo so wang, deprived of hope. 朔望 Sŏ wang, the first and the fifteenth day of the moon. 怨望 Yuen wang, to look for with a feeling of resentment. 望雲氣法 Wang yun k'e fă, rules for observing the clouds and vapours,—in order to foretell lucky or unlucky events. 望日 Wang jĭh, the 15th day of the moon. 望六 Wang lŭh, near sixty years of age. Wang, placed before seven, eight, or any number beyond five, denotes being near that number of tens. 望望然 Wang wang jen, to stare about and disregard.

朢 𦣠 From a statesman, the moon, and to sustain. The fifteenth day of the moon, when ministers are appointed to wait on the sovereign; the full moon. The first and fifteenth of every moon are still court days.

亾 亡 Formed from 入 Jŭh, to enter, and 乚 Yin, obscurity. Lost; destroyed; exterminated; run-away; dead; forgotten. 失亡 Shih wang, lost. 敗亡 Pae wang, destroyed. 滅亡 Mëĕ wang, exterminated. 死亡 Sze wang, or 亡故 Wang koo, dead. 逃亡 Taou wang, fled. 亡人 Wang jin, a run-away; a fugitive, or a dead person. 亡匿不還 Wang neih pŭh hwan, to abscond secretly and not return. 亡 Wang, expresses the death of an individual or the fall of a dynasty.

盲 盳 Wang or Măng, blind.

妄 From fugitive or abandoned and woman. Confused; incoherent; irregular; disorderly; untrue; immoral; wild; extravagant; a negative; not existing; to cease to exist. Occurs in the sense of 凡 Fan, all. 狂妄之人 Kh'wang wang che jin, a crazy disorderly person; a man of irregular, immoral conduct. 妄殺 Wang shă, to kill unnecessarily in war; to give no quarter. 妄作妄爲 Wang tsŏ wang wei, disorderly behaviour. 妄言 Wang yen, or 妄談 Wang t'an, untrue, incoherent jargon; fabulous tales; absurd, incongruous stories.

忘 From a run-away and heart. To escape from the memory; to forget; to be lost; to be disregarded; the mind absent. 坐忘 Tso wang, to sit without thought. 忘恩負義 Wang ngăn foo e, ingratitude and insensibility to kindness. 忘恩 Wang ngăn, ungrateful. 忘記 Wang ke, to forget; to lose the recollection of. 忘恩思小怨 Wang ngăn sze seaou yuen, to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think on petty resentments.

惘 From heart or mind, and confused. 羅惘 Lo wang, a net. See the following. 惘敞 Wang ch'ang, disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute. The following occurs used in the same sense. 意惘惘 E wang wang, or 惘然 Wang jen, disconcerted; irresolute; not knowing what one is doing, or whither one is going.

罔 冈 网 罔 Lost or entangled in something that surrounds. A net, literally or figuratively; confounded; stopped; impeded; hence, a negative; not; deceived and entangled; hence, to impose upon; to charge falsely. Used for the two following characters. 羅罔 Lo wang, a net; that which catches animals or criminals. 罔極 Wang keih, no limit; unbounded.

網 A net made of strings or cords for catching either

birds or fish. 天網 T'ëen wang, the net of heaven,—the government of providence. 法網 Fă wang, the net of the law,—the execution of the laws of the country.

魍 蝄 魍魎 Wang leang, a certain water sprite or demon.

WE.

未 From tree and an additional line, denoting being loaded with fruit; the sixth moon; a negative particle; not; not now; a horary character, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon; the sun tending to evening and night. A surname. Used for the following. 未成 We ch'ing, unfinished. 未來佛 We lae fŭh, that person of Buddha who is not yet come. 未嘗從人受學 We chang ts'ung jin show hëŏ, never attended on a tutor. 未然 We jen, not so; to put a negative on. 未曾問過 We tsăng wăn kwo, not yet enquired or asked permission. 未來 We lae, not yet come. 未入流 We jŭh low, not entered on the series;—denotes those persons about public courts who are not of any rank. 未可纏便 We kh'o chen pëen, should not assume what is convenient merely to one's-self,—but to study what is just. 未有頭緒 We yew t'ow seu, having no head or end of the thread; all in disorder. 未可輕動 We kh'o chen tung, should not presume to move.

味 Taste; gust; relish; pleasing effect; to relish; to take delight in. The name of a district. 五味 Woo we, the five tastes: Woo we, is also the name of a certain medicine. 有味 Yew we, savoury. 無味 Woo we, tasteless. 好滋味 Haou tsze we, an agreeable taste; an agreeable pleasing book. 講究口味 Këang kew kh'ow we, to investigate the subject of tastes. 詩之味 She che we, the taste or pleasing allusions of an ode. 世味 She we, the taste of the world, or a taste for the world, or a taste for the correct and moral principles of reason. 味其言 We kh'e yen, relished the words. 味類 We luy, the

class of aromatics. 味濃 We nung, a strong flavour or taste. 味深長當熟玩之 We shin ch'ang tang shŭh wan che, there is a great depth and extent in the style and principles, the relish should be maturely dwelt upon and delighted in. 味淡 We tan, a slight flavour or taste. 味道極好 We taou keih haou, a most excellent taste.

唯 To answer, or to emit a sound, signifying that one hears what is said or commanded, as yes, Sir; coming, &c. A quick response; but; only; the particle of intenseness. The name of a district. A surname. Repeated, We we, moving about without order or rule, as fish swimming together. Read Shwuy, in the sense of who? or what? In the classics, 唯 We, 維 We, and 惟 We, are all used as auxiliary particles, and occur for each other, denoting but; only; that; &c. 惟 We, is now in common use for but; only; only that. 能言男唯女俞 Năng yen nan we neu yu, when children are able to speak, let the boys answer (smartly with) We, and the girls (softly with) Yu.

維 From silk and wings. To be connected or pertain to; is; is belonging to; to tie; to connect all around; a kind of net; that to which a boat is fastened; to consider; a particle like the two preceding, which two with this are in ancient books used for each other. The name of a place. 思維 Sze we, to reflect; to consider. 四維 Sze we, are 禮義廉恥 Le, e, lëen, ch'e, decorum, justice, purity from bribes, and a sense of shame. 維繫牛 We he new, to tie or fasten a cow. 維時 We she, at that time; then.

惟 [illegible] From heart and the sound of wings. To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname. 惟是 We she, but that. 惟獨 We tŭh, only; alone. 惟一也 We yih yay, one only; one alone.

帷 [illegible] From cloth and wings; or to surround and leather. A curtain; a tent. 車帷 Ch'ay we, the curtain of a carriage. 張帷 Chang we, a spread curtain for a palace. 帷幕 We mŏ, a curtain or cloth partition. 帷裳 We shang, a kind of petticoat.

[illegible] [illegible] From a hill and a plant just emerging above the ground, and its dark hue. Small; minute; sombre; abstruse. See the following.

微 微 微 Obscure; hidden; abstruse; minute; small; delicate; to fade or decay; inferior condition; to abscond; covered; to put away entirely; a certain ulcer; in a slight degree; rather; a negative; not at all. Name of a nation. A kind of greenish colour. Name of a star. A surname. The three We refer to the incipient production of things in nature. The second is a vulgar form. 微塵 We ch'in, rather dusty; also a particle of dust. 微醺便止 We heun pëen che, to stop drinking when a little muddled or elevated. 微塵數刧 We ch'in soo këĕ, ages numerous as the small particles of dust of which the world is made. 微有毫釐之間 We yew haou le che këen, there is a slight difference. 微明 We ming, the lustre of the moon. 微妙 We meaou, surprisingly minute or abstruse, or narrow escape. 微別 We pëĕ, a little different. 微笑一笑 We seaou yih seaou, to smile. 微物 We wŭh, something minute; small; of little value. 微賤 We ts'ëen, an inferior or low condition in society.

薇 [illegible] From herb and delicate. Vegetables for the table. Name of a flower. 白薇 Peh we, name of a medicine.

溦 [illegible] From water and small. A slight shower of rain.

亹 Exertion; unwearied; indefatigable. Also read Mun, a current of water passing through a strait, as through a door. The name of a place.

尾 尾 [illegible] From hair hanging down behind an animal body. The tail of any animal; the tail, figuratively; the hinder part of anything; the stern of a boat or ship; small; petty; the close or termination of; the numeral of fish; the bottom of. The name of a hill. A surname. 魚二尾 Yu urh we, two fish. 船尾 Ch'uen we, a ship's stern. 鳥尾 Neaou we, the tail of a bird. 有頭無尾 Yew t'ow woo we, to have a head but no tail; to begin well but to fall off towards the close. 首尾 Show we, head and tail. 尾數 We

soo, parts of accounts which remain unsettled. 尾末 We mŏ, the tail; the end; the small point or end of.

WEI.

爲 爲 為 From claws and a figure to represent a female monkey, always busy working with its paws. To do; to effect or make; the reason, or purpose for which a thing is done; for; because; on account of; for the sake of. Read Wáng, to be; to constitute; to receive or suffer the effect of some action; to esteem or reckon. 因爲 Yin wei, because; on account of; for the sake of. 以爲 E wei, to esteem or consider as;—the idea affirmed of sometimes comes in between E and Wei. 爲人不昌 Wei jin pŭh ch'ang, may I be unprosperous—an imprecation. 爲人 Wei jin, he who is a man. 爲不善如就下故易 Wei pŭh shen joo tsew hëa koo e, doing what is not good is like going downwards, and therefore easy. 爲人子止於孝 Wei jin tsze che yu heaou, men's sons should rest on filial piety as their particular duty. 爲己 Wei ke, on account of, or respecting one's-self. 爲甚麼 Wei shin mo, wherefore? what cause? why? 爲咨會事 Wei tsze hwuy sze, for the purpose of communicating officially, information on a certain subject. 爲人父止於慈 Wei jin foo che yu ts'ze, the appropriate duty of him who is a father, is mercy or kind feeling.

僞 Formed from man and to do, denoting that it is the doing of man, not the genuine production of nature. False; counterfeit; not genuine; deceitful; fraudulent. 詐僞 Cha wei, false; deceitful; fraudulent conduct. 低僞 Te wei, fictitious; not real; not genuine,—applied to any commodity, or to money. 作僞 Tsŏ wei, to put on a false appearance. 僞神 Wei shin, a false god.

[illegible] Disquieted; discomposed.

寪 From to be, and under a shelter. The appearance of a house. A surname.

蔿 Plants. The name of a place. 于蔿 Yu wei, name of a song.

闔 From *door* and *to act*. To open a door; a door standing partially open; ajar.

韋 From *to err*, and *surround*. That which can bind the perverse and distorted back to back, viz. leather thongs; dressed soft leather;—in composition seems to denote perverse; insubordinate. Name of an ancient nation, and of an ancient king. Name of a district. A surname. 韋弁 Wei peen, a sort of leather cap, formerly worn by soldiers.

偉 Great; extraordinary; surprising. A surname.

喡 The sound of calling; the noise of a little child crying.

圍 From *to surround* and *insubordinate*. To surround; to besiege; to hem in; to guard; to surround and take wild animals; to limit, as a mould does that which is cast into it; a Chinese measure equal to five-tenths of a cubit. The name of a district. 基圍 Ke wei, banks thrown up to prevent a river from overflowing the adjacent country. 被兵圍困 Pe ping wei kh'wăn, was surrounded and disabled by troops. 合圍 Hŏ wei, to enclose on all sides. 周圍 Chow wei, all around. 圍裙 Wei keun, an apron. 圍做一個圈盤 Wei tso yih ko kh'euen p'wan, formed a ring by standing all around. 圍牆 Wei ts'eang, a wall which surrounds or encloses.

愇 From *heart* and *leather* binding the insubordinate. Feeling indignant; feeling resentment; indignation.

幃 From *cloth* and *leather*. A bag to contain incense or perfume in. One says, a single curtain.

暐 [illegible] The light of the sun; shining with great effulgence.

瑋 A certain stone. A man's name. A certain utensil or plaything.

煒 From *fire* and *insubordinate*. A raging fire; light; splendour; a glowing red.

緯 The *insubordinate* or *cross* threads of *silk*. The woof or transverse threads in a web; lines which run east and west, and which measure the latitude; to weave; to fasten or bind. The five planets are called Wei, the twenty-eight constellations are called 經 King, (which see.) 五緯 Woo wei, the five planets.

葦 From *plant* and *a leather strap*. A certain reed which is flexible and serves to bind up things; the younger plants are called 葭 Kea.

衛 衞 To *go forward* and *opposed to*. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack; to escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname. The name of a country. The name of a river. 朋友相衛 Păng yew seang wei, friends defend each other. 侍衛 She wei, or 御前侍衛 Yu ts'een she wei, the Imperial body-guard. 護衛 Hoo wei, to escort and protect; to defend. 榮衛 Yung wei, an incessant growing like the nails of the fingers and the hair of the head. 衛生 Wei săng, to take care of one's health and life.

禕 A queen's robe embroidered with feathers and worn at the time of offering sacrifice. Certain coverings for the knees; beautiful; elegant. A man's name.

違 From *to walk* or *run* and *opposed to*. To set one's self in opposition to; to turn the back upon; perverse; wicked; vicious. 毋違 Woo wei, do not oppose—used in government proclamations. 睽違 K'wei wei, to be in opposition to,—as the sun and moon; two friends removed to a distance from each other. 依違 E wei, to comply and to oppose,—in doubt how to act. 違悖字句 Wei pei tsze keu, seditious or traitorous expressions. 違禮 Wei le, opposed to the rules of propriety. 違怨 Wei yuen, to harbour resentment against.

闈 闈 From *door* and *opposition*. The door of the harem; the gate of the palace where literary graduates are examined; a small door leading to the hall of ancestors. Name of a territory. 闈場 Wei ch'ang, the hall of examination.

韙 From *to be right* and *to oppose*. To defend what is right and oppose what is wrong; to illustrate what is right and to guard it.

韡 [illegible] 韡 From *flowers* and the sound *wei*. A luxuriance of flowers; herbage, or foliage; light and splendid.

厃 From *man* on the top of *a precipice*. To look up to; dangerous. Certain of the rafters of a house.

危 From *a man on the verge of a precipice* and *to limit* or *stop him from falling headlong*. To be situated on an eminence, and feel afraid unsteady; unsettled; dangerous, danger; to endanger; to rush down; to ruin. One of the twenty-eight constellations; it consists of three stars, and is situated in the northern hemisphere. A surname. 臨危託故人 Lin wei t'ŏ koo jin, entering on what is dangerous, engaged the assistance of an old friend. 不危 Pŭh wei, the beams of a house. 危險 Wei heen, danger; dangerous. 危言正論 Wei yen ching lun, to discourse of righteousness, and point out the danger of its opposite. 危如累卵 Wei joo luy lwan, hazardous as (the preservation of) a pile of eggs. 危篤 Wei tŭh, imminently dangerous,—applied to disease. 危殆 Wei t'ae, very dangerous or hazardous. 危亡 Wei wang, passed to oblivion; dead. 危言 Wei yen, verbally, *dangerous words*; does not mean, language that is dangerous, but language that points out danger, and inspires caution.

峞 峗 嵬 From *hill* and *dangerous*. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. 三危 San wei, the name of a hill.

桅 [illegible] From *wood* or *spear* and *dangerous*. A short spear; the mast of a small boat; a yellow wood which serves as a dye.

[illegible] From *wine* and *dangerous*. A drunken appearance.

[illegible] Calling to ducks.

委 From *grain* placed above *woman*. The ears of grain hanging down; to bend down as with a heavy burden, to sustain a burden, or office; to belong to; to put down, to reject; to send away; to send. 端委 Twan wei, certain robes of ceremony; beginning and end; to be fully dressed. 宛委 Wan wei, the name of a hill. 委府 Wei foo, a kind of government storehouse. 委解京餉 Wei keae king heang, to be sent to convey money arising from duties to the capital. 委承 Wei [illegible], to solicit of another person something that occasions trouble. 委曲 Wei kh'eŭh, bending and crooked; some difficulty, grievance or hardship. 委輸 Wei shoo, the empire and all its contents offered up as the property of the sovereign. 委縿 Wei shă, a certain acrimony of taste; the close; the finish; finished. 委託 Wei t'ŏ, to trouble a person with some of one's affairs; to cast one's affairs upon him. 委積 Wei tseih, a collection of plants and grain for the reception of guests. 委員 Wei yuen, an official messenger of no determinate rank.

倭 Read Wei and Wo. Read Wo, it denotes the Japanese; as 倭人 Wo jin, a Japanese. 倭國 Wo kwŏ, Japan. Read Wei, yielding appearance. A man's name. 倭遲 Wei ch'e, appearance of returning from a distance.

[illegible] From *wood* and *crooked*. A certain instrument of husbandry.

痿 [illegible] From *disease* and *bent down*. Disease; to fade or rot; rotten and dead. The second character denotes weakness; lameness; impotency. 鹿痿 Lŭh wei, deer kept in the ground till it acquires a putrid smell, after which it is taken out and eaten;—high-flavoured venison. 痺痿 Pe wei, or Wei-pe, to lose the use of one's limbs from damp or rheumatism.

萎 From *plants* and *hanging down*. Plants sick and drooping; diseased; contracted; a medicinal plant. The name of a place. 萎隧 Wei suy, weak; delicate.

蜲 蟡 A name of certain insects of the worm species. 蜲蛇 Wei shay, or 委蛇 Wei shay, a kind of serpent, it is said without horns or scales.

諉 From *words* and *to send away*. To implicate others; to involve; reiterated tautology in the way of apology, and in blaming superiors or others. 退諉 Tuy wei, to withdraw and excuse one's-self. 推諉 Tuy wei, to push away from one; to make an evasive excuse. 諈諉 Chuy wei, to implicate; to involve. 諉謝 Wei seay, to decline with thanks. 諉託 Wei t'ŏ, to push from one's-self and lay on another,—said of any duty or fault.

逶 To *walk* and *bent down*. Not able or not willing to walk straight; walking like a drunken man; tortuous. 逶迤 Wei e, 逶迆 Wei e, 逶迱 Wei e, 逶虵 Wei e, 逶移 Wei e, and 逶佗 Wei e, all express the same idea; viz. a sauntering, a swaggering or a drunken gait, the affected airs of Chinese great men.

餧 Victuals or rice; some say, rotten fish. To feed ox or other animals.

魏 巍 High; lofty; elevated. An ancient surname. 魏國 Wei kwŏ, one of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

嵬 [illegible] High; lofty; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. 嵬嵬乎 Wei wei hoo, great; vast; lofty.

隗 A lofty appearance. A surname; a name.

威 Filling a place of honour with solemn sternness; dignity; majesty; graceful pomp; intimidating power. A term of respect in families. Name of a famous beauty. 伊威 E wei, the name of an insect. 威震 Wei chin, to awe; to intimidate by state and pomp; to strike terror into. 威風 Wei fung, majesty and pomp. 威嚴 Wei yen, majesty and severity. 威逼死了 Wei peih sze leaou, by the exhibition of power to oppress and urge so as to cause death; to tyrannize over. 威而不猛 Wei urh pŭh măng, intimidatingly formidably, majestically awful, but not ferocious. 威逼 Wei peih, despotic; tyrannical; harshly imperious.

[illegible] To break down the bank of a pond.

媙 From *woman* and *majesty*. A dignified lady; a handsome woman. One says, a vulgar character.

葳 Luxuriant; the name of a particular plant and of grain.

[illegible] A great accumulation of water; thick; muddy. Name of a particular river.

穢 薉 A confused collection of weeds on a piece of ground; disorder; confusion; vice; filth; dirt; filthy; dirty; unclean; stinking; indecent; lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to debauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up to a vast height on an insecure base. 汚穢 Woo wei, dirty; unclean. 穢氣 Wei kh'e, a filthy or stinking effluvia.

畏 [illegible] To fear; to stand in awe of; to venerate; to dread; awe; reverence; pious fear; submission; timidity; diligence; assiduity. 天明可畏 T'een ming k'o wei, all-seeing Heaven should be feared. 君子有三畏 Keun tsze yew san wei, a good man stands in awe of three things—of heaven, of the sayings of the sages, and of good men. 畏多風 Wei to fung, afraid of much wind—said of plants. 畏聖言 Wei shing yen, to stand in awe of the sayings of holy sages, and men in high stations. 畏疑顧忌 Wei e koo ke, fears, doubts, and a heedful regard of resentments. 畏權 Wei kh'euen, to be afraid of power, in a bad sense. 畏懼 Wei keu, fear; apprehension. 畏葸無能 Wei se woo năng, cowardly and useless; timorous incapacity. 畏神 Wei shin, to venerate or fear the spirits. 畏天 Wei t'een, to venerate heaven. 畏惡 Wei woo, mutual slander.

偎 To approximate to; to attach to; to love.

喂 To fear; to apprehend; to feed animals. 喂馬 Wei ma, to feed a horse.

椳 The hinge of a door.

煨 Fire, or anything hot in the midst of a vessel. A man's name.

猥 From *dog* and the sound *wei*. The noise of dogs barking; a bitch producing three whelps; numerous; plentiful; all mixed and blended together; to bend or to cause to submit.

隈 [illegible] A winding shore; a meandering stream; the part where a bow bends.

餵 餧 喂 To feed animals. The first character is not sanctioned by the dictionaries.

胃 [illegible] [illegible] From 囟 and 肉 Jow, *flesh*. Intended to represent the stomach of an animal body; the part which surrounds and receives the food. Name of a constellation. 脾胃 Pe wei, the stomach; which they called 穀府 Kŭh-foo, the grain department. 胃弱 Wei jŏ, a weak stomach. 胃氣疼 Wei kh'e tung, a pain in the stomach. 胃脘 Wei wan, the pit of the stomach.

[illegible] [illegible] Disquietude of mind.

渭 From *water* and the *stomach*. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

猬 [illegible] 蝟 彙 [illegible] A hedgehog; a porcupine. See below.

謂 [illegible] From *words* and *stomach*, or *to enclose*. To say; to say to, to speak of; to tell; to designate; to call or denominate; diligent; to set, to trust. 子謂子賤 Tsze wei Tsze-ts'een, Confucius said to *Tsze-ts'een*. 何謂 Ho wei, what is to be said for this? how is this to be explained? often precedes some hypothetical reasoning. 此謂 Ts'ze wei, this is called; or this expresses: this is what is denominated. 有謂 Yew wei, to have something to say—means, to be able to give a good reason for one's conduct. 謂之 Wei che, they call it; it is called; it expresses. 謂之曰 Wei che yuĕ, addressing him, said. 謂之何哉 Wei che ho tsae, what can now be said! 無所謂 Woo so wei, or 無謂 Woo wei, having nothing to say for one's-self; denotes having failed in an affair, or acted amiss without being able to assign any satisfactory reason.

尉 尉 熨 熨 From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat applied with the hand smoothes silk; to press down from above; to settle; to tranquillize; to smoothe. Name of an office. A surname. The last character is also read Yŭh. The addition of fire to the last character is a vulgar appendage. A kind of smoothing iron. Canton people read it Tang. 廷尉 Ting wei, an officer of the Imperial palace. 騎尉 Kh'e wei, *to ride* and *keep the peace*,—an inferior military officer. 尉斗 Wei tow, a smoothing iron, the people of Canton called it Tang-tow.

蔚 The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage; thick dark; close and gloomy; shaggy fur. Read Yŭh, the name of a district.

慰 慰 From *to smoothe* by the application of *heat* and the *heart*. To soothe and console the mind; to tranquillize the feelings; to comfort. 安慰 Ngan wei, to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort. 以慰我心 E wei wo sin, to comfort my mind. 以慰我願望 E wei wo yuen wang, to fulfil or gratify my wishes and hopes. 慰人心 Wei jin sin, to soothe or console the hearts of men.

洧 Name of a river and of a place.

痏 From *disease* and *to have*. A bruise; a wound; a sore occasioned by beating. Read Yŭh, disease. 疻痏 Che wei, a bruise, sore, or wound received in fighting with sticks or clubs. 痏胃 Wei wei, the stomach rejecting food.

鮪 The name of a fish; the name of a river.

軎 軎 Wei, or Hwuy, the end of an axle-tree.

聵 Born deaf; deaf.

遺 Read Wei and E. From *to go away* and *valuable*. To die and leave a kingdom, an estate, or a will behind one; to leave; to reject; to lose; to throw a largess to; leavings; residue. A surname. 小遺 Seaou wei, urine. 遺書 Wei shoo, a will. 遺囑 Wei chŭh, the commands left by a dying person. 遺遺 Wei-wei tortuous; winding. 遺下的田產 Wei hea teih t'een ch'an, an estate left by some person deceased.

壝 A low earthen wall or dyke; a low earthen dyke surrounding an elevated altar. 王之社壝 Wang che shay wei, the wall surrounding the king's altars to the gods of the land. 壝宮 Wei kung, a house or mansion made of such an earthen wall as has been described.

[illegible] Nine, or many thoroughfares. Read Kwei, earth piled up.

位 From *man* and *to erect*. To sit erect and in order on each side of a portion; right; regular; arranged in order; established; whatever is proper to establish; a place; a situation; a seat; a throne; a numeral character, used when speaking of persons of respectability. A surname. 大地位 Ta te wei, a high, or important situation.

一位人 Yih wei jin, a man of respectability; a gentleman. 列位 Lëĕ wei, constituted persons; those appointed to some trust; gentlemen. 坐位 Tso wei, the place on which one sits; to sit on the throne. 龍位 Lung wei, *the dragon's seat*,—the imperial throne. 得位 Teh wei, to obtain a seat; i. e. a public situation, or the throne. 失位 Shih wei, to lose the throne. 位理 Wei le, to arrange or rule.

蓶 A certain edible vegetable. 蓶蘬 Wei wei, the appearance of clouds rising.

骫 骩 From *a bone* and *a round ball*. Bones crooked and distorted; to bend or cause to accommodate to,—applied also to the branches of trees. 骫骳 Wei p'e, bent down; curved; crooked.

瞺 The eyebrows beautifully divided.

韡 Exuberant growth of plants; considered the same as the following.

[illegible] From *a distorted mouth* and *pill*. A bird of prey which eats its own vomit; the down upon its skin is like silk.

彙 彚 Hway or Wei. By many persons read Luy. Name of a reptile,—said to resemble a pig, its bristles are like needles; probably a bedgehog, which is commonly called 箭猪 Tsëen choo, *the arrowed-pig*. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. 字彙 Tsze wei, a well-known Chinese dictionary.

WO.

我 The etymology of this character is uncertain. Some think, the name of an ancient weapon, which it is supposed to represent. The personal pronoun, first person singular. Occurs in classical writings for every number and case, I; me; my; mine; we; us; our; ours. In the dictionaries pronounced Go or Ngo; in the northern dialect Wo. See Ngo. In state papers, Wo requires to be rendered by *our*; as 我朝 Wo chaou, our dynasty. 我國 Wo kwŏ, our country.

咼 A distorted mouth. Read Ko, a surname.

堝 Read Ko or Wo, a crucible.

猧 猤 Name of a species of dog.

窩 窶 From *a cavern* and *a distorted mouth* or *entrance*. A scooped-out hole; a den; a cavern; a solitary dwelling; a bird's nest formed in a hole; those on trees are expressed by 巢 Ch'aou. A nest in a figurative sense, as a nest of thieves, robbers, pirates, and so on. 窩家 Wo kea, a receiver of stolen goods, and one who harbours thieves. 窩藏 Wo tsang, to give harbour to, or receive and give room to, as people who harbour thieves.

緺 Read Kwa, Ko, and Wo. Manuscript Dictionary, Wo, silk of a green and purple colour; a sash of that colour; silk not wound.

萵 Name of a plant.

倭 Read Wo and Wei. From *man* and *crooked*. Read Wei, yielding appearance. A man's name. 倭遲 Wei ch'e, appearance of returning from a distance. Read Wo, it denotes the Japanese; as 倭人 Wo jin, a Japanese.

捰 From *hand* and *fruit*. To take with the hand; to pluck.

婐 倮 婑 婐婗 Wo ngo, or 婐媠 Wo t'o, a slender delicate woman; beautiful.

WŎ.

捾 搰 Wŏ or Hŏ. From *hand* and *a public officer*. To take or seize; to strike and scrape off; to bring relief to; to rescue.

攉 Wŏ or Hŏ. From *hand*, *clouds* and *wings*, denoting *celerity*. To wave the hand backwards and forwards; to make signals to; to play sleight-of-hand tricks; to seduce to evil for one's own interest.

斡 A handle by which to turn a thing; a striker for drawing across the top of a grain measure; to turn round; to cause to circulate, or remove from place to place. Read Kwan, to superintend the equal levying of tribute.

嚄 Heh, Hwă or Wŏ, to call out to loudly; to call out alarmed or frightened, oh! ah! Hwŏ today (or Tseu), denotes

to say much to; to speak to in a boisterous tone; and one says, with laughter or ridicule.

WOO.

五 区 乂 Five. 第五 Te woo, the fifth. Te woo, also occurs as a surname. 二五眼子 Urh woo yen tsze, *two-five eyes*, is an expression which denotes, obscure or imperfect vision. 五常 Woo ch'ang, the five constant virtues. 五車書 Woo ch'ay shoo, five cart-loads of books—is an ancient expression for a large collection of books. 五枝之桂 Woo che che kwei, the five-branched olea fragrans, situated in the moon. 五方 Woo fang, denotes the four points of the compass, and the centre. 五方土地 Woo fang t'oo te, the gods of the four corners of the house, and of the centre, or middle of the house. 五行 Woo hing, the five elements of the Chinese; viz. 水火木金土 Shwuy, ho, mŭh, kin, t'oo, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. 三五 San woo, third fifth; i. e. the fifteenth night of the moon. 五色 Woo seh, the five colours. 五穀 Woo kŭh, the five sorts of grain; every species of grain. 五教 Woo keaou, the precepts that have a respect to the five virtues mentioned above. 五倫 Woo lun, the five relations amongst human beings. 五棓子 Woo pei tsze, galls, gall nuts,—a species peculiar to China; those of the oak are called 沒石子 Mŭh shih tsze. 五臟 Woo tsang, the five viscera. 五次 Woo ts'ze, five times. 五層樓 Woo ts'ăng low, Padre hill, on the north side of Canton; or rather the square temple on the hill. 五爵 Woo tsëŏ, five ranks of nobility; which are denominated 公侯伯子男 kung, how, peh, tsze, nan; kung is the highest. 五味 Woo we, the five tastes. 五岳 Woo yŏ, five mountains in China.

伍 Five persons connected with each other; a file of five men; the same is expressed by 行伍 Hang woo, or 隊伍 Tuy woo, the ranks; five families becoming security for each other; a multitude blended together is also called 伍 Woo. A surname. 行伍出身 Hang woo ch'ŭh shin, to be born in the army, and receive its allowances. 儕伍 Chae woo, friends of the same rank; companions of the same age.

吾 夻 I; me; to guard; to keep off; to impede. A certain weapon. A proper name. 吾等 Woo tăng, or 吾輩 Woo pei, we; us. 可與吾輩相並 K'o yu woo pei seang ping, may rank on equal terms with us. 言語甚支吾 Yen yu shin che woo, language very confused and indistinct. 支吾了事 Che woo leaou sze, to hurry over any service in a careless manner. 伊吾 E woo, the sound of rhyming or chanting. 吾我自稱也 Woo wo tsze ch'ing yay, Woo, an expression for myself.

俉 To meet with; to see against one's inclination.

悟 From *heart* or *mind* and *one's-self* or the sound *woo*. An exclamation uttered when something suddenly strikes one; to arouse in a moral sense; to awaken the mind; to notice and advert to; to perceive the real state of things; to understand. 迷悟 Me woo, are opposites. Sleepy, inadvertent, stupid, and awake; quick, to observe; ready to discern. 穎悟 Ying woo, a superior degree of discernment. 省悟 Sing woo, to awaken; to quicken; aroused. 覺悟 Këŏ woo, to notice suddenly; first impression of; to come to a right understanding of. 悟道 Woo taou, to perceive the force of reasoning.

捂 [illegible] From *hand* and *one's-self*. To guard against, as by placing an inclined post against a wall to support it. Used also morally, for guarding against the introduction of anarchy or moral disorder. The same idea is expressed by 支捂 Che woo, or 枝捂 Che woo, also 抵捂 Te woo, and 支柱 Che choo. To oppose; to contradict; to rebel against.

晤 From *sun* and *myself*. To place the sun before one; light; bright; to meet with; to set in opposition to; to explain; to speak together,—as friends. 相晤 Seang woo, 晤見 Woo këen, or 晤對 Woo tuy, face to face,—said of friends or acquaintances. 餘容再晤 Yu yung tsae woo, for the rest, bear with me till I

again see you,—said in the close of letters.

寤 To awaken from sleep. 寤寐 Woo mei, to awaken and to sleep.

梧 梧桐 Woo t'ung, name of a tree remarkable in China; it is used for making musical instruments, and is exceedingly regular in casting its leaves; the fall of one of its leaves is a certain indication of autumn. Used to denote, a stringed instrument. The name of a district. Occurs denoting opposition to.

牾 From *a cow* and *one's-self* or the sound *woo*. The name of an animal. To push aginst; to oppose; to rebel against; to contradict.

齬 Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight; some standing out, and some standing in, like the teeth of a saw. 齟齬 Tseu woo, irregular; incoherent; applied to the teeth; to what people say; and to their intention.

鼯 鼯鼠 Woo shoo, 夷由 E yew, or 飛生鼠 Fei săng shoo, are several names of the flying squirrel.

午 The seventh of the 地支 Te che, or twelve horary characters. It is applied to the space of time between eleven and one o'clock of the day; and is employed in forming the cycle of sixty years. It occurs in the 7th, 19th, 31st, 43rd and 55th years. It sometimes denotes, the south; also transverse; crosswise. In composition denotes *opposition*. 過午 Kwo woo, something to pass over noon, *tiffin*; a term used by the Tartars. 正午 Ching woo, or 中午 Chung woo, the point of noon. 交午 Keaou woo, eleven o'clock. 正午二刻 Ching woo urh kh'eh, half past twelve o'clock. 停午 T'ing woo, or 息午 Seih woo, to rest at noon; the resting time at noon. 食午飯 Shih woo fan, to eat noon rice; to dine. 上午 Shang woo, the forenoon. 下午 Hëa woo, the afternoon. 舛午 Chuen woo, to oppose; to turn the back upon. 旁午 P'ang woo, transversely; lengthwise and crosswise; spread out; a multiplicity of affairs. 午日 Woo jih, every twelfth day is so denominated. 午年 Woo nëen, any year of the cycle that falls in Woo. 午時 Woo she, from eleven to one o'clock; about noon. 午月 Woo yuĕ, is always the fifth month.

仵 An equal; an opponent. Also used in the sense of 伍 Woo, a file of five men. A surname. 仵作 Woo tsŏ, a person who performs the necessary offices to a corpse.

忤 啎 From *heart* and *noon*. To adhere to the line of rectitude; to set one's-self in opposition to; disobedient, rebellious; undutiful to parents. 忤逆 Woo neih, disobedient; contumacious; rebellious; rebellion. 忤逆不孝 Woo neih pŭh heaou, disobedient to parents.

迕 遻 逞 逜 From *to run* and *opposed to*. To meet; to occur; to run counter to; to oppose; confused; blended. 錯迕 Ts'ŏ woo, mixed; blended in confusion. 乖迕 Kwae woo, perverse; obstinate; contumacious. 逆迕 Neih woo, or 迕違 Woo wei, rebellious; disobedient; issuing in a contrary direction.

啎 To meet with; to rush against; to oppose; to rebel against; contradictious; refractory; contumacious.

圬 To plaster and whitewash, and so on; to ornament a wall. 圬人 Woo jin, a person who plasters or adorns houses; a bricklayer.

杇 釫 A trowel for plastering with.

汙 污 洿 From *water* and *steam rising*. Stagnant water; foul; muddy; impure; unclean; in a physical or moral sense to do anything impure; to stain; to defile; to debauch; low; filthy; depraved; severe labour. 穢汚之物 Wei woo che wŭh, defiled by anything unclean. 道汚 Taou woo, an immoral bad state of things. 汚辱 Woo jŭh, to insult; to defile. 汚穢 Woo wei, dirty; filthy; impure; indecent.

惡 Read Ŏ or Ngŏ, vicious; wicked. Read Woo, to hate; to dislike; to have an aversion to; to be ashamed of; to repent. 可惡 Kh'o woo, hateful; detestable. 羞惡之心 Sew woo che sin, a mind sensible of shame. 自惡 Tsze woo, to hate one's-self. 憎惡 Tsăng woo, to hate; to dislike; to have a strong aversion to. 羞惡 Sew woo, to be ashamed of what is vicious, and refrain from doing it; or to be shamed for having acted viciously. 惡而知其美 Woo urh che kh'e mei, to dislike a person or thing, and yet know or acknowledge any excellencies possessed by them.

誈 譕 謞 From *words* and *hateful*. Slanderous; vilifying speech. Read Yih, or Ngoh, to laugh. 啞訝 Woo ya, bad enunciation.

吳 To talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate, in which sense it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. 不吳不敖 Pŭh woo pŭh ngaou, not clamorous; not insolent. 吳國 Woo kwŏ, the least of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century; the territory which corresponds to the modern Chĕ-këang, in ancient times called Woo.

蜈 蝑 蜈蚣 Woo kung, a species of centipede; the scolopendra.

誤 悮 Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. 姦人之悮 Këen jin che woo, the false pretexts of bad designing men. 悮信 Woo sin, to put a mistaken confidence in. 悮事 Woo sze, to impede affairs.

烏 A crow, which the character is intended to resemble; black as a crow; an exclamation like the cry of a crow. An interrogative particle. How? Used in several proper names. 白烏 Peh woo, a white crow. 烏綢 Woo ch'ow, black silk. 烏魯穆齊 Woo loo mŭ ts'e, name of a place in Western Tartary, W. of Peking, 28°. N. 44°. 30'. 烏帽 Woo maou, a black cap. 烏木 Woo mŭh, ebony. 烏布 Woo poo, black cloth. 烏蘇里江 Woo soo le këang, or *Usuri Ula*, a river in Eastern Tartary, which enters the Amour from the south; also the name of a district in the neighbourhood of the same river. 烏賊魚 Woo tseh yu, cuttle fish. 烏鴉 Woo ya, a black crow; the Chinese praise it for its care of its parent.

塢 隖 碼 塸 A small bank or dike, or as one affirms, a low wall; a place where a detachment of troops reside; barracks; cantonments; hills, or windings amongst hills, which are habitable; a village; a collection of people on a moor or common. 村塢 Ts'un woo, a village with a kind of mud wall around it.

嗚 嗚呼 Woo hoo, to sigh; to lament; alas! 噫嗚 E woo, to shed tears.

[illegible] From *heart* and *black*. A sorrowful disquieted mind.

於 Read Yu, a particle denoting to be resident in; to consist with. Read Woo, an interjection denoting surprise or grief. 於乎 Woo hoo, grief or admiration.

愕 㦜 From *heart, mouth*, and *rising steam*. Read Woo and Ngŏ, surprise; alarm. 錯愕 Ts'ŏ woo, surprise; alarm; perturbation; haste; opposition to.

遌 遻 Read Woo and Ngŏ. From *to run, rebellion* and *open mouths*. To occur; to meet; to rush against; to oppose rebelliously. 遌物 Woo wŭh, to run against anything—like a drunken man.

蘁 蕚 To rise in opposition to. 蘁立 Woo leih, to stand up in opposition.

武 From *a spear* and *to stop*. To put a stop to anarchy by military prowess; strong; dignified; warlike. Whatever is connected with the army, martial; military; a designation of high honour in epitaphs; a trace or footstep; the footstep of a cow. The name of a cap; of a river; of a district; of a star; and of a lake. 祖武 Tsoo woo, the footsteps of ancestors. 武職官 Woo chih kwan, or 武官 Woo kwan, military officers. 武藝 Woo e, military arts. 武夷山 Woo e shan, the *Woo-e* (Bohea) hills, in Fŭh-këen province, from whence tea is brought. 武學 Woo hëŏ, *military learning*; i. e. the practice of military exercises. 武功 Woo kung, military merit or honours. 武則天 Woo tsih t'ëen, name of an abandoned queen—an epithet applied to prostitutes.

倵 A man's name.

珷 碔 A certain valuable stone.

鵡 䳇 From *martial* and *bird*. 鸚鵡 Ying woo, a bird that can speak; a parrot;—said to become dumb when stroked on the back.

無 橆 无 𣞤 毋 Etymology not clear. The second is the original form; it denotes a forest where everything is lost, as if it existed not; not possessing; destitute of; non-existence; no; not. Name of a district. A surname. Nan, or 南無 Nan mo, a term of the Buddha sect, much used before the appellations of Buddha and his deified disciples,—equivalent to 歸依 Kwei e, to revert to, and rely upon. 有 Yew, and 無 Woo, are opposites, to exist, and not to exist; to have or possess, and not possess. 無常 Woo ch'ang, death. 無恥 Woo ch'e, shameless. 無法 Woo fă, no means; no resource. 無限 Woo heen, without limit; illimitable; infinite. 無花果 Woo hwa kwo, or 肥果 Fei kwo, fig; ficus carica. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; imperishable. 無窮之數 Woo kh'eung che soo, infinite numbers. 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, nothing can be done! cannot help one's-self. 無禮 Woo le, rudeness; rude. 無禮的東西 Woo le teih tung se a rude thing, refers to a rude person. 無量 Woo leang, immeasurable; infinite in respect of measurement. 無邊 Woo peen, having no borders; infinite in extent,—applied to the body of Buddha. 無裨益 Woo pe yih, of no service to; not beneficial to. 無事爲福 Woo sze wei fŭh, to have nothing to do is happiness; or rather, to have nothing to disturb. 無所不 Woo so pŭh, nothing—not; makes the highest possible degree; infinitude; as preceding 在 Tsae, to be in a place, it makes omnipresence; preceding 知 Che, to know, it makes omniscience. 無數 Woo soo, numberless; innumerable. 無食子 Woo shih tsze, a Chinese gall-nut, obtained from a large tree on the western frontier of China, apparently oak galls. 無定止 Woo ting che, no settled purpose, or resting place. 無則言無 Woo tsih yen woo, if it be not, then say it is not. 無度 Woo too, without rule or limit; excess in a bad sense. 無盡 Woo ts'in, interminable; inexhaustible. 無責處 Woo tseh ch'oo, blameless. 無望矣 Woo wang e, hopeless; a state of despair. 無爲自然 Woo wei tsze jen, not made, but self-existing. 無紫籐 Woo yŏ tăng, cuscuta or dodder. 無用 Woo yung, useless.

𠎁 Properly written 憮 Woo, which see.

嫵 娬 Flattering; trying to win the affections. 娬媚 Woo mei, a delicate fascinating woman.

廡 From *a covering* and *unoccupied*. A kind of piazza; room outside the hall of a house for servants and persons who first enter the gate; a lodge at a gate; a large vacant house. 蕃廡 Fan woo, a shade formed by luxuriant foliage.

憮 From *heart* and the sound *woo*. Affection; love; an expression of regard, and of surprise and disappointment; also a proud expression of contempt.

甒 A small jar or pitcher.

蕪 Overgrown with weeds or wood; umbrageous; dirty; filthy. Name of a territory. Name of a lake.

舞 A court amusement, consisting of a kind of posture making or minuet dancing, accompanied by music; various ornamented rods or sceptres, are carried in the hand; in the army it becomes a kind of fencing; to play sleight-of-hand tricks; the upper part of a metal vessel. The name of an office; and of a place. A surname. 鈸舞 Fŭh woo, an ornamented rod. 跳舞 Teaou woo, to dance or caper about; to perform feats of agility; to tumble. 打舞 Ta woo, to make postures; to tumble. 歌兒舞女 Ko urh woo neu, singing boys and dancing girls;—anciently formed the amusement of princes and statesmen. 舞弄 Woo lung, to play tricks.

儛 To skip and dance, as a demonstration of joy; to excite. 儛衛 Woo wei, the sound of arrows or flying darts.

𠥚 A sheath or case for a sword or knife.

膴 From *flesh* and *not having*. Dried flesh without any bones. See Hoo.

巫 𢒈 Represents the distorted gesticulations of *an enchantress*, sorceress or witch, by which she caused spirits to descend and appear. A female magician; an enchantress; magic; sorcery in general; hence, 男巫 Nan woo, a male sorcerer, or enchanter. The name of a district; of a hill; of a divinity; of a man; and of an office. A surname. 巫醫 Woo e, the use of magic in healing diseases. 巫覡 Woo heih, a witch and a wizard. 巫術 Woo shŭh, magic arts; charms; spells.

誣 憮 To affirm that to be which has no existence; superstitious; visionary; false; deceitful; to deceive; to charge falsely; to accuse the innocent. 誣告 Woo kaou, a false accusation. 誣賴 Woo lae, a false trust; or to lay upon unjustly. 誣民 Woo min, to deceive the people. 誣捏 Woo neih, a false pretext.

毋 From the character 女 Neu, *a woman*, with a line of separation, denoting—a prevention of illicit practices. A prohibitive particle, forbidding the doing or exercise of; it corresponds to the modern word 莫 Mŏ. A particle of interrogation. A surname. The name of a place. 毋庸掛慮 Woo yung kwa leu, no occasion for anxiety on the subject.

侮 Neglect; disrespect. 自高侮人 Tsze kaou woo jin, to exalt one's-self, and insult others.

婺 The name of a star, and of a district. 婺婦 Woo foo, a widow who does not marry again. 婺女 Woo neu, a star.

姆 娒 嫵 娬 From *woman* and *mother*. A mistress or governess in a family; an old lady of fifty who teaches young women. A term by which the wife of a younger brother addresses her husband's sister-in-law. The name of a hill.

侮 㑄 To injure; to treat negligently; to behave contemptuously; to despise; to ridicule; to turn what is good into ridicule; to burlesque. 德盛不狎侮 Teh shing pŭh hëă woo, the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous levity. 侮易 Woo e, to trifle or take liberties with; disrespectful familiarities.

瞀 愗 Read Mow, to look down intensely upon, as on that which is obscured. Read Woo, dull apprehension; stupid; ignorant.

𧼮 Woo or Mow, to kneel down; to kneel as an act of courtesy or reverence.

務 務 To apply the mind or strength to a certain object; to use great and undivided effort; the business or affair which is attended to. A surname. The name of a city. Read Maou, high in front and low behind. To rhyme read Mow. 事務 Sze woo, business; affair; that about which one is occupied. 專務 Chuen woo, intense and undivided application to. 本務 Pun woo, is one's peculiar duty itself. 家務 Kea woo, domestic duties. 公務 Kung woo, public duties. 辦理事務 Pan le sze woo, to transact or manage an affair. 你務必出去 Ne woo peih ch'ŭh kh'eu, you must go out. 務專力於事也 Woo chuen leih yu sze yay, Woo denotes, close application to. 務宜 Woo e, what propriety absolutely requires. 務必 Woo peih, must; it is indispensable. 務必要的 Woo peih yaou teih, it is positively required. 務本業 Woo pun neih, to attend solely to one's peculiar duty. 務本 Woo pun, is to attend to one's duty. 務須 Woo seu, what is absolutely necessary.

霧 霿 霚 雺 From *cloud* and *a spear*. Shooting forth; moisture or vapour issuing from the earth; fog; thick dense vapour. 雲霧 Yun woo, cloudy vapour. 烟霧 Yen woo, smoky vapour.

騖 To run with haste and precipitation; boisterous; violent.

WŬH.

勿 Represents and denotes a flag or standard, formerly erected in districts to invite together the people; hence, 勿勿 Wŭh wŭh, denotes haste; moving in haste; not; do not. Wŭh wŭh, also denotes ardently desirous of; having the mind intently set upon. 勿畏難 Wŭh wei nan, do not be afraid of difficulties.

沕 沕穆 Wŭh mŭh, exceedingly minute and abstruse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom.

芴 密芴 Meih wŭh, abstruse; hidden; a sort of melon.

物 From *a cow* and the sound *Wŭh*. Every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth. Whatever is material; a thing; a creature; an article of commerce; business; affairs of life; a class or sort. 人物 Jin wŭh, man and thing—sometimes means only man. 萬物 Wan wŭh, ten thousand things—all things (exclusive of heaven and earth.) 貨物 Ho wŭh, articles of commerce. 神物 Shin wŭh, divine things—used in divination. 三物 San wŭh, three things, i. e. 正德 Ching teh, cultivation of virtue; 利用 Le-yung, facilitating the acquisition of the necessaries of life, and 厚生 How săng, preserving life itself. 物產 Wŭh ch'an, natural productions. 物格而后知至 Wŭh keh urh how che che, when the nature and principles of things are fully discovered, knowledge is perfected. 物稱人意 Wŭh ch'ing jin e, a thing that suits or accords with men's minds. 物件 Wŭh keen, a thing.

兀 From *a line* placed on *the top of man*. Commonly defined, high and level at the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment. 硉兀 Lŭh wŭh, dangerous rocks. 兀者 Wŭh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. 兀的 Wŭh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting, alas! what? a cant provincial word. 兀兀 Wŭh wŭh, a firm immovable appearance.

仡 臲仡 Neë wŭh, agitated; disturbed; unquiet.

卼 臲卼 Neë wŭh, agitated; unstable as a vessel on the surface of the water, or something agitated in a lofty, dangerous situation. In the explanation of the 困卦 Kh'wăn kwa, considered as representing the agitation of a penitent mind.

嗢 To hem, in order to clear a stoppage of the throat. 嗢噦 Wŭh yŭh, clearing the throat before playing on an instrument. One says, the appearance of expectorating and drinking.

YA.

丫 The parting branches of a tree; anything forked. 丫 Ya, or 丫叉 Ya ch'a, the space between the fingers of the hand. 丫頭 Ya t'ow, *forked head*, denotes, a slave girl. The epithet arises from little girls having their hair bound up in tufts one on each side of the head.

牙 Intended to represent the teeth; a tooth; the incisor, or upper anything that juts out like a tooth; a bud. 象牙 Seang ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 爪牙 Chaou ya, the nails and teeth,—that which annoys and frightens. 牙儈 Ya kwai, a sort of spy employed by trading people to collect information. 牙車 Ya ch'ay, the jaw-bone, in which the teeth are inserted. 牙灰 Ya hwuy, tooth-powder. 牙蘭 Ya lan, cochineal. See the following character. 牙工夫箱 Ya kung foo seang, an ivory work basket. 牙門 Ya mun, a standard formerly erected at the door of an officer's tent; hence, the modern term 衙門 Ya mun, a public office. 牙信筒 Ya sin t'ung, ivory racks. 牙扇 Ya shen, ivory fans. 牙蛋 Ya tan, ivory eggs; i. e. balls. 牙月扇 Ya yuĕ shen, ivory fire-screens.

呀 Hëa or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; the wrangling of children. (MS. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm; a mere tone; sometimes used instead of distinct articulation. 谽呀 Han ya, appearance of a deep wide valley. 呀囒米 Ya lan me, cochineal. 喛呀 Ae ya, ah! strange! alas!

砑 𥑅 A smooth, bright, glossy stone; a round stone. 碾砑 Neen ya, to bruise with a stone roller.

芽 From *plant* and *tooth*. To bud forth; to begin; a bud; a germ; a sprout. 萌芽 Măng ya, to shoot forth buds, as in spring; buds. 發芽 Fă ya, to bud forth. 麥芽 Mih ya, a germ of wheat.

迓 From *to go* and *issue forth*. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

雅 雅 From *a tooth* and a *wing*. A particular species of crow; correct; decorous; to rectify, thus applied to ancient poesy, and to amusement, and to speech; learned; elegant; pure; simple; an instrument of music; a certain wine vessel. A surname. 文雅 Wăn ya, elegant and correct; genteel. 雅致 Ya che, or 緻 Che, delicate; gentle; soft; elegant; gay; effeminate. 雅烏 Ya woo, or 鴉鴉 Ya ya, a crow.

鴉 A species of crow. Used for the preceding. A small crow with a white breast. 鴉片 Ya peen, or 鴉片泥 Ya peen ne, opium.

齖 From the *grinder* and *incisor teeth* together. Distorted irregular teeth. 齰齖 Shing ya, *voice and teeth*, an indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says. 齖齵 Ya ngow, or 齹齖 Ch'a ya, the teeth unevenly set.

亞 Ugly; like a hunchback. The second in order. Ya, or as it is otherwise pronounced A, is an epithet that precedes the names of persons in the lower walks of life, as A-lin, A-tsou, &c., the latter syllable is the name, A is an epithet. The Tartars use 阿 O, in the same sense. 姻亞 Yin ya, fathers of a married couple, call each other Yin; husbands of two sisters, call each other Ya. 亞哥 Ya ko, an elder brother; the Emperor's son. 亞聖 Ya shing, is a term applied to the second class of sages, as 孟子 Măng-tsze; Confucius is called 至聖 Che shing, most holy, a perfect sage. 亞叻酒 A lik tsew, Canton term for arrak. 亞妹 Ya mei, or 亞娣 Ya te, younger sister. 亞姊 Ya tsze, or 亞姐 Ya tsëy, an elder sister.

俹 To lean upon; to trust to; proud.

𠝹 To cut the neck or throat; to cut or pare off.

啞 Yĭh, Yŭh or Ya, the noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. Read Ya, or Ŭh, the voice of birds. Read Ya, the sound made by infants learning to speak; to be dumb; dulness. 啞謎 Ya me, an enigma. 啞子 Ya tsze, a dumb person.

婭 Two sisters-in-law call each other Ya, as an expression of courtesy; Ya, implies the taking of a second place, or being junior.

瘂 Unable to speak; dumb; the back part of the neck.

涯 Read Ya and Yae, the shore or bank of a river. The name of a river.

衙 迓 In ancient times an officer's tent; in the army distinguished by a flag which was called Ya; hence in later times applied to any civil or military court. The name of a place. A surname. A distant or remote appearance. 總督衙門 Tsung tŭh ya mun, the palace of the governor-general. Ya or 衙門 Ya mun, a government office; a public court, whether great or small. 衙門供應 Ya mun kung ying, the dues or fees to government offices. 衙役 Ya yŭh, attendants in public courts, to perform the menial offices of the law; police runners and so on; these are not allowed to stand candidates for official situations.

YĂ.

囲 A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

押 From a *hand* and *armour*. To place behind; or attach to, in order to guard; to guard or escort; to control; to suppress, or keep down. 花押 Hwa yă, a sort of mark with which the Chinese sign any document. 押船 Yă ch'uen, custom-house boats, attached to European ships; the Hoppo boats. 押送法司 Yă sung fă sze, to guard, as under arrest, and conduct to the magistrate. 押服人 Yă fŭh jin, to oppress and keep down a person. 押冬茶 Yă tung ch'a, teas left in the market till the close of the season; winter teas.

鴨 鵶 A duck, so called from the sound of its gabble. The name of a river. 水鴨 Shwuy yă, or 鴨子 Yă tsze, a duck.

圠 Earthy particles closely adhesive; or thick dust flying. 坱圠 Yang yă, inscrutable; no trace of; foggy; obscure appearance of being unlimited. The old definition is, intricate windings amongst hills.

厭 Read Yen, and Yĕ, or Yă, to restrict; to restrain; to subject; uniformity; obedient as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hand; an inauspicious dream. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yèn, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yă, unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yĭh, 厭邑 Yĭh yĭh, damp. Read Ngan, to sink in water.

壓 To throw down, as a wall; to crush; to suppress; to keep steady and settled; to oppress; to guard; to depress; to humble; to keep down; to subject; to stop or fill up by supplying what is deficient. Read Yĕ, to subject; to cause to unite.

Read Nee, to [illegible] with [illegible] finger, as when feeling the pulse. Read Yee, to be satiated and disgusted with. By some written thus 厭 Yen, and 饜 Y[illegible] 覆壓 Fŭh yă, or 壓倒 Yă taou, to overthrow. 傾壓 King yă, to subvert. 鎮壓 Chin yă, 彈壓 Tan yă, and 壓住 Yă choo, all express keeping down; suppressing any evil, such as insurrection of the people, or any other calamity. 震壓 Chin yă, to keep down by fear, as if terrified by thunder. 自壓 Tsze yă, to subject or humble one's-self. 禳壓 Yang yă, by superstitious rites to suppress any rising pestilence or other calamity in a neighbourhood. 獵壓 Tsiy yă, to press down. 沉壓 Chin yă, to sink down. 控壓 K'ung yă, to hold down, or repress. 山壓 Shan yă, pressed down by a mountain. 朕甚壓苦之 Chin shin yă k'oo che, I the Emperor exceedingly dislike, and am embittered against it. 壓紙 Yă che, to fix a piece of paper beneath a sod on the top of a grave, as is done by the Chinese in the spring of the year. 壓伏 Yă fŭh, to subject. 壓壞 Yă [illegible] ae, to crush; to ruin. 壓害百姓 Yă hae peh [illegible] 壓驚 Yă king [illegible] alarm. 壓落 Yă lŏ, [illegible] and crush [illegible] 壓死人 Yă [illegible] jin, to c[illegible] 壓守 Yă [illegible] possession of; [illegible] passing from one.

九 軋 軋軋 Ung yă, to ben[illegible] the strong or violent. The turning of a wheel under a heavy load, and making a grinding noise; a punishment which consists in compressing the bones, so as to emit a sound like grinding on a wheel. 相磨軋 Seang mo yă, to distress and annoy each other. 軏軋 Yang yă, without any shore or limit; a grinding noise. 軋茐 Yă wŭh, close, fine texture. 軋忽 Yă hwŭh, long distant appearance.

揠 扎 To pluck up; to eradicate. The second character is also read Chă. 揠拔 Yă pă, to eradicate; to pluck out of.

A A A A

YAE.

呃 An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

埃 Ngae or Yae, dust. 塵埃 Ch'in ngae, dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

娭 誒 毒 嬰 嬉 A degrading epithet applied to women; to trifle or play with. The two last characters are read He, and considered synonymous.

挨 To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against.

騃 A kind of trotting pace of a horse; doltish; foolish. 駓騃 Pei yae, the gait of a horse or other quadruped.

厓 The precipitous side of a hill; the bank of a river or stream. 上厓 Shang yae, to ascend the bank.

[illegible] To urge to force or press upon.

娾 Pleased; gratified; ugly.

崖 The side of a high hill; a high bank or shore; a precipice. 洪崖 Hung yae, name of one of the Seen genii. 隕崖 Yun yae, to fall or throw one's-self down from a precipice. 懸崖 Heuen yae, an overhanging precipice. 崖州 Yae chow, the southern part of Hae-nan island. 崖岸 Yae ngan, a general diversity or disagreement.

啀 啀啀 Yae yae, a dog snarling and seeming to wish to bite.

[illegible] To hate; indignant.

涯 The bank of a river, or stream; a shore.

捱 To lean against; to loiter; to lounge. 捱到晚間 Yae t'aou wan [illegible] to put off the time till evening. 捱死 Yae sze, to approach near death; to lounge and trifle with danger.

睚 眥 The margin of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike. 睚眥 Yae tsze, looking askant at; an oblique look, mixed with hatred or resentment.

厄 To be distressed; to be ill-used. See Ngeh.

伌 Weary; fatigued.

呝 An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

呆 Silly; foolish. See Ngae.

隘 阸 [illegible] A narrow, confined pass; urgent; pressing; in narrow distressing circumstances;—applied also to the comprehension or sentiments of a person. 貧隘 P'in yae, in poor and distressing circumstances. 險隘 Heen yae, a dangerous pass. 度量狹隘 Too leang hĕă yae, narrow, contracted mind. 地方窄隘 Te fang tseh yae, narrow, contracted space of ground.

矮 躷 From an arrow and bent down. A person of low stature. 矮子 Yae tsze, or 矮人 Yae jin, a person of very low stature; a dwarf; a pigmy.

噫 E, or Yae, breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh; the sound of severe pain; the tone of sighing; oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. 噫嘻 E he, oh! alas! a tone of admiration.

啀 Dogs wishing to bite; dogs fighting.

唲 唲嘔 Yae ngow, the prattle of little children.

YAN.

哶 The cry of a sheep.

YANG.

仰 From man and 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 officer. Read Yáng, 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 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. 闞仰仰 Han han yang yang, a stern and intimidating manner. 仰仗 Yang chang, to depend on a person; to be dependent. 仰慕 Yang moo, to look up to; or think of a person with regard. 仰 Yang and 俯 Foo, are opposites, to raise the head and look up, to bend the head and look down. 仰天長嘆 Yang t'een ch'ang t'an, looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh. 仰天而祝曰 Yang t'een urh chŭh yuĕ, looked up to heaven and supplicating, said.

羊 芈 Derived from 丫 Kwae, intended to represent the horns of a sheep. A sheep or goat. The name of a bird; and of an office. 綿羊 Meen yang, sheep usually so called. 羊角 Yang keŏ, a poetical term for whirlwind. 山羊 Shan yang, wild sheep; goats. 羚羊 Ling yang, a large animal resembling a sheep. 羊毛 Yang maou, wool. 羊矢 Yang she, a shoulder of mutton. 羊羔 Yang kaou, a lamb.

佯 者 False; unreal; pretended; to feign. 善爲詐佯者 Shen wei cha yang chay, skilled in making a feint. 倚佯 E yang, a child's basket. 佯爲不知 Yang wei pŭh che, affected not to know.

劷 To advise; to persuade.

徉 From sheep and to walk. To stray; to saunter. 彷徉 Fang yang, roving about in a state of incertitude. 徜徉 Ch'ang yang, or 儴徉 Seang yang, to saunter about for amusement; to rove; to wander.

恙 Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man. 尊恙 Tsun yang, or 貴恙 Kwei yang, your complaint; how are you?—addressed to a person indisposed. 賤恙 Tseen yang, my complaint. 無恙 Woo yang, I hope you are in perfect health.

[illegible] Certain animals.

洋 From water and sheep. The name of a river in Shan-tung, now used to denote the sea and ocean. Vast; extensive; numerous; abundant; anything that comes from beyond seas is expressed by Yang. The name of a district. 西洋 Se yang, was first applied to Europe—but is now at Canton, confined to Portugal. 大西洋 Ta se yang, Europe; 小西洋 Seaou se yang, India,—sometimes Goa. 汪洋 Wang yang, or 洋洋 Yang yang, vast; spacious. 洋紅 Yang hung, carmine. 洋面 Yang meen, offing, as 雞頸洋面 Ke king yang meen, the Macao offing; Cabreta point. 洋靛 Yang teen, Prussian blue. 洋繡球 Yang sew k'ew, hydrangea hortensis. 洋桃 Yang taou, the carambola. 洋溢乎中國 Yang yĭh hoo chung kwŏ, to overflow from China—and extend to the barbarians—said of knowledge and good principles. 洋溢 Yang yĭh, to overflow; to inundate; to extend widely.

烊 煬 Fire burning furiously; opposite the fire; towards; fierce; hot.

痒 癢 瘍 Diseased; a sore; an ulcer; an itching sore; a scab; to itch.

羕 From perpetual and the sound Yang. Water or a river extending far.

樣 A rule; a pattern; fashion; manner; way. 模樣 Moo yang, manner; mode; appearance. 怎麽樣 Tsăng mo yang, how? in what manner? 樣事 Yang sze, every form of business or affair. 樣子 Yang tsze, a pattern; a sample; a muster.

[illegible] Erect and moving.

漾 The name of a river; the appearance of water agitated; long; deep; extensive.

[illegible] The name of an animal.

[illegible] From to eat and sheep. A cake; a bait.

養 养 From sheep and to eat. To feed; to bring up; to nourish; to support with food; to tame; to improve the condition of body or mind; to improve the moral sense; to increase an evil; to maintain people. 養閒漢 Yang heen han, to maintain people who have not much to do. 養口 Yang kh'ow, to feed the mouth, to support one's self. 養廉 Yang leen, to feed the purity of a magistrate; to grant an allowance to prevent his extorting from the people; government salaries are so called. 養身 Yang shin, to nurse and take care of one's-self. 養得熟 Yang teh shŭh, that may be tamed.

勸 To advise; to admonish.

懩 From heart and to feed. That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

攁 From hand and to feed. To move; to excite; to put in motion.

瀁 Wide; extensive; without a shore; a rule; a pattern.

央 From 大 Ta, great, in the midst of 冂 Keung, a wide space. In the midst of; separated in the midst; the half of; to terminate; to finish; wide; extensive; fine fresh appearance. Commonly used to express making a request. 中央 Chung yang, in the middle of; in the centre. 央浼 Yang mei, to request; to solicit.

佒 The body extended. 偃佒 Yen yang, lying on the back.

咉 Yăng or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. 咉咽 Yang yĭh, the interrupted flowing of water. 咉咉 Yang yang, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

嗌 Sound; noise.

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

殃 䄃 Fault; punishment; calamity; judgment; ruin. 殃留子孫 Yang lew tsze sun, a judgment that extends, or remains to one's posterity. 疾殃 Tseih yang, disease and calamity.

怏 From heart and sound Yang. Dissatisfied; vexed; discontented with one's treatment. 塞其怏怏心 Seh kh'e yang yang sin, stuff his discontented mind. 怏悵 Yang chang, some dissatisfaction in the feelings.

泱 泱泱 Yang yang, widespread; vast; agitated and tossed about;—applied to water and to the clouds.

炴 The light or blaze of fire.

詇 Early knowledge; wisdom; to ask; to tell; sound or noise.

鞅 The part of a bridle or halter which hangs below the neck; ornamental strings that pass below the chin; violent; opposed to; embarrassed. 鞅掌 Yang chang, disconcerted; embarrassed; annoyed by an excessive quantity of business. 鞅罔 Yang wang, without any dependence.

䬬 Satiated with food; filled.

鴦 The female of a pair of birds, much noticed by the Chinese for their conjugal fidelity; the male is called 鴛 Yuen. 鴛鴦 Yuen yang, the faithful pair. 鸂鶒 Ke shih, the happy couple,—used often in reference to marriage.

嗌 謚 Sound; noise.

昜 To open; to expand; to spread wide, like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid; to be distinguished from 易 Yih, which see.

揚 敭 From hand and to expand. To excite; to dash as spray; to winnow; to spread out; to extend widely; to spread open the eyebrows; to extend the fame of; to make. 張揚於外 Chang yang yu wae, to spread a report outside—respecting what is done within. 稱揚 Ching yang, or 讚揚 Tsan yang, to praise; to declare the merits of. 揚帆 Yang fan, to spread a sail; to sail away. 揚名 Yang ming, to spread one's name; to become famous. 揚聲 Yang shing, to vociferate; to hem aloud when entering a house, in order that the females may retire.

暘 From sun and to spread. The rising sun; clear; bright; to dry anything in the sun.

楊 From wood or tree and to spread. Name of a tree; wide-spreading tree. A surname. 楊貴妃 Yang kwei fei, a famous queen of the Tang dynasty. (A. D. 745.) 楊樹 Yang shoo, the ficus religiosa, or banian tree. 楊柳 Yang lew, a sort of willow or palm. 楊梅 Yang mei, arbutus. 楊桃 Yang t'aou, averrhoa carambola.

煬 烊 From fire and to spread. A blazing fire; opposite a fire; to roast; vehement flame; to dress completely; to fuse or work metals.

睗 眻 The space between the eyebrows; pretty eyes.

禓 禓 The spirit or divinity of a road, or highway; to sacrifice to the presiding spirit of a wood.

諹 From words and to spread. To spread the fame of; to praise; to extol; attentive; respectful.

鍚 鐊 Certain jingling ornaments about a horse's head. The name of a city. The name of a weapon.

陽 阦 阦 氜 Lofty and splendid; clear; the superior of the two material principles, into which, according to the Chinese, chaos was divided. The superior generally in nature; the sun; light; done in the light; openly; the male of animals. Yang was the purer and more subtile matter of which were formed invisible spirits, the gods, and the 魂 Hwăn, or human soul. Compare with 陰 Yin. The tenth moon. Name of a district. Epithet of an ancient Emperor. A surname. 端陽 Twan yang, the 5th of the 5th moon. 重陽 Chung yang, the 9th of the 9th moon. 陽奉陰違 Yang fung yin wei, to profess openly to obey, but secretly to oppose. 陽關 Yang kwan, a pass in Western Tartary, about 53° N. 陽梅 Yang mei, a venereal tumor in the groin; a bubo; used generally for syphilis. 陽事 Yang sze, the intercourse of the sexes. 陽臺 Yang tae, a bed. 陽物 Yang wŭh, the male organ of generation,—a medical term. 陽曰男 Yang yuĕ nan, Yang expresses the male.

颺 From wind and to spread. Driven and spread about by the wind; applied to a vessel driven by the wind, to great swelling words, and to winnow corn.

勨 Effort; endeavour; to urge.

儴 儴佯 Yang heang, unsubmissive, unsubdued.

勨 Effort; endeavour.

勷 Yang or Seang. Remiss; negligent.

YAOU.

夭 Yaou or Ngaou, feeble; delicate; trying to please; smiling; winning; luxuriant herbage; broken; short; untimely death; calamity; judgment. 夭壽 Yaou show, untimely death, and long life.

仸 仸僑 Yaou keaou, unextended; distorted; weak; decrepid.

吠 妖 Tumultuous noise; licentious airs.
A *woman* laughing or *smiling*. A strange, unaccountable, superhuman appearance or sound; fairies; elfs, &c. unusual, strange dress. 妖訛 Yaou ngo, foolish tales of apparitions. 妖氣 Yaou kh'e, an ominous vapour or shadowy appearance; a phantom; an apparition. 妖孽 Yaou neĕ, supernatural appearances, such as are manifested at the fall of empires; prodigies, such as raining blood and other unusual phenomena, such as are said to have preceded the fall of the Yuen dynasty. 妖精 Yaou tsing, a fairy or elf. 妖由人行而不自作 Yaou yew jin hing urh pŭh tsze tsŏ, ghosts (fairies, &c.) arise from man and have no existence of themselves.

宎 窔 The south-east corner; a noise of the wind whistling through an aperture; winter.

殀 To die early; short-lived; to kill the young. 命殀 Ming yaou, short-lived. 殀夭 Yaou yaou, to kill those who have lived a short time.

爻 To lay across; to imitate. See Heaou.

肴 餚 Dressed food; flesh and wine. See Heaou.

崤 淆 Read Yaou or Heaou, the name of a hill, and of a river.

幺 么 乡 The last and smallest of a litter of pigs; supposed to resemble a new-born infant; small; delicate; short. The name of a small bird; of a song or tune. A word used in gaming. A surname.

吆 A sound; a noise. 吆吆 Yaou yaou, a low sound; a slight noise.

凹 Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

要 To restrict; to seek to attain; to want; to require; that which is required; requisite; important; an abstract of the most important; to assemble; to examine; to try. A surname. Name of a river. 不要 Pŭh yaou, do not; don't. 要服 Yaou fŭh, the outside of a town. 要曉得 Yaou heaou tĕh, want to understand. 你要不要 Ne yaou pŭh yaou, do you want, or wish to have it, or not? 不要 Pŭh yaou, I don't want it. 要緊

Yaou kin, urgently required; very important. 要畧 Yaou leŏ, an abridgment of the most important matters. 要領 Yaou ling, the collar of a garment.

偠 偠㒱 Yaou neaou, small waisted.

喓 喓喓 Yaou yaou, murmur of insects amongst grass or plants.

葽 Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation; a plant used in dyeing; extensive aims; enlarged views.

蟯 Name of a poisonous snake.

腰 䙅 The loins; the waist; applied figuratively to certain appearances of landscapes. The name of a horse. 柳腰 Low yaou, or 腰細 Yaou se, a willow waist; a slender waist. 折腰 Chĕ yaou, to stoop; to bow. 腰脚痛冷 Yaou keŏ t'ung lăng, a kind of lumbago.

匋 A kind of drum.

匋 An earthen vessel. Also read T'aou, which see.

陶 陶 Commonly read T'aou, a potter. Read Yaou, name of an ancient statesman. 陶陶 Yaou yaou, easy; agreeable, complying with following the course pointed out; to expel or drive out.

䍃 Yaou or Yew, earthenware vessels; a pitcher; in compounds seems to denote, to move; to agitate.

傜 To serve; to be under the orders of others; not pure; depraved. A surname.

嗂 To be joyful; pleased; to rejoice.

嗂 Joy and merriment.

徭 To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

恌 愮 愮愮 Yaou yaou, to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to; deflected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon; disorder; agitation of mind.

搖 From *hand* and a *pitcher*. The mind agitated without having any one to trust to; to shake; to move; to wave; to imitate. 扶搖 Foo yaou, a violent wind. 招搖 Chaou yaou, the name of a star. 須搖 Seu yaou, a moment of time. 步搖 Poo yaou, an ornament for the head. 搖光 Yaou kwang, vibrating light; certain stars. 搖擺 Yaou pae, swaggering strut. 搖手 Yaou show, to wave the hand. 搖動 Yaou tung, to move, either morally or physically. 搖頭 Yaou t'ow, to shake the head;—denoting disapproving or denying. 搖搖 Yaou yaou, a proud gait.

猺 A sort of dog. 猺民 Yaou min, or 猺種 Yaou chung, a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces,—who are said to have short animal tails.

瑤 A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; of a man. 瑤箋 Yaou ts'ëen, a complimentary expression for another person's letter.

窯 窰 A furnace in which to burn earthenware.

繇 䌛 Read Yaou, to follow; to accord with; to take from amongst; luxuriant herbage; to serve. A surname. Used also for several other characters. Read Yew, to take out of; referring to divination; in ancient books used for 由 Yew, from, through, or by.

䚻 To deceive by mutual falsehood; to be pleased; dissimilarity in size; that compared with this.

謠 䚻 To sing songs or ballads; to slander by idle stories. 童謠 T'ung yaou, a boy singing ballads or songs of his own making. 謠言 Yaou yen, idle reports.

䠛 䠛䠛 Yaou yaou, to walk; to go.

遙 遥 Remote; far; distant. 消搖 Seaou yaou, or 逍遙 Seaou yaou, to sail and move about. 遙遠 Yaou yuen, far off; remote.

颻 颻 The wind shaking or agitating anything. 飄颻 P'eaou yaou, floating or sailing in the wind. 颻颺 Yaou yang, moved; agitated.

鷂 Name of a bird of prey.

兆 A tortoise-shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth. See Chaou.

佻 Appearance of walking; long; slender; weak. See Chaou and Teaou.

姚 One of the posterity of the famous 舜 Shun. Beautiful; elegant. Read Teaou, light; lightsome. Read Keaou,

in a similar sense. Recovering from disease.

垚 Earth reared or piled up high, which the character represents.

堯 High; eminent. From *earth heaped up*, and a *high and level base*. High and remotely seen, as a mountain. The famous Chinese sovereign Yaou, who began his reign, B. C. 2330. A surname. A name. In epitaphs, Yaou expresses great eminence in justice and virtue. The name of a hill. 孔子曰惟天爲大惟堯則之 Kh'ung-tsze yuĕ, wei t'ëen wei ta, wei Yaou tseh che, Confucius said, only heaven is great, and only Yaou imitated it. 舜繼堯 Shun ke Yaou, Shun succeeded Yaou. This person is distinguished by the term 唐堯 T'ang yaou, or 帝堯 Te yaou, and 神堯 Shin yaou, the divine Yaou. 誦堯 Sung yaou, to meditate on Yaou, and to recite to one's-self his sayings. 纂堯 Tswan yaou, to narrate the acts of Yaou.

僥 False; not genuine. See Keaou.

𠞰 To pare, or cut away.

嶢 Yaou yaou, lofty and dangerous. Read Keaou, to stand erect and wait.

嶢 嶤 From a *hill* and *earth piled up*. High; lofty. 嶕嶢 Tseaou yaou, the appearance of a high mountain.

坳 A furrow; a ditch; uneven ground. 地坳 Te yaou, a hollow place in the ground. 山坳 Shan yaou, a cavern in a hill.

拗 Yaou or Ngaou, to seize and drag with the hand; to break; to grasp firmly; figuratively, a steady obstinate adherence to; to rush against a tree, in a mad-like manner; perverse; obstinate. 執拗 Chih yaou, obstinate. 推拗 Tuy yaou, to push madly against a tree. 違拗 Wei yaou, perversely disobedient. 拗折 Yaou chĕ, to twist or break off. 拗子 Yaou tsze, an obstinate perverse son. 拗頸 Yaou king, stiff-necked.

𤇾 眑 Yaou new, having a tendency to dry.

窈 Deep; profound; retired; still; tranquil;—applied in high commendation to the temper and habits of females. 窈糾 Yaou kew, easy, cheerful temper. 窈窕 Yaou t'eaou, still and retired.

眑 窅 Deep sunken eyes; to look narrowly; retired; to look inwardly; deep thought.

溔 Unfathomably deep.

曜 From the *sun* and *wings*. The light, splendour, or glory of the sun.

矅 睔 睔 覞 To look at; to see erroneously.

燿 耀 From *fire* and *wings*. To shine upon; to dart forth rays; luminous; splendid. Read Seaou, anything very pointed or sharp.

咬 Read Keaou and Yaou, ...ning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. See Keaou. 咬牙 Yaou ya, a locked jaw.

齩 From *teeth* and to *lay across*. To gnaw bones; to bite or gnaw asunder.

鏖 To kill entirely; to exterminate people. 鏖戰 Yaou chen, to give no quarter in battle.

舀 舀 Yaou, or Yew. From *fingers* or a *claw* and a *mortar*. To remove a liquid from one vessel to another, as by a spoon; to lave out; to be distinguished from 臽 Hëen, *a man* on the top of a pit.

杳 From the *sun* below a *tree*. Obscure; dusk; deep; sombre; extensive appearance. 杳杳 Yaou yaou, dull, obscure—applied either to the day or to the mind.

皛 From *white* repeated *thrice*. Very white. See Heaou.

邀 To screen or cover over; to invite to one; to seek to obtain; to want to acquire. 招邀 Chaou yaou, to call or invite. 相邀 Sëang yaou, mutual invitation. 邀倖 Yaou hing, to seek something that depends on chance or accident; to run risks in the hope of succeeding by some lucky accident. 邀駕 Yaou kea, to invite a friend. 邀聖恩 Yaou shing ngăn, to obtain by a fortunate occurrence the Imperial favour. 邀接 Yaou tseĕ, desirous to receive.

窅 The appearance of deep sunken eyes.

軺 轄 A small sort of carriage. Read Teaou, in the same sense.

嗃 Wei, Heaou, or Yaou, the crowing or cackling of fowls; the cry of birds to each other.

嘄 To call to; to call out.

嚙 Ngaou, or Yaou, to bite; to gnaw; to chew.

YAY.

也 A particle used generally to round and close a sentence or paragraph; at the beginning of a sentence, it possesses a qualifying sense; in the middle, keeps the mind dwelling on the principal word. In light composition, and in the colloquial dialect, used in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of—and; also; likewise; even. 也好 Yay haou, also well; may do. They remark a difference in its import according to its being 輕讀 Kh'ing tŭh, or 重讀 Chung tŭh, i. e. read without, or with emphasis. In the first case, they compare it to the mere sound of an instrument after the last note is struck; when read with emphasis, they consider it gives a tone of decision to the sentiment; as 未之有也 We che yew yay, there is no such thing. It is defined by 語之餘 Yu che yu, 'the excess, or superabundance of a sentence;' and they say, 'whenever Yay is uttered, the breath departs from the mouth and is terminated.' Also 'it is that which terminates the preceding, and perfects the sentence.'

冶 To melt; to fuse metals; to melt in a furnace; a workman who fuses metals. A surname. The name of a place. 妖冶 Yaou yay, an effeminate manner; soft; melting. 銷冶 Seaou yay, to melt. 陶冶 T'aou yay, a workman in earthenware, and one who works in metals. 冶者 Yay chay, or 冶匠 Yay tsëang, a fuser of metals.

野 Moor; common; wilderness; rustic; wild,—applied to animals and to plants. 野猪 Yay choo, a wild pig. 野人 Yay jin, a rustic country clown. 野雞 Yay ke, a pheasant. 野生 Yay sing, growing wild; growing spontaneously; a bastard.

夜 亱 The *sun* gone *down below the horizon*. Night. Name of a kingdom. A surname. 今夜 Kin yay, to-night. 昨夜 Tsŏ yay, last night. 明夜 Ming yay, to-morrow night. 宣夜 Seuen yay, an instrument for observing the heavens. 長夜 Ch'ang yay, or 夜臺 Yay t'ae, the grave. 犯夜 Fan yay, to violate the rules of the night patrol. 夜學 Yay heŏ, a sort of night school. 夜香蘭 Yay hëang lan, polyanthus tuberosus or tuberose. 夜行以火 Yay hing e ho, to go at night with a light. 夜光 Yay kwang, or 夜明珠 Yay ming choo, the carbuncle. 夜蘭香 Yay lan hëang, pergularica odoratissima. 夜深 Yay shin, late at night.

吔 Birds which sing at night.

耶 邪 An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle. 莫耶 Mŏ yay, a certain kind of two-edged sword; to turn sides. 耶穌 Yay soo, occurs in Kh'ang-he's Dictionary for the name Jesus,—it is added, that he is denominated the Saviour of the west.

椰 梛 枒 The cocoa-nut tree. 椰子 Yay tsze, cocoa-nuts. 椰肉 Yay jow, the soft part of the cocoa-nut. 椰殼 Yay k'ŏh, cocoa-nut shell. 椰花好爲酒 Yay hwa haou wei tsew, the cocoa flower is good for making wine or liquor. 椰漿 Yay tsëang, the juice of the cocoa-nut.

壄 埜 Soft deep mud; mire.

爺 爺 The word *father* in two different forms; an appellation of a father; a term of respect which enters into the titles of kings, nobles, officers of government, and is applied to private gentlemen;—to old and to young. 王爺 Wang yay, a king, or a son of the Emperor, who is commonly by rank a king. 公爺 Kung yay, a duke. 老爺 Laou yay, an inferior officer of government, or a private gentleman; master; sir. 七爺 Ts'eĭh yay, the seventh son of a gentleman. 少爺 Shaou yay, a boy who is a gentleman's son.

大老爺 Ta laou yay, great venerable father—title next to 大人 Ta jin, great man,—Excellency. 爺門 Yay mun, servants or attendants in public offices.

鎁 釾 A certain weapon.

YĔ.

咽 The throat. Read Yĕn, to swallow. Read Yĭh, 哽咽 Kăng yĭh, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yin. 咽咽 Yin yin, the sound of a drum. 咽下 Yen hëa, to swallow down.

啈 Crime; guilt. 啈食 Yĕ shih, a contraction of the throat occasioning a difficulty in swallowing.

謁 From *words* 曷 *what?* To state to; to declare; to petition; to request; to visit a superior; to be admitted to an audience. The name of an office. The name of a star. The name of a hill. A surname. 請謁 Ts'ing yĕ, to request an audience. 謁見 Yĕ këen, to see or visit a superior. 謁舍 Yĕ shay, a kind of inn or tavern.

偞 Light; mean. One says, handsome; pretty.

葉 葉 A leaf of a tree or any plant; a leaf of a book; thin as a leaf; a thin plate, as of iron; to collect together; posterity; continuing through many ages. 百葉 Peh yĕ, tripe. 葉子 Yĕ tsze, or 策子 Ts'eh tsze, a leaf of any paper or book; in the seventh century writings were all in 卷軸 Keuen chŭh, scrolls or rolls. 奕葉 Yĭh yĕ, or 後葉 How yĕ, posterity; many generations. 葉有齒 Yĕ yew ch'e, a serrated leaf. 葉爾羌 Yĕ urh k'ëang, a place 500 le south of Kashgar.

枼 楪 From *tree* and *thirty* or an *age*. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

僷 Light, gay appearance. A local word in the west, denoting—the countenance; a handsome countenance; in which sense, some use 奕 Yĭh.

摄偞 Shĕ yĕ, rampled; not extended.

偞 To make light of; to reject.

喋 The appearance of the mouth moving.

厭 To restrict; to restrain; to repress; to subject; uniformly; obediently; as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hands; an inauspicious dream. 厭次 Yĕ ts'ze, the name of a place. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yĕn, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yă, unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yih, 厭邑 Yih yih, damp. Read Ngan, to sink in water. 不厭 Pŭh yĕ, disobedient. 東游以厭之 Tung yew e yĕ che, travelled to the east to withstand, or prevent its ingress. 食厭 Shih yĕ, or 飽厭 Paou yĕ, satiated; satisfied with food. 令人可厭 Ling jin kh'o yĕ, to cause people to dislike one. 厭棄 Yĕ kh'e, to reject; to cast off. 厭冠 Yĕ kwan, a mourning cap 厭難 Yĕ nan, to repress those who created disturbance. 厭絶 to exterminate; to destroy.

嚈 Yĕ or Yay. 嚈噠 Yen tă, name of a country on the west, from whence at one period ambassadors came to China.

擪擫 Read Yĕ and Yă, to press down with one finger; to apply the hand to, and hold down.

業 Yĕ or Nĕĕ, a certain carved plank, from which bells and drums are suspended in temples; an affair; occupation; that which is the means of support; property; an estate; meritorious service. A particle denoting that which is already done. A surname.

煠爗燁 From *fire* and *flower*. A blaze of fire; splendid; glorious; an imperial name; and hence the first form, (which is that of K'ang-he's dictionary,) is abbreviated to make it *different* from the *name* which would be profaned by being inserted in the pages of so common a book.

皣曄 Read Yĕ or Yih. From *white* and *flower*. White shining flowers; clear; bright.

拽抴 To lead; to draw; to pull; to drag. In Shan-tung read She, in the same sense.

腌腤 Read Yĕ and Yen, salted, dried meat of any kind.

噎 A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief; a pain in the throat. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yĕ, like a stoppage at the heart,—denotes, deep sorrow, or as we express it, by a weight or load upon the mind. 噎食病 Yĕ shih ping, Yĕ is a disease which affects eating.

鎑 Read Yĕ, a certain iron utensil. Something pertaining to a saddle. Read Tĕĕ, a sort of furnace. Read Kŏ, a warm vessel.

YEN.

言 To speak to direct; direct address; to speak of difficulties, and to converse, is expressed by 語 Yu; (this idea is not strictly adhered to;) a word or sentence; words; discourse; to speak; to express; to ask; to deliberate; a designation or title. Name of a musical reed; of a territory; of a hill; of a man. 食言 Shih yen, to retract what one says; to fail in one's promise. 人言 Jin yen, 信石 Sin shih, or 砒石 Pe shih, a certain poisonous mineral, sometimes used to destroy insects. 言行錄 Yen hing lüh, memoirs of a person's sayings and actions; biographical sketches. 言官 Yen kwan, persons authorised to give information, advice, or reproof, to the sovereign. In European books called censors: in Chinese they are otherwise called 御史 Yu-she. 言不相副 Yen pŭh seang foo, words which do not assist each other; a contradictory statement. 言語 Yen yu, speech; conversation; language. 言言 Yen yen, a lofty, large appearance. 言外之意 Yen wae che e, the meaning which is implied but not expressed. 言 Yen, by the side is abbreviated by 讠 as 說 becomes 说 Shwŏ.

唁 To moan or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the loss of one's country. Also read Nëen.

剈 Yuen, or Yen, to take out from amongst; to pare off.

One says, to stop or fill up.

咽 The throat. Read Yĕn, to swallow. Read Yih, 哽咽 Kăng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Also read Yin. 咽咽 Yin yin, the sound of a drum.

胭 To swallow down the throat. 胭喉 Yen how, the throat; any important place. 胭脂 Yen che, or 燕脂 Yen che, a vermillion cosmetic; rouge.

烟煙 From *fire* and *cause*; that which is caused by combustion. Smoke; igneous vapour. Read Yin, any vapour; fog. 洋烟 Yang yen, a delicate name for opium. 孖姑烟 Ma koo yen, segars. 生烟 Săng yen, tobacco, such as is usually smoked. 熟烟 Shŭh yen, tobacco prepared for chewing. 烟脂 Yen che, rouge, on thin flakes of cotton. 烟脂膏 Yen che kaou, rouge, prepared as paste. 烟脂花 Yen che hwa, a plant called marvel of Peru, or mirabilis. 烟脂葉 Yen che yĕ, a red monthly rose. 烟瘴 Yen chang, humid, thick, unhealthy atmosphere.— 烟火 Yen ho, fire-works. 烟通 Yen t'ung, or 筒 Tung, a chimney; a tobacco pipe, which is otherwise expressed by 烟袋 Yen tae. Tobacco is said to have been introduced with the Yuen dynasty A. D. 1300. 烟霧 Yen woo, vapour; fog; mist. 烟 Yen, or 烟花 Yen hwa, tobacco. 烟頭 Yen t'ow, twist tobacco.

亓 A surname.

妍姸 Elegant; handsome; pretty; well versed or skilled in. Used locally for the common word *good*. 妍 Yen, and 蚩 Ch'e, are opposites beautiful and ugly; to like and to dislike.

研硏 To grind; to rub; to dissolve in water; to investigate to the utmost. The name of a river; and of a certain barrier. 研訊 Yen sin, or 研究 Yen kew, to examine by grinding torture; —a common practice in China.

弇 To cover over; to screen; to shade; to obscure; to hide by coming between; to turn towards the inside. The name of a hill. 弇兹 Yen tsze, the name of a divinity; to punish by castration; weak and pliable, as hair. A surname. 弇弇 Yen yen, appearance of ruminating in quiet.

剦 To punish by castration.

拜 Weak and pliable, as hair. A surname.

呥 呥呥 Yen yen, the appearance of chewing or ruminating in quiet.

蚺蚦 A certain large serpent, said to be edible; a name of certain barbarians in the south. 蚺蛇 Yen shay, or 南蚺 Nan yen, a large serpent found in the south of China; it has no scales, but has a tooth from six to eight inches long.

奄 Yen or Ngan, to cover over or shelter. See Ngan.

埯 To cover over anything with earth; a pit formed.

俺 Used by the people in the northern part of the empire, for the pronoun I and me. Also read Yen, or according to some, Yĕ, great.

施 To measure the length of anything; to compare the length of two things.

掩揜 From *hand* and *to screen*. To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. 撫掩 Foo yen, to soothe; to console. 掩門謝客 Yen mun seay kh'ih, to shut the door and decline receiving visitors,—in order to apply to study. 掩蔽 Yen pe, to screen; to shelter; to shade. 掩鼻 Yen pe, to stop the nose in order to avoid perceiving the smell of.

晻 From the *sun* and a *screen*. Obscure; dull; dark. Otherwise read Ngan.

淹 The name of a river; to submerge or steep in water; to detain long; to impede; the bank of a river. 淹久 Yen kew, a long time. 淹淹 Yen yen, slow; dilatory.

醃 Fish or flesh preserved in pickle or brine. 醃肉 Yen jow, salted meat.

閹 From *to screen* and a *gate*. Door-keepers of the Imperial harem; eunuchs; applied to the year under certain circumstances. 閹猪 Yen choo, to geld a pig. 閹人 Yen jin, an eunuch.

焉爲爲 Name of a certain bird of various colours; rest; repose; doubt. A particle used to close and round a period, and denoting settled opinion; a thought completely closed. The name of a hill; and of an ancient nation. 已焉哉 E yen tsae, already settled.

傿 A kind of broker; one who assists in arranging commercial transactions, and who decides the price of the commodity.

嘕 Hëen, or Yen. 嘕嘕 Hëen yen, joyful or being glad; to rejoice; to laugh; laughing. Read Këen, same as 嘕 K'een, delight; joy.

嫣 Handsome; pretty; smiling; pleasing. A man's name.

鄢 Name of a place. A surname.

延 A long protracted walk; to advance from behind; slow; dilatory; continuing long; remote; distant; derived from what is remote; arranged; to spread far like a creeping plant; placed in a certain order; to arrive at. The name of a district; and of a territory. A surname. 遷延 Ts'een yen, long-protracted—labour. 延遲 Yen ch'e, slow. 延擱 Yen kŏ, to delay; to procrastinate; to lay by and neglect.

埏 A limit or boundary to a piece of ground, or of the earth; the path to a Chinese grave. Read Shen, water and earth blended; to ascend; an octagon.

狿 The name of an animal.

綖 Sort of tassels which hung down behind and before in ancient Chinese state caps, or crowns; they had gems attached to them.

筵 A bamboo mat; a mat of any kind; those on which anciently people sat at dinner; hence, a feast; an entertainment; a banquet. 經筵 King yen, a classical feast; the place where graduates receive royal or Imperial instructions. 瓊筵 Kh'eung yen, a certain banquet given to the doctors at court. 華筵 Hwa yen, or 盛筵 Shing yen, complimentary terms for a feast. 筵宴 Yen yen, or 筵席 Yen seih, a feast; an entertainment.

蜒 Read Yen, and Ting. The names of certain insects.

莚 The name of a plant; creeping plants. 蔓莚 Man yen, long; protracted; spreading far and wide, like creepers.

彥 An epithet of eminent men and scholars; one who is much extolled by literary men. 彥聖 Yen shing, an excellent sage.

偐 A counterfeit article.

喭 Yen, or Ngan, same as 唁 Yen, to mourn or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the distresses of one's country; coarse and vulgar; a smiling appearance. 由也喭 Yew yay yen, Yew, (one of the pupils of Confucius) is coarse and inelegant. Blunt; abrupt. The old definitions write it 畔喭 Pwan yen, to lose composure and propriety of countenance; Vulgar looking; rude and violent. 諺 Yen, a proverbial saying, occurs in the same sense.

顔顏 From *head* and *extolled*. A high fine forehead; the countenance; colour in general. Occurs in several proper names. A surname. 顏色 Yen seh, colour of any kind. 顏色和柔 Yen seh ho jow, mildness and softness of countenance.

諺彥喭唁 From *words* and *to be much extolled*. A saying that is much repeated; a proverb; a straight-forward unpolished saying; the language of mourning. 販諺 Fan yen, disrespectful. 金用火試人用財試 Kin yung ho she, jin yung ts'ae she, gold is tried by fire, man is tried by wealth. 鷹飛不到名利所牽 Ying fei pŭh taou, ming le so k'een, honour or profit drag us farther than the eagle flies;—are two proverbs. 諺言 Yen yen, or 俗語 Sŭh yu, a proverb; a common saying. 諺曰 Yen yue the proverb says. 諺云 Yen yun, the proverb says.

㘖 㘖㘖 Yen yen, a wrangling appearance; strife.

晏晏 From *sun* and *repose*. A serene sky; serene; cloudless and mild; the evening; harmony; freshness.

鷃鴳 Name of a bird; a species of quail.

蝘蝘 Name of certain insects and reptiles; a reptile of the lizard species.

宴 From an overspreading *shelter* and *repose*. Repose; leisure; a feast; an entertainment; a banquet; merriment. 大排筵宴 Ta p'ae yen yen, to make a great entertainment. 宴樂 Yen lŏ, to be merry and joyful. 賞宴 Shang yen, or 賜宴 Tsze yen, to confer a banquet, as is done occasionally by the Emperor.

偃 To cease; to cause to cease; to lie down; to sleep; prostrate. The name of a place. A surname. A place partitioned off for the offices of nature. 偃豬 Yen choo, marshy ground. 偃服 Yen fŭh, to subject. 偃臥 Yen ngo, to lie down; to lie down to sleep. 偃蹇 Yen kh'ëen, stupid; irresolute; proud. 偃息 Yen seih, to desist; to cease.

匽 To conceal; to hide; to put into a state of privacy or retirement; to lay aside; a privy by the road side. 匽鼂 Yen chaou, a certain insect.

堰 To stop or dam up water; a dike or dam.

褗鍈 A three-pointed spear.

躽 Things leaning against each other.

鰋 Name of a fish.

鼴 Name of an animal, said to be of the rat species, but large as a cow, and fond of wallowing in water; a sort of mole or field rat that burrows in the ground.

猒猒厭饜 From *sweet* and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiated; filled; replenished; fastidious.

嚈 Read Yĕ, or Yă, and Yen. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yen, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. 食嚈 Shih yĕ, or 飽嚈 Paou yĕ, satiated; satisfied with food. 令人可嚈 Ling jin kh'o yĕ, to cause people to dislike one. 嚈煩 Yen fan, to dislike trouble; the trouble of thinking or acting. 嚈習 Yen seih, to shade; to veil.

檿檿 A sort of mulberry tree; a wild mulberry.

厴 The part commonly opened of the belly of a crab.

魘 From *allied* and *demons*. Alarmed in sleep by frightful dreams. 夢魘 Mang yen, a kind of nightmare.

黶 A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body. 黶子 Yen tsze, or 黑子 Hih tsze, black spots.

閻閆 Inside the gate of a village, or an inner gate; gate of a lane; to stimulate; to stir up; to excite to a different state from what exists, either to anger or to joy; a fine long appearance; long raiment; handsome. A surname.

爓 步爓 Poo yen, long flight of steps. Same as the preceding.

燄焱爓焰餤 Intended to represent *ascending flame*. The flame of fire; the velocity of flame; the light of flame ascending; hot; burning; glorious; luminous. 炎涼 Yen lëang, warm, and cool,—applied to the feelings. 炎天 Yen t'ëen, southern regions. 炎風 Yen fung, a north east wind. 炎炎 Yen yen, luminous; splendid.

焰燄 Light; flame. Used for the preceding.

剡 Sharp-pointed; to sharpen the point of; to cut off. 剡剡 Yen yen, to rise up, or move rapidly,—said of a person; light; splendour. Read Shen, the name of a district.

琰 From a *gem* and *flame*. A bright luminous gem; beautiful; resplendent; a sacred name of the reigning Emperor Këa-kh'ing.

嗔 A loud laugh.

演 A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice; to exercise, as soldiers. 推演 Tuy yen, to promulge widely. 演戲 Yen he, to perform plays. 演習 Yen seih, to practice; to make known. 漩演 Yuen yen, to whirl round and round; an eddy.

縯 Long; extended; protracted; to lead.

硯 From *stone* and *to see*. A smooth stone which reflects the light; to rub; a stone on which the Chinese rub their ink; used for 研 Yen. 墨硯 Mih yen, an ink-stone.

眼 The eye; a small eye; an open space, as the port of a ship; a square on a chess-board; to peep out at. A man's name. 針眼 Chin yen, a needle's eye. 眼珠 Yen choo,

the ball of the eye. 眼界 Yen keae, the region taken in by the eye; a distant prospect. 眼角 Yen keŏ, the corner of the eye. 眼口相引 Yen kh'ow seang yin, the eyes and mouth drawing or influencing each other,—as a person in convulsions. 眼目 Yen mŭh, an eye; i. e. a spy. 眼線 Yen seen, a spy; an informer.

鴳 A girt of a horse.

雁 鴈 鳱 鴳 A goose or gander of the smaller sort; a larger sort is called 鴻 Hung. Name of a star. Name of a place; and of a wood. Name of several plants. A surname. 鴈鵝 Yen ngo, wild geese, that come from the north of China in winter. 鴈來紅 Yen lae hung, plumbage zeylanica,—red flowered. 鴈來白 Yen lae pih, plumbage zeylanica,—white flowered.

贗 A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

燕 鷰 鷃 A swallow, which the character is thought to represent; to disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times; rest; repose; alone and unoccupied; a

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northern region of China in ancient times. 踢燕 T'eih yen, a shuttlecock kept up by kicking with the feet. 燕京 Yen king, the ancient northern territory. 燕剪 Yen tseen, the tail of the swallow. 燕窩 Yen wo, *bird's nests*, which are brought to China, as an article of luxury. 燕語呢喃 Yen yu ne nan, the chattering of a swallow.

嚥 To swallow down. 嚥不下肚 Yen pŭh hea t'oo, unable to swallow. 嚥口水 Yen kh'ow shwuy, to drink a mouthful of water.

嬿 Elegant; beautiful. 嬿婉 Yen yuen, tranquil; yielding.

曣 Warm; mild; genial.

驠 A horse's anus; white hair under the tail.

嚴 厳 Cold; severe; rigorous; commanding; grave; solemn; stern; dignified; majestic; inducing respect; reverence; awe; to respect; to stand in awe of; an epithet applied to parents; a night watch; a military guard. A surname. 法律森嚴 Fă leŭh săn yen, laws, strictly and rigorously referring to every supposable case. 尊嚴 Tsun yen, honourable and stately; a dignified gravity. 家嚴 Kea yen, the father of a family. 一嚴 Yih yen, the first drum. 戒嚴 Keae yen, troops placed against an expected enemy. 徐嚴 Yu yen, troops that occupy a place after the enemy retires. 嚴重之 Yen chung che, respected and venerated him. 嚴罰 Yen fă, severe punishments. 嚴父慈母 Yen foo ts'ze moo, a severe father and an indulgent mother. 嚴寒 Yen han, severely cold,—applied to the weather. 嚴密 Yen mih, great secrecy; strictly close. 嚴天子 Yen t'een tsze, a majestic son of heaven; i. e. Emperor. 嚴慈 Yen ts'ze, the mother of a family. 嚴重 Yen chung, 莊嚴 Chwang yen, 嚴肅 Yen sŭh, or 威嚴 Wei yen, all express with little modification of the meaning,—gravity; sedateness; stately solemnity of demeanour.

𤅷 𤅷凝 Yen ying, extreme cold.

儼 Carrying the head high; fine-looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

㘙 To breathe; to sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

巖 巗 嵒 岩 A precipitous shore or cliff; lofty; mountainous; a sort of terrace on the side of a hill. 巖茶爲上品 Yen ch'a wei shang p'in, the tea from the terraces on the hill sides is best. 巖山 Yen shan, the principal hill or the terraces on the hill sides in Fŭh-keen province, from which the tea is obtained. See Ngan.

壛 A den or cave in the earth.

囐 To sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

鹽 盐 Salt; salted; to salt. Name of a lake; of a hill; and of an ancient state. Name of a certain song. Used for the following. 鹽政 Yen ching, a kind of general director in the salt department,—there are three in the empire. 鹽運使 Yen yun sze, an officer in a province who superintends the salt department,—ranks nearly with the treasurer and judge.

驗 騐 験 The name of a horse. To witness; to verify; to examine in order to verify; the fulfilment or verification of what has been previously intimated. 証驗 Ching yen, a witness;

an evidence; a proof. 考驗 K'haou yen, to examine. 微驗 We yen, a slight indication or proof of. 效驗 Heaou yen, meritorious evidences of preceding labour. 應驗 Ying yen, a correspondence between the event and the prediction. 驗貨 Yen ho, to examine goods,—as is done by custom-house officers. 驗夢 Yen mung, to interpret a dream. 驗明白 Yen ming peh, to verify clearly. 驗屍 Yen she, a kind of official coroner's inquest.

兗 兗州 Yen chow, the name of a fertile district in Shan-tung. A surname.

豔 豓 艷 灩 Good; handsome; large; tall; plump; beautiful; variegated; luxurious; self-indulgent; licentious; dissipated. Name of a song. Name of a district. Used for the preceding.

衍 衍 From *water* and *to go*. Water overflowing; to inundate; a wide-spreading lake; to spread out; elegant; to ramble; to spread to an excessive degree; prolix repetition,—applied to sentiment and to style. The name of a river. A surname. 沙衍 Sha yen, a sand-bank in the midst of water. 曼衍 Man yen, extending illimitably. 衍衍 Yen yen, spreading like a pleasing gale. 衍沃 Yen yŭh, fine level plain.

覃 Read T'an, large; vast; extending everywhere. Read Yen, sharp; keen.

巘 甗 The peak of a mountain; a hill resembling a boiler.

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

簷 櫩 The eaves of a roof; the part of a roof, which in Chinese houses often hangs considerably over the outside of the wall.

檐 A transverse beam below the eaves of a roof.

渰 Stored up; secreted; put away.

YEW

友 From *two hands* joined. Of the same mind and disposition; to unite cordially; to blend their influence,—said of persons or things; to love as brothers; an associate; a companion; a friend; friendly; friendship. 同志爲友 Tung che wei yew, to be of the same will or disposition, constitutes the meaning of Yew. 心友古人 Sin yew koo jin, a heart attached to the ancients; i. e. fond of reading the words of the ancients. 朋友 P'ăng yew, a friend; an acquaintance. 朋友往來 P'ăng yew wang lae, the intercourse of friends. 酒肉朋友 Tsew jŭh p'ăng yew, a wine and flesh friend; one who professes friendship for the sake of being invited to one's table. 損友 Sun yew, an injurious friend. 益友 Yih yew, an advantageous friend. 良友 Leang yew, a good moral friend. 忘年友 Wang neen yew, forget year friend; i. e. one who pays no regard to the circumstance of age; in contradistinction from those who form friendships from the circumstance of persons being distinguished by literary rank, or actual office in the government, in the same year; which is also expressed by 同年友 Tung neen yew, a friend of the same year. 僚友 Leaou yew, a fellow-officer, either in the civil or military department. 窗友 Ch'wang yew, a fellow student. 會友 Hwuy yew, a fellow member of an association. 相好朋友 Seang haou p'ăng yew, an acquaintance; one with whom one is on friendly terms. 義氣朋友 E k'he p'ăng yew, an upright spirited, disinterested friend. 友愛 Yew ngae, fraternal love; the affection of friends. 友邦 Yew pang, a friendly state or country. 友諒 Yew leang, a famous general who opposed unsuccessfully the rise of the Ming dynasty.

又 ヨ Represents the *hand*; as if to take with the hand. More; moreover; still more; again; further. 他又來 T'a yew lae, he came again. 又不可 Yew pŭh kh'o, still more improper. 又來 Yew lae, or 你又來 Ne yew lae, you come again; i. e. you are on that topic again! you approach that subject again;—expresses an aversion to enter on the subject in question. 又來了 Yew lae leaou, there you come again,—on a topic I do not wish to converse about. 又是一番光景 Yew she yih fan kwang king, it again assumes a different aspect.

有 𠂇 From the *left hand* and *moon*. To seize on the moon in an eclipse. To possess; to have in possession; to have done or suffered; existence; affluent; to attain; further; more; truly; answers to *have you? I have; I am here*. 有限 Yew heen, limited; not much. 有日思無日 Yew jĭh sze woo jĭh, in the day of possession think of the day of destitution. 有氣無力 Yew kh'e woo leih, having breath, but no strength,—near to death; just breathing. 自有 Tsze yew, to have of one's-self; or to be of its self. 沒有來 Mŭh yew lae, not come th,—that point of excellence. 有理 Yew le, to be possessed of principles agreeable to reason; reasonable. 有禮 Yew le, to be polite. 有年 Yew neen, a plentiful year. 有莘氏之女 Yew sin she che neu, the daughter of Yew-sin was the mother of the famous 禹 Yu, of whom it is related, she became pregnant by swallowing pearl barley. 有事 Yew sze, occupied; engaged; sometimes implies that the affair is unpleasant. 有數 Yew soo, have number; i. e. not many. 有則言有 Yew teih yen yew, if it be possessed or exist, then say it is possessed, or exists.

侑 To assist; to accompany; to do the honors of the table; to entreat to eat and drink. 以樂侑食 E yŏ yew shih, to help the repast by music. 酬酢侑報 Ch'ow tsŏ yew paou, the host and guests, exchanging cups when drinking; to give mutually; to give and to recompense. 侑卮 Yew che, a certain vessel for wine, used in ancient times. 侑食 Yew shih, to attend upon guests who are honored.

囿 A garden enclosed with a wall; according to some, a park or piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts; an aviary or menagerie. One defines it merely by what the composition of the character imports, an enclosure having something withinside; a superficial degree of knowledge is expressed by Yew. 鹿囿 Lŭh yew, a deer park. 九囿 Kew yew, a certain division of territory into nine regions. 囿含 Yew han, to contain; to circumscribe. 囿於氣習 Yew yu kh'e seih, to restrain or keep in the bad spirit or disposition of a neighbourhood.

宥 To *possess* and *under a shelter*. To be indulgent to; to give scope to, but not set quite at liberty; to relax; profound; close; to assist; to advise or encourage to do. A surname. 赦宥 Shay yew, to forgive. 宥罪 Yew tsuy, to reprieve or remit for a time.

尤 From *one* and the sound *Yew*. Singular; strange; odd; different from; very; excessive; exceedingly; still more. Name of a river; resentful to feeling. 不怨天不尤人 Pŭh yuen t'een pŭh yew jin, don't repine at Heaven, nor be resentful to man. 蚩尤 Ch'e yew, a certain ancient statesman, now depicted on banners; which appellation is also applied to comets. 尤異 Yew e, still more singular. 尤可怪 Yew kh'o kwae, still more strange or astonishing. 尤物 Yew wŭh, a beautiful woman. 尤覺可笑 Yew keŏ kh'o seaou, appears still more ridiculous.

吪 The barking of a dog.

疣 From *disease* and *more*. A gathering; a swelling; a protuberant accumulation of muscular substance; a swelling in the neck.

蚘 From *insect* and *monstrous*. Long worms found in the human intestines. 蚩蚘 Ch'e yew, an ancient title of princes and governors.

訧 From *words* and *excessive*. Fault; crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

由 繇 From; by, or through; the place *from* whence; the means *by* or *through* which; *from*, as it respects authority or power; to let; *to depend* upon a person's permission; to *pass through* the hands of; to enter *by such* a passage; the *circumstances from* which an affair arose. Occurs in many proper names. 萬事由天 Wan sze yew t'een, every affair is from or by the permission of Heaven. 不知其由 Pŭh che kh'e yew, not know the cause from whence. 胥由 Seu yew, principal and secondary. 由近以及遠 Yew kin e keih yuen, to proceed from that which is near to that which is more remote. 由此門進 Yew ts'ze mun tsin, by this door go in. 由來已久 Yew lae e kew, from the time that it began till now is a long period; it has long existed. 由你 Yew ne, allowing you

that. 由得他 Yew teh t'a, let him. 由天不由人 Yew t'een pŭh yew jin, it is from (that is depends on) heaven and not on man. 由于 Yew yu, proceeds from. 緣由 Yuen yew, or 情由 Ts'ing yew, the circumstances from which the affair originated. 從由 Ts'ung yew, or 自由 Tsze yew, from or by.

怞 Fear and apprehension.

油 From *water* and *by* or *through*. The name of a river; oil; oily; glossy; grease; greasy; unctuous; lard; enriching as rains; the pleasing appearance of grain; cordial agreement; a cloudy appearance; oily extracts are called Yew. 薄荷油 Pŏ ho yew, oil of peppermint. 油畫 Yew hwa, oil paintings. 油然 Yew jen, dense thick clouds. 油嘴 Yew tsuy, oily lips; smooth flattering speech. 油油然 Yew yew jen, slippery; passing out and in with ease.

柚 柚子 Yew tsze, the name of a fruit; the pumelo; a certain kind of bamboo; an utensil used in weaving.

鼬 An animal of the mus species. Name of a place.

The appearance of feathers and hairs flying about. An ancient surname.

粙 精 Composed of *rice* and *from*. That from which rice comes; the ears of paddy.

咅 吙 A low voice; a slight sound.

右 The right hand; the right side;—in former times it was the place of honour; what is good and honourable; to honour; to give the precedence to. Read Yew, to support the arm; to aid; to assist. A surname. 左右手之右 Tso yew show che yew, the right, of right and left hands. 左右 Tso yew, the left and right; those who attend at the left and right; attendants; assistants. 侍奉左右 She fung tso yew, to wait upon a person. 吩咐左右 Fun foo tso yew, ordered the attendants. 左右翼 Tso yew yĭh, the right and left wings of an army. 左邊手右邊手 Tso peen show yew peen show, the left-hand side, the right-hand side. 司右 Sze yew, a certain officer. It is joined with several other words, forming names of official situations. At different periods of Chinese history, and on different occasions, as whether an affair of mourning or of joy, the left and right have been alternately the place of honour. 右左之對 Yew tso che tuy, Yew, is the opposite of Tso, the left. 右堂 Yew t'ang, an assistant officer, inferior to the 左堂 Tso t'ang, who is also an assistant officer. 正堂 Ching t'ang, is the principal officer. 右道 Yew taou, the right way; the true doctrines.

佑 From *mouth* and *hand*; when language fails, to use the hand to assist; man was added in later times. (Shwŏ-wăn.) To aid; to help; to protect. 天道佑之 T'een taou yew che, Providence protects him. 皇天眷佑 Hwang t'een keuen yew, imperial heaven oversees and protects.

祐 The protection of divine beings; the assistance of the gods; the preceding is used in the same sense. 天祐之 T'een yew che, heaven assist him. 神靈庇祐 Shin ling pe yew, divine spirits grant covert and protection.

酉 丣 Matured; finished; completed; elegant,—applied to nature; the eighth moon; evening; full; satiated; old grain fit to make liquor or wine; an astronomical and horary character denoting the hours from five to seven in the evening. Name of a river, and of hills. A surname. 酉時 Yew she, the hours from five to seven p. m.

庮 庮 From *a covering* and *old*. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

槱 𤎭 栖 禉 A vast collection of wood, or timber to burn at a sacrifice offered up to 皇天上帝 Hwang t'een shang te, Imperial heaven, the Supreme ruler, or to the spirits that rule in heaven.

卣 A vessel of a middling size, used in sacrificial rites to contain wine.

逌 卣 Manifestation or action of the air, breath, or vivifying principle, which causes plants and animals to grow, and which pervades universal nature.

偤 To stand by or wait upon,—as an attendant.

逶迤 Air or vapour ascending; jocund; cheerful; laughing; merry. The two first are also used for the last character. See below.

倭檐 Beams that support the eaves of a house. From *wood* and *wine*. Flexible wood; some say, wood that will not bend; wood collected to burn at a sacrifice. See above. Name of a mountain stream.

猶獸貓狃 From *wine* and *dog*, and from *dog* and *wine*. The two characters are considered strictly the same. Name of an animal of the monkey species. Doubtful; suspicious; an uncertain mode of speaking; a qualified affirmation; as; the same as; like; similar; even; still;—the second character is most used in this sense. To plan; to scheme; to plot; a defination of; a path; a way; the path of virtue; cheerful. A surname. 大猶 Ta yew, great virtue; that which may be done. 睡猶怒 Shwuy yew noo, angry even in sleep;—said of a pampered dog. 五猶 Woo yew, lower strata of earth. 夷猶 E yew, easy circumstances.

猶與 Yew yu, the names of two animals remarkable for being suspicious; to be suspicious. 猶言 Yew yen, as if it were said. 猶若 Yew jò, as if.

遒 To press or urge; sudden; abrupt; firm; to close; to terminate; going; a herald. 遒人 Yew jin, a kind of herald in ancient times, who made a kind of itinerant tour in the spring of the year, to preach the will of the chief or sovereign, and to teach the people. Compare with 譾 Keang, and 聖 shing.

猶蘼蕪 Stinking plants; the smell of old rotten wood.

輶 From a *carriage* and *wine*. A light sort of carriage; light; of little worth. 德輶如毛 Teh yew joo maou, virtue as light as a feather.

幼幻 From *slender* and *strength*. Young and slender, applied to creatures or to things; small; not having existed long; tender affection. 幼運 Yew yun, young fortune. 幼志未學 Yew che, yoong, boyish. Yew che, boyish ideas. 幼幼 Yew ho, young grain. Yew hëŏ, studies at the age of ten. 慈幼 Tsze yew, tender affection; regard for. 幼少 Yew shaou, or 幼年 Yew neen, the years of youth; a young person; a boy; a lad. 幼館 Yew twĕn, a certain coin. 幼亡 Yew wang, died young.

呦呦 Yew, or 呦呦 Yew yew, the voice or cry of a stag.

浟 The name of a river of a lake; and of a hill.

悠 Glossy, smooth vessels.

浟悠 A mournful appearance; repressed anger; perverseness of disposition.

浟湙 浟湙 Yew mew, having a tendency to dry.

浟蝣 浟蝣 Yew mew, the appearance of a dragon in motion; small bees.

浟蝣 浟蝣 A kind of stocking.

浟紗 浟紗 From *black* and *young*. A light black colour; black, having a tinge of blue.

Read Yaou, to bluster or bluster on."

浟攸 浟攸 Yew new, soft; pliable.

From a *pole* and *water*. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; cheerful; jocund; a place; the place which; that which; who or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle; to be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense. 攸彼 Yew pe, yonder. 攸然 Yew jan, cheerfully. 攸久 Yew kew, a long time.

悠 From *heart* and the sound *Yew*. Mournful; sorry; alas! thoughtful; distant; remote; interminable;—applied to heaven; vast; moving onward; at leisure; used also for the preceding. Frequent, reiterated without altering the sense. 悠哉 Yew tsae, to think.

滺 The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

滺游 The waving of a streamer in the wind. Used also

for the following.

游 Name of a stream in the north, that diverges from a famous river; to flow; to float; to swim; to go from home; to ramble; to give one's self up to amusement; appearing gratified; scattered; dispersed. 九游 Kew yew, name of a star. 游學 Yow hëŏ, to travel in order to learn,—as is done in Europe; the Chinese however do not go beyond their own empire. 游手 Yew show, sauntering idle fellow. 游墻 Yew se, a rake; a whoremonger. 游蕩 Yew t'ang, to ramble about; idle and dissipated.

蝣遊 Name of an insect. Otherwise read Lew.

From *to walk* and *a waving banner*. To saunter idly; to roam; to wander; to go from place to place in search of amusement; to go with companions. 交遊 Keaou yew, a companion; an associate. 遨遊 Ngaou yew, to roam and wander about. 遊移兩可 Yew e leang kh'o, to roam between two practicabilities;—indecision. 遊魂 Yew hwăn, the wandering soul or spirit. 遊擊 Yew kĭh, or 遊府 Yew foo, a military officer, such as is placed at Canton,—title 老大爺 Laou-ta-yay. 遊山 Yew shan, to ramble amongst hills. 遊水 Yew shwuy, to take pleasure in water parties.

誘 To induce; to seduce.

莠 From *plants* and *ornament*. Useless flowers in a corn field; weeds; tares; vicious speech. Name of a place. Read sew, a bitter plant. 除莠安良 Ch'oo yew ngan leang, to extirpate the weeds and set the good grain at rest,—often applied by the government to their punishing bad people for the sake of the good subjects.

誘嗹孺荽 From *words* and *elegant*. To speak to in a pleasing strain; to advise; to put forward; *to* teach; to lead; to mislead; to seduce; to tempt; to induce, sometimes in a good sense. 哄誘 Hung yew, to cheat and befool with specious pretexts. 引誘 Yin yew, to lead; to entice. 誘惑 Yew hwŏ, to seduce to mischief or evil. 誘海來學 Yew hwuy lae hëŏ, to induce to come and learn (the doctrines of Buddha.) 誘人爲非 Yew jin wei fei, to seduce people to do what is vicious.

琇瑛 A certain valuable stone.

憂悤憂 From *shred* and *heart*. Grief that arises from one's own thoughts; mournful; sorry; thoughtful; grieved; sombre; melancholy; sick; the sickness occasioned by pregnancy; mourning for the death of parents. 丁憂 Ting yew, to cease from holding an office for three years on the death of parents,—a Chinese usage. 不必憂 Pŭh pĭh yew, there is no occasion for sorrow. 憂愁 Yew ts'ow, mournful; dejected. 憂心 Yew sin, or 憂慮 Yew leu, an anxious grieved state of mind.

優 Abundant; affluent; superabundant; soft; luxurious ease and quiet; to be more than competent for; to play; to dally; to trifle with wantonly. A surname. 俳優 E yew, to cringe and flatter. 優游 Yew yew, a luxurious ease and leisure; to saunter about. 優劣 Yew leuĕ, are opposites, the first expressing a superabundance, the latter a want. 優優 Yew yew, indulgent; liberal.

嚘 A tone of sighing, or of breathing out admiration; a tone implying doubt or uncertainty. 嘅嚘 E yew, to sigh, as oh! alas!

憂 Grief; grieved; also some relaxation and apparent ease.

耰 A sort of harrow or passing over the ground after the seed is thrown in.

幽 From *hill* and *wooded vallies*. Umbrageous; dark; hidden; deep recess, as in a dark secluded ravine amongst mountains; a state of retirement; to be put there by authority; to be confined as a prisoner. 幽居 Yew keu, to dwell in retirement. 幽閉 Yew pe, to be shut up in retirement—formerly used to denote lacerating the female organ, as a punishment for adultery; a punishment of the Imperial palace. 幽深 Yew shin, dark and deep; far from view. 幽靜 Yew ts'ing, retired and silent or still. 幽跡 Yew tseih, obscure footsteps or traces of. 幽微 Yew wei, obscure; abstruse; difficult to perceive; deep and minute. 幽雅 Yew ya, umbrageous, shady, and elegant,—applied to gardens, &c.

唷嘬 E yew, the tone or sound of reciting or singing.

麀麋 A female of the deer species. A doe; a roe.

滃齒風 From, by, and through. See the second form above; and under 滃云. Wind.

隅 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 improves its state. 鴞 Yew, or 鳥鼬 Neaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou-mei, is the common term.

做囮 Tso yew, to be a seducer.

萎蕤 To lead in the right way; to conduct in the path of celestial principles. A surname.

牛 In the dictionaries read Yew, the box species. Commonly read New, which see.

郵 A post office; a place with a relay of horses for carrying government despatches; a cottage in a field. Used in the sense of 尤 Yew. See above. The name of a district. A surname. 置郵 Che yew, to appoint a post office.

褽褎 Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment; affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully clothed. Read sew, denoting the sleeve of a garment.

YĬH.

一弌壹 One; at once; when once; as soon as; the whole. Used as a verb; to unite in one; sometimes answers to the article A. Used with words denoting fashion or manner, it denotes—the same as; all one. 第一 Te yih, order one; the first. 畫一 Hwă yih, to draw one line; to act by one rule; to treat all in the same manner. 他一聽即答 Ta yih t'ing tseih tă, he replied as soon as he heard. 專一 Chuen yih, application to one thing. 不一 Pŭh yih, not one way or kind only; every kind. 均一 Keun yih, all in one; all equally. 萬一 Wan yih, one in ten thousand. 逐一 Chŭh yih, to attend to singly, one after another. 太一 Tae yih, a certain mountain. 一致 Yih che, all reverting to the same rule or principle. 一樣 Yih yang, the same as. 一經 Yih king, as soon as—則 tseh, then. 一口水 Yih kh'ow shwuy, a draught of water. 一刻不息 Yih k'eh pŭh seih, not desist a moment. 一件小事 Yih keen seaou sze, a trifling affair. 一勞永逸 Yih laou yung yih, after one effort of labour, perpetual repose,—applied to works being once well done, continue a long time without requiring further toil. 一面 Yih meen, one face of things; one statement; at the same time. 一品夫人 Yih p'in foo jin, title of ladies, whose husbands enjoy the first rank in the state. 一生 Yih săng, the whole life. 一心 Yih sin, the whole heart. 一霎時 Yih shă she, a moment of time. 一時 Yih she, expresses what is done at the spur of the moment; inadvertently; hastily; rashly. 一時冒昧曲順 Yih she maou we k'eŭh shun, surprised into a rash measure, reluctantly complied. 一劑藥 Yih tse yŏ, a dose of physic. 一條路 Yih tëaou loo, a bow shot. 一統 Yih t'ung, one vast whole; the whole empire; the whole (eastern) world. 一統太平 Yih t'ung t'ae p'ing, universal peace. 一體 Yih t'e, the whole body; the whole number of persons concerned. 一次 Yih ts'ze, one time; once. 一總 Yih tsung, 一切 Yih ts'ëĕ, or 一概 Yih k'ae, all express the whole number of persons or things. 一嘗 Yih tse, all at once. 一味 Yih we, one taste; to be addicted to one thing; pertinacious adherence to one thing. 一樣 Yih yang, one fashion. 一一 Yih yih, one by one; singly.

乙 The curling end of buds; bent; curved; one of the characters of the cycle. Used for the preceding. One; to mark off by a curved line. A surname; the intestines of a fish. 太乙 Tae yih, name of a hill; and of a star. Epithet of the

genii called 仙 Seen. 甲乙 Kiă yih, the first and second characters of the cycle; hence denotes the first and second place; the better and the worse.

佚 Strong; robust; warlike. 佚佺 Yih yih, tall; large; strong; martial.

亦 To cut or break asunder.

屹 A crooked winding hill.

鷁 A species of a swallow; the twitter of a swallow.

弋 An arrow with a string attached to it, to shoot at flying birds with; to take possession of; to seize territory; to shoot at and draw the shot bird to one; a stick that a bird roosts on; a black colour. The name of a river; of a district; and of an ancient state,—said to be 20,000 le distant from China. A surname. 繳射 Keaou shay, or 弋射 Yih shay, shoot with an arrow that has a string attached to it, to draw it back again with. 左弋 Tso yih, the name of an office. 弋獲 Yih hwŏ, to catch or seize a criminal.

杙 The name of a fruit brought from Cochin-china. 代 Yih, or 橛杙 K'euĕ yih, a stake driven into the ground to fasten animals to.

域 A limit; a boundary; a state; a nation; a region; the world; the universe. 門域 Mun yih, the threshold of a door. 西域 Se yih, the western regions. Central Asia is so denominated by the Chinese and Manchow Tartars. 自域 Tsze yih, to limit one's self. 宇內曰域中 Yu nuy yuĕ yih chung, Yu nuy (in the world; in the universe) is also expressed by Yih-chung. 外國曰絕域 Wae kwŏ yuĕ tseuĕ yih, foreign countries are called Tseuĕ yih, regions cut off. 疆域 Keang yih, a limit or boundary, as in fields or land. 墓域 Moo yih, the boundary or limits of a grave.

亦 Also; likewise; moreover. A surname. 這樣亦好 Chay yang yih haou, thus also it is well. 亦可 Yih k'o, or 亦好 Yih haou, also may; also well,—denotes a qualified kind of assent. 他亦說云 Ta yih shwŏ yun, he also said.

佾 A slow and interrupted state of the pulse. A certain disease.

弈 From *both hands* and the sound *Yih*. A certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. 博弈 Pŏ yih, to play at chess.

奕 From *great* and the sound *Yih*. Large; extensive; of long continuance,—applied to families; following in consecutive order; elegant; beautiful; used in the sense of the preceding for chess. Part of the name of a divinity, denoting to ramble from place to place; mournful; sorry. 遊奕 Yew yih, the name of a divinity; to ramble about. 奕世 Yih she, or 奕葉 Yih yĕ, an old family,—and which it is hoped will flourish for many generations. 奕奕 Yih yih, beautiful; also mournful.

失 Commonly read Shih, to lose. Read Yih, indulgence; excess; the same as the following.

佚 Ease; rest; repose; retirement; to omit; to neglect. A name. A surname. According to Shwŏ-wăn, it denotes the people. One says, it means *suddenly*. 驕奢淫佚 Keaou ch'ay yin yih, pride, extravagance and voluptuousness. Licentious.

劮姺 From *woman* and *to lose*. Used for Chih, a cousin. Read Yih, licentious; lascivious; lewd.

泆 From *water* and *to lose*; to overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read Tëĕ, dissipated; licentious; libidinous. 蕩泆 Tang yih, water driven hither and thither; dissipated. 淫泆 Yin yih, excess; dissipation; lewd indulgence. 佚蕩 Yih yang, the name of an animal.

軼 From *carriage* and *to lose*. A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush forward from behind; to pass by; to come forth suddenly; to attack; to invade; to scatter; to disperse; dissipated; fleet as the wind. Otherwise read Tëĕ, Syn. with 迭 Tëĕ.

易 Change; alteration. From *sun* and *moon*; because when the one goes the other appears. 易經 Yih king, the third of the five Classical books of the Chinese. 易學 Yih hëŏ, the

science of the Yĭh-king, or the doctrine of Changes, Combinations, and Transmutations; a science in which it is assumed that Chaos was divided into two parts, answering to *male* and *female, light* and *darkness, spirit* and *matter;* and that from the combinations and reciprocal action of these, result all the effects which take place in the universe. To these two powers, numbers correspond; a unit, and every odd number answers to the male energy; a dual, and every even number to the female: Of these numbers, the Kwa or lines of Fŭh-he, are the visible signs, and it being assumed that these signs answer to the things signified; and from a knowledge of all the various combinations of numbers, a knowledge of all possible occurrences in nature may be previously known. On this sandy foundation many of the Chinese opinions are built, and hence the phrase 定數 Ting soo, a fixed number; denoting that it is decreed, or fixed by a philosophical necessity;—the science of numbers, which some think the only road to truth, has been abused more than most sciences, to mislead mankind. 易卦 Yĭh kwa, the *signs, forms,* or *species* of all things in nature; something like the 'intelligible numbers' of Pythagoras; 'the archetype of the world,'—the 'monad, duad,' and so on, of which nothing either certain or important is now known; some call them 'the symbolical representations of the first principles and forms of nature,' which phraseology answers pretty nearly to the language made use of by the Chinese, but what is really meant, in either case, is not so easy to determine.

埸 A dike which separates fields from each other; a boundary; a limit; the border or frontier. To be distinguished from 場 Ch'ang.

焬 熪 Flame. Read Seih, dry.

蜴 Name of an insect.

益 益 From *water* and *a vessel.* To pour in more and more; to add to; to increase; to introduce; to benefit; that which is advantageous; beneficial; in a higher degree; abundant; full; the appellation of a certain quantity; twenty-four taels. Names of a plant; of a fruit; and of a district. 有益 Yew yĭh, advantageous; beneficial. 無益 Woo yĭh, of no advantage; useless. 進益 Tsin yĭh, gradual advancement,—as in learning. 利益 Le yĭh, pecuniary advantage; interest on money advanced. 益額子 Yĭh nëen tsze, a name of a gall, otherwise called 五棓子 Woo pei tsze. 益甚 Yĭh shin, in a still higher degree.

嗌 The seal character is said to represent the *mouth* and *the veins* of the neck. The breath or voice stopped by grief; to sob; a contraction of, or a pain in, the throat; the throat. 嗌不嗄 Yĭh pŭh sha, the throat not hoarse. Read Yŭh, and repeated, to imitate the sound of vehement laughter. 下嗌 Hëa yĭh, to pass down the throat. 不䟦嗌 Pŭh seh yĭh, not roughen the throat. 疾笑嗌嗌 Tseih seaou yŭh yŭh, vehement laughing (with a noise like) Yŭh-yŭh.

溢 From *water* and *to add to.* A full vessel; to overflow; to spread around; to inundate; a handful; a certain measure. 洋溢 Yang yĭh, to overflow the proper limits and extend elsewhere.

鎰 Name of a quantity or weight. Some say twenty, others thirty 兩 *Leang* or taels. Some of the preceding characters are used also for this.

謚 From *words* and *to add to.* The appearance, and the noise, of laughing.

齸 From *teeth* and *again.* To ruminate; to chew the cud.

啞 The noise made in laughing; to laugh [illegible]; to giggle. See Ya.

夜 Commonly read Yay, night. The ancient form of arm. Read Yĭh, the name of a place.

掖 From *hand* and *under the arm.* To take a person by the arm and throw him to the ground; to support and raise him up again; to support or lead by the arm; used for the armpit; apartments situated by the side of larger halls. Name of a district. 扶掖 Foo yĭh, to hold up. 誘掖 Yew yĭh, to lead on by persuasion, and to support by the arm.

液 Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname. 淫液 Yin yĭh, continued in uninterrupted succession. 玉液 Yŭh yĭh, is applied to fine spring water.

腋 Under the arm; the armpit. 腋下 Yĭh hëa, or

肘腋 Ch'ow yĭh, under the armpit; the side; near to one.

邑 𨛜 From an *enclosure* and *a seal.* A place where many are assembled and live together, where there are different ranks. A city; a royal city, or the city of a prince; an accumulation of the Breath; a shortness of breathing. Used also for 悒 Yĭh. 盛邑 Shing yĭh, your affluent city,—the language of compliment. 邑宰 Yĭh tsae, the local magistrate.

俋 Strong robust appearance; ploughman-like trudging along.

唈 Yĭh or Ŭ, 歍唈 Yang yĭh, or 嗚唈 Woo yĭh, short breathing from palpitation or grief. 心唈 Sin yĭh, a palpitation of the heart. 僾唈 Ngae yĭh, to pant.

悒 Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

挹 To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into. 挹注 Yĭh choo, to transfer liquids from one place to another.

浥 From *water* and *city.* Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

億 One hundred thousand; according to others, an indeterminate number. Yĭh also denotes, repose; quiet. 供億 Kung yĭh, to supply with, and give repose to; to calculate; to contrive; to scheme, which is also expressed by 億度 Yĭh tŏ, to gamble. 心億則樂 Sin yĭh tseh lŏ, when the heart is at quiet, pleasure is enjoyed. 億兆之君師 Yĭh chaou che keun sze, an instructor of myriads of ages, said of ancient sages raised up by heaven to teach mankind.

憶 From *heart* or *mind* and *thought.* To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect. 追憶 Ch'uy yĭh, to recal to recollection.

檍 Name of a wood used in making bows.

繶 䌋 An ornamental border on the lower part of shoes; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

廙 庡 The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall; respect; veneration.

翊 To *erect* and *wing.* To flap; to assist. 翊翊 Yĭh yĭh, respectful.

翼 𩙣 From *feathers* and *separated apart.* Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army; bright; shining; manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country. Name of a star. 左翼 Tso yĭh, the left wing or flank. 右翼 Yew yĭh, the right wing or flank. 翼翼 Yĭh Yĭh, denotes respectful; also jocund.

翌 Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also for wings. 翌日 Yĭh jĭh, to-morrow.

熤 A man's name.

㮛 To plough; to cultivate.

驛 From *horse* and *to spy.* Post, or post horses; government despatch; a post horse (there is no post in China *for the people*). To proclaim the praises of a person; incessantly going and coming. A surname. 驛站 Yĭh chen, the government posts; post stages. 驛驛 Yĭh yĭh, the appearance of grain growing up. 駱驛 Lŏ yĭh, constant intercourse, backwards and forwards.

射 Commonly read *Shay,* to shoot with an arrow. Read Yĭh, the name of an ancient office; a teacher. 僕射 Pŏ yĭh, or 僕主 Pŏ choo, in ancient times, a sort of drill-serjeant.

蜮 䘌 A short fox-like animal having three feet, and which resides in the water near the shore; when the shadow of a man falls on the water, it shoots forth sand and kills him; hence used to denote a malicious crafty man.

睪 睪 From the *eye* placed transversely and *happy,* or *fortunate;* to take a sly peep; to spy; to endeavour; to find out an offender; to lead; to draw out; to give opportunity to; to pass life jocundly. Name of a hill. Read Neih, in the same sense. Read Chĭh, a certain fragrant plant.

圛 To revolve; to return to; the vapours of the earth ascending to heaven in disconnected portions; obscure.

嶧 Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together.

懌 From *heart* and to *perp.* Pleased; gratified; to like.

[illegible] To infect with disease.

斁 燡 To upset; to put off; to dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

繹 From *silk* and *to draw out.* To unfold or draw out silk; to arrange; to put in order; to state or explain; to lay before; to proceed in due order. The name of a hill, of a tortoise, and of a sacrifice; name of a city; to do to the utmost degree; to end; to fill; great. Used for 驛 Yĭh. 抽繹 Ch'ow yĭh, to unfold.

鞸 鞸䩢 Yĭh hwŏ, a certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

譯 From *word* and *to look narrowly.* To translate; to transfer from one language to another; a translator or interpreter; the word was introduced during official intercourse with the Tartars. 翻譯 Fan yĭh, to translate. 傳語官 Ch'uen yu kwan, or 譯官 Yĭh kwan, an official translator.

逸 劮 From to *run* and a *rabbit.* To run away as a horse; to give up restraint; ease; leisure; retirement; luxurious ease; idle; acquiescence; to lose; to run to excess. 逸致 Yĭh che, easy, gentle style or manner. 逸民 Yĭh min, deserving, accomplished people, not in office. 逸士 Yĭh sze, a retired scholar, one who aims at no situation in the government. 逸則淫 Yĭh tseh yin, ease induces vicious excess. 逸逸 Yĭh yĭh, to go backwards and forwards in a certain order.

咠 Read Yĭh, and Tseih, to whisper.

揖 挹 撎 To raise the folded hands to the breast and make a bow; to resign; to yield; to advance. Used for several other characters; the third character is otherwise read E. 三揖 San yĭh, the name of a certain office. 作揖 Tsŏ yĭh, to make a Chinese bow.

抑 抑 归 From *a hand* turning *a seal.* To place the hand upon and settle; to bow down; to oppress; to urge peremptorily; to stop; to cause to desist; to rule; to drive back; to alter or reverse the tone or sentiment; the particle *or;* an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence; close; compact; beautiful. 抑或如此 Yĭh hwŏ joo tsze, or perhaps thus. 抑損 Yĭh sun, to keep down; to repress.

壹 弌 一 One; devoted to one object; united in one; sincere; pure and uncorrupted. A surname. 統壹 Tung yĭh, all united in one. 專壹 Chuen yĭh, devotedly; applied to one end. 德壹 Tĭh yĭh, sincere virtue. 寧壹 Ning yĭh, tranquil uniform state.

噎 A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing,—as in sobbing, from grief; a pain in the throat. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yĭh, like stopping at the heart; denotes—deep sorrow, as we express it by a weight or load upon the mind. 噎食病 Yĭh shĭh ping, Yĭh, is a disease which affects eating.

啼 噫 嘔噫 Ngow yĭh, to vomit; to retch.

佾 A kind of band of musicians arranged in squares, used when sacrificing in the temple of ancestors. In ancient times, each group consisted of eight persons; the Emperor chose 八佾 Pă yĭh, or sixty four. The highest officers of the state were allowed six groups, inferior officers four, and the literati two. 佾生 Yĭh săng, one of those performers.

役 To serve; a servant. See Yĭh.

投 The door of a furnace; the hole in a small furnace, such as are common with the Chinese.

疫 From *disease* and a *weapon,* or a *police runner.* A disease in which demons are the instruments; plague; pestilence; distemper. 瘟疫 Wăn yĭh, sudden pestilence. 疫氣之流行 Yĭh k'e che low hing, the spreading of plague or pestilence.

勩 Labour; fatigue.

[illegible] Repeated Yĭh yĭh, the voices of many persons.

嚁 Read Hoh or Yĭh. 嚁嚁 Hŏh sŏh, the hurried vociferating noise of a crowd of persons.

[illegible] A descending sound, the noise of something falling or rushing down.

惐 Yĭh or Yŭh, wounded; pained; the mind deceived.

YIN.

吟 To sigh; to moan; to chaunt; a tuneful pronunciation; to recite verses in a singing tone; recitative. A surname. Read Kin. 噤吟而笑 Kin kin ŭrh seaou, a kind of half-suppressed laugh. Read Yin, a protracted singing pronunciation. 呻吟半晌 Shin yin pwan hëang, sunk in murmuring contemplation half an hour. 呻吟牀褥 Shin yin ch'wang jŭh, to moan, lying on a bed or couch. 沉吟 Ch'in yin, to ponder; to think. 吟哦 Yin ngo, to recite verses; to chaunt. 吟詩 Yin she, to recite verses. 吟吟 Yin yin, moaning.

因 回 From *to enclose,* and 大 Ta, *great.* That which is great, within a circle; a cause; because; for the sake of; on account of; the circumstance from which; to influence or engage to do; to rest or lean upon; to continue as before; to conform to what exists. A surname. Occurs denoting, to disperse. 事非無因 Sze fei woo yin, the affair is not without a cause. 爲何因 Wei ho yin, for what cause? Often precedes or begins the mention of a circumstance which follows in course, or as a consequence of what has been said,—in which case it answers to *then; next; and.* 凡事必有因 Fan sze peih yew yin, every affair must have a cause. 因諸 Yin choo, name of an ancient prison. 因之 Yin che, availing one's-self of what previously existed. 因以爲利 Yin e wei le, for the sake of gain. 因何緣由 Yin ho yuen yew, for what reason? because of what original circumstances? 因乘 Yin shing, to multiply,—in Chinese arithmetic. 因甚事 Yin shin sze, because of what affair? 因此之故 Yin ts'ze che koo, for this reason; for this cause. 因緣 Yin yuen, cause; reason; producing certain effects. 有因 Yew yin, in the religious sense, the same as 有緣 Yew yuen. See Yuen. 今日相會有因有緣 Kin jĭh seang hwuy yew yin yew yuen, our meeting to-day is providential.

凐 Cold appearance.

氤 From *vapour* and *cause.* Warm genial air or vapour. 氤氳 Yin yun, warm genial vapour formed by the junction of heaven and earth, and from which, according to the Chinese theory, creatures emanated; the generative or productive stimulus.

姻 婣 䀏 From *woman* and *because of.* The person made for man; a bride; the bridegroom is called 婚 Hwan, from *woman* and *dusk;* because he came in ancient times in the evening of the day for his bride. The families of bride and bridegroom. 婚姻 Hwan yin, marriage. 姻親 Yin ts'in, the relations of a new-married couple; on their cards they style themselves 姻弟 Yin te. 姻緣 Yin yuen, the secret cause in providence which brings lovers together.

[illegible] Completed; perfected.

筃 茵 A certain kind of bamboo; the mat in the bottom of a cart or other carriage. A tiger's skin spread out; any cushion to lie on.

絪 絪縕 Yin yun, warm genial air. See 氤 Yin. Yin yun, is also applied to hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant.

裀 Certain garments; those near one's person; several folds of garments.

鞇 鞇蓐 Yin jŭh, 裀褥 Yin jŭh, and 絪褥 Yin jŭh, a mat; a mattress; a cushion or skin on which to lie down.

駰 A parti-coloured horse; spots of white and black.

听 Wide-mouthed; gaping and laughing. The ancient form of 哂 Shin, to smile or laugh, which is also expressed by 听嗞 Yin tsze, or reversed, Tsze yin. 听然而笑 Yin jen urh seaou, gaped and laughed.

垽 Slime; mire; mud. 垽泥滓 Yin ne tsze, the slime of mud; viscous mire.

訢 欣 俽 惞 Yin or Hin, pleased; cheerful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read Hi, nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy. 欣喜 Yin he, joyful; pleased. 欣欣然 Yin yin jen, pleased and delighted.

齗 The root of the teeth; the gums; shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen,

to settle and show the teeth. 齗齗 Yin yin, the appearance of gnawing and wrangling.

銦 The edge of a weapon; to cut down wood; an utensil for pruning wood; the side of any utensil. This second character is commonly read E, the name of a river.

夤 Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, doubtful; hesitating.

引 From *a bow* and *a line*. To draw a bow; to draw; to lead; to induce; to seduce; to show the way to; to introduce, as at court; to quote from a book; to recommend such or other; to pull; to expel; a rope with which a cow or a hearse is pulled along; a measure of six hundred cubits. 小引 Seaou yin, a small introduction to a book. 道引 Taou yin, to repress anger. 橋引 K'eaou yin, a particular mode of curing disease. 引水人 Yin shwuy jin, a pilot. 引見 Yin keen, to introduce persons to an audience of the Emperor. 引用書目 Yin yung shoo mŭh, an index or list, of authors quoted. 引誘人心 Yin tung jin sin, to seduce the heart of men by the allurements of pleasure or any promised good. 引導 Yin taou, to lead the way; to go before, either to point out, or to clear the way. 引水於井 Yin shwuy yu tsing, to draw water out of a well. 引進 Yin tsin, to bring forward. 引頭 Yin t'ow, a person who stands forward for any public subscription.

蚓蝡蚇靷 A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

蚓 From *leather* and *to draw*. That which is applied to the shoulders of an ox or a horse, in order to draw anything after them.

音 The sounds emitted by any conscious body; sound; news or intimation of. 聲音 Shing yin, Shing are the notes of music; Yin, the sounds of different substances. 土音 Too yin, a local tone or brogue. 八音 Pă yin, the sounds emitted from *eight* different substances. 通音信 Tung yin sin, to communicate information to. 韻音 Eun yin, a final. 切音 Tsiĕ yin, the sounds of syllable spelling. 音韻 Yin yun, This is an united sound; Yun, a final sound. 音樂 Yin yŏ, melody; music.

喑 To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. 喑噎 Yin e; an accumulation of wind, causing eructation.

愔 From *heart* and *melody*. Peaceful; tranquil; still; retired; harmonious agreement.

窨 From *a cave* and *sound*. A cellar under ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silk-worm. 窨窈 Yin t'iŏ, black; dark.

瘖 From *disease* and *sound*. A complaint which disables from speaking; dumb. The name of an insect. 瘖聾 Yin lung, a deaf person.

聲 From *voice* and *sound* united. Complete harmony.

尹 From *hand* and something *pulled*. To grasp; to rule; to introduce. The name of an office. A surname. Sincere; faithful. 府尹 Foo yin, the officer placed over the district in which the courts reside, —a situation of great respectability, is allowed *eight* chairbearers, and is called 王 Wang, king.

殷 From the reverse side of Shin, *the body*. To turn round the body; to return; to revert to what is right.

殷 From *turning to virtue* and a *weapon*. Diligent; abundant; flourishing; affluent; complete; large; numerous; in the middle; right; correct. Name of an ancient dynasty. 殷實 Yin shĭh, substantial; sincere; faithful,—applied to a man, as a merchant. 殷勤 Yin k'in, very attentive, and sincerely friendly; complete in every part. 殷祭 Yin tse, a sacrifice offered, when mourning is put off. 殷殷 Yin yin, abundant; flourishing; also mournful.

慇 From *heart* and *diligent*. Mournful. 慇懃 Yin k'in, as diligent and attentive as possible. 慇慇 Yin yin, a grieved mind.

堙 To stop or dam up water, or to cause it to flow in a different channel from what is natural to it; to cause it to flow to the west; hence the character is formed from west and earth.

陰陰蔭 From *plants* and *obscure*. Umbrageous; shady; to overshadow; to protect; the sun shining on a shady place; a shade under which the weary may rest. 蔭涼 Yin leäng, shady and cool.

濜 Name of a river.

癊癮膡 A disease of the heart or mind.

憾 Wăn or Yin, to rely on other people.

蔭 To pare or cut even; to measure equally.

隱隱 Dull, sombre appearance, arising not from trees, but from mountains; small; minute; screened; covered; hidden; unseen; put away; secret; to peep at omens for the purposes of divination; fixed; settled; tranquil; secretly; painful; mourning; grieved; to commiserate. 惻隱 Tsĕh yin, to feel for; to commiserate. 隱意 Yin e, secret, private thoughts. 隱禍 Yin ho, some calamity or misfortune which arises from unknown causes. 隱辟 Yin pe'h, to retire into obscurity. 隱書 Yin shoo, a private book for inserting one's doubts in order to think and enquire about them. 隱惜 Yin seĭh, to keep secret any knowledge; —Confucius concealed nothing. 隱疾 Yin tseĭh, a secret disease. 隱微 Yin wei, hidden; abstruse; not easily perceived or penetrated. 隱逸 Yin yĭh, retired, eminent literary characters. 隱達於上聞 Yin yung yu shang wăn, inferiors prevented from stating their case to superiors, superiors, chiefly the Emperor, not allowed by these at court, to hear the complaints of the people.

檼 The hidden beams which support the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose. 檼括 Yin kwŏ, to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by carpenters.

癮癭 From *disease* and *hidden*. Cutaneous disease; small pustules or blisters.

猥 From *dog* and *words*. The barking of a number of dogs.

嶜嶔 High, dangerous precipice or mountain; any lofty, dangerous place; the ridge of a hill. 嶜崟 Kh'in yin, or 嶔崟 K'in yin, a high and dangerous eminence.

胤 Ying or Yin. From *flesh*, *back to back* and *reiterated*. A continued succession of children and grandchildren; a continued line of inheritance or posterity; a consecutive line of heirs; practiced; accustomed. A surname.

印 From *the nails of the hand* and *a credential*. A credential held by those who exercise government; an official seal; a stamp; to seal; to stamp; to impress; to take an impression on paper from an engraved surface. A surname. The national seal is called 璽 Se, and is made of some precious stone; others are made of gold, silver, or copper; some are square and others oblong, which varieties are intended to mark the differences of rank. The seal of a private individual, or of a magistrate acting in his private capacity, is not commonly called Yin, but 圖書 Too shoo, 圖章 Too chang, or 圖記 Too ke. 官印 Kwan yin. 符印 Foo yin, or

印信 Yin sin, a seal of office; an official credential. 打印 Ta yin, 用印 yung yin, 給印 Keĭh yin, or 蓋個印 Kae ko yin, to affix a seal. 掌印 Chang yin, to keep the seal, or the keeper of the seal. 封印 Fung yin, to shut up the seal; i. e. to desist from the ordinary business of the public courts, in the last month of the year. 交印 Keaou yin, to deliver over the seal to a successor. 接印 Tsiĕ yin, to receive the seal of office. 烙印 Lŏ yin, to seal or sear with a heated iron, for the purpose of recognizing an animal or thing. 五印度國 Woo yin too kwŏ, five Indian nations, mentioned by Chinese travellers to India. 印板 Yin pan, blocks or plates with letters engraved on them for printing. 印色 Yin seh, the red pigment used with seals. 印箱 Yin seang, box of the official seal, which is generally covered with yellow cloth. 印書 Yin shoo, to print books. 印送 Yin sung, or 印施 Yin she, to print and present; to print books and to give them away. 印度 Yin too, Hindoo; India. 印把子 Yin pa tsze, the part of a seal grasped by the hand. 印務 Yin woo, the business of the seal; that is the management of official documents, or official duties. 開印 Kh'ae yin, to open out the seal; or recommence public business, after ending the new year's holidays, which commonly continue about a month from the 20th of the 12th moon, to the 20th of the 1st moon.

姻媾 Relating to marriage; marriage. See above under the second form.

狁狱 Two dogs eating and growling together; dogs barking at each other.

飲歙 From *to eat* and *to breathe*. To withhold the breath and suck in; to drink; to wash or cleanse the mouth; secret; concealed; to receive the impulse of. 鄉飲酒 Hiang yin tsew, certain village feasts observed in ancient times. 飲合巹 Yin hŏ kin, to drink of the union cups, — certain cups employed in marriage ceremonies. 飲箭 Yin tsëen, to receive an arrow. 飲食不在珍饈 — 龜便好 Yin shih pŭh tsae chin sew, yĭh paou pëen hwŏ, eating and drinking does not consist in superior excellence of food, — to have hunger satisfied is enough. 飲酒 Yin tsew, to drink wine.

YING.

剭 To cut or pare off; to pierce or stab.

映 From *sun* and *midst*. The sun just past noon; clear; bright; shining openly; to illumine mutually. 映日 Ying jih, clear daylight.

映 From *eye* and *midst*. To look; to see; dulness of sight; an angrily resentful look.

英 From *flowers* in the *midst* of. Flowers without fruit; leaves; foliage; flourishing; luxuriant, the high road of justice and truth; great talent and virtue; excellent; hills appearing piled on each other; an instrument of music. Name of a country. A surname. 英傑之人 Ying keĭ che jin, a noble disinterested man. 英雄 Ying heung, a person of generous and exalted principles; a manly person; a hero. 英吉利國 Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ, the English nation; England; English. 英吉利國人 Ying-keĭh-le kwŏ jin, an Englishman. 英英 Ying ying, the appearance of clouds; luxuriant vegetation.

瑛 From a *sun* and *flourishing*. The lustre of stones or gems.

嬰 Careful, attentive manner; good-looking, cleanly appearance. A woman's name. 嬰 Name of an ancient state. 嬰嫫 Ying ming, a young woman. 嬰嫫 Ying moo, the appearance of a poor rustic wench.

塋 A grave or tomb. 先人墳塋 Seen jin fun ying, the tomb of parents. 塋穴 Ying heuĕ, the pit or grave into which the coffin is put.

甇罌甖罃 A pitcher or other vessel with a long neck, and that will stand the fire.

營 From a *house* and *splendid*, abbreviated. A dwelling in the public market-place; to estimate; to make; to do; to go round about in pursuit of a livelihood; an entrench-

ment; a cantonment. The name of a district. 經營 King ying, east and west, and round about,—the occupations of travelling merchants. 屏營 Ping ying, a state of irresolution. 營室 Ying shih, the name of a star. 營汎 Ying sin, a military outpost or station. 營營 Ying ying, to go backwards and forwards. 軍營 Keun ying, or 營伍 Ying woo, the army.

禜 Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil.

劉 To cut down the wood on the side of hills.

縈 帶 To wind round.

瀠 濴 A small river. One says, a clear stream.

鶯 鸎 A certain bird known by various names; variegated feathers.

盈 From *numerous additions* and *a vessel*. A full vessel; full; the quantity completed; overflowing; as a local word, denotes anger. Name of a state; and of a district. 罪盈 Tsuy ying, iniquities full,—no longer respite granted by heaven. 盈滿 Ying mwan, a selfsufficient audacious state of mind,—said to be particularly offensive to heaven. 盈縮 Ying shŭh, are opposites,—to stretch over, and to draw in.

孕 孕 媵 腪 Pregnant; with child,—applied also to brute animals. 牲孕 Săng ying, a pregnant victim,—is not eaten. 孕婦 Ying foo, a pregnant woman.

楹 桯 From *wood* and *full*, or *sufficient*. A post; a pillar; a support. 絜楹 Kh'ëë ying, smooth and glossy. 桓楹 Hwan ying, refers to the coffins of princes.

嬰 From *two pearls* and *a woman*. An infant at the breast; a sucking child; a female infant; 孩 Hae, is a male child. To add to; to rush against; to surround as with a cord; to bind; certain ornaments of a woman's head-dress. Name of a hill. A certain pitcher. A surname. 嬰孩 Ying hae, or 嬰兒 Ying urh, a child; an infant. 嬰抱 Ying paou, an infant in its parent's embrace.

嚶 The voice of a bird; the harmonious songs of birds.

廮 From *an infant* under *a shelter*. To rest in a tranquil state. Name of a district.

攖 From *hand* and *a child*. To take hold of with the fingers; to toss things about; to throw things into confusion; to rush against; to provoke.

櫻 The name of a fruit. 櫻桃 Ying t'aou, or 含桃 Han t'aou, a cherry. 朱桃 Choo t'aou, or 朱櫻 Choo ying, a very red cherry.

癭 罌 顈 From *disease* and *a child*. A swelling in the neck or throat, arising from habitual irritability. The name of a place.

瓔 An ornament or valuable stone that hangs from a lady's neck.

䁝 䁝䁝 Ying ch'ang, the eyes without lustre.

罌 An earthen vessel or pitcher with a narrow mouth, and swelling out in the middle. 罌子粟 Ying tsze sŭh, the poppy,—so named from the form of the fruit being like the Ying earthen vessel. Vulgarly called 鶯粟 Yang-sŭh.

纓 From *silk* and *a child*. The strings that come under the chin and tie on a cap; ornamental strings that hang about the neck or fall down upon the breast; strings; tassels; sashes; the ornamental plaits of a petticoat. 香纓 Hëang ying, a kind of sash worn by females.

鸚 From *child* and *bird*. 鶬鸚 Ts'ang ying, a bird that is heard in spring and is silent in summer. 鸚鵡 Ying woo, or 鵡 Woo, the parrot, a bird that can speak; in the time of the Han dynasty, sent from Canton as an article of tribute.

蠅 A disagreeable big-bellied insect, which soils things and makes black white, and white black; hence used to denote specious intriguing flatterers, who change the real state of things and introduce confusion. Name of an animal which destroys these insects or vermin. A man's name.

鱦 鮣 A small sort of fish; spawn.

影 景 From *light* and *feathers*. The shadow of. Occurs in several proper names. 溜影 Low ying, the name of a sword. 仄影 Tseh ying, the name of a fan. 影響 Ying hëang, shadow and echo. 影隨形響應聲 Ying suy hing, hëang ying shing, shadow follows the substance, and echo corresponds to the sound—so regularly do rewards and punishments follow virtue and vice.

䧹 From *fleet*, *man*, and *wings*. A pair of hawks which go where man bids them; in allusion to which the following characters are formed.

噟 To answer; to respond.

應 应 From *to obey man's direction* and *heart*. That which is right and proper; that which *should* or *ought* to be; to answer; to respond; to correspond to. Name of a place; and of a musical instrument. A surname. 自應 Tsze ying, it is proper for me. 照應 Chaou ying, to oversee and take care of. 應酬來往 Ying ch'ow lae wang, visiting backwards and forwards. 應酬大 Ying ch'ow ta, having a great deal of intercourse with people,—a large circle of relations and acquaintances. 應承 Ying ch'ing, to promise. 應找銀兩 Ying chaou yin lëang, a sum due; a balance in favor. 應門 Ying mun, the Imperial gate. 應當 Ying tang, what should be; ought. 理應 Le ying, what in reason is proper to do. 答應 Tă ying, to answer a person.

譍 To answer.

譍 From *to respond to* and *words*. To answer verbally; to enquire of. Same as the two preceding.

膺 膺 The breast; near or related to; to sustain; to receive; a girt of a horse; to bind or fasten.

鷹 The bird that answers to man's bidding; the hawk or falcon; also the eagle; applied to the cockatoo, and to the owl. Originally written without *bird* below. 神鷹 Shin ying, the eagle.

嬴 嬴 The first springing forth of; to expand; an ancient imperial surname. A woman's name. Name of a famous archer. 黔嬴 Kh'ëen ying, name of a creating or transforming divinity.

浧 Ying or Ching, forces; dregs. Name of a stream. Flowing together.

籯 籝 A certain sort of cage.

瀛 A certain famous lake; the sea. Name of a hill; and of a district.

贏 𠨧 Having an overplus of gains; making a boisterous noise like keen clamorous traders; rich; powerful; to overcome; to conquer in war or in play. 贏輸 Ying and shoo, are opposites—to win, to lose; victory and defeat.

迎 To walk forth.

迎 From *to go* and *one's self*. To meet or receive what comes; to occur. Read Ying. To go forth in order to meet; to calculate what will occur, as in astronomy. 失迎 Shih ying, to fail of meeting with. 迎送 Ying sung, to go out to meet a visitor, and to go forth with him when leaving. 迎接 Ying tsëë, to go forth to meet a visitor.

硬 Ying or Ngăng, stiff and unbending as a stone.

凝 Ning or Ying, to congeal; to freeze; to coagulate; to finish; to perfect; to fix; to settle; stern; rigorous appearance; water cooling and congealing in order to form ice. 凝結 Ying këë, to congeal; to freeze. 凝命 Ying ming, to preserve the decree of heaven in one's favour by proper conduct,—said of princes. 凝神遠視 Ying shin yuen she, to look to a distance with great earnestness.

嚶 嚶嚶 Ying ying, the voice of any brute animal.

穎 穎 From *a spoon*, *grain*, and *head*. A head or ear of grain hanging down with its own weight; a spike of grain; a sharp spike or point of an instrument; the point of a pencil; very superior literary talent. A surname. 毛穎 Maou ying, a pencil. 脫穎而出 Tŏ ying urh ch'ŭh, to come through like the point of an awl when put into a bag.

倂 From *man*, *fire*, and *to join the hands*. To accompany a bride to the house of her husband, preparatory to an entertainment.

儆 To direct; to moderate.

YŎ.

約 From *silk* and *to take* or *adopt*. To bind round as with a cord; to bind with an agreement; to contract; to reach. Yŏ, occurs in the sense of *to divide*, as 八約以四爲二 Pă yŏ e sze wei urh, eight divided by four is two. An agreement; a bargain; a contract; to restrict; to keep in order; to cause to bind. 儉約 Këen yŏ, retrenchment; economy. 立約 Leih yŏ, to make an agreement. 退約 Tuy yŏ, to draw back from an agreement. 大約 Ta yŏ, for the most part; nearly about; generally speaking. 約信 Yŏ sin, to make a promise or take an oath. 約束 Yŏ shŭh, to restrain; to bind by rules or promises. 約我同他去 Yŏ wo t'ung t'a kü'eu, engaged, or made an appointment with me to go with him. 約言 Yŏ yen, a compendium.

葯 Name of a plant.

虐 虐 Yŏ, or Neŏ, and Yŏh, springing upon like a *tiger*; treating cruelly; tearing to pieces. 暴虐 Paou yŏ, cruel; tyrannical. 虐民 Yŏ min, to oppress and use cruelly the people.

瘧 From *disease* and *cruel*. A *cruel* disease in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold. 瘧疾 Yŏ tseih, or 瘧寒 Yŏ han, intermittent fever; fever and ague.

樂 Read Yŏ, a generic term for all sorts of music and any instrument; it is much *talked* about by ancient Chinese writers. A surname. Read Lŏ, joy; delight. 樂器 Yŏ kh'e, an instrument of music.

藥 From *plant* and *to harmonize*. Medicinal plants; medicines; to heal; an ingredient;—applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. 火藥 Ho yŏ, gunpowder. 銲藥 Han yŏ, solder for joining metals. 藥珠 Yŏ choo, seed or ounce pearls brought from the Soo-lo island; the best are called 上 Shang *Yŏ-choo*. 藥方 Yŏ fang, a medical prescription. 藥家 Yŏ këa, an apothecary; apothecaries. 藥家枳殼 Yŏ këa che kŭh, the medicine Che-kŭh of the apothecaries. 房藥 Fang yŏ, any aphrodisiac stimulant, such as opium.

嶽 嶤 岳 From *hill* and the sound Yŏ. Five high admired and revered mountains in China are called 五嶽 Woo yŏ. The name of a district. A surname. 嶽嶽 Yŏ yŏ, the appearance of long horns. 岳父母 Yŏ foo moo, a wife's father and mother.

獄 獄 From *two dogs* and to speak or *bark*. Defended or guarded by two watch dogs; a prison; a rocky glen. Name of a star. 刑獄 Hing yŏ, imprisonment. 斷獄 Twan yŏ, to decide cases in law, and set the confined at liberty. 地獄 Te yŏ, *the prison of the earth*—a place of punishment after death for wicked human beings; hell. 獄吏 Yŏ le, a jailor. 獄訟 Yŏ sung, litigations.

龠 籥 From *three degrees* and *to modulate*. A musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

鸑 鸑 A sort of eagle.

瀹 瀹 To boil; a certain kind of soup made of flesh and herbs. 潬瀹 T'an yŏ, an appearance of being waved and agitated. 潚瀹 Shin yŏ, water running with velocity.

趯 躍 From *to walk* or *foot* and *the tail of a pheasant*. To hop like a bird; to skip and leap as an expression of joy; to advance with celerity; to frisk about as fish do. 距躍 Keu yŏ, to leap over. 躍躍 Yŏ yŏ, with speed; with celerity. 踴躍 Yung yŏ, or 跳躍 T'eaou yŏ, to leap for joy; to run with promptness and celerity to do.

禴 礿 Certain sacrifices at the four seasons.

鑰 闟 The bolt of a door; a lock. 鑰匙 Yŏ she, lock and key; the key of a lock.

YU.

圩 A bank; a dike raised against the water, as on the Yang-tsze-këang, and other large rivers. Islets in the rivers

being sometimes lower than the surface of the water, are thus preserved from inundation; seasons occur however, when they are entirely overflown. A hollow place with banks around; that which appears as such. 圩岸 Yu ngan, a bank; a dike. 圩 Yu, or 圩場 Yu ch'ang, a public market-place, where sheds are constructed, and let out by the day to any person who chooses to take thither any commodity for sale.

于 亏 Represents the air extending itself. In; through; to; at;—in which sense it is Syn. with 於 Yu, which is now commonly used. To speak; to say; to go. great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. 于于 Yu yu, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented. Also read Heu. 其于于 Këŏ kh'e yu yu, he felt himself satisfied. 于嗟 Yu tsëay, an exclamation, denoting admiration. 于稭尾 Yu chĕ we, at the end of an official document. 憚于騎射 Tan yu kh'e shay, afraid of (unwilling to attend to) horsemanship and archery.

奸 Decorous intercourse between different persons. This character is dubious.

宇 㝢 序 㢏 From *a cover* or *a concave* and *air expanding*. To cover, or spread over and shelter, as the wings of a fowl, or as a house; wide; extensive; extending to every point above and below the canopy of heaven. 眉宇 Mei yu, the arch formed by the eyebrows;—its expansion denotes joy. 宇宙 Yu chow, an overshadowing canopy, and a containing space below; the universe. 宇下 Yu hëa, under the canopy of heaven. 宇內 Yu nuy, in the world; in the universe.

汙 Commonly read Woo, foul; dirty. Read Yu, the name of a river. Crooked; winding.

盂 盂 From *steam* or *vapour* arising out of *a vessel*. A vessel to contain rice, or wine, or water. They say a prince is like *a vessel*, the people like *water*; the water is moulded by the shape of the vessel. Name of a book; of a plant; of a hill; and of a district. A certain hunt. A surname. 飯盂 Fan yu, a rice vessel. 盂蘭勝會 Yu lan shing hwuy, 7th moon, 1st to 15th day;—a certain religious holiday.

杅 杇 A vessel for drinking water with; a large selfsufficient appearance. Name of a place. Used for the preceding.

紆 From *silk* and *expanding vapour*. Curling; weak bending; a string. A surname. The name of a hill.

芋 An edible plant with a large leaf and a solid root. 芋蒡 Yu sow, resembles an onion, and is boiled and eaten with sugar. Read Heu, luxuriant herbage; large; great, applied to good men. Name of an office.

迂 迃 Yu, or Heu. From *to roam* and *curling vapour*. Winding; ambiguous; vague; to induce a vague and dissipated mode of thinking; wide; large. 迂迴 Yu hwuy, vague and difficult to understand. 迂久 Yu kew, a long time. 迂遠 Yu yuen, vague and remote; indeterminate perception.

埦 A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage on a heath or common.

於 扵 Anciently intended to resemble a bird. Now used only in the following senses:—*In* a place, or on such a day or time; *In*, referring to the producing an effect. After 莫 Mŏ, and an adjective, answers to *than*. 助於勸戒 Tsoo yu k'euen keae, to assist *in* hortatory discourses. 莫孤於自恃 Mŏ koo yu tsze she, none *more* orphans *than* those who presume to trust entirely on themselves. 易於消化 E yu seaou hwa, easy of digestion. 於十年 Yu shih nëen, in the tenth year. 於三年正月初一日 Yu san nëen ching yuĕ ts'oo yih jih, on the first day of the first moon of the third year. Read Woo, an exclamation, 於歎美哉 Woo t'an mei tsze, Woo is an exclamation expressive of the admiration of excellence.

唹 The appearance of laughing; a pleasing smile.

淤 Muddy water; plants growing amongst the mud; the purulent matter of a sore.

余 Yu, or Yoo, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname.

Read Too. 接余 Tsëĕ yu, a certain water plant. 比余 Pe yu, ornaments for the hair. 余月 Yu yuĕ, the fourth moon.

飫 饇 [illegible] To eat excessively; to gormandize; gluttonous; to confer upon.

蜍 蟾蜍 Chen yu, a sort of toad. See Chen.

餘 From *to eat* and the sound *Yu*. Leavings of food; residue; exceedings; overplus of anything; spare ground or room. The name of a country. Name of a boat or other vessel. Name of a plant. A surname. 其餘 Kh'e yu, as to the rest; the rest; what further remains. 言餘嘴 Yen yu tsuy, to say more than enough. 餘暇 Yu hëa, the leisure one may enjoy after having attended to indispensable duties. 餘蘖復萌 Yu neĕ fŭh ming, the old roots spring up again;—used figuratively of any vice or evil. 餘剩 Yu shing, overplus; enough and to spare. 餘子 Yu tsze, certain sons of great officers. 餘地 Yu te, spare ground,—having something over.

予 To give; to give mutually, is thus represented by the seal character; to confer; to grant; to praise. Used for I and Me. 賦予 Foo yu, to implant, as heaven implants right principles in the human mind. 賜予 Ts'ze yu, to confer; to bestow. 予生長吳閶 Yu săng ch'ang woo kēen, I was born and brought up in (the state) Woo.

伃 A female ruler, or officer of government, of whom there was one during the dynasty Han, called 倢伃 Tsëĕ yu; to dilate.

妤 An appellation of what is excellent and good. 婕妤 Tsëĕ yu, a certain female officer.

圄 To detain; to hold fast; to keep possession of; to imprison; that by which a criminal is detained.

敔 To stop or prohibit. A certain musical instrument.

語 From *my* and *words*. To speak of difficulties; to state or tell to; to converse with; to discuss; to teach; words; speech; discourse; expressions, phrases; language. Name of an ancient state; and of a certain territory. 暗語 Ngan yu, a dark ambiguous expression. 言語 Yen yu,

words; speech; language. 起語 Kh'e yu, words or phrases which begin a paragraph. 接語 Tsëĕ yu, connective particles or phrases. 轉語 Chuen yu, words or phrases which give a turn to the sense. 襯語 Ts'in yu, are those particles which blend man intimately with the principal words. 少語 Shaou yu, to speak little. 語言多反覆 Yu yen to fan fŭh, verbiage and tautology.

齬 Distorted irregular teeth. 齟齬 Tseu yu, distorted teeth; teeth that do not stand opposite each other; incoherent and contradictory statements.

魚 [illegible] [illegible] Intended to resemble *a fish*. Fish of any kind. The name of a horse. The name of a place. A surname. 金魚 Kin yu, gold fish. 銀魚 Yin yu, silver fish. 蠹魚 Too yu, insects that corrode books. 魚齒 Yu ch'e, the name of a hills 魚翅 Yu ch'e, the fins of a fish;—particularly of a shark, which are eaten by the Chinese. 魚狗 Yu kow, the kingfisher bird. 魚鮓 Yu keae, anchovy. 魚子 Yu tsze, fish roe; spawn. 魚子醬 Yu tseang, pickled fish roe. 捕魚 Poo yu, or 打魚 Ta yu, to fish.

漁 To fish; to take everything that comes to net; to miss without selection. The name of a river. A surname. 漁人 Yu jin, a fisherman. 漁樵問對 Yu ts'eaou wăn tuy, a dialogue between a fisherman and a woodman.

禺 Repeated 禺禺 Yu yu, walking alone; solitary; none to associate with.

堣 Name of a foreign place on the east.

嵎 Name of a hill. 嵎夷 Yu e, the region of the rising sun.

[illegible] From *heart* and the sound *Yu*. Pleased; cheerful.

愚 From *monkey* and *mind*. The capacity of a monkey; simple; uninstructed; ignorant; silly; stupid. Used in letters for *I*, and for your most obedient humble servant. 天愚 T'ëen yu, the name of a divinity. 愚拙 Yu chuĕ, simple and stupid; ignorant and unskilful. 愚蠢 Yu ch'un, simple; foolish; ignorant. 愚民 Yu min, the simple people; the poor; the multitude; the mob (as some people call the many.) 愚俗 Yu sŭh, the foolish customs of the vulgar. 愚弟 Yu te, your humble younger brother.

寓 庽 From *a covert* and *a monkey*. To attach to, as a monkey does to a branch; a shelter; a temporary lodging; to lodge; to cast upon the care of; to pertain or belong to. 旅寓 Leu yu, a stranger; one who lodges in a strange place. 寄寓 Ke yu, to be attached to, as a sycophant plant. 寓所 Yu soo, the place where one lodges.

遇 From *to walk* and *a monkey*. To meet with unexpectedly; to occur; to happen, as by chance; to fall in with; to wait till a thing occurs. 遇着 Yu chŏ, to meet with; to happen. 遇艱難時 Yu këen nan she, when distress and difficulties are met with. 遇時一肚氣 Yu she yĭh t'oo k'e, always appearing angry; morose. 遇赦不赦 Yu shay pŭh shay, not be pardoned when a general pardon does occur. 遇有議處事件 Yu yew e ch'oo sze këen, if any affair occur which requires to be consulted about.

隅 From *a mound* and *a monkey*. A corner; a nook; an angle; having angles;—denotes rigid integrity. Name of a hill. 堂隅 T'ang yu, the corner of a hill. 海隅 Hae yu, a bay on the coast. 廉隅 Lëen yu, uncorrupted integrity.

禹 Name of a person famous in Chinese history for having drained off the water after the deluge; expended; easy state. Certain insects.

偊 A sort of monkey; a female monkey; the beginning of. The name of a hill. Occurs in the names of places; of a divinity; and of a fish. 偊中 Yu chung, the hours from nine to eleven in the morning.

瑀 A certain stone of an inferior kind.

萭 Certain plants. The name of a tree. A surname.

吳 Woo, or Yu, to talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate; in which senses it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. 不吳不敖 Pŭh woo, pŭh ngaou, not clamorous, not insolent. 吳三桂 Woo-san-kwei, a famous general who first fought against the Manchow Tartars, then implored their aid against a native rebel, and after fighting for them several years, closed his life as a rebel against Kh'ang-he.

俁 Large features; large person; large appearance.

[illegible] Desirous to laugh.

娛 Joy; delight; to exult.

虞 虞 From *a tiger* and *certain genii*. A white tiger with black fur, is called 騶虞 Tsow yu; its disposition is gentle, and it eats only animals that die a natural death. To consider; to weigh; anxious thought; impediment; detriment to; to be at rest; prepared for. Name of an office; of a territory; and of an ancient state. A surname. 疎虞 Soo yu, remiss; want of precaution. 可保無虞 Kh'o paou woo yu, can ensure that no impediment shall arise. 無虞 Woo yu, or 不虞 Pŭh yu, some unanticipated detriment, or injury to. 虞美人 Yu mei jin, lychnis coronata. 虞人 Yu jin, an officer who has charge of the Imperial park.

噳 噳噳 Yu yu, the appearance of a numerous group of stags and other animals; bucks, does, and so on. Also a laughing appearance. 麀鹿噳噳 Yew lŭh yu yu, numerous were the herds of does and bucks.

麌 A male deer. 麌麌 Yu yu, a flock of deer.

[illegible] A store or granary on those rivers on which corn is transported from place to place; a granary or store, but not in a house; collected together, but open to the heavens.

臾 Read Kwei, a sort of basket which the character is intended to resemble. Read Yu, a moment of time. A surname. Name of an ancient state. 須臾 Seu yu, a moment; momentary.

庾 From *a shelter* and *a moment*. A stack of grain in the fields; a place to store up grain in the fields or on the rivers;—a granary in a city is called 倉 Ts'ang. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation of. Name of a measure; of a star; and of a bow. 大庾 Ta yu, the great stack,—a well-known mountain on the frontier of Canton province; it is otherwise called Mei-ling.

瘐 From *disease* and *a basket*. Disease arising from anxious disappointment; to be starved to death by hunger and cold in prison.

萸 [illegible] 茱萸 Choo yu, a medicinal plant, applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

諛 From *words* and *momentary*. Speech that pleases but for a while; to flatter; to adulate; flattery; adulation. 諂諛 Ch'en yu, to flatter; flattery. 阿諛奉承 O yu fung ch'ing, to flatter and to cajole.

腴 From *flesh* and *a basket*. Big-bellied; soft; flabby; the lower part of the belly; anything fat and rich; the entrails of pigs and dogs. 膏腴 Kaou yu, rich fertile land.

羽 Birds with long tails; the wings of a bird; feathers; one of the notes in music; a sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by posture-makers. Name of a hill; of a star; of an office. A surname. 羽毛扇 Yu maou shen, a feather fan. 羽紗 Yu sha, camlets. 羽屬 Yu shŭh, the feathered tribe; birds generally.

雨 [illegible] *Water* falling from the *clouds in drops*. Clouds and rain; rain; to rain. Name of an insect. 矢石雨下 She shĭh yu hëa, a shower of arrows and stones. 穀雨 Kŭh yu, a term answering to the 22nd of April. 淫雨 Yin yu, an excessive rain of long duration. 要下雨 Yaou hëa yu, it is going to rain. 雲雨 Yun yu, clouds and rain,—used in an indelicate sense for the commerce of the sexes. 雨水 Yu shway, February 21st. 雨師 Yu sze, the name of a willow which indicates a sensibility to the approach of rain. 下雨 Hëa yu, or 落雨 Lŏ yu, to rain.

俞 From *to put together, a boat*, and *water*. To hollow out a tree in order to form a boat; the vulgar form is from *boat* and *knife*. To answer; to assent to, as,—yes; good; well. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 愈 Yu, more; still more. Read Shoo, the name of a state. 允俞 Yun yu, to assent to; to promise. 俞俞 Yu yu, mild, easy, respectful appearance.

匬 A certain measure containing sixteen Tow. Read Tow, an earthen vessel.

喻 To be manifested to; to manifest; to declare; to instruct; to proclaim; to explain by metaphor or comparison; to comprehend the value of; to be affected by. Read Shoo, a surname. 區喻 K'eu yu, appearance of cordiality and satisfaction; smooth and pleasing language. 區喻受之 K'eu yu show che, received him or it with cordiality and pleasure. 臚喻 Heaou yu, a clear and full exposition, or declaration of. 家喻戶曉 Këa yu hoo heaou, families informed, and houses enlightened; i. e. made clearly to understand. 地方官亦咸喻之 Te fang kwan yĭh han yu che, the local magistrates too, all fully understood, or made it known. 審喻之 Shin yu che, to investigate deeply, and explain perspicuously; to cause him to understand thoroughly. 教喻 Keaou yu, instruction. 善喻 Shen yu, a good mode of instruction. 借喻 Tsëay yu, and P'e yu, metaphor or comparison; a supposition for the sake of illustration.

堬 A grave.

婾 愉 From *woman* or *heart* and *to assent*. Born of rich parents; delicately brought up; effeminate; luxurious; addicted to pleasure; specious and artful; irrational; illicit behaviour. The second character denotes, to please; to be pleased; joy; delight; gratification manifested in the countenance. Read Tow, to steal ease; to act carelessly. 婾色 Yu seh, a happy, pleasing countenance.

愈 From *to assent* and *heart*. To do heartily; to overcome; to get the better of; to remove or heal disease; to advance; still more; in a greater degree; better. Used for several other characters. 憂心愈愈 Yew sin yu yu, mourning still more and more. 全愈 Ts'euen yu, completely cured. 無益之言不如不言之為愈也 Woo yĭh che yen, pŭh joo pŭh yen che wei yu yay, better not speak at all, than say what is useless. 愈久愈難 Yu kew yu nan, the longer the more difficult.

揄 [illegible] From *hand* and *to assent*. To lead; to draw forth and seize; to extol. Read Tow, to hang down as the hair or the hands. Read Cheo, subverted. 邪揄 Yay yu, a crowd in the streets, raising their hands and laughing out aloud. 揄揚 Yu yang, to praise; to extol.

榆 A tree of which the Chinese distinguish ten varieties, the leaves of all which are alike; said to be the elm. Name of a plant, when chewed, said to be a soporific. 桑榆 Sang yu, the appearance of evening; and of the evening of life; old age. 白榆 Peh yu, name of a star.

[illegible] An ornament for the face or forehead; a turban for the head; napkin.

瑜 A certain stone. A man's name.

瘉 Disease; to cure disease; convalescence; lightsome. Occurs denoting, virtuous.

逾 踰 隃 [illegible] To pass over; to exceed; to advance; distant; remote in respect of time. 初限久踰 Ts'oo hëen kew yu, the first time appointed is long past. 踰限 Yu hëen, to exceed a limited time.

蕍 芣蕍 Foo yu, appearance of flowers; flowery. 蕍茈 Yu ts'ze, a fungous, otherwise called *Mŭh-urh*.

褕 Certain ornamental garments; queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful; handsome.

窬 To bore a small aperture in wood; to open; a hole; a small hole by the side of a door, or in a wall. Read Tow, in a similar sense; a deep hole; a close stool.

覦 From *to look at* and *to assent*. To desire to obtain. 窺覦 Kw'ei yu, or 覬覦 K'e yu, to peep; to spy; to look at wistfully; to desire to attain; to covet. 覦心 Yu sin, a covetous disposition.

諭 From *words* and *to assent*. Words which demand assent; orders; official notifications of the will of government; to proclaim to; to interrogate. Name of an office; of a district. A surname. An order from a superior, whether from the Emperor to his ministers or governors of provinces; from these inferior officers, or from the father of a family, or the master of a house to those below him. In reference to the Emperor, its opposite is 奏 Tsow; in other cases 稟 Pin is the opposite of Yu. The Emperor insists on calling whatever he writes to foreign princes an *Yu* or Mandate. He allows their papers to be called 表 Peaou or 疏 Soo. Letters from the sovereign of England were translated by 書 Shoo, the usual word for *letter* amongst equals. 聖諭 Shing yu. See Shing. 面諭 Mëen yu, a verbal order. 譬諭 P'e yu, to make a comparison—is sometimes written thus. 諭旨 Yu che, the Emperor's will.

[illegible] From *door* and *to hollow out*. To peep and spy through a door. 闚[illegible] Kwei yu, to peep through a door.

與 与 与 From *one spoonful* poured into a *mortar* on a *stand*. To put many together; a class or sort; a banditti; to add or give to; good; to comply or promise; to employ; to use; together with; with; by; to; and; to reckon; to wait for. Name of a place; of a person; and of a hill. Occurs used for 歟 Yu. 你與他說 Ne yu t'a shwŏ, speak to him. 夫與婦 Foo yu foo, husband and wife. 一介不與 Yĭh keae pŭh yu, not give a straw. 我與你 Wo yu ne, I with you; I promise you. 黨與 Tang yu, a confederacy. 相與 Sëang yu, mutual intercourse of friends. 於國人交止與信 Yu kwŏ jin keaou che yu sin, in having intercourse with one's countrymen, the appropriate duty is truth. 容與 Yang yu, appearance of self-enjoyment and indulgence.

噢 The tone occasioned by using effort.

[illegible] Attentive; observant; to rely on.

懙 [illegible] [illegible] 懙懙 Yu yu, to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait.

旟 A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave.

歟 欤 From *to give* and *to breathe*. A slow aspiration importing rest and tranquillity; a dwelling on with interest and satisfaction;—in these senses it is a particle rounding a sentence.

璵 Name of a stone.

輿 轝 舁 [illegible] From a *wheel* or *carriage* and a *mortar* held up with *two hands*. That part of a cart or carriage which sustains the load; the containing part; to sustain,—applied to the lap of the earth; a travelling vehicle. 堪輿先生 Kan yu seen săng, a person who professes to select proper places of interment. 乘輿 Shing yu, the Imperial baggage carts. 堪輿 Kan yu, heaven and earth. 地輿圖 Te yu t'oo, a map of the globe. 權輿 K'euen yu, the commencement

of. 輿人 Yu jin, a cartwright. 輿宅 Yu tseh, a tomb or grave.

譽 㦛 From *words* and *to give*. To give the meed of praise which is due; to extol; to speak highly of; affirmed of that which is superexcellent. The name of a star. 美譽 Mei yu, or 揚譽 Yang yu, to praise; to commend. 好面譽人者亦好背而毀之 Haou meen yu jin chay, yih haou pei urh hwuy che, those who are fond of praising people to their face, are also fond of backbiting them.

鸒 鷽 Certain birds that flock together.

傴 To bend forward as a mark of respect; hunch-backed.

嘔 Ngow, or Yu, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. See Ngow.

嫗 A mother. 煦嫗 Heu yu, the genial fructifying influences of nature. 萬石嫗 Wan shih yu, name of an ancient mother of five brothers, all eminent statesmen.

御 To direct; to control; to advance. Occurs in the books of Fŭh.

御 御 御 卸 御 From *a knot*, *noon*, *to stop*, and *to walk*. A charioteer unloosing his horses from the carriage; to extend to and fill every place. Wherever the emperor stops is expressed by Yu. To descend to a place; an appellation of whatever pertains to, or whatever is done by the Emperor; to advance to; to wait upon; to rule. 不能御婦人 Pŭh nâng yu foo jin, impotency. 臨御 Lin yu, to take the reins of government. 御藝 Yu e, the art of a charioteer. 御馬 Yu ma, to manage a horse. 御門辦事 Yu mun pan sze, to attend at the gate of the palace for the performance of business;—denotes sitting in the hall of audience. 御史 Yu she, Imperial informers, advisers and remembrancers. They are said to be the Emperor's ears and eyes. Compare with 言 Yen. 御前 Yu ts'ëen, in the Imperial presence.

禦 禦 To oppose; to stop; to hinder; to cause to desist or cease; to sacrifice. 守禦 Show yu, to defend. 禦饑 Yu ke, to satisfy hunger. 防禦 Fang yu, or 抵禦 Te yu, to guard against.

籞 籞 A fence composed of watled bamboo.

豫 預 From *to give or grant*, and *an elephant*. An elephant; a tranquil, cheerful, easy, secure state; all arranged and prepared for whatever may occur; previously arranged; prepared for; provided against; to deliberate about. Name of a district. A surname. 悅豫 Yuĕ yu, pleased; delighted. 猶豫 Yew yu, a monkey and an elephant—two mistrustful animals; irresolute; undecided. 豫機務 Yu ke woo, to take a share in the councils of state; to form a part of the ministry. 豫備 Yu pe, prepared for; early and already arranged. 豫先 Yu sëen, previously. 豫言 Yu yen, to foretel; to predict; a prediction. 暇豫 Hea yu, or 逸豫 Yih yu, quite at ease and at leisure; without occupation.

蕷 Name of a plant.

噢 噢咿 Yu e, inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. 噢咻 Yu hew, the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

馭 御 From *hand* and *horse*. A horse-keeper; a charioteer. See the second form of this character above.

裕 衮 From *garments* and *a valley*. Plenty; affluent; generous; indulgent; liberal. 優裕 Yew yu, rich; affluent. 寬裕 Kh'wan yu, enlarged; expanded; magnanimous. 饒裕 Jaou yu, rich; affluent. 裕政 Yu ching, liberal government. 裕後光前 Yu how kwang ts'ëen, to enrich one's posterity, and shed glory on one's progenitor. 裕國 Yu kwŏ, to enrich the country.

飫 From *hand* and *to feed*. To entertain people with meat and drink.

圉 A horse-keeper; one who feeds and attends a horse. The appellation given to the month in a certain season. A surname. The name of a madgate in ancient history. The name of a place. The name of a hill; and of a city. The name of a musical instrument. A dignified martial appearance, is expressed by Yu. The limits of a territory; to oppose; to withstand. 牧圉 Mŭ and Yu, a cow-herd, and a horse-keeper. (Tso-ch'uen.) 守圉 Show yu, to defend the limits or boundary of a country. 以固我圉 E koo wo yu, to strengthen my frontier. 囹圉 Ling yu, a prison. 圉師 Yu sze, one who has the care and breeding of horses. 圉圉 Yu yu, a wearied, embarrassed appearance.

舁 From *a mortar* and *two hands*. To raise up with both hands.

堬 A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage in a heath or common.

籲 籲 From *a wind instrument* and *head*. To make a trumpet of one's head; to cry out in agonies of distress; to invoke with importunity; to cry out from pain suffered in the head; in concert with many. 朝夕籲天 Chaou seih yu t'ëen, morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. 無辜籲天 Woo koo yu t'ëen, the guiltless invoking heaven. 籲衆 Yu chung, calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

YUĔ.

曰 From *mouth* and *a line* representing the breath coming out. To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; is called; is designated. 子曰 Tsze yuĕ, Confucius said. 書曰 Shoo yuĕ, the book says:—it is written. 一曰 Yih yuĕ, one (person or authority) says; also when enumerating many things, means one is called *so and so*.

刖 To separate entirely; to cut off the feet, as a punishment. 刖足曰剕 Yuĕ tsŭh yuĕ fei, to cut off the feet is called Fei.

月 冃 ☽ Intended to represent the moon. The moon; a lunar month. A surname. A foreign state. 閏月 Jun yuĕ, an intercalary month. 正月 Ching yuĕ, the first month of the year. 臘月 Lă yuĕ, the last month of the year. 月成 Yuĕ ch'ing, that which is to be done, or has been done during the month. 月弦 Yuĕ hëen, the first and last quarters of the moon. 月月紅 Yuĕ yuĕ hung, the Chinese monthly rose.

月月 Yuĕ yuĕ, monthly. 月益 Yuĕ yih, monthly increase. 月桂 Yuĕ kwei, a monthly rose;—there are two varieties. 月難 Yuĕ nan, the month's difficulty; i. e. to die in child-bed. The Chinese deem this so unlucky that they do not like to hire the house where it has occurred. 月餅 Yuĕ ping, *moon-cakes*; cakes made like the moon, used at a term in the 8th moon. 月水 Yuĕ shwuy, or 月經 Yuĕ king, the menstrual discharge.

戉 A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.

絨 From *silk* and *a star*. Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

越 From *to walk* and *a hatchet*. To pass over; to overstep; to exceed; more; to scatter; to be vague; to lose or be lost. Name of a cloth. A hole in the lower part of an instrument. An ancient name of the modern Fŭh-këen province. 越分 Yuĕ fun, to overstep one's proper rank or sphere. 越好 Yuĕ haou, better. 越訴 Yuĕ soo, to appeal to higher courts by passing over the inferior ones. 越宿 Yuĕ sŭh, to pass a night. 越越 Yuĕ yuĕ, or 越發 Yuĕ fă, more and more; in a greater or more intense degree. 越有越謙 Yuĕ yew yuĕ k'hëen, the more he has the more humble he is.

鉞 A certain large hatchet. The name of a star.

悅 From *heart* and *a plentiful supply of*. Pleased; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname. 心中 Sin chung, 喜悅 He yuĕ, or 心悅 Sin yuĕ, the mind quite gratified and pleased. 悅意 Yuĕ e, to gratify the wishes. 悅服 Yuĕ fŭh, to submit with pleasure. 悅目 Yuĕ mŭh, to please the eye. 悅心 Yuĕ sin, to please the heart.

說 Commonly read Shwŏ, to speak; to say. Read Yuĕ, in the sense of the preceding.

閱 From *a statement* hung up *in a door*. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey or examine. To read. 閥閱 Fă yuĕ, families of rank and fame. 細心閱看 Se sin yuĕ kh'an, to look over and examine with care. 閱卷 Yuĕ keuen, to examine literary essays. 閱歷 Yuĕ leih, to have passed through service. 閱兵 Yuĕ ping, to review troops. 閱世 Yuĕ she, to have seen the world.

軏 Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

粵 From *a recess* and *expanding vapour*. A particle that ushers in the expression of one's thoughts; to say; an aspiration of concern; the particle *in*. A classical name of the province Canton, still used by the Vice-governor and commissioner of duties. 粵西 Yuĕ se province, otherwise called Kwang-se. 粵東 Yuĕ tung, the province Canton. 兩粵 Leăng yuĕ, the two Yuĕ; i. e. the two provinces just named. 粵撫臺 Yuĕ foo t'ae, the Vice-governor of Canton. 粵海關 Yuĕ hae kwan, the Hoppo of Canton.

噦 To speak; to say; speech.

噦 The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Read Hwuy, the voice of a bird. Wide; spacious and light,—said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient dictionary Yun-hwuy says,—the beard on the chin. One says,—the jaw-bone.

YUEN.

㕣 㕣 Yen or Yuen. From *a mouth*, or *pass*, and *water*. A watery track of land situated amongst hills; a marsh; a swamp; appearing as if spoiled.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle. The origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. 百姓曰元元 Pĕh sing yuĕ yuen yuen, the people are called Yuen-yuen. 勿藥以傷元氣 Wŭh yŏ e shang yuen kh'e, do not drug yourself so as to hurt your constitution. 元始 Yuen ch'e, the origin. 元服 Yuen fŭh, the garments or dress put on before marriage; a cap or bonnet. 元氣 Yuen kh'e, answers nearly to the word *constitution*, used in reference to the human body. 元氣不好 Yuen kh'e pŭh haou, a bad constitution. 元日 Yuen jĭh, the first day of the year. 元年 Yuen nëen, the first year of any reign. 元寶 Yuen paou, a piece of silver of the value of fifty taels, used chiefly in the region of Peking; gilt paper burnt to the gods and departed spirits.

元宵 Yuen seaou, a soup basin. 元神 Yuen shin, the natural spirits, in medical phraseology. 元帥 Yuen shwae, a military commander-in-chief. 元首股肱 Yuen show koo kwăng, the head, legs, and arms; i. e. a prince and his ministers. 元夕 Yuen seih, the evening of the first day of the year. 元旦 Yuen tan, the morning of the first day of the year. 元子 Yuen tsze, the eldest son; the first ancestor of a family. (MS. Dictionary.) 元陽 Yuen yang, original constitution or power of virility. 一元 Yih yuen, the space of 129,600 years. 元月 Yuen yuĕ, the first moon of the year. 會元 Hwuy yuen, the first amongst that class of literati, called 進士 Tsin-sze. 解元 Keae yuen, the first of the Keu-jin. 狀元 Chwang yuen, the first of the Han-lin.

阮 Name of a hill; of a certain barrier; and of an ancient state in Shen-se. A surname.

院 From *mound* and *completely round*. A surrounding wall, forming a court-yard; a dwelling of a magistrate; a public court, or palace; a mansion; a college; a temple of the priests of Buddha, or of the Taou sect; an hospital; joined to the titles of some of the higher officers, as 撫院 Foo yuen, a Vice-governor. 書院 Shoo yuen, a college. 白鹿書院 Pĕh lŭh shoo yuen, the College of the White Stag Valley, a romantic place on the Po-yang lake, where Choo-foo-tsze taught. 一宅分爲二院 Yih tseh fun wei urh yuen, one house divided so as to have two court-yards. 瘋院 Fung yuen, an hospital for lepers. 瞽目院 Koo mŭh yuen, an hospital for the blind. 老人院 Laou jin yuen, an hospital for aged persons—who are friendless. These are all government establishments which are miserably attended to. 發瘋院 Fă fung yuen, a lazarhouse. 院郎中 Yuen lang chung, an office of the fifth degree of rank.

黿 A certain large tortoise, of which various fabulous things are said. 天黿 T'ëen yuen, a certain star.

囦 Deep water.

夗 夗 From *evening* and *a knot*. A knot making a person uneasy on his couch, and causing him to turn; to turn one's-self over when lying down; to turn round; to yield or give way. The second is a vulgar form.

冤 寃 冕 From *a hare* beneath *a cover*, not only unable *to run*, but made *to stoop*. To cause to stoop; to force; to crouch; to injure; to oppress; to ill-use; to cause resentment. 含冤而死 Han yuen urh sze, died from a feeling of resentment for injuries received. 訴冤 Soo yuen, to state one's grievances. 擊冤 Keih yuen, or 鳴冤 Ming yuen, to strike the drum in order to call attention to individual injuries. 伸冤 Shin yuen, to straighten that which is bowed down; to grant a person justice; to right a person. 洗冤 Se yuen, to wash away injuries or resentments;—to take ample revenge. 冤讐 Yuen ch'ow, or 冤仇 Yuen ch'ow, an enmity to. 冤枉 Yuen wang, to ill-use; to charge falsely. 冤結 Yuen keĕ, an involvement in difficulties arising from the malice or artifice of others. 冤逼良民 Yuen peih leăng min, to accuse falsely and oppress virtuous people. 冤屈之事 Yuen keŭh che sze, oppression; ill-treatment.

宛 To bend down plants and cover one's-self; to yield; to comply. See Wan.

倇 To rejoice and make merry; to advise and admonish.

婉 妴 Read Yuen and Wan. From *woman* and *to bend*. Yielding; obedient; accommodating. 委婉 Wei yuen, obliging speech. 婉轉 Yuen chuen, winding and turning;—trying to oblige and please all parties. 婉容 Yuen yung, a yielding manner; complaisant behaviour.

涴 *Water* whirling *round*; an eddy.

埦 A vessel to contain rice.

怨 𢘄 From *the mind turning on knots*. Dissatisfaction; resentment; hatred to; enmity to; ill-will; repining. Read Wăn. 怨財 Wăn ts'ae, private gains hoarded up. 報怨 Paou yuen, to take revenge. 怨恨 Yuen hăn, hatred and dislike to; dissatisfied with and hating. 怨貧 Yuen p'in, to repine at poverty.

怨心 Yuen sin, a feeling of malignant dissatisfaction. 怨天 Yuen t'ëen, to repine at heaven or providence.

琬 A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament. A man's name.

畹 Twenty Chinese acres of land; some say thirty.

眢 A vacant eye; an eye without lustre or light; a well without water.

苑 菀 Read Yuen or Yŭh, grass; pasture; luxuriant herbage or foliage; delicate, soft, flexible plants. 牧馬苑 Mŭh ma yuen, pasture for horses.

莞 A kind of grass or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Also read Kwan and Han. 莞茜仁 Yuen tsëen jin, coriander seeds, used in making curry. Some write 园粟 Yuen sŭh, mixed with cakes as a charm on the 8th of the 4th moon. 莞茜 Yuen tsëen, or 莞荽 Yuen suy, coriander.

鴛 The male of a certain bird. 鴛鴦 Yuen yang, a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness.

原 Seems to be derived from *a high shelter* as of a mountain, and 泉 Ts'euen, *a spring* issuing from its foot. High level ground; a waste; a common; origin; source; beginning; commencement; the real natural state of a thing or of an affair; to examine into the origin of; to trace back to the beginning; again; an iteration of; a second; the same as the first; to remit; to forgive. A surname. The name of a district. 平原 P'ing yuen, a large level uncultivated tract of country. 田原 T'ëen yuen, an extensive cultivated tract. 推原 Tuy yuen, to search into the original cause of; to analyze. 鑒原 Këen yuen, to see thoroughly into the causes and circumstances of an affair. Said by way of compliment to the discernment of any other person. 會詔原之 Hwuy chaou yuen che, issued an order to forgive them. 爲原廟 Wei yuen meaou, made a second temple. 原主 Yuen choo, the original lord; i. e. the owner; the proprietor. 原差 Yuen ch'ae, a police runner. 原意 Yuen e, the original intention; the first motive. 原告 Yuen kaou, one who originates an accusa-

tion; a plaintiff. 原故 Yuen koo, the originating cause. 原來 Yuen lae, it happened, or proved to be. 原諒 Yuen leang, to excuse, or put a favorable construction on. 原來如此 Yuen lae joo ts'ze, really, or in point of fact, thus. Often said when all disguises are laid aside, or the truth clearly perceived. 原不該 Yuen pŭh kae, strictly, or by rights ought not. 原不想 Yuen pŭh seang, originally, or really at bottom, did not mean, &c. 原本 Yuen pun, the origin; originally. 原序 Yuen seu, the original preface. 原造 Yuen tsaou, to frame originally; to create. 原頭 Yuen t'ow, the original; the head. 原委 Yuen wei, the origin and end; all about a person or thing. 原無成心 Yuen woo ch'ing sin, no premeditated design. 原宥 Yuen yew, to forgive. 原由 Yuen yew, the causes from which a thing proceeds; the circumstances of an affair.

傆 Knowledge and talents employed on the side of what is vicious and unprincipled.

嫄 姜嫄 Keang yuen, a female, famous in ancient story.

愿 From heart and original. Man's mind as it came from its Creator; unrespectful, sincerely reverential, moral, pious feeling; sincere; moral; virtuous. Used for 原 Yuen and for 願 Yuen, to wish; to desire. 愿恪 Yuen ko, sincere respect; reverence and veneration; grave and respectful deportment. 愿意 Yuen e, to desire; to wish.

[忄原] To measure; to estimate.

源 厵 厵 From water and origin, or three springs, issuing from below a mountain. A source or spring of water; the source of a river. The name of a river. A source, figuratively. A surname. 百源 Peh yuen, the source of all rivers. 河源 Ho yuen, the source of the river; viz. the Yellow river. 絕流不如塞源 Tseuĕ low pŭh joo seh yuen, to cut off the streams is not so effectual as to stop up the source. 源流 Yuen low, the source and flow; the rise and progress of. 源源而來 Yuen yuen urh lae, incessant and regular in coming, as water from a spring.

縓 From silk and origin. A red and yellow colour

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produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

謜 From words and a spring. A regular constant flow of language pleasing harmony. A man's name.

願 顧 From origin or source and head. A large head; to stretch out the head as in looking for with expectation; the direction of the heart to an object; to desire; to wish; that to which the heart is directed; an object of desire; each; every; a short appearance of the face; a vow. 發願 Fă yuen, to make a vow. 還願 Hwan yuen, to pay a vow. 誠願 Ch'ing yuen, a sincere wish or desire. 願意 Yuen e, a wish; a desire; to wish for. 願天下人安樂 Yuen t'een hea jin ngan lŏ, wish all the men in the world repose and delight.

騵 A horse with a white belly.

肙 肙 From mouth and flesh. A small insect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

貟 A numeral of things of value; hence from pearl shell. Numeral of officers of the government, whether civil or military; round; to circulate, or to extend to every part. The name of a place. Read Yun, beneficial to; advantageous. Read Yŭn, 伍員 Woo yún, a man's name. A surname. 幅員 Fŭh yuen, a certain kind of cap. 文武官員 Wăn woo kwan yuen, civil and military officers. 一員好官 Yih yuen haou kwan, a good officer. 生員 Săng yuen, a person possessing the literary rank called Sew-ts'ae. 委員 Wei yuen, an officer sent on a special errand; an official messenger. 員差 Yuen ch'ae, or 員役 Yuen yĭh, a police runner. 員弁 Yuen peen, civil and military officers. 員外郎 Yuen wae lang, a certain office of the fifth rank.

肙 A small insect or reptile.

圓 Round; a circle; a sphere or globular figure; a dollar; to make round. 方圓 Fang yuen, square and round. 銀子十圓 Yin tsze shih yuen, ten round pieces of silver; ten dollars. 中圓 Chung yuen, or 半圓 Pwan yuen, half a dollar. A quarter of a dollar is expressed by 一錢八 Yih ts'een pă, one mace eight (candareens), which are

equal to a quarter of a dollar. 團圓 T'wan yuen, a complete circle; the full moon; altogether; the whole. 圓桌子 Yuen chŏ tsze, a round table. 圓方之對 Yuen fang che tuy; round is the opposite of square. 圓光 Yuen kwang, a round mirror, by which it is said some persons can find out stolen goods, and so forth. 圓夢 Yuen mung, round dreams; the same as 占夢 Chen mung, dreams of divination. 圓的扁的 Yuen teih peen teih, globular and flat.

剈 To take or cut out from the midst of; to hollow out.

娟 嬛 嬛 嬛 From woman and to excite. One who excites admiration; beautiful; elegant; delicate; slender. A woman's name. 便娟 Peen yuen, a light airy appearance. 聯娟 Leen yuen, a delicate curve, like the new moon. 連娟 Leen yuen, delicate; slender. 嬋娟 Shen yuen, a beautiful female. 娟娟 Yuen yuen, sombre; deep; remote.

悁 From heart and round. An agitated mind; grief.

蜎 A certain insect; alone; to work or stir up. A man's name. Used for the preceding.

捐 From hand and to employ. To give forth from one's own store; to give or throw away; to contribute to; to give to the service of the Emperor; to obtain office by paying a contribution. By the Canton people read Keuen, in all the following cases. 捐官 Yuen kwan, to purchase office. 捐貢 Yuen kung, to pay a contribution to government. 捐瘠 Yuen tseih, to die of sickness. 捐題銀兩 Yuen t'e yin leang, to subscribe to a public contribution.

沿 沿 沿 From water and a pass. To flow down by water; to sail along the shore; to go with the stream; to accommodate one's-self to others; to make a tour or circuit; to alter for specific reasons. 沿途 Yuen t'oo, the whole circuit or course of a journey.

[疒員] Yuen or Yun, disease; sickness.

鉛 From metal and soft swamp, or that which easily melts. Lead and similar soft base metals;—the Chinese distinguish various sorts. Name of a district. A man's name.

白鉛 Peh yuen, tutenague. 黑錫 Heh seih, or 黑鉛 Heh yuen, common lead. 胡鉛 Hoo yuen, 鉛華 Yuen hwa, or 鉛粉 Yuen fun, white lead. They say it is made by suspending the metal in a winejar closely stopped; in nineteen days it is converted to a powder. 鉛罐 Yuen kwan, a lead cannister, such as tea is put into. 鉛刀無一割之利 Yuen taou woo yih kŏ che le, a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.

爰 From 爫 Peaou, to reach up or down from one hand to another, and 于 Yu, to endeavour to extend to. To lead from one place to another, or from one subject to another; slow; mournful; to remove; to change. Forms part of the name of a sea bird. A surname. 爰爰 Yuen yuen, slowly; leisurely.

媛 From woman and to lead. A beautiful woman who draws admirers after her. 嬙媛 T'seang yuen, the appearance of standing and waiting upon. 嬋媛 Shen yuen, the appearance of drawing or pulling towards; to draw the affections after.

援 From hand and to lead. To lead; to draw; to pull up to a higher place; to assist; to elevate; to rescue; to deliver; to save; a certain sword-like weapon. See Hwan. 手援 Show yuen, to lead with the hand. 鉤援 Kow yuen, or 鉤梯 Kow t'e, a scaling ladder for passing over city walls. 援救 Yuen kew, to rescue; to save; to reform the world. 援結 Yuen keĕ, to unite or draw many persons together; to bring forward; to quote. 援拔 Yuen pă, to raise up; to draw out of—as out of the water; to elevate or draw forth people's talents. 援兵 Yuen ping, auxiliary troops coming up to afford relief,—as to a besieged city. 援接 Yuen tsee, to go forth to meet and lead to a place. 援引 Yuen yin, to lead; to draw.

袁 袁 袁 From a robe. Long garments or robes. Name of a district. A surname.

遠 遠 From to walk and long robes. Remote, distant, in time or place. Read Yuén, to remove to a distance; to put away from

one; to consider remote. 不遠千里 Pŭh yuen ts'een le, not consider a thousand le far (when some object is to be attained). 敬鬼神而遠之 King kwei shin urh yuen che, respect demons and gods, but put them to a distance,—affect not familiarity with spirits. 遠及兒孫 Yuen keih urh sun, may (calamity) extend remotely to my posterity,—an imprecation. 遠近 Yuen kin, far off and near at hand; to put to a distance; to approach near to. 遠離之 Yuen le che, put it far off. 遠遠跟隨 Yuen yuen kin suy, to follow at a great distance. 永遠 Yung yuen, for ever; eternal. 遙遠 Yaou yuen, very remote; far off.

園 園 园 A place where trees, vegetables, or flowers are planted; a garden; a garden hedge. 圃園 Poo yuen, an orchard. 菜園 Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden. 花園 Hwa yuen, a flower garden. A gardener is sometimes called 花工 Hwa kung, a flower workman. 田園廬墓 T'een yuen loo moo, fields, gardens, mat sheds and tombs. 戲園 He yuen, a play-house; a garden appropriated to theatrical exhibitions. Such places exist in Peking. 游花園 Yew hwa yuen, to saunter or ramble in a garden. 御園 Yu yuen, an Imperial garden. 圓明園 Yuen ming yuen, the round and splendid garden;—some suppose in allusion to the encircling heavens, and the orb of day; formerly a well-known summer residence of the Tartar Emperors of China.

轅 From a carriage and a long garment. The various poles extending from a carriage, or transverse poles to which the animals are attached which have to draw it; the poles of a carriage; a yoke to draw. A surname. An ancient king of China, when he went forth to hold assemblies of the states placed all the carriages of his retinue with their poles inwards, and arranged in two lines to form a passage or an avenue to his own apartments where he gave audience; from which circumstance the gateways leading to the cantonments of the army, and the gates to public offices, are called 轅門 Yuen mun, carriage-pole gates. 東轅門 Tung yuen mun, the eastern gate of a public office: 西轅門 Se yuen mun, the western gate of a public office.

軒轅 Heen yuen, title of an ancient monarch.

猿 猨 A monkey.

咽 The throat. Read Yen, to swallow. Read Yĭh. 哽咽 Kăng yĭh, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yuen. 咽咽 Yuen yuen, the sound of a drum.

垣 A wall of a lower class. The name of a star. The name of an ancient city. The name of a stone. A surname. Also read Hwan. 牆卑曰垣高曰墉 Ts'eang pei yuĕ yuen kaou yuĕ yung, a wall when low, is called Yuen, when high is called Yung. 踰垣而避之 Yu yuen urh pe che, passed or leaped over the wall and avoided him,—said of a person who was solicited to accept of office.

淵 渊 囦 From water whirling between two shores. An eddy; a whirlpool; a deep abyss. The name of a river. A surname. 天淵之隔 T'een yuen che koh, as remote as heaven and the deep. 家學淵源 Kea heŏ yuen yuen, a family devoted to letters for many generations.

抏 捖 To move; to agitate; to push; to infer.

鳶 鳶 Name of a bird of prey of which there are several species;—its cry indicates wind. A man's name.

圜 Hwan or Yuen. Read Hwan, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. Read Yuen, round; globular; complete; perfect. See Hwan. 圜法 Yuen fă, the Chinese copper coin.

緣 緑 From silk and a pig. A border or selvage of silk stitched on to the margin of the collar of a garment, or to the sleeves, as an ornament; to accord with something previously existing; to continue in succession; to be influenced by something previously existing; to connect as cause and effect; a cause; to climb. 緣分 Yuen fun, and 有緣 Yow yuen, express a cause existing from the arrangements of fate or nature for the meeting of persons, or the occurrence of events, ren-

dered prosperous by supernatural influence;—conveys something of the sense of the words 'Providential meeting,—marriages are made in heaven,' and so on. 無緣 Woo yuen, is the opposite idea. Yew yuen, also denotes some secret or undivulged cause, some sinister influence. 夤緣 Yin yuen, a connexion with the influence procured with magistrates by bribery. 與佛有緣 Yu fŭh yew yuen, having a relation to Budha; devoted to him, and enjoying his blessing and providential care. 前世有緣今世結 Ts'een she yew yuen kin she keĕ, those (men and women) who have had some relation in a former state of existence, are united in marriage in the present life. 天定良緣 T'een ting leang yuen, heaven decrees happy marriages. 爲何緣故 Wei ho yuen koo, for what reason? 緣由 Yuen yew, the causes or circumstances of any affair. 緣領 Yuen ling, the collar of a garment. 緣木 Yuen mŭh, to climb a tree. 緣事 Yuen sze, on account of an affair. 緣飾 Yuen shih, to put on an outside gloss or external colouring,—applied to persons in a bad sense, denoting external show merely

YŬH.

玉 玊 The word Yŭh, in its strict and proper sense denotes the chrysoprase; it is applied also to the corundum stone, and to any valuable stone. Beautiful; precious; valuable; rich,—applied to food; harmony in the seasons. Name of a river. A star. A wood. A herb. 水玉 Shwuy yŭh, crystal. 玉池 Yŭh ch'e, a kind of crucible used by the sect Taou, an unamputated vessel. 玉繩 Yŭh ch'ing, the name of a star. 玉燭 Yŭh chŭh, the harmony of the seasons. 玉成 Yŭh ch'ing, to complete anything well. 玉莖 Yŭh hăng, the membrum virile. 玉皇 Yŭh hwang, or 上帝 Shang-te, the most honourable in heaven,—language of the Taou sect. 玉蕖 Yŭh keu, or 荳蔻 Tow k'how, nutmeg. 玉門關 Yŭh mun kwan, a pass in western Tartary, in about 53° N. L.

玉輅 Yŭh loo, the imperial carriage. 玉蘭 Yŭh lan, the magnolia Yulan. 玉樓 Yŭh low, the shoulders. 玉石 Yŭh shih, the corundum stone. 玉繡球 Yŭh sew k'ew, hoya carnosa. 玉牒 Yŭh teĕ, the imperial genealogy.

浴 From water and a valley. To bathe in a stream. Name of a river. To fly up and down, as swallows on the surface of water. 沐浴 Mŭh yŭh, to bathe. 浴佛誕 Yŭh fŭh tan, the anniversary of the bathing of Buddha, the 8th day of the 4th moon. This day embraces all the sages of the Budha sect, or all the manifestations of Buddha; it is a kind of All-saint's day. 浴室 Yŭh shih, a bathing house.

欲 歈 From a valley and to breathe. To breathe after; to wish; to hope for; to desire; to be desirous of; to covet; to lust. 天理人欲 T'een le jin yŭh, heavenly principles and human desires,—reason and passion. 物欲 Wŭh yŭh, the desire of possessing external objects or gratifications. 欲修道 Yŭh sew taou, to be desirous of cultivating a virtuous course of life.

慾 From desire and heart. The operation of passion; desire, in a bad sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions. 嗜慾 She yŭh, to relish and lust after. 口鼻耳目四支之慾 K'how pe urh mŭh, sze che che yŭh, the desires of the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes—all proceed from the heart; hence the character is formed from heart. 慾想 Yŭh seang, lascivious thoughts.

𠫓 The posture of a child in a natural and easy parturition. See Tŭh.

育 From a child in the womb and flesh. To bear; to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. 覆育 Fow yŭh, to overspread and nourish. 育德 Yŭh tek, to nourish virtue. 育嬰堂 Yŭh ying t'ang, a kind of foundling hospital for poor children, whose mothers die in childbirth, or when they are infants. 鞠育 Keŭh yŭh, or 養育 Yang yŭh, to nourish; to bring up.

唷 To vomit; noise made in retching or vomiting.

堉 Fat, fertile earth.

啨 歕 The sound of the voice.

From *to breathe* and the sound *Yūh*. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

昱 From *sun* and *erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

煜 焴 From *fire*, *sun* and *erect*, or *to nourish fire*. The glow of fire; shining; resplendent; moral lustre.

奥 Commonly read Ngaou, a corner or deep bay. Read Yūh, a bank under water.

噢 噢咿 Yūh e, inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. 噢咻 Yūh hew, the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

墺 Read Yu, or Ngaou, a bay; land near to a shore or coast. See Ngaou.

澳 隩 A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water. Read Ngaou, a bay; deep. The name of a river.

燠 㬩 From *fire* and *deeply seated*. Internal heat; warmth. Read Ngaou, in a similar sense. The second character denotes, being warmed by the sun.

薁 The name of a plant.

㷉 熨 From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat applied with the hand for useful purposes. See Wei. To smooth silk from rumples or puckers by the application of heat; a kind of smoothing iron; to fix plaits by a smoothing iron. Read T'ang, by the Canton people. 熨斗成裙襉 Yūh tow ch'ing k'eun chě, the smoothing iron fixes the plaits of a petticoat. 熨斗 Yūh tow, or 火斗 Ho tow, a smoothing iron.

栯 Name of a fruit tree, of the plum or cherry species. 栯李 Yūh le, a small plum.

郁 The name of a place; elegant. A surname. 郁郁 Yūh yūh, richly elegant.

喐 A sound; a noise; a guttural sound.

峪 A pool of water in a valley at the foot of a mountain. Name of a district and of a pass.

聿 An utensil for writing with; a style; a pencil or pen, called by various names in the different nations of ancient China. To narrate; forthwith; then; accordingly; but; from; or other particles which the scope may require on beginning

LLLL

a sentence. Occurs denoting, to skip or hop over; levity of deportment.

毓 毓 To cause to grow; to bring up a child in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe. Same as 育 Yūh. See above. 郁毓 Yūh yūh, abundant; luxuriant.

拗 Commonly read Ngaou, to drag with the hand. Read Yūh, to press down; to subdue or suppress; to suppress anger.

稶 Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.

戫 Elegance and variety of colours; luxuriant. 戫戫 Yūh yūh, abundant; plentiful.

彧 噎 喅 The sound of the throat; a guttural sound.

噊 Dangerous; the voice or note of a bird.

儥 To sell. 徵儥 Ching yūh, to prepare goods and publish them for sale.

鬻 Read Chŭh, a sort of gruel. Read Yūh, natural food; that which nature supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname. 鬻踊 Yūh yung, to sell. 鬻妻溺女 Yūh ts'e neih neu, to sell wives and to drown daughters,—done in some parts of China. 鬻子 Yūh taze, a son.

鬱 欝 鬰 Certain fragrant herbs prepared and used in sacrifice; luxuriant free-growing trees and plants; the feelings highly worked up; vexatious; anxious thoughts; putrid. Name of a river. A surname. The second form is most frequent. 抑鬱 Yih yūh, repressed feeling. 鬱勃澼 Yūh pŏ shing, a gurgling noise, like water coming out of a narrow-mouthed vessel. 鬱陶 Yūh t'aou, high-wrought anxious feelings.

𧄍 Fragrant plants

役 伇 Read Yih, or Yūh. From *a man* or *to go with a weapon*; those persons sent, in ancient times to defend the frontier. To be sent on government service; to serve; arranged in order; to supplicate. 戍役 Shoo yūh, to serve on the frontier. 厮役 Sze yūh, to serve, or servants generally. 衙役 Ya yūh, the inferior attendants, in public

courts; police runners. 役役 Yūh yūh, incessant solicitation.

役使 Yūh she, to serve; to be at the call of another.

YUN.

云 The original form of 雲 Yun, *a cloud*, or *the vapour* of the mountains and rivers rolling round; in after ages Yu, *Rain*, was added instead of *Yun*, and Yun taken to express—to say; to move round. 人云亦云 Jin yun yih yun, men say, also say; i. e. what other men say, I will affirm, or say the same; I will not contradict. 萬物云云 Wan wŭh yun yun, the abundance or plenitude of the universe. 紛云 Fun yun, commotion; activity; bustle. 云云 Yun yun, thus and thus; et cetera; the conversation of many persons. *Yun yun* also occurs as the name of a hill; also, as denoting, abundant; luxuriant. A surname.

紜 From *silk* and *curling clouds*. Numbers thrown into confusion. 紛紜 Fun yun, or 紛紛紜紜 Fun fun yun yun, all in a state of confusion.

耘 𦓤 From an *instrument of husbandry* and *to move round*. To weed out nuisances from a field; to weed; to remove what does harm. 春耕夏耘 Ch'un kăng hëa yun, in spring plough, and in summer weed.

芸 蕓 From *plants* and *curling*. Plants budding forth; fragrant herbs, said to expel insects from books; applied to various plants. Used for the preceding. 芸香 Yun hëang, said to resemble frankincense.

雲 From *rain* and *curling vapour*. Atmospheric vapours; clouds; a cloud; fog about hills and rivers; the fructifying principle of nature. Name of an ancient gate; of a lake, and of a district. A surname. 雲漢 Yun han, a name of the milky way. 雲氣 Yun kh'e, a kind of halo. 雲母 Yun moo, or 雲母屏 Yun moo che, talc. 雲南 Yun-nan, a province on the south west corner of China; the capital of the province is designated by the same name. 雲師 Yun sze, and 雷師 Luy sze, denote the spirit that presides over clouds and thunder. 雲集 Yun tseih, assembled like clouds. 雲梯 Yun t'e, a kind of scaling ladder; it is fixed on wheels and is run alongside city walls. Yun-t'e, the cloud ladder, is used figuratively for rapid literary promotion. 雲雨 Yun yu, commerce of sexes.

匀 From *to infold* and *two*. A small number or quantity. One says, equal; even; equally blended.

筠 The strong tough peel of the bamboo, the back of the bamboo. They say, that having no heart its strength is in its skin.

畇 From a field and *equalised*. 畇畇 Yun yun, fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

尹 Yun or Yin. See Yin.

允 允 Sincerely; faithfully; honestly; without deceit or guile; to accede to; to assent; to promise. A surname. 中允 Chung yun, name of a certain office. Read Yuen. 允吾 Yuen yu, a certain district. Occurs in the sense of 云 Yun, to say. 允殖 Yun chih, expresses a numerous population. 允若 Yun jŏ, sincere and complaisant; the disposition softened and ameliorated. 允諾 Yun nŏ, 允准 Yun chun, or 允俞 Yun yu, all express acceding to; granting; promising what is requested.

狁 Forms part of an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

鈗 A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign; an ancient usage.

殞 殞 To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

篔 Certain bamboos.

鄖 䢵 Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

隕 磒 From a *mound* or *a stone* and *round*. To roll down; to fall from a higher place; to fall in ruins; to fall in a terrifying manner—as from Heaven, or into a deep abyss; the falling of tears. 星隕如雨 Sing yun joo yu, stars fell like rain. 隕于深淵 Yun yu shin yuen, to fall into a deep abyss. 隕自天 Yun tsze t'ëen, to fall from heaven.

䪳 The voice of a bird.

韻 韵 From *sound* and *round*. Sounds which harmonize and make rhyme; a final sound; the last syllable of a line or verse; answers to a line. 八韻 Pă yun, eight lines all rhyming. 韻書 Yun shoo, books on the tones; dictionaries arranged according to the tones, in which syllables of the same sound are brought together.

昷 慍 Benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane feeling. See Wăn.

氳 From *warm* and *air*. Vapour; generative influence. See 氤 Yin. 氳氣 Yun kh'e, essential genial vapour; procreative influence.

熅 Fire and steam without smoke; genial warmth; vapour; warm steam.

緼 藴 A collection or assemblage of; applied also to difficult astronomical calculations. Same as 縕 Yun. See Wăn.

馧 Incense. See Wăn.

醞 From *warmth* and *new wine*. To ferment liquor. 醞釀 Yun jang, to ferment. 醞藉 Yun tseih, to cherish and keep working in the mind, like fermentation.

喗 A large mouth; mouth large and teeth ugly.

惲 From *heart* and *an army*. To plan; to deliberate; faithful; sincere. A surname.

暈 From *sun* and *an army*. Vapours or halo by the side of the sun; curling up and accumulating, as warmth, fog and clouds.

運 From *an army* and *to go*. To move; to agitate; to turn round; to go from place to place; to revolve in a circle; to circulate; to transport from one place to another. 天運 T'ëen yun, the apparent motion of the sun and stars. 運籌 Yun ch'ow, to revolve and devise; forecast and deliberation. 運河 Yun ho, the river for the transportation of grain; the great canal. 運脚 Yun keŏ, the expense of transporting or carrying. 運白鉛 Yun pih yuen, to transport white copper. 運用 Yun yung, to turn to one's own use what one reads, in contradistinction from mere copying or quoting in the same words. 運於掌 Yun yu chang, to move round on the palm of the hand.—expresses what is easy.

YUNG.

用 𠛪 From *knife* and *a splinter*. To form for some use; that which may be used; to use; to employ; to employ to effect any end or purpose; hence,—by; with; to exercise any feeling of the mind; to partake of food; the necessary expense. A surname. 費用 Fei yung, or 使用 She yung, necessary expenditure. 無用 Woo yung, useless. 有用 Yew yung, useful. 日用 Jih yung, daily supply of necessaries. 功用 Kung yung, meritorious service. 利用 Le yung, useful commodities. 喜怒之用 He noo che yung, the exercise of joy and anger. 用意 Yung e, to employ the mind; to study. 用人 Yung jin, to employ persons, whether in domestic or national affairs. 用過飯 Yung kwo fan, have you dined? or taken any other meal. 用心 Yung sin, to apply the mind to. 用鐵片自殺 Yung t'ëĕ p'ëen tsze shă, killed himself with a piece of iron.

冗 Scattered; mixed; blended; horrid: people without any fixed habitation. See Jung.

永 𣱵 Represents *streams* and *flowing*. Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, for ever; always. Name of a district. A surname. 永福 Yung fŭh, eternal happiness. 永苦 Yung kh'oo, everlasting suffering. 永久 Yung kew, a very long time; for ever; always. 永宅 Yung tseh, an eternal mansion; the grave. 永遠 Yung yuen, existing to a remote period; everlasting.

泳 From *water* and *perpetual streams*. Constant wandering; always flowing; to dive and walk about under water.

咏 To sing; to chant; to recite.

詠 From *words* and *perpetual*. The voice emitted for a long time, as in singing; to sing; to recite in a monotonous tone; the song of a bird. 詠歌 Yung ko, to sing a song. 詠詩 Yung she, to recite poetry.

喁 喁喁 Yung yung, the voice of a multitude of persons.

容 From *a covering* and *a valley*, both of large containing capacity. To contain; to bear with; to endure; the external expression of the feeling with which one receives anything; external carriage; manner; countenance; officers who preside over ceremonies. A district. A surname. 儀容 E yung, the various attitudes, bows, &c., which court ceremony requires. 從容 Ts'ung yung, easy, graceful carriage. 輕容 Kh'ing yung, thin light silk. 容止 Yung che, a person's carriage; demeanour; address. 容臭 Yung ch'ow, little perfume bags, worn by ladies. 容人之過 Yung jin che kwo, to bear with people's faults. 容貌 Yung maou, the external appearance or countenance of a person. 容納 Yung nă, to receive and contain; physically or morally. 容體 Yung t'e, the whole of a person's figure and manner. 容容 Yung yung, spread out and flying about.

傛 傛華 Yung hwa, name of a certain official situation, filled by a female during the dynasty 漢 Han. 傛傛 Yung yung, to become easily habituated to; also disquieted; uneasy from disease. Read Yung, one says, it denotes elegant.

㖧 喠㖧 Chung yung, desirous of vomiting.

塎 堹塎 Chung yung, a disquieted appearance.

榕 Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches, the ficus indicus, or banian tree, called 不死木 Pŭh sze mŭh, the immortal tree.

溶 From *water* and *to contain*. To fill; to contain with ease; gentle flow; a state of ease and leisure.

輍 𨋩 A carriage in motion.

蓉 芙蓉 Foo yung, a plant of which there are several species,—said to change the colour of its flowers thrice in one day.

鎔 From *metal* and *to contain*. The mould which contains melted metals; to fuse metals; to melt. 鎔鑄 Yung choo, to melt; to fuse metals. 鎔鑄入範 Yung choo jŭh fan, to pour the metal into the mould. 鎔化 Yung hwa, to melt and transform into another shape.

塋 Ying, or Yung, a grave or tomb. 先人墳塋 Sëen jin fun ying, the tomb of parents. 塋穴 Yung heuě, the pit or grave, into which the coffin is put.

榮 荣 From *the glow of two fires spread over wood*. The name of a tree. The beams which support the wide-spread eaves or wings of a Chinese house; gay; splendid flowers; honour; rank; glory. Name of a district. A surname. 光榮 Kwang yung, splendid and glorious. 榮華 Yung hwa, glorious and flourishing. 榮辱 Yung jŭh, honour and disgrace. 榮枯 Yung kh'oo, flourishing and fading; prosperity and adversity,—a real friend is the same in both cases. 榮祿 Yung lŭh, honours and emoluments.

𡅅 啼𡅅也 T'e yung yay, to cry; to weep.

熒 From *three fires* and *a covering*. A splendidly illuminated house. The name of a star and of a plant. Name of a district. 熒澤 Yung tse, or 火山 Ho shan, a burning mountain. 熒熒 Yung yung, splendid; luminous; glorious.

禜 Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice. See Ying.

濚 Small rills of water. 汀濚 Ting yung, small streams. 瀅濚 Ying yung, an eddy or whirlpool.

瀯 A deep lake; marshy ground.

瑩 Ying or Yung, the lustre of gems; bright; shining; clearness of perception. A man's name. 聽瑩 Ting yung, to listen to specious tales, and be deceived.

縈 To wind round; to wind or roll up

螢 蠑 A shining insect, said to be bred amongst rotten herbs, known by a great variety of names. 螢火 Yung ho, the glow worm, or fire-fly. 螢光照讀 Yung kwang chaou tŭh, to read with the light of the glow-worm,—from poverty.

營 Read Ying, a cantonment, &c. Read Yung, to explain and discuss.

甬 The issuing forth of plants growing freely, as water issues from a spring; passing through; containing; constant. Name of a measure. The part of a bell by which it is suspended. 甬道 Yung taou, the middle and principal path leading into a hall or public court.

俑 To commiserate. Also read Yung, a wooden image made with springs, so as to move, and appear as much like a living person as possible. In high antiquity straw was tied up and made to represent imperfect human beings, and so interred with the dead as attendants upon them. In the *middle age*, as the Chinese say, that is, about the time of Confucius, the 俑 Yung or more perfect representation of men was invented and used. 誰人作俑 Shwuy jin tsŏ yung, who is the wicked inventor?

勇 勈 From *rising up* and *strength*. Strong; bold; brave; fearless; resolute; intrepid; daring; decided; to employ or exert the whole powers; to advance impetuously; courage. The character *Yung* is commonly worked very large on the breast and back of Chinese soldiers' coats. 奮勇 Fun yung, ardent courage; brave impetuosity. 小勇 Seaou yung, a hasty and passionate appeal to strength and violence. 大勇 Ta yung, a rational and dignified courage. 好勇 Haou yung, to be fond of what is bold and daring, is considered praiseworthy, or not so, according to the justice and importance of the cause. 知恥近乎勇 Che ch'e kin hoo yung, to know shame (to have a sense of shame or honour) is near to bravery. 勇者不懼也 Yung chay pŭh keu yay, Yung denotes not being afraid. 勇猛爭先 Yung măng tsăng seen, to struggle forward in battle with irresistible impetuosity.

[illegible] Retching; a desire to vomit.

湧 涌 From *water* and *rising up*. To rise up or bubble forth as water from a spring. The name of a river.

恿 勈 From *heart* or *strength* and *rising up*. Brave; bold; adventurous.

蛹 The silkworm in its second stage of existence. The three stages are called 蚕蛹蛾 Ts'an, yung, and ngo; the first and last Ts'an-ngo, are commonly joined together to denote, the silkworm generally.

衕 From *to walk* and *a path through*. A lane.

雍 雝 邕 Harmonious agreement of sounds, and of the people. The name of a district. A surname. To assist; to collect or crowd together. 列辟雍 Lĕ pĭh yung, to be one of a certain low purchased rank. 和雍 Ho yung, peace and harmony.—amongst the people. 雍正 Yung ching, name of an Emperor, Këen-lung's predecessor.

㒞 㒞傛 Yung hëang, unsubmissive; unsubdued.

噰 The voice or note of a bird. 噰噰 Yung yung, the harmonious notes of birds; the sound of musical instruments; a kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

壅 To stop or close up, as the channel in which water runs; to prevent information reaching a person; to add to, as mould and water to plants. The name of a medicinal plant or fruit. 芡實 Kh'een shih, the fruit of the Kh'een, otherwise called 雞壅 Ke yung, and 雞頭 Ke t'ow, a fowl's head. 下流壅塞 Hëa lew yung seh, the channel by which the water flows up is stopped. 河水壅 Ho shwuy yung, the waters of the river are stopped. 道路壅 Taou loo yung, the road stopped up—by the crowd of passengers, or other cause. 賢路壅 Hëen loo yung, the road (to court) is stopped against virtuous men. 翳壅 E yung, and 蔽壅 Pe yung, express—to screen from; to obscure or put between, to prevent a person seeing. 奸臣壅 Këen ch'in yung, a bad minister conceals occurrences from his sovereign,—which is also expressed by 壅於上聞 Yung yu shang wăn, to prevent the person above hearing. 左右壅 Tso yew yung, concealed by those on the right and left—by attendants. 人君有五壅 Jin keun yew woo yung, a sovereign is liable to five species of concealment.

擁 攡 From *hand* and *to bring together*. To grasp hold of; to embrace; to carry a child in the bosom; to crowd round in the character of attendants; to screen. 擠擁 Tse yung, to crowd round rudely. 擁護 Yung hoo, to crowd around in order to protect and defend. 擁塞 Yung seh, to stop up.

饔 Dressed food; to cook a morning meal; harmony; concord. 饔飧不斷 Yung sun pŭh twan, a constant supply of the morning and evening meal. 饔人 Yung jin, a cook.

瀜 浺瀜 Ch'ung yung, or 沖瀜 Ch'ung yung, a deep wide expanse of water; noiseless.

融 螎 Steam or vapour rising up; blending and mixing in an undistinguishable mass; knowledge become a part of one's own mind; long; clear; bright. Name of a district. A surname. 祝融 Chŭh yung, a god of fire. 融徹 Yung ch'ĕ, a thorough comprehension of. 融風 Yung fung, the north-east wind. 融會貫通 Yung hwuy kwan t'ung, most thoroughly versed in, and acquainted with. 融和 Yung ho, harmoniously blending together. 融洽 Yung hëă, to instil into; to blend with; to unite or combine with.

喁 喁 Yung, or 噞喁 Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 魚口開翕喁喁也 Yu k'ow k'ae heĭh yung yung yay, a fish's mouth opening and respiring. See Ngow.

顒 A large head; a fine dignified appearance; a commanding, elevated, and at the same time benevolent, kind look. Reiterated in the same sense.

庸 From *a covering* and *to use*. To use or employ persons for domestic and ordinary purposes; constant; common; ordinary; simple; rude; cordial; agreeing; popular merit. Occurs denoting, how? The name of a place. A surname. 奇詭 Kh'e kwei, a turgid affectation of singularity. 無庸 Woo yung, there is no use or occasion for. 中庸 Chung yung, the constant (golden) medium;—name of a well-known Chinese classic. 庸腐 Yung foo, common and rotten; a very ordinary style of writing. 庸碌 Yung lŭh, incapacity; very inferior talent. 庸材 Yung ts'ae, ordinary talent.

傭 From *man* and *common*. To serve for hire; to engage to labour for daily hire. Read Chung, equal; even; to treat in the same manner; impartial. Occurs in the sense of—to do; to use. 家傭 Kea yung, persons hired for domestic use. 買菜傭 Mae ts'ae yung, a person who sells vegetables. 傭人 Yung jin, a person hired; an hireling.

墉 A wall for defence or shelter; a little city; a low wall; the northern wall of a hall; to form a mud wall by tying planks together and beating down the earth between them. 小城曰墉 Seaou ch'ing yuĕ yung, a little city or wall for defence is called Yung. 乘其墉 Shing kh'e yung, to ascend the city wall. 以伐宗墉 E fă tsung yung, to attack the city Tsung. 築土壘壁曰墉 Chŭh t'oo luy pĕih yuĕ yung, to beat down earth, and raise a wall is expressed by Yung.

槦 Name of a wood; a stand for weapons.

鄘 A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鏞 銿 A large bell.

鷛 Name of a small bird; harmonious notes of birds; reiterated, in the sense of pleasing harmony and agreement. The name of a place. A surname. 容鷛 Yung yung, a cheerful happy countenance.

噰 The voice of birds.

廱 From *a covering* and *harmony*. Concert; agreement. The name of a place; and of a district. 辟廱 Pĭh yung, the hall where the sovereign teaches; an imperial school or college.

癰 癕 癰 From *disease* and *to stop*. A stoppage of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place. 癰疽 Yung tseu, a large swelling; an extensive virulent ulcer on the back.

邕 A square city with a ditch around its walls; to fill or stop up a stream of water; cordial agreement; harmony. The name of a place.

嗈 噰 The voice or note of a bird. 噰噰 Yung yung, the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

彤 From *flesh* and *feathers*. Unbroken succession. Name of a sacrifice which is daily performed. A surname of an ancient queen. Read Chin, the motion of a boat or ship.

THE END.

位 部 文 華

LIST OF THE RADICALS

OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Characters formed by 1 stroke of the pencil.

1. 一 Yĭh, one.
2. 丨 Kwăn, to descend.
3. 丶 Choo, a point.
4. 丿 P'eĭh, bent out.
5. 乙 Yĭh, one.
6. 亅 Keuĕ, hooked.

Characters formed by 2 strokes.

7. 二 Urh, two.
8. 亠 Tow, (undefined.)
9. 人 Jin, a man.
10. 儿 Jin, walking.
11. 入 Jŭh, enter.
12. 八 Pă, eight.
13. 冂 Keung, a wilderness.
14. 冖 Meĭh, to cover.
15. 冫 Ping, an icicle.
16. 几 Ke, a niche; a bench.
17. 凵 Kh'an, a receptacle.
18. 刀 刂 Taou, a knife.
19. 力 Leĭh, strength.
20. 勹 Paou, to fold up.
21. 匕 Pe, a spoon.
22. 匚 Fang, a vessel.
23. 匸 He, to conceal.
24. 十 Shĭh, ten.
25. 卜 Pŭh, to divine.
26. 卩 㔾 Tsëĕ, a knot.
27. 厂 Han, a precipice.
28. 厶 Sze, private.
29. 又 Yew, again.

Characters formed by 3 strokes.

30. 口 Khow, the mouth.
31. 囗 Hwuy, an enclosure.
32. 土 T'oo, the ground.
33. 士 Sze, a scholar.
34. 夂 Che, to follow.
35. 夊 Suy, to go slowly.
36. 夕 Seĭh, the evening.
37. 大 Ta, great.
38. 女 Neu, a daughter.
39. 子 Tsze, a son.
40. 宀 Mëen, a shed.
41. 寸 Ts'un, an inch.
42. 小 Seaou, little.
43. 尢 尣 允 Wang, lame.
44. 尸 She, a corpse.
45. 屮 Ch'e, a bud.
46. 山 Shan, a hill.
47. 巛 川 巜 く Ch'uen, a stream.
48. 工 Kung, work.
49. 己 Ke, self.
50. 巾 Kin, a napkin.
51. 干 Kan, a shield.
52. 幺 Yaou, slender.
53. 广 Yen, to protect.
54. 廴 Yin, a long journey.
55. 廾 Kung, folded hands.
56. 弋 Yĭh, an arrow.
57. 弓 Kung, a bow.
58. 彐 彑 彑 Ke, a pig's head.
59. 彡 San, hairs.
60. 彳 Chĭh, a step.

Characters formed by 4 strokes.

61. 心 忄 㣺 Sin, the heart.
62. 戈 Ko, a lance.
63. 戶 Hoo, inner door
64. 手 扌 Show, the hand.
65. 支 Che, a branch.
66. 攴 攵 P'ŭh, a tap.
67. 文 攵 Wăn, an ornament.
68. 斗 Tow, a peck.
69. 斤 Kin, a hatchet.
70. 方 Fang, a square.
71. 无 旡 Woo, not.
72. 日 Jĭh, the sun.
73. 曰 Yuĕ, to speak.
74. 月 Yuĕ, the moon.
75. 木 Mŭh, wood.
76. 欠 Kh'ëen, to pant.
77. 止 Che, to stop.
78. 歹 歺 Tae, wicked.
79. 殳 Shoo, to kill.
80. 毋 Woo, a denial.
81. 比 Pe, to compare.
82. 毛 Maou, hair.
83. 氏 She, a clan.
84. 气 Kh'e, vapour.
85. 水 氵 氺 Shwuy, water.
86. 火 灬 Ho, fire.
87. 爪 爫 Chaou, claws.
88. 父 Foo, a father.
89. 爻 Heaou, to imitate.
90. 爿 Chwang, a bed-stead.
91. 片 P'ëen, a splinter.
92. 牙 Ya, the grinders.
93. 牛 牜 New, a cow.
94. 犬 犭 Kh'euen, a dog.
95. 玄 Heuen, sombre.

Characters formed by 5 strokes.

96. 玉 王 Yŭh, a gem.
97. 瓜 Kwa, a melon.
98. 瓦 Wa, a tile.
99. 甘 Kan, sweet.
100. 生 Săng, to live.
101. 用 Yung, to use.
102. 田 Tëen, a field.
103. 疋 𤴓 Soo, a foot.
104. 疒 Neĭh, sickness.
105. 癶 Pŏ, to straddle.
106. 白 Pĕh, white.
107. 皮 P'e, the skin.
108. 皿 Ming, a vessel.
109. 目 Mŭh, the eye.
110. 矛 Maou, a spear.
111. 矢 She, a dart.
112. 石 Shĭh, a stone.
113. 示 礻 She, to manifest.
114. 禸 Jow, to creep.
115. 禾 Ho, grain.
116. 穴 Heuĕ, a cave.
117. 立 Leĭh, to stand.

Characters formed by 6 strokes.

118. 竹 ⺮ Chŭh, bamboo.
119. 米 Me, rice; paddy.
120. 糸 糹 Sze, silk; thread.
121. 缶 Fow, a jar.
122. 网 罒 㓁 ⺳ Wang, a net.
123. 羊 Yang, a sheep.
124. 羽 Yu, wings; feathers.
125. 老 Laou, old man; aged.
126. 而 Urh, a whisker; and.
127. 耒 Luy, a plough.
128. 耳 Urh, the ear.
129. 聿 Yŭh, a pencil.
130. 肉 月 Jŭh, flesh.
131. 臣 Ch'in, minister of state.
132. 自 Tsze, self; himself.
133. 至 Che, to reach to; at.
134. 臼 Kew, a mortar.
135. 舌 Shĭh, the tongue.
136. 舛 Ch'uen, to disturb; error.
137. 舟 Chow, a boat.
138. 艮 Kăn, disobedient.
139. 色 Sĭh, colour.
140. 艸 艹 Ts'aou, herbs.
141. 虍 Hoo, a tiger.
142. 虫 Ch'ung, an insect.
143. 血 Heuĕ, blood.
144. 行 Hing, to go; to walk.
145. 衣 衤 E, clothes.
146. 襾 Ya, to cover.

Characters formed by 7 strokes.

147. 見 Këen, to see.
148. 角 Keŏ, a horn.
149. 言 Yen, a word.
150. 谷 Kŭh, a valley.
151. 豆 Tow, pulse.
152. 豕 Che, a hog.
153. 豸 Ch'e, a reptile.
154. 貝 Pei, pearls.
155. 赤 Ch'ĭh, carnation colour.
156. 走 Chow, to walk.
157. 足 𧾷 Tsŭh, the foot.
158. 身 Shin, the body.
159. 車 Keu, a wheel; carriage.
160. 辛 Sin, bitter.
161. 辰 Shin, an hour.
162. 辵 辶 Ch'ŏ, to go and stop.
163. 邑 阝 Yĭh, a city.
164. 酉 Yew, new wine.
165. 釆 Pëen, to distinguish.
166. 里 Le, a village.

Characters formed by 8 strokes.

167. 金 Kin, metal; gold.
168. 長 镸 Ch'ang, long.
169. 門 Mun, a door.
170. 阜 阝 Fow, a mound.
171. 隶 Tae, at a certain point.
172. 隹 Chuy, short tail of a bird.
173. 雨 Yu, rain.
174. 靑 Ts'ing, azure.
175. 非 Fei, false; not.

Characters formed by 9 strokes.

176. 面 Mëen, the face.
177. 革 Kĭh, untanned leather.
178. 韋 Wei, back to back.
179. 韭 Kew, leeks.
180. 音 Yin, a sound.
181. 頁 Hëĕ, the head.
182. 風 Fung, the wind.
183. 飛 Fei, to fly.
184. 食 Shĭh, to eat.
185. 首 Show, the head.
186. 香 Hëang, fragrance.

Characters formed by 10 strokes.

187. 馬 Ma, a horse.
188. 骨 Kwŭh, a bone.
189. 高 Kaou, high.
190. 髟 Peaou, long hairs.
191. 鬥 Tow, to fight.
192. 鬯 Ch'ang, fragrant wine.
193. 鬲 Leĭh, a perfume pot.
194. 鬼 Kwei, an evil spirit.

Characters formed by 11 strokes.

195. 魚 Yu, a fish.
196. 鳥 Neaou, a bird.
197. 鹵 Loo, salt; insipid.
198. 鹿 Lŭh, a stag.
199. 麥 Mĭh, wheat.
200. 麻 Ma, hemp.

Characters formed by 12 strokes.

201. 黃 Hwang, yellow.
202. 黍 Shoo, millet.
203. 黑 Hĭh, black.
204. 黹 Ch'e, to embroider.

Characters formed by 13 strokes.

205. 黽 Mang, a toad.
206. 鼎 Ting, a tripod.
207. 鼓 Koo, a drum.
208. 鼠 Shoo, a mouse.

Characters formed by 14 strokes.

209. 鼻 Pe, the nose.
210. 齊 Tse, even.

Characters formed by 15 strokes.

211. 齒 Ch'e, the teeth.

Characters formed by 16 strokes.

212. 龍 Lung, a dragon.
213. 龜 Kwei, a tortoise.

Characters formed by 17 strokes.

214. 龠 Yŏ, a pipe.

各字目錄

此字典內諸字按照英文字音分門別類倘有時英文字下難以查閱故另將字典內諸字又排錄在部位下以便查考知用何字母則一霎時即可查出也

AN INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

一 Yih	丙 Ping	丨 Kwān	丶 Choo	丿 P'eih	乙 Yih	一 丨 丶 丿 乙
丁 Ting	丙 Tēen	丩 Kew	丶 Choo	乀 Fūh	丸 Kew	1
丂 K'aou	丞 Ch'ing	丫 Ya	丸 Wan	乂 E	乞 Kh'eih	2
七 Ts'eih	丟 Tew	中 Chung	凡 Fan	乃 Nae	也 Yay	3
丈 Chang	並 Ping	丯 Kao	丹 Tan	久 Kew	乩 Ke	4
三 San		丰 Fung	主 Choo	乇 T'ō	乿 Ch'ā	5
上 Shang		丱 Kwan		么 Yaou	乿 Keaou	6
下 Hēa		串 Ch'uen		之 Che	乳 Joo	7
不 Pūh		弗 Ch'an		乍 Cha	乾 Kan Kēen	8
丐 Mēen				乎 Hoo	亂 Lwan	9
丐 Kae				乐 Tsze	亂 E	10
丑 Ch'ow				乏 Fá		11
且 Ts'ēzy				乖 Kwae		12
丕 P'ei				乘 Shing		13
世 She						
丘 Kh'ew						

丨 Keuē	二 Urh	亠 Tow	人 Jin	令 Ling	伬 Yan	一 丨 丶 丿 乙
丫 Leaou	亍 Chō	亡 Wang	亼 Ts'eih	以 E	伎 Kh'o	1
屯 Keuē	于 Yu	亢 Kang	什 Shih	仮 Fan	伏 Fāh	2
子 Yu	云 Yuw	交 Keaou	仁 Jin	伏 Yaou	伐 Fá	3
事 Sze	互 Hoo	亥 Hae	仿 Lih	仰 Yang	休 Hew	4
	五 Woo	亦 Yih	仃 Ting	伃 Yu	伒 Chē	5
	井 Tsing	亨 Hāng	仆 Foo	伶 K'ēen	伙 Ho	6
	亘 Seuen	亢 Lew	仇 Kew	伽 Wān	伭 Hēen	7
	互 Kāng	享 Hēang	今 Kin	仲 Chang	佌 Chūh	8
	况 Hwang	京 King	介 Keae	伎 Ts'ze	佖 Pelh	9
	些 Sēay	亭 Ting	仍 Jing	佌 Pe	伯 Peh	10
	亞 Ya	亮 Lēang	仔 Tsze	佗 T'un	佒 Yang	11
	亟 Keih	亳 Pō	仉 Wūh	仵 Woo	估 Koo	12
		亶 Tan	仕 Sze	伐 T'an	佚 Yih	13
		亹 We	他 T'a	件 Kēen	你 Ne	14
			仗 Chang	攸 Yew	伲 Ne	15
			参 Chin	价 Keae	佤 Kwa	16
			付 Foo	侈 Fung	伴 P'wan	17
			仙 Sēen	任 Jin	伶 Ling	18
			仜 Hung	仿 Fang	伸 Chow	19
			仝 T'ung	企 Kh'e	伸 Shin	20
			仞 Jin	佾 Teaou	伺 Sze	21
			仟 Ts'ēen	伈 Sin	伻 P'āng	22
			仡 Yih	伉 K'ang	似 Sze	23
			仢 Fō Teih	伊 E	伽 Kēa	24
			仉 Fan	伋 Keih	伾 P'ei	25
			代 Tae	伍 Woo	佁 E	26

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

英文字母

A	J	S
B	K	T
C	L	U
D	M	V
E	N	W
F	O	X
G	P	Y
H	Q	Z
I	R	

力 Leih
㔹 Yă
功 Kung
加 Kea
劣 Leuĕ
劤 Kin
劥 Kăng
劦 Heĕ
劫 Këĕ
劬 Keu
劭 Shaou
劮 Yĭh
努 Noo
劲 King

勀 K'eh
勁 King
勃 Pŏ
勅 Ch'ĭh
勇 Yung
勉 Meen
勍 King
勐 Măng
勒 Leih
動 Tung
務 Woo
勛 Heun
勝 Shing
勞 Laou
募 Moo
勤 K'in
勢 She
勦 Tseaou
勧 K'euen
勱 Mae
勳 Heun
勵 Le
勸 K'euen

劌 Kwei
劍 Këen
劎 Këen
劏 T'ang
劐 Hwŏ
劑 Tse
劓 E
劔 Këen
劕 Chĭh
劖 Ts'ăn
劗 Tsan
劘 Mo
劙 Le
劚 Chŭh
劜 Ya

力 16
凵 17
刀 18
刂 18

刀 Taou
刁 Teaou
刃 Jin
分 Fun
切 Tsëĕ
刈 E
刊 K'an
刑 Hing
列 Lëĕ
初 Ch'oo
判 P'wan
別 Pëĕ
利 Le
刮 Kwă
到 Taou
刷 Shwă
刺 Tsze
刻 K'ih
剃 T'e
則 Tsih
削 Seŏ
前 Ts'ëen
剛 Kang
剝 Pŏ
剩 Shing
割 Kŏ
創 Ch'wang
劃 Hwă
劇 Keŭh
劈 P'ih
劉 Lew

凵 K'an
凶 Heung
凹 Yaou
凸 Tŭh
出 Ch'ŭh
函 Han

几 Ke
凡 Fan
凭 P'ing
凱 K'ae
凳 Tăng

亠 Ting
亡 Wang
亢 Kang
交 Keaou
亥 Hae
亦 Yĭh
享 Heang
京 King
亭 T'ing
亮 Leang

匚 Fang
匝 Tsă
匠 Tseang
匡 K'wang
匣 Hëă
匪 Fe
匯 Hwuy
匱 Kwei
匳 Lëen

匕 Pe
化 Hwa
北 Pih
匙 Che

十 Shĭh
千 Ts'ëen
午 Woo
升 Shing
半 Pwan
卑 Pe
卒 Tsŭh
卓 Chŏ
協 Hëĕ
南 Nan
博 Pŏ

卜 Pŭh
卞 Pëen
占 Chen
卦 Kwa

卩 Tsëĕ
卯 Maou
印 Yin
危 Wei
即 Tsih
却 K'eŏ
卵 Lwan
卷 Keuen
卸 Seay
卿 K'ing

厂 Han
厄 Ngih
厚 How
原 Yuen
厥 Keuĕ
厭 Yen
厲 Le

亻 人
人 Jin
仁 Jin
什 Shĭh
今 Kin
介 Keae
仍 Jing
仆 Fow
仇 Kew
他 T'a
仗 Chang
付 Foo
仙 Sëen
代 Tae
令 Ling
以 E
仰 Yang
仲 Chung
件 Këen
任 Jin
企 K'e
伊 E
伍 Woo
伏 Fŭh
伐 Fă
休 Hew
伯 Pih
伴 Pwan
伸 Shin
似 Sze
但 Tan
佈 Poo
位 Wei
低 Te
住 Choo
佐 Tso
何 Ho
余 Yu
佛 Fŭh
作 Tsŏ
佞 Ning
佩 P'ei
佳 Këa
使 Sze
來 Lae
例 Le
侍 She
供 Kung
依 E
侮 Woo
侯 How
侵 Ts'in
便 Pëen
係 He
促 Tsŭh
俊 Tseun
俗 Sŭh
保 Paou
信 Sin
修 Sew
俱 Keu
個 Ko
倍 Pei
們 Mun
倒 Taou
候 How
借 Tseay
倫 Lun
值 Chĭh
偃 Yen
假 Këa
偉 Wei
偏 P'ëen
做 Tso
停 T'ing
健 Këen
側 Tsih
偶 Gow
偷 T'ow
傍 P'ang
備 Pe
傑 Këĕ
傘 San
傲 Gaou
傳 Ch'uen
債 Chae
傷 Shang
傾 K'ing
僅 Kin
像 Seang
僕 Pŭh
僧 Săng
價 Këa
儀 E
億 Yĭh
儉 Këen
儒 Joo
償 Ch'ang
優 Yew

儿 Jin
元 Yuen
兄 Heung
充 Ch'ung
兆 Chaou
先 Sëen
光 Kwang
克 K'ih
兌 Tuy
免 Mëen
兒 Urh
兔 Too
兢 King

入 Jŭh
內 Nuy
全 Ts'euen
兩 Leang
俞 Yu

八 Pă
公 Kung
六 Lŭh
兮 He
共 Kung
兵 Ping
其 K'e
具 Keu
典 Tëen
兼 Këen
冀 Ke

冂 Keung
冉 Jen
冊 Ts'ih
再 Tsae
冒 Maou
冕 Mëen

冖 Mëĭh
冗 Jung
冠 Kwan
冢 Chung
冥 Ming
冤 Yuen

冫 Ping
冬 Tung
冰 Ping
冷 Lăng
冶 Yay
准 Chun
凋 Teaou
凍 Tung
凜 Lin
凝 Ning

厶 Mow Sze · 厷 Yŭh · 2 · 厹 Kew · 厸 Jow · 去 K'eu · 9 · 參 Tsan · 叅 Ts'an

又 Yew · 叉 Ch'a · 2 · 及 Keih · 友 Yew · 叒 Mŭh · 反 Fŭh · 反 Fan · 3 · 叐 Kwae · 叐 Pă · 叚 Fŭh · 叕 Jŏ · 6 · 叔 Shŭh · 叕 Chuĕ · 受 Show · 取 Ts'eu · 7 · 叡 K'wae · 叙 Seu · 叚 Kēa · 8 · 叟 Sow · 叡 Cha · 16 · 叢 Ts'ung

口 K'ow · 古 Koo · 句 Keu · 另 Kwae · 另 Ling · 叨 Taou · 叩 K'ow · 只 Che Chĭh · 叫 Keaou · 召 Chaou · 叴 Yuen · 㕣 Yen · 叮 Ting · 可 K'o · 台 T'ae E · 叱 Hwā Chĭh · 卟 Ke · 史 She · 右 Yew · 叴 Kew · 叵 P'o · 叶 Hēĕ · 司 Sze · 3 · 叿 Hung · 吇 Tsze · 吁 Heu · 肓 Mang

吃 Ch'ĭh K'eih · 各 Kŏ · 吝 Yew · 吅 Heuen · 呙 Kwā · 吆 Yaou · 合 Hŏ · 吉 Keih · 吊 Teaou · 同 Tung · 名 Ming · 后 How · 吏 Le · 吐 Too · 向 Hēang · 吒 Ch'a · 4 · 吹 Ho · 吚 E · 君 Kuen · 吜 Ch'ow · 吝 Lin · 吟 Yin · 吙 How · 吞 T'un · 吭 Fang · 吠 Fei · 吤 Keae

吰 Yung · 呸 P'ow · 否 Fow P'ei · 吧 Pa · 吃 K'eih · 吨 Chun T'un · 吪 Ngo · 含 Han · 听 Yin · 吭 Hang · 吮 Tsēen Shun · 启 K'e · 吰 Hwăng · 呋 Foo · 吱 Ke · 呈 Ch'ing · 吳 Woo · 吵 Meaou · 呐 Nŏ · 吷 Heuĕ · 吸 Heih · 吹 Ch'uy · 吺 T'ow · 吻 Wăn · 吼 How · 吽 How · 吾 Woo

告 Kaou · 呭 Tsă · 呀 Hēa Ya · 呂 Leu · 呃 Yae Ngeh · 吷 Yew · 5 · 呝 Ngeh · 咅 T'ow · 呢 Ne · 咋 Keih · 咏 Yew · 咖 Kēa · 呦 Yew · 呺 Chaou · 周 Chow · 咒 Chow · 咕 Tēĕ · 呰 Ts'ze · 呱 Koo Wa · 咊 Wo · 响 Heu · 呵 Ho · 呶 Naou · 呷 Hēă · 呸 P'ei · 咮 Choo

厶 28 · 又 29 · 口 30

30 口

呺 Haou · 呻 Shin · 呼 Hoo · 命 Ming · 呾 Tē Tă · 呿 K'eā · 咀 Ts'eu · 咟 K'een · 咂 Tsā · 咄 Tŭh · 呐 Jay · 咆 P'aou · 咈 Fŭh · 咉 Ngang Yang · 咋 Chă · 和 Ho · 咏 Ho · 㕦 Ho · 咎 Kew · 咰 Heung · 6 · 咿 Yan · 咠 Tseih · 咺 Yuen · 咡 Urh · 咢 Ngŏ · 咤 Ch'a · 哼 Ts'un

咥 He · 哃 T'ung · 咦 E · 咶 Keih · 咨 Tsze · 咷 T'aou · 咳 Lin · 咫 Che · 咬 Heaou · 咏 Yung · 咮 Choo · 咯 Tow · 咦 E · 咯 Kŏ · 咱 Tsă · 咶 How · 咳 Hae · 咴 Hwuy · 咸 Hēen · 咺 Heuen · 咻 Heu · 咼 Kwa · 咽 Yuen Yen · 哶 E · 哀 Ngae · 咿 Yŭh · 品 P'in

哂 Urh · 哂 Shin · 哄 Hung · 响 Heung · 哆 Ch'e Chay · 唔 Yu · 哇 Wa · 哈 Hŏ Ngŏ · 哰 Lae · 哉 Tsae · 7 · 哠 Haou · 哣 T'ow · 員 Yuen · 哤 Mang · 喜 Wei · 哥 Ko · 㖇 Wei · 哦 Ngo · 哨 Shaou Tseaou · 哷 T'un · 哯 Hese · 唲 Yĭh · 哯 Tsĕh · 哭 K'ŭh · 哮 Heaou · 唄 Nan · 唆 Now

唈 Ke · 哲 Chĕ · 唯 To · 哶 Mo · 哺 P'oo · 哻 Han · 哩 Le · 哽 Kăng · 唬 Fŭh · 哿 K'o · 唦 Shŭh Ts'uy · 唀 Yew · 唁 Yen · 唄 Pae · 唋 T'oo · 唅 Han · 唆 So · 唇 Chin Shin · 唈 Yĭh · 唉 Ngae · 唊 Tēĕ · 唊 Kēă · 唴 Lăng · 唎 Le · 唪 Lung · 唏 He · 唐 T'ang

8 · 唪 Fung · 唪 Hing · 唫 Kin · 唬 Hoo · 售 Ch'ow Show · 啧 Yŭh · 唯 Wei · 唷 Tow · 唰 Shwā · 唱 Ch'ang · 啂 Tung · 唶 Tseĭh · 啊 Yŭh · 唲 Urh · 唲 Urh · 唴 Kēang · 唹 Yae · 唵 Ngan · 啐 Ts'eu · 啃 Tsēay · 啎 Woo · 啉 Yu · 啛 Ts'uy · 啀 Yay · 啓 Ke · 婁 Shā · 啈 Han

唾 To · 啌 Chĭh · 唿 Hwŭh · 啁 Chow Chaou · 啋 Heaou · 啼 Chow · 啄 Chŏ · 啕 Taou · 啅 Chŏ · 啣 Han · 商 Shang · 啇 Teih · 啕 Taou · 啍 Tun · 問 Wăn · 啐 Ts'uy · 啑 Tsă · 啟 K'e · 啫 Tŏ · 啖 Tan · 啷 Le · 啗 Tan · 啙 Ts'ze · 啚 Po · 啜 Chuĕ · 啞 Ya · 啯 Hwŏ

啻 Ch'e · 啼 T'e · 喍 Han · 嘟 K'ëŏ · 啾 Ts'ew · 喀 K'eh · 喁 Yung · 喂 Wei · 蠢 Ch'un · 喃 Nan · 善 Shen · 嗹 Kŭĕ · 喇 Lă · 喗 Yun · 喈 Keae · 喐 Wăn · 喉 How · 喊 Han · 喋 Tĕĕ · 喫 Jun · 喏 Jay · 嘮 Ngŏ · 喑 Ngan Yin · 喒 Tsan · 嗤 Ch'ŭh · 嘍 Yaou · 喔 Ŭh

嗂 Yŏ · 喘 Ch'uen · 嘢 Ngŏ · 喙 Ch'uy · 喚 Hwan · 喰 T'een · 喛 Hwan · 喥 Pēen · 喔 Ch'uy · 喜 He · 喝 Hŏ · 喆 Chĕ · 喞 Tseĭh · 喌 Chŏh · 喟 Kwei · 喍 T'an · 喠 Chung · 喲 Yew · 喢 Ts'ă · 喉 Hēa · 喅 Wei · 喣 Heu · 喤 Hwang · 喿 Ts'aou · 喧 Heuen · 喨 Hēang · 喻 Yu · 喪 Sang

喫 K'eĭh · 喬 K'eaou · 喥 Tŏ · 喭 Yen · 單 Chen Tan · 10 · 嗅 Yaou · 喿 Saou · 嗊 Hung · 嗓 San · 嗺 Chuy · 嗢 Wa · 嗼 Mo · 嗃 Hŏ · 嗁 T'e · 嗄 Sha · 嗅 Ch'ow Hew · 嗂 Yaou · 嘗 Chang · 嗌 Yŭh · 嗇 Seh · 嗍 Ts'eu · 嗌 Yang · 嗋 Hēĕ · 嗜 Ts'ëŏ · 嗌 Yĭh · 嗍 Shŏ · 嗆 Ts'ëang

嗎 Ma · 嗸 Keaou · 嗏 Ch'a · 嗐 Hēa · 嗑 Hŏ · 嗁 T'eaou · 嗒 Tă · 嗺 Wei · 嗋 Heaou · 嗕 Jŭh · 嗚 Woo · 嗢 No · 嗛 K'een · 嗟 Yae · 嗜 Che She · 嗡 Wă · 嗔 Chen · 嗦 Tseĭh · 嗅 Heŭh · 嗐 Yung · 嗑 Hae · 嗉 Soo · 嗞 Tsze · 嗢 Wŭh · 嗟 Tsëay · 嗷 T'ang · 嗼 Han · 嗌 Yĭh

嗣 Ts'ze · 嗽 Sow · 嗤 Ch'e · 11 · 嗷 Ngaou · 嗾 Ts'ŭh · 嗏 T'oo · 嗺 Ts'uy · 嗴 Yen · 嗻 Chay · 嗚 Ming · 嘁 Ts'ze · 嘄 Kang · 嘀 Chĭh · 嘒 Hwuy · 嘛 Ling · 嘅 Kae · 嘆 T'an · 嘈 Ts'aou · 嘉 Kēa · 嘍 Low · 嘐 Laou · 嘏 Shŏ · 嘌 P'eaou · 嘎 Kēă · 嘐 Ch'aou · 嘒 Shwā · 嘓 Ch'wa

嘏 Kēa · 嘵 Tsĕĕ · 嘇 Seih · 嘟 Tsih · 嘐 Heaou · 嘑 Hoo · 嘓 Kwŏ · 嘔 Yu Ngow · 嘕 Hëen · 嘖 Tseh · 嘗 Chăng · 嘇 Shun · 嘘 Heu · 12 · 嘩 Hwa · 嘯 Yŭh · 嘫 Jen · 嘹 Leaou · 嘬 Ch'wae · 噌 Tsăng · 嘳 Hwuy · 嘽 San · 嘾 Hēa · 嘵 Seaou · 噁 Ko · 嘷 Hew · 嘬 Chŭh · 噶 Hwŏ

口 30

30 口 · 31 口

嘲 Chaou · 嘳 Kwei · 嘸 Foo · 嘴 Tsuy · 嘷 Yuĕ · 嘵 Heaou · 嘶 So Sze · 噎 Yĭh · 噑 Haou · 噍 K'eaou · 噌 Ho · 嘮 Laou · 嘽 Tan · 噅 Hwuy · 嘿 Meh · 噂 Tsun · 噁 Ngŏ · 噃 Fan · 嘷 Yaou · 噄 Keih · 噅 Hwuy · 噆 Tsan · 噪 Tsŏ · 噇 Ch'wang · 噈 Ts'ŭh · 噉 Tun · 噍 Tseaou · 噎 Yĭh

嗷 Ch'ĕ · 嗡 Heih · 13 · 噞 Yen Nëen · 噎 Ts'ze · 噏 Hese · 噉 Tëen · 噟 Ying · 噢 Yu · 噂 Chen · 噭 Yŭh · 噥 Nung · 噤 Kin · 噭 Keaou · 噷 Han · 噹 Hëang · 噦 Wă · 噦 Yuĕ · 噧 Hŏ · 器 K'e · 噺 Tseih · 噩 Ngŏ · 噪 Yŏ · 噪 Saou · 噿 Tsuy · 噫 E · 噬 Sze · 噹 Wŏ

噯 Ngae · 噢 Yu · 嚙 Ts'eih · 嚍 Yung · 嚃 K'ëŏ · 嚄 K'wae · 嚔 Tsëen · 嚏 P'un · 14 · 嚐 Seh · 嚖 Hwuy · 嚶 Ying · 嚌 Ts'ëŏ · 嚁 Teih · 嚛 Yung · 嚀 Ning · 嚈 Yĕ · 嚂 Han · 嚅 Ts'uy · 嚃 Tă · 嚄 Wan · 嚅 Joo · 嚎 Mung · 嚇 Heh · 嚊 Ch'en · 嚌 Tse · 15 · 嚏 T'e · 嚚 Hëen

嚃 Yĭh · 嚄 Keih · 嚆 Hwuy · 嚇 Lan · 嚈 Ch'e · 嚗 Pŏ · 嚙 Chuĕ · 嚚 Yin · 嚜 P'aou · 嚟 E · 嚡 Meh · 16 · 嚰 Yen · 嚬 Yaou · 嚨 Lung · 嚩 Fŏ · 嚬 Pin · 嚧 Loo · 嚫 Ts'in · 嚭 P'e · 嚮 Hëang · 17 · 嚱 He · 嚳 K'ŭh · 嚴 Yen · 嚵 Yen · 嚶 Ts'een · 嚷 Ts'an · 嚷 Jang

嚶 Ying · 18 · 嚶 Ying · 嚼 Tsëŏ · 嚾 Hwan · 嚿 E · 囀 Chuen · 囈 T'o · 囂 Chĕ Nëë · 囃 Hwŭh · 囄 Heaou · 囈 Tsă · 19 · 囋 Tsă · 囅 Ch'an · 囆 E · 囉 Lo · 囊 Nang · 20 · 囐 Këen · 囓 Ch'en · 囒 Tsă · 21 · 囔 Chen · 囑 Chŭh · 囓 Nëĭh · 囕 T'ow · 囖 Yen · 囏 Ch'ow

囗 Hwuy · 回 Hwuy · 囚 Nëë · 囚 Ts'ow · 囜 Teih · 四 Sze · 3 · 囝 Këen · 囡 Ch'wang · 囟 Sin · 因 Yin · 4 · 囤 Tun Ch'un · 囥 K'ang · 困 Yuen · 囧 Keung · 囪 Ch'wang · 囫 Hwŭh · 囬 Hwuy · 园 Wan · 囮 Ngo · 囷 K'wăn · 困 Keun · 囿 Yĕ Këă · 囹 Ling · 固 Koo · 6 · 囿 Yew · 7 · 圁 Yuen

圂 Hwān · 圃 P'oo · 圄 Yu · 圅 Han · 8 · 圇 Lun · 圊 Tang · 圈 K'euen · 圊 Ts'ing · 圉 Yu · 圖 Hëă · 國 Kwŏ · 9 · 圍 Yĭh · 圍 Wei · 10 · 圃 Poo · 圓 Yuen · 圓 Yuen · 11 · 圖 Too · 團 T'wan · 12 · 圚 Hwuy · 圛 Yĭh · 圜 Wan · 圜 Hwan Yuen · 13 · 圞 Yew · 圝 Lwan

土 T'oo · 圠 Yă · 2 · 壬 Jin · 圤 Pŭh · 3 · 圢 Ting · 圩 Yu · 在 Tsae · 圵 Tang · 圬 Woo · 圭 Wa Kwei · 圲 Ts'ëen · 圩 Yu · 圮 Te · 圯 E · 地 Te · 4 · 圻 Ke · 圽 Mŏ · 圼 Nëë · 坄 Yĭh · 坂 Keih · 坏 P'ei · 址 Che · 坓 Hing · 坋 Këĕ · 坆 Pă · 坂 Fan · 均 Keun

坌 Fung · 坈 Jung · 坊 Juy · 坉 T'un · 坊 Fang · 坋 Fun · 坍 Tan · 坎 K'an · 坐 Tso · 坑 K'ang · 坒 Pe · 5 · 坡 P'o · 坑 Too · 坤 K'wăn · 坢 P'wan · 坦 Ts'eu · 坪 Hoo · 坦 T'an · 坶 Mŭh · 坩 Kan · 坼 Ch'e · 坪 P'ing · 坫 Tëen · 坭 Ne · 坯 P'ei · 坰 Keung · 块 Yang

坿 Fŭh · 坳 Yaou · 坴 Lŭh · 坵 K'ew · 坷 K'o · 坌 Fun · 坋 Fun · 坺 Heuĕ · 坻 Che · 坼 Ts'eh · 坾 Choo · 坿 Foo · 垂 Ch'uy · 6 · 型 Hing · 垐 Ch'ing · 垓 Kae · 垔 Yin · 垕 How · 垗 Chaou · 垘 Fŭh · 垜 To · 垝 Kwei · 垠 Yin · 垡 Fă · 垢 Kow · 垣 Yuen · 垤 Tëĕ

7 · 垷 Hëen · 垼 Këĕ · 垺 Foo · 垸 Tuy · 埕 Nëĕ · 埂 Kăng · 垽 Yin · 埃 Yae Ngae · 埅 Fang · 埈 Tsin · 埇 Këŏ · 埉 Kēă · 埋 Mae · 埍 Keuen · 城 Ch'ing · 埏 Yen · 埒 Leuĕ · 8 · 埾 Fei · 埝 T'ëen · 埱 Chŭh · 埿 Ne · 埜 Yu · 埦 Yuen · 埠 Fow · 埥 Ts'ing · 埲 P'ăng · 域 Yĭh

埤 Po · 埮 T'an · 埧 Keu · 埶 Chĭh · 埼 T'ă · 埯 Yen · 埬 Tung · 埵 To · 埸 Yĭh · 埰 Ts'ae · 埸 Yĭh · 埾 Ts'eu · 培 P'ei · 基 Ke · 埴 Chĭh · 埻 Chun · 埭 Tae · 埼 K'e · 堝 Koo · 埽 Saou · 堀 K'wŭh · 堂 T'ang · 堄 E · 堅 Këen · 堆 Tuy · 堈 Kang · 堊 Ngŏ · 堙 Yin

口 31 · 土 32

32 土

9 · 堞 Tëĕ · 堤 T'e · 堟 Chuen · 堍 Too · 堠 How · 堷 Ngan · 堡 Paòu · 堫 Tsung · 堛 Fŭh · 堦 Keae · 堬 Wei · 堶 To · 堸 Fung · 堧 Juen · 堨 K'eŏ · 堘 Ch'ing · 堪 K'an · 堣 Yu · 堭 Hwang · 堵 To · 堯 Yaou · 堲 Ts'ŭh · 堰 Yen · 堬 Yu · 堲 Tseih · 堝 Wo · 場 Ch'ang

堳 Mei · 報 Paou · 堻 Tsin · 堵 Too · 堗 T'ŭh · 堸 Fung · 10 · 塊 K'wae · 塎 Yung · 塋 Ying · 塍 Ch'ing · 塌 Tă · 塙 K'ëŏ · 塏 K'ae · 塕 Ung · 塉 Tseih · 塑 Soo · 塓 Meĭh · 塔 Tă · 塗 T'oo · 塘 T'ang · 塚 Chung · 塞 Seh · 塟 Tsang · 塡 Tëen · 塢 Woo · 塤 Heuen · 11 · 塳 P'ung

墑 Teih · 塲 Ch'ang · 塽 Tsung · 塵 Ch'in · 墒 Ts'uy · 墍 E · 墄 Tseih · 墺 Ngow · 墂 Hëă · 塹 Ts'ëen · 墑 Teih · 墆 Mwan · 塼 T'wan · 塽 Shwang · 墏 Tsëang · 墊 Shŭh · 墇 Chang · 墀 Ch'e · 墁 Mwan · 境 King · 墇 Chang · 墜 Choo · 墈 Kan · 墉 Yung · 墊 Tëen · 墍 Ke · 墐 Kin · 墓 Moo

12 · 墜 Ch'uy · 墱 Tăng · 墝 K'eaou · 墥 T'ung · 墧 Ke · 增 Tsăng · 墟 K'eu · 墠 Shen · 墢 Fă · 墤 Tuy · 墨 Meh · 墦 Fan · 墩 Tun · 墫 Tsun · 墣 Fŭh · 墭 Sŏ Să · 墮 Po · 墳 Fun · 13 · 墺 Ngaou · 墻 Ngae · 墻 Tsëang · 墽 Ngaou · 墼 Keih · 墽 Keaou · 墾 K'an · 壁 Peih

壂 Tëen · 壞 Hwan · 壃 Këang · 壚 K'ŭh · 壅 Yung · 壆 Hŏ · 壇 T'an · 壈 Lan · 14 · 壞 Hwae · 壎 Heun · 壏 K'een · 壓 Wei · 壑 Hŏ · 壓 Yă · 壔 Taou · 壕 Haou · 壖 Juen · 壐 Se · 15 · 壘 Luy · 壙 Kwang · 16 · 壚 Loo · 壥 Ch'en · 壜 T'an · 壛 Yen · 壝 Wei · 壞 Hwae K'wae

壟 Lung · 17 · 壤 Jang · 壥 Ch'an · 18 · 壩 Tă · 壪 Chĕ · 壦 Heuen · 壧 Fan · 20 · 壧 Yen · 壩 Pa

士 Sze She · 壬 Jin · 4 · 壯 Chwang · 6 · 壺 Hoo · 9 · 壹 Yĭh · 壻 Se · 10 · 壼 K'wăn · 壽 Show · 壿 Tsun

夂 Ch'e · 4 · 夆 Fung · 夅 Hae

夊 Suy · 4 · 夋 Ts'in Tsow · 5 · 夌 Ling · 6 · 夎 Tsung · 7 · 夎 Ts'o · 夏 Hëa · 8 · 夏 Fŭh · 夔 Mëen · 11 · 夐 Heuen · 12 · 夐 Tseun · 夔 Kwei

夕 Seih · 2 · 外 Wae · 夗 Wan Yuen · 3 · 夙 Sŭh · 死 Sze · 多 To · 5 · 夜 Yay · 11 · 夢 Mung · 夤 Meh · 夤 Yin · 夥 Ho · 夥 Ho

大 Ta · 天 Tëen · 太 T'ae · 夫 Foo · 夬 Kwae · 夭 Yaou · 2 · 央 Yang · 夯 Hang · 失 Shĭh · 夲 Taou · 3 · 夷 E · 夸 K'wa · 夾 Këă · 5 · 夲 Cha · 奄 Fŭh · 奄 Yen · 奅 Fŭh · 奇 K'e · 奈 Nae · 奉 Fung · 6 · 奎 K'wei · 美 Mei · 奏 Tsow · 契 K'e Këĕ · 奐 Hwan · 奓 Ch'a Ch'ay

奔 Pun · 奕 Yĭh · 7 · 套 T'aou · 奘 Tsang · 奚 He · 奙 Pun · 8 · 奜 Fei · 執 Chĭh · 9 · 奠 T'ëen · 奡 Ngaou · 奢 Shay · 奤 T'ae · 10 · 奧 Ngaou · 奩 Lëen · 奪 Tŏ · 奬 Tsëang · 奭 Pe · 奭 Shĭh · 12 · 奮 Fun · 奲 Ch'ay · 奰 Pe · 奱 K'ëŏ

士 33 · 夊 34 · 夂 35 · 夕 36 · 大 37

38 女

女 Neu · 奻 Jŏo · 奶 Nae · 奴 Noo · 3 · 奸 Këen Kan · 妁 Hoo · 奼 Ch'a · 奸 Han · 好 Haou · 妄 Heaou · 妁 Chŏ · 奸 Yu · 如 Joo · 妃 Fei · 妄 Wang · 4 · 妊 Jin · 妤 Yew · 妋 Foo · 妎 Heae · 妍 Yen · 妵 Tow · 妒 Too · 妓 K'e · 妔 K'ăng · 妖 Yaou · 妕 Chung · 妗 Kin · 妙 Meaou

妝 Chwang · 妠 Nă · 妡 Hin · 妣 Pe · 妥 To · 妦 Fung · 妨 Fang · 5 · 妬 Too · 姁 Heu · 妮 Ne · 姒 Sze · 妯 Chow · 妱 Chaou · 妲 Tă · 妹 Mŏ · 姇 Hoo · 姓 Tow · 姃 Yĭh · 妹 Mei · 妻 Ts'e · 妾 Ts'ëĕ · 姀 Ho · 姃 Ching · 姆 Moo · 始 Ch'e She · 姉 Tsze · 姌 Jen

姍 Shan · 姎 Ngang · 姏 Kan · 姐 Tsëay · 姑 Koo · 姒 Sze · 姓 Sing · 委 Wei · 6 · 姙 Jin · 姚 No · 姚 Yaou · 姛 Hing · 姜 Këang · 姘 Yen · 姝 Choo · 姠 Hëang · 姟 Kae · 娀 Sung · 姡 Kwŏ · 姣 Keaou · 姤 Kow · 姥 Moo · 姦 Këen · 姨 E · 姬 E · 姻 Joo · 姪 Chĭh · 姬 Ke

姮 Hăng · 姹 Ch'a · 姻 Yin · 姺 Fow · 姼 Ch'e · 姿 Tsze · 威 Wei · 娃 Wa · 7 · 娭 Këĕ · 娗 T'ing · 娉 P'ing · 娊 Hëen · 娏 Chĕ · 娌 Lo · 娐 Fow · 娑 So · 娓 Wo · 娖 Chŏ Tsŏ · 娘 Nëang · 娝 Ke · 娛 Yu · 娠 Haou · 娟 Yuen Keuen · 娩 Mëen · 娣 Te · 娥 Ngo · 娠 Shin

娭 He · 8 · 娵 Ts'eu · 娩 Wan · 娶 Ts'eu · 婧 Ch'ing · 婭 Yae · 娷 Ch'uy · 婈 P'ăng · 娼 Ch'ang · 婊 Peaou · 婁 Low · 婆 P'o · 婈 Këang · 婉 Yuen · 婋 Heaou · 婌 Shŭh · 婐 Wo · 婓 Fei · 婕 Tsëĕ · 婗 E · 婘 Keuen · 婚 Hwăn · 婜 Këen · 婞 Hing · 婢 Pe · 婤 Chow · 婥 Chŏ

婦 Foo · 婪 Lan · 婬 Yin · 婭 Ya · 婮 Keu · 9 · 婷 Ting · 婺 Woo · 媩 Hoo · 媮 Yu · 婿 Se · 媃 Jow · 媆 Nun · 媈 Hwuy · 媉 Ŭh · 媋 Ch'un · 媍 Foo · 媜 Chang · 媒 Mei · 媙 Këĕ · 媓 Hwang · 媗 Heuen · 媙 Wei · 媚 Mei · 媬 How · 媶 Keung · 媛 Yuen · 媜 Ching

婧 To 媢 Maou 媣 Jen 婳 Ch'ă 媧 Kwa 10 媰 Ts'oo 媢 Ch'ŭh 媱 Yaou 媲 Pe 媳 Seih 媷 Jŭh 媶 Jung 媞 Che 媺 Mei 媪 Ngaou Wăn 媽 Ma 媛 Chen 媪 Ngăn 媾 Kow 嫁 Këa 嫂 Saou 媼 Chin 媎 Hae 嫄 Yuen 嫇 Ming 嫈 Ying 嫉 Tseih

嫋 Jŏ 嫌 Hëen 11 嫕 E 嫮 Hoo 嫖 P'eaou 嫭 Hoo 嫗 Yu 嫗 Chŭh 嫚 Man 嫜 Chang 嫝 K'ang 嫞 Yung 嫠 Le 嫡 Teih 嫢 Kwei 嫣 Yen 嫥 Chuen 嫦 Chang 嫨 Han 嫩 Nun 嫪 Laou 嫫 Moo 嫭 Chay 嫮 Foo 嫯 Ngaou 12 嫵 Woo 嫿 Hwuy

嫺 Hëen 嫷 To 嫿 Hwă 嫳 Chĭh 嫾 Heih 嬈 Jaou Neaou 嬉 He 嬋 Ch'en Shen 嬌 Keaou 嬈 Ngaou 13 嬛 Hwuy 嬑 E 嬖 P'e 嬗 Shen 嬴 Ying 嬙 Ts'ëang 嬛 Yuen 嬜 Hin 14 嬦 Ch'ow 嬪 Pin 嬬 Seu 嬭 Nae 嬰 Ying 嬲 Neaou 嬳 Hoo 嬴 Ying

15 嬸 Shin 嬹 Hing 嬻 Tŭh 16 嬽 Hwae 嬾 Lan 嬿 Yen 17 孀 Shwang 孃 Jang 孅 Sëen 19 孋 Le 孌 Leuen 孎 Hwŏ

子 Tsze 孑 Këĕ 孔 K'ung 2 孕 Ying 3 孖 Tsze 字 Tsze 存 Ts'un 4 孚 Fow Foo 孛 Pei 孜 Tsze 孝 Heaou 孝 Heaou 孙 Hae 5 孟 Măng 季 Ke 孤 Koo 孥 Noo 6 孩 Hae 孨 Chuen 孯 Keung 7 孷 Chĕ 孫 Sun 㝃 Mëen 8 孯 Këen 孰 Shŭh

9 孱 Chan Tsan 10 孵 Fow 11 孶 Tsze 12 孺 Joo 學 Hëŏ 孺 Joo 孽 Nëĕ

女 38 子 39 40 宀 41 寸 42 小

宀 Mëen 2 宁 Choo 宂 Jung 宄 Kwei 3 宅 Tseh 宊 Kew 宆 Keung 宇 Yu 守 Show 安 Ngan 4 牢 Laou 宋 Sung 完 Wan 宊 Keae 宎 Yaou 宏 Hwăng 5 宓 Meih 空 K'ung 宑 Wa 宔 Choo 宕 Tang 宖 Hung 宗 Tsung 官 Kwan 宙 Chow 定 Ting 宛 Yuen

宜 E 6 客 K'eh 宬 Ch'ing 宺 Hwang 宣 Seuen 室 Shĭh 宥 Yew 宦 Hwan 宨 T'eaou 7 宮 Kung 宯 Heaou 宰 Tsae 宱 Cha 宭 Hëa 害 Hae 宴 Yen 宵 Seaou 家 Këa 宸 Shin 容 Yung 宧 Hëang 8 宿 Sŭh 寉 Hŏ 寁 Tsang 寂 Tseih 寃 Yuen 寄 Ke

寅 Yin 密 Meih 寇 Kow 9 寊 Ching 寋 K'ëen 富 Foo 寍 Ning 寐 Mei 寒 Han 寏 Kăng 寓 Yu 10 寍 Ning 寎 Meih 寔 Che 寋 K'ëen 寗 Këĕ 寏 Chuen 寞 Mo 11 寬 K'ang 寞 Mŏ 察 Ch'ă 寡 Kwa 寢 Ts'in 寤 Woo 寥 Leaou 寭 Ngow 實 Shĭh

寧 Ning 寨 Chae 12 審 Shin 賓 Pin 寪 Wei 寫 Sëay 寬 K'wan 寭 Hwuy 寮 Leaou 寯 Ch'uy 13 寰 Ngaou 寰 Hwan 14 寱 E 寲 Tëen 16 寵 Ch'ung 寶 Paou 18 寷 Fung 寘 Tëen

寸 Ts'un 3 寺 She Sze 4 寽 Leuĕ 导 Ngae 寻 Po 6 封 Fung 7 専 Foo 射 Shay 尅 K'eh 8 將 Tsëang 專 Chuen 尉 Wei 9 尊 Tsun 尋 Sin Ts'in 尌 Shoo 對 Kang 11 對 Tuy 13 導 Taou

小 Seaou 少 Shaou 2 尔 Urh 3 尖 Tsëen 5 尚 Shang 7 尞 K'eh 8 尞 K'eh 9 尞 Leaou 10 尟 Sëen 尠 Sëen

尢 Yew 尤 Yew 3 尥 Leaou 4 尪 Wang 尬 Keae 6 尮 To 尯 Hwuy 9 就 Tsow 10 尲 Këen

尸 She 尹 Yin 尺 Ch'ĭh 2 尻 Kaou 尼 Ne 尽 Fŭh 尼 E 4 尾 Wei 尿 Neaou 局 K'eŭh 5 屁 P'e 居 Keu 屇 Këa 屈 K'euĕ 届 Keae 屍 She 6 屖 Ueae 屆 Ch'o 屋 Ŭh 屍 She 屎 She 屏 P'ing 屍 E 7 屐 Keih 屑 Sëĕ 屘 Neaou 展 Chen

8 屙 Keu 屜 Hwŏh 屝 Fei 9 屬 Sho 屠 Too 11 屢 Keu Leu 12 層 Tsăng 履 Le 14 屨 Leu 屩 Këŏ 18 屬 Shŭh 21 屭 He

屮 Chĕ 屯 Chun Tun 4 屰 Fun

山 Shan 屹 Yĭh 3 屸 Hung 屽 Han 岂 K'e 4 岅 Fan 岵 Hoo 岇 Ngang 岕 Kaou 岎 Fun 岪 Foo 岌 K'eih 岐 K'e 岑 Tsin 岒 K'ëen 岓 K'e 5 岠 Keu 岪 Kan 岥 Fan 岤 Hëu 岮 Haou 岧 Ch'ăng 岩 Ngan Yen 岪 Fŭh 岫 Sew 岬 Këă 岱 Tae

岀 Ch'ŭh 岳 Yŏ 岴 Këa 岷 Ming 岸 Ngan 6 峇 Ngeh 峒 T'ung 峓 E 峖 Ngan 峙 Ch'e 7 峩 Ngo 峪 Yŭh 峌 Ch'ay 峭 Ts'eaou 峬 Fow 峯 Fung 峱 Naou 峴 Hëen 島 Taou 峸 Ch'ing 峹 T'oo 峺 Kăng 峻 Seuen 峆 Han 峽 Këă 峼 K'ăng 8 崇 Ts'ung

尢 43 尸 44 屮 45 山 46

46 山 47 巛 川 48 工 49 己

嵾 Chan 崌 Keu 崎 K'e 崑 K'wăn 崒 Tsŭh Ts'uy 崔 Ts'uy 崗 Kang 崖 Yae 崘 Lun 崛 K'euĕ 崟 Yin 崢 Tsăng 崤 Heaou 崧 Sung 崩 P'ăng 9 嵑 Keih 嵙 Fung 嵬 Hwuy 嵯 Choo 嵁 K'an 嵋 Mei 嵌 K'an 嵊 How 嵎 Yu 嵐 Lan 嵑 K'ëĕ 嵥 Këĕ

10 嵩 Sung 嵭 Pin 嵪 Kaou 嵮 Hëa 嵫 Tsze 嵬 Wei 嵯 Ts'o 嵰 Këen 嵲 Nëĕ 11 嶄 Kwŏ 嵻 K'ang 嶃 Ch'an 巢 Ch'aou 嶓 E 嶂 Chang 嶄 Chan 嶅 Ngaou 嶇 K'eu 12 嶋 Këen 嶍 Jun 嶒 Ts'ăng 嶓 Po 嶔 K'an K'in 嶕 Tseaou 嶘 Chan 嶙 Lin

嶠 K'eaou 嶢 Yaou 13 嶧 Chen 嶧 Yĭh 嶨 Hëŏ 嶭 K'ŭh 嶬 E 嶰 Heae 14 嶷 E 嶸 Hwăng 嶭 Ngeh 嶺 Ling 嶼 Seu 嶽 Yŏ 16 巇 He 巋 Kwei 18 巍 Wei 巑 Fung 19 巒 Lwan 巓 Tëen 20 巖 Ngan 巘 Yen

川 Ch'uen 3 州 Chow 巟 Hwang 4 巠 King 巡 Seun 6 巢 Ch'aou

工 Kung 2 左 Tso 巧 K'eaou 巨 Keu 巩 K'ung 巫 Woo 7 差 Ch'ae

己 Ke 已 E 巳 Sze 巴 Pa 2 卮 Che 巹 Kin 6 巷 Hëang 巺 K'e 9 巽 Sun

巾 Kin 帀 Tsă 市 Fe 2 市 She 帄 Ke 帊 Pe 布 Poo 帇 Jin 帎 Hwang 帆 Kan 帆 Fan 帇 San 4 帉 Fun 帗 Foo 帋 Che 帎 Keae 希 He 5 帙 Choo 帑 Noo T'ang 帪 Ching 帗 Fŭh 帓 Mŏ 帔 P'e 帕 Pa 帖 Tëĕ 帗 Fŭh 帘 Lëen

帙 Chĭh 帚 Chow 帛 Peh 6 帝 Te 帠 Shĭh 帞 E 帨 Hwang 帡 P'ing 帢 Këă 帪 Hung 帥 Seh Sae 7 帨 Ch'ĕ 帨 Shwŭy 帪 Chin 師 Sze 席 Seih 8 帹 Hwŏ 帽 Ch'ang 帳 Chang 帴 Tsëen 帵 Han 帶 Tae 帷 Wei 常 Chang 9 帽 Maou 幁 Këa

帿 How 幄 Ŭh 幅 Fŭh 幇 Pang 10 幌 Hwang 幃 Wei 幏 Këa 幔 Mwan 幕 Mŏ 幖 P'eaou 幗 Kwŏ 幘 Tseh 幠 Hwŏ 幝 Chen T'an 幧 K'eaou 幞 Pŭh 幟 Che 幠 Hoo 幮 Choo 幡 Fan 幢 Ch'wang 幣 Pe 幧 Keaou 幨 Chen 幩 Fun 14 幪 E

幪 Mung 幬 Chow Taou 15 幭 Mëĕ Wă 幮 Ch'oo 16 幩 Fun 幰 Hëen

干 Kan 平 P'ing 3 年 Nëen 并 Ch'ă 幸 Hing 10 幹 Kan

幺 Yaou 幻 Hwan 幼 Yew 幽 Yew 幾 Ke

巾 50 干 51 幺 52 53 广 54 廴 55 廾

广 Yen 3 庀 E 庄 Chwang 4 庇 Pe 床 Ch'wang 庋 Ko Kwei 庍 Keao 庉 Jin 庌 Hwan 序 Seu 5 底 Che Te 庖 P'aou 店 Tëen 庎 Cha 庚 Kăng 府 Foo 6 庠 Sëang 庡 E 庢 E 庤 Ch'e 庥 Hew 庢 Chĭh 度 Too Tŏ 7 座 Tso 唐 Tang

庩 Këă 庪 Lang 庄 Tsang 庫 K'oo 庬 Mang 庭 T'ing 庮 Yew 庯 Foo 8 庰 E 庱 Chan 庲 K'ëang 庳 Pe 庴 Ch'e 庵 Ngan 庶 Shoo 康 K'ang 庸 Yung 9 庾 Yu 庿 Ts'oo 廀 Yu 廁 Hoo 廋 Sow 廌 Këa 廐 Keou 廂 Sëang 10 廈 Hëa 廉 Lëen

廊 Lang 11 廍 Ch'a 廎 Yĭh 廏 Kew 廠 Chang 廒 Ngaou 廓 Kwŏ 廖 Leaou 廗 Tae 12 廝 Fan 廛 Leih 廚 Ch'oo 廛 Ch'en 廝 Sze 廞 K'in 廟 Meaou 廠 Ch'ang 廡 Woo 廢 Fei 廣 Kwang 13 廥 Chao 廥 Kwei 廨 Hiă 廩 Lin 廦 Hwŏ 16 廬 Loo

廮 Ying 廱 Yung 廳 T'ing

廴 Yin 4 延 Ching Yen 廷 T'ing 6 建 Këen 廻 Hwuy 7 廼 Yen

廾 Kung 廿 Kung 廿 Yĭh Nëen 2 弁 Pëen 异 E 弃 Kh'e 弄 Lung 弆 Ch'ing 6 弇 Yen Ngan 弮 Hwan 弈 Yĭh 9 弊 Wei

弋 Yĭh 弍 Urh 3 式 Shĭh 9 弑 She

弓 Kung 弖 Han 弔 Teaou 引 Yin 2 弗 Fŭh 弘 Hung Hwăng 3 弜 Teih 弛 She 4 弝 Pa 弡 Keuĕ 弟 Te 5 弣 Foo 弦 Hëen 弧 Hoo 弨 Chaou 弩 Noo 6 弭 Me 7 弰 Shaou 弲 Han 弱 Jŏ 8 弴 Cho 張 Chang 強 K'ëang 9 弼 Peih 弻 Chin

彀 Kow 12 彇 K'eaou 彈 T'an 彋 Fan 13 彊 Këang 14 彌 Me 彍 Fan 彏 Chen 彏 Jang 19 彎 Wan 彏 Hwŏ

彐 Ke 彑 Ke 6 彖 T'wan 彔 Lŭh 8 彗 Suy 彘 Che 彙 Wei 15 彛 Wei E 23 彟 Hwŏ

彡 Shan 形 Hing 彤 T'ung 6 彥 Yen 8 彩 Ts'ae 彪 Pew 彫 Teaou 彬 Pan Pin 9 彭 P'ăng 影 Ying 彰 Chang

彳 Chĭh 2 彸 Keaou 彴 Chŏ 4 彶 Keih 彷 P'ang 彺 Fan 役 Yih Yŭh 彺 Wang 5 彾 Keu 彼 Pe 彿 Fŭh 往 Wang 征 Ching 徂 Tsoo 6 待 Tae 徎 Ching 徟 Chow 很 Hăn 徉 Yang 徊 Hwuy 徛 E 律 Leŭh 後 How 7 徎 Ch'ing 徐 Seu 徜 Seaou

弋 56 弓 57 彐 58 彑 彡 59 彳 60

60 彳 61 心 忄

徑 King 徒 Too 8 得 Teh 徜 Chŏ Chaou 徜 Ch'ang 徙 Se 徠 Hwa 徛 K'e 御 Che 從 Ts'ung 徟 Chow 御 Yu 9 徧 Wan 徸 Chung 徦 Këa 徧 Pëen 徣 Keae 徨 Hwang 復 Fow 循 Seun 10 徯 Saou 徬 P'ang 徭 Yaou 徽 We 徯 Ho 11 德 Chang

徵 Ch'ing 德 Teh 徸 Ch'ung 徹 Ch'ĕ 徼 Han 13 徵 Chen 徼 Keaou 14 徽 Hwuy 15 徿 Lung 徾 Ch'an 徿 Tang

心 Sin 必 Peih 2 忈 Jin 忆 E 忉 Taou 3 忌 Ke 忍 Jin 忎 Jin 忐 Tan 忑 Teh 忒 T'eh 忓 Kan 忔 Hen 忖 Ts'un 忕 Joo 忶 Kung 志 Che 忐 Cho 忘 Wang 忙 Mang 4 忞 Min 忝 T'ëen 忡 Nă 忠 Chung 忡 Ch'ung 忢 Keih 忤 Woo

忩 Heue 仿 Fang 快 K'wae 忭 Pëen 忿 Ngao 忮 Che 忛 Fan 忯 K'e 忮 Ngaou 忱 Shin 忳 Chun T'un 忴 K'ëen 念 Nëen 忶 Hwăn 忷 Heung 忸 New Nŭh 忻 Hin 忼 K'ang 忿 Heaou 忽 Hwŭh 忿 Fun 5 怈 Ken 怨 Lëen 怇 Keu 怋 Hwăn 怙 Hoo 怍 Tsŏ

怞 Yew 怎 Tsăng 怒 K'eaou 怠 Teh 怏 Yang 怳 Hwang 怒 Noo 怓 Naou 怔 Ching 怕 P'a 怖 Poo 怗 T'ëĕ 怚 Tsoo 怛 Tă 思 Sze 怞 Chow Yew 怦 Hëa 怟 Te 怵 Pun 怠 Tae 怡 E 怤 Foo 怤 Foo 急 Keih 怦 P'ăng 怵 Ch'ŭh 性 Sing 怨 Yuen

怩 Ne 怪 Kwae 怫 Fŭh 怯 Këĕ 怰 Heuen 怲 Choo 怱 Tsung 怲 Ping 怵 Shŭh 怶 P'o 6 恁 Jin 恞 E 恂 Seun 恃 Sho 恆 Hăng 恇 K'wang 恈 Kăng 恍 Ch'ung 恊 Hëĕ 恌 Me 恌 T'eaou Yaou 恍 Hwang 恏 Haou 恐 K'ung 恑 E 恑 Kwei 恒 Hăng

恓 Se
恔 Heaou
恕 Shoo
恗 K'wa
恙 Yang
恚 Hwuy
恛 Hwuy
恝 Këä
恞 E
恟 Heung
恢 K'wei
恣 Tsze
恤 Seŭh
恥 Ch'e
恧 Nŭh
恨 Hăn
恩 Ngăn
恪 Kŏ
恫 T'ung
恬 T'ëen
恭 Kung
恄 How
恐 Kung
息 Seĭh
恰 Këä
恍 Hwang
恾 Mang
悑 Fung

悁 Yuen Keuen
悃 K'wăn
悈 Ngae
悄 Ts'eaou
悅 Yuĕ
悗 Chwang
悈 Keae
悉 Seĭh
悊 Chĕ
悌 Te
悍 Han
悎 Haou
悏 Këĕ
悏 Këĕ
悖 Che
悒 Yĭh
悓 Këen
悔 Hwuy
悕 He
悖 Pei
悗 Mwan
悙 Kăng
悘 E
悚 Sung
悍 Han
悛 Tseun
悜 Ch'ing
悸 Ke

悝 K'wei
悞 Woo
悟 Woo
悠 Yew
悢 Leuĕ
患 Hwan
悤 Ts'ung
8
悱 Fei
悲 Pei
悒 Yĭh
惘 Wang
悳 Chĭh
悴 Suy
悵 Chang
悳 Teh
悶 Mun
悸 Ke
悻 Hing
悼 Taou
悹 Yao
悽 Ts'e
悾 K'ung
悿 T'ëen
惂 K'an
情 Ts'ing
惄 Neĭh
惆 Ch'ow

惇 Chun
惈 Kwo
惉 Chen
惦 Chen
惎 K'e
惧 K'e
惊 Tung
惑 Hwŏ
惔 T'ëen
惛 Keun K'wăn
惓 Keuen
㤊 Heaou
惔 T'an
惕 Teĭh
惿 K'e
惘 Wang
惙 Chuĕ
惚 Hwŭh
惛 Hwăn
惜 Seĭh
惝 Ch'ang
惟 Wei
惤 Hin
惡 Ngŏ
惠 Hwuy
惢 Juy
郄 K'ëŏ
愇 Wei

惐 Keĭh
愒 K'ëĕ K'e
惰 To
愄 Wei
惱 Naou
愢 Sae
惲 Yun
想 Sëang
惴 Chuy
惵 Tëĕ
惶 Hwang
惷 Chun
惸 K'eung
惹 Jay
愘 Jŏ
惺 Sing
惻 Tseh
惽 Hwăn
愀 Ts'eaou
愁 Ts'ow
㥮 How
愮 Naou
愆 K'ëen
愇 Wei
愈 Yu
愉 Yu
愊 Ch'ăng

愧 Kwei
愊 Peĭh
愌 Hwan
愍 Min
愎 P'eĭh
意 E
愘 Hëă
愐 Mëen
愑 Chung Chwang
慵 Ch'ung
愔 Yin
愕 Ngŏ Woo
愖 Shin
愗 Mow
愘 Këă
愚 Yu
愛 Ngae
愜 Këĕ
愞 Juen
感 Kan
10
愧 Kwei
愨 K'ëŏ
愠 Yun
愪 Yuen
愫 Ch'ing
愫 Soo
愮 Pao

心 61

61 心

愬 Seh Soo
愮 Yaou
㥬 Pang
愰 Hwang
㥭 T'ae
㥥 Hae
慇 Yin
㥱 Fei
愴 Ch'wang
慀 Hëĕ
愷 K'ae
慎 Shin
㥨 Kăng
愼 He
愿 Yuen
㦀 He Heae
慁 Hwăn
愲 Hwăn
慂 Yung
㥝 Me
慄 Leĭh
慅 Saou
慆 T'aou
慇 Yin
慈 Ts'ze
慉 Chŭh
慊 Këĕ

慊 Hëen Keen
態 T'ae
㥦 Tă
㥶 Shŭh
慏 Woo
11
慓 P'eaou
慕 Moo
慖 K'e
慘 Ts'an
慊 Këa
慚 Chan Ts'an
慛 Ch'a
慝 T'eh
慜 Min
慞 Chang
慝 Neĭh
慟 T'ung
慠 Ngaou
慡 Shwang
慢 Man
慣 Kwan
慤 K'ëŏ
慥 Ts'aou
慧 Hwuy
慲 Mang
慨 Kae
慫 Sung

慮 Leu
慰 Wei
慱 T'wan
慳 K'ëen
慚 Ch'an Ts'an
慴 Ch'ĕ
慶 K'ing
慵 Jung
慷 K'ang
慸 Tëĕ
慹 Chĭh
慺 Leŭh
慼 Ts'eĭh
慽 Lŭh
慾 Yŭh
憀 Leaou
𢡟 Jŭh
憂 Yew
憃 Ch'wang
12
憄 Hwa
憊 Pae
憋 P'ëĕ
憶 E
憍 Keaou
憎 Tsăng
憐 Lëen
㦂 Ch'ang

憑 P'ing
憒 K'wae
憔 Ts'eaou
憨 Ho
憪 Hwă
㦒 Hëang
憚 Tan
憛 T'an
憝 Tuy
憟 Sŭh
憠 Keuĕ
憤 Teĭh
憢 Heaou
憣 Fan
憤 Fun
憥 Laou
憧 Ch'ung
憹 No
憨 Han
憪 Hëen
憫 Hoh
憪 Heĭh
憪 Hëen
憫 Min
𢣉 Jen
憬 Keung
憭 Leaou

憮 Woo
憯 Ts'an
13
㦧 Ch'ing
憸 Hwuy
憶 Yĭh
憺 Tan
憻 Chŏ
憼 King
憾 Han
憿 Keaou
懁 Nëŏ
懁 Heuen
懃 K'in
懂 Tung
懄 Tung
懆 Ts'aou
懇 K'ăn
懈 Keae
應 Ying
懊 Ngaou
懋 Mow
懌 Yĭh
懍 Lin
懏 Tseun
14
懐 Hwŭn
懗 Hëă

懘 Ch'e
懙 Yu
懜 K'ëŏ Hwŏ
懛 T'ae
懝 Ngae
懞 Mung
懠 Tse
懢 Lau
懣 Mun
懤 Urh
懤 Ch'ow
懥 Che
懦 Juen No
懩 Yang
懫 Che
15
懮 Yew
懰 Le
懯 Foo
懲 Ch'ing
18
懴 Tung
懿 E
懵 Mung
懸 Hëen
懶 Lan
懶 Lae
懷 Hwae

懈 Heae
懸 Heuen
17
懹 Jang
懺 Ts'an Ch'an
懼 Keu
憹 Naou
懽 Hwan Kwan
懾 Ch'ĕ
19
戀 Sëŏ
戀 Leuen
戁 Nan
20
戄 K'ëŏ
戇 Ch'wang

戈 Ko
戉 Yuĕ
戊 Mow
2
戌 Seŭh
𢦐 Kew
戍 Shoo
𢦏 Tsae
戎 Jung
3
成 Ch'ing
我 Wo
戒 Keae
4
戔 Tsan
戕 Ts'ëang
或 Hwŏ
戔 Choo
7
戚 Ts'eĭh
8
戛 Këă
戜 Keĭh
9
戡 Ch'un
戡 K'an Chin
戢 Ts'eĭh
戣 Jun Fă
戧 Ch'ang
10
戫 Jŭh
戩 Tsëen

截 Tsëĕ
11
𢧢 Ngaou
戭 Yin
戳 Ch'wang
戮 Lŭh
12
戰 Chen
戲 He
14
戴 Tae
戵 Keu

戶 Hoo
戹 Ngeh
3
戺 E
4
戽 Hoo
戾 Le
戻 Keĭh
房 Fang
所 So
5
扁 Pëen
扂 E
6
扃 Keung
扅 E
扆 E
扇 Shen
7
扈 Hoo
8
扉 Fei

手 Show
才 Ts'ae
扎 Ch'ă
扏 Keĭh
2
扝 K'eaou
扏 Kew
扣 K'an
扐 Leĭh
扑 Pŭh
扔 Jing
打 Ta
3
𢪏 Yĭh
扗 Moo
托 Tŏ
扙 Chang
扚 Teĭh
扛 Kang
扞 Han
扠 Ch'a
扡 E T'o
扣 K'ow
扤 Wŭh
4
扢 Kae
扭 New
扮 Fun Pan
扟 Ching
扯 Ch'ay

扱 Ch'ă Heĭh
扲 K'ëen
扳 Pan
扶 Foo
扷 Ngaou
批 P'e
扺 Che
扼 Ngeh
找 Chaou Yĭh
承 Ch'ing
技 K'e
抨 Fung
抁 Yun
抃 P'ëen
抄 Ch'aou
抅 Keu
抲 Hwa Heuĕ
抆 Wăn
抉 Keuĕ
把 Pa
抐 Nă
抑 Yĭh
抒 Shoo
抓 Chaou
投 T'ow
抖 Tow
抗 K'ang

心 61
戈 62
戶 63
手 64
扌

61 手
扌

折 Chĕ
抯 Cho
抨 P'ăng
抪 Poo
披 P'e
抳 Peĭh
抬 Cho
抭 Heuĕ
抮 Chin
抓 Kwa
抱 Paou
抲 Ho
抵 Te Che
抶 Chĭh
抹 Mŏ
抻 Shin
押 Yă
抽 Ch'ow
拂 Fŭh
拄 Choo
担 Tan
拆 Tseh
拇 Moo
拈 Nëen
拉 La
拊 Foo
拋 P'aou

拌 P'wan
拍 P'eh
拎 Ling
拑 K'ëen
拐 Kwae
拒 Keu
拓 Tŏ
拔 Pă
拕 T'o
拗 Ngaou Yaou
拘 Keu Kow
拙 Chuĕ
拚 Fan P'ëen
招 Chaou Shaou
拜 Pae
6
拫 Hăn
拲 K'ung
拭 Shĭh
括 Kwŏ
拮 Keĭh Këĕ
拯 Ching
拸 Hae
拱 Kung
拳 K'euen
拴 Tseuen
拵 Jung

拶 Tsan
拺 Haou
拷 K'aou
拸 Ch'e
拹 Hëĕ
拾 Shĭh
拽 Yĕ
拿 Na
持 Ch'e
挂 Kwa
挃 Chĭh
挄 Ch'ung
挅 To
指 Che
挈 K'e K'ëĕ
按 Ngan
挈 Chĭh
挋 Chin
挍 Keaou
挑 T'eaou
挖 Wă
7
挨 Yae
挭 K'ang
挪 No
挹 Yĭh
挫 Ts'o
挭 Kăng

振 Chin
挲 So
挶 Ngo
挺 T'ing
挻 Shen
挼 No
挽 Wan
挃 Chĕ
挵 Fan
挾 Hëĕ
捀 Ch'ă
捀 Fung
捂 Woo
捃 Keun
捅 T'ung
捆 K'wăn
捉 Chŏ Tsŭh
捋 Leuĕ
捌 Pă
捙 Heae
捍 Han
捎 Shaou
捐 Yuen Keuen
捒 Keŏ
捕 Poo
捖 Hwan
捗 Chĭh Poo

捘 Tsun
8
捛 Teh
捥 Wan
捰 Wo
捠 Tă
捉 Chŏ
捙 Ts'ing
捧 P'eaou
捧 Fung
捨 Shay
捩 Le
捪 Hwŭh
捫 Mun
捬 Foo
捭 Pae
据 Keu
捱 Yae
捲 Keuen
捵 T'ëen
捶 Ch'uy
捷 Tsëĕ
捹 Pun
捺 Nă
捻 Nëĕ
捽 Tsŭh
掃 Wŏ
掀 Hëen

掂 Tëen
掃 Saou
掄 Lun
掆 Kang
掇 Tŏ
授 Show
掉 Tea…
掊 P'ow
掌 Cha…
掑 Hwi…
掎 Ke
掐 K'ëă
掑 K'e
排 P'ae
掔 K'ëen
掖 Yĭh
掘 Keuĕ
掙 Tsăng
掛 Kwa
掜 E
掝 Hw…
掠 Leŏ
採 Ts'ae
掤 T'…
掣 Ch'ĕ
掤 P'ă
掦 Ts…

控 K'ung
推 Ch'uy T'uy
掩 Yen
措 Tsoo Ts'ĭh
掫 Tsow
掬 Keŭh
9
揀 Këen
揂 Keŭh
揁 Ching
揄 Yu
揻 Han
揆 Kwei
揸 Cha
揭 To
揩 Chay
揉 Jow
揌 Sae
揍 Ts'ow
描 Meaou
揙 Pang
揤 Leŭh
提 She Te
揑 Nëĕ
揔 Tsung
揕 Chin
揗 Tun Seun

揖 Yĭh
揚 Yang
揜 Juen
換 Hwan
揝 Tsan
揞 Ngan
揠 Yă
握 Ŭh
揢 Keh
揣 Chuy
揥 Te
揩 Keae
揪 Tsew
揬 T'ŭh
揭 K'ëĕ
揮 Hwuy
揯 Kăng
揰 Chung
揲 Tëĕ
揳 Sëĕ
援 Hwan Yuen
揵 K'ëen
揹 Ch'e
10
搋 He
搇 She
搆 Kow

搉 Keh
搇 K'in
搉 K'ëŏ
搊 Ts'ow
搢 Tsin
搌 Chen
搓 Ch'a
損 Sun
搾 Cha
搓 Sŏ
搜 Soo
搏 Pŏ
搐 Ch'ŭh
搑 Jung
搒 P'ang
搰 Hwŭh
搓 Ts'o
搔 Saou
搖 Yaou
搗 Taou
搦 Pe
搜 Sow
搝 K'ew
搞 Haou
搣 Mëĕ
搕 Ngeh
搥 Ch'uy Heĭh

搦 Neĭh Nëŏ
搧 Shen
搨 Tă
搪 T'ung
搬 Pwan
搭 Tă
搲 Wa
搳 Hëă
搴 K'ëen
搵 Wăn
搶 Ts'ëang
搷 Tëen
11
摌 Ch'an
摑 Chŭh
摎 Kew
摀 Hoo
摞 Kwŏ
摖 Kwăn
摒 P'ing
摓 Fung
摔 Shŭh
摘 Teĭh
摙 Lëen
摝 Loo
摜 Kwan
摟 Low
摡 Kae He

摣 Cha
摧 Ts'uy
摩 Mo
摨 Hwuy
摫 Kwei
摭 Chĭh
摮 Che
摮 Ngaou
摴 Ts'ŭh
摯 Che
摳 K'ëen
摶 Ch'ëen T'wan
摷 Ch'aou
摸 Moo Mŏ
摹 Moo
摺 Chĕ
摻 Sëen
摼 K'ëen K'ăng
摽 Peaou
摪 K'ëang
撙 Tsang
12
撅 Keuĕ
撆 P'ëĕ
撣 Chen
撈 Laou
撒 Che
撊 Hëen

撋 Juen
撐 Ch'ang
撌 Fun
撏 K'ëen
撎 E
撕 Sin
撗 T'wăng
撿 Këen
撱 Kë
撝 Hwuy
撠 Heĭh
撘 E
撓 Naou
撣 Hing
撠 Hëang
撥 Hwă
撕 Sze Se
撙 Tsun
撚 Jen Nëen
撝 Hwuy
撞 Ch'wang
撟 Keaou
撢 Tan
撤 Ch'ĕ
撥 Pŏ Fă
撦 Ch'ay
撠 Ke

手 61

61 手
63 支
66 攴

擆 Fei
撩 Leaou
撫 Foo
撐 Tang
撬 Keaou
播 Po
撮 Ts'ŭh
撰 Chuen
撲 Pŏ
13
撻 Tă
撼 Han
撽 Keaou
撾 Chwa
擀 Kan
擁 Yung
擂 Luy
擉 Chwae
擄 Loo
擅 Shen
擆 Chŏ
擇 Tseh
擈 Chŏ
擊 Keĭh
擋 Tang
操 Ts'aou
擎 K'ing
擐 Hwan

擒 K'in
擓 Keang
擔 Tan
擖 He
擗 P'eĭh
擘 E
擙 Ngaou
據 Keu
14
擣 Tao
擤 Tsëen
擡 T'ae
擢 Chŏ
擣 Taou
擝 Mung
擦 Ch'ă
擧 Keu
擩 Juen Joo
擪 Yĕ
擬 E
擭 K'ëĕ
擫 Haou
擭 Heh
擭 Hwŏ Hwa
擯 Pin
擦 K'ëen
擰 Ning

15
擲 Chĭh
擴 Kwŏ
擳 Ch'en
擵 Hway
擺 Pae
擻 Sow
擷 Foo
擾 Jaou
攀 P'an
攁 Yang
攄 Ch'oo
16
攇 Hëen
攈 E He
攉 Wŏ
攋 Lae
攏 Lung
攐 K'ëen
攔 Lan
攖 Ying
攘 Jang
攢 Fun
攙 Chan Ts'an
18
攛 Ts'wan
攢 Tswan
攣 Leuen
攤 T'an

攝 Neĭh Shĕ
19
攞 Lo
攩 Tang
攪 Keaou
攫 K'ëŏ
21
攬 Lan
攙 Ch'an
22
攮 Tëĕ
攮 Nang

支 Che
4
攰 Kwei
6
攱 Che
7
攲 K'e
𢺶 She
8
攳 Chin

攴 Pŭh
2
收 Show
攷 K'aou
3
攸 Yew
改 Kae
攻 Kung
攼 Kan
4
放 Fang
攽 Pin
政 Ching
5
敁 Tëen
故 Koo
6
赦 Shay
敆 K'e
效 Heaou
7
教 Keaou
敍 Seu
敏 Min
救 Kew
敔 Yu
敕 Ch'ĭh
敖 Ngaou
敗 Pae
敝 Pe
敞 Ch'ang
整 Ching

敳 E
敢 Kan
敤 Chwae
散 San
敨 Chow
敫 Hwŭh
敦 Tun
敨 Tow
敧 K'e
9
敫 Keaou
敯 Coen
敱 Too
敬 King
10
敲 Ching
敲 K'ëen
敲 K'eaou
11
整 Ching
敵 Ch'a
敵 Teĭh
敷 Foo
數 Soo
敺 K'eu
敾 Heĭh
敶 Fun
12
敾 Chen
斁 Yĭh

斂 Lëen
斀 Chŏ
14
斃 Pe
斄 Ch'ow
15
斅 Shŏ
斆 Hëŏ
斖 Jang Sëang

文 Wăn
8
斌 Pin
斐 Fei
斑 Pan
斒 Hwan

斗 Tow
6
斛 Këŏ
料 Leaou
7
斛 Hwŭh
斜 Seay
8
斝 Këa
9
斟 Chin
10
斡 Wŏ
13
斣 Chŭh
斢 K'eu

斤 Kin
斥 Ch'ĭh
4
斧 Foo
5
斫 Chŏ
7
斬 Tsan
8
斯 Sze
9
新 Sin
11
斲 K'ëa
14
斵 Chŏ
斶 Chŏ
斷 Twan

方 Fang
4
於 Yu
5
施 She
斿 Yew
6
旁 P'ang
旂 K'e
旃 Chen
旅 Leu
旄 Maou
7
旆 P'ei
旉 Foo
旋 Seuen
旌 Tsing
族 Ts'ŭh
9
旍 Yen
旐 Chaou
9
旒 Lew
旓 Këen
10
旗 K'e
旗 Fang
12
旘 Cho
旙 Fan
旜 Chen
旝 K'wei
旟 Yu

攴 66
文 67
斗 68
斤 69
方 70

71 无
72 日

无 Woo
旡 Ke
7
既 Ke

日 Jĭh
旦 Tan
2
旨 Che
旪 Kăn
早 Tsaou
旪 Hëĕ
旬 Seun
旭 Heŭh
3
旰 Han Kan
旱 Han
旴 Heu
4
旷 K'e
旺 Wang
旻 Min
昂 Ngang
昃 Tseh
昆 Hwăn
昇 Shing
昈 Hoo
昉 Fang
昊 Haou
昌 Ch'ang
昍 Heuen
明 Ming
昏 Hwăn
昐 Fun
昒 Foo

昒 Hwŭh
易 Yĭh
昔 Seĭh
昕 Hin
5
昛 Keu
昝 Tsan
星 Sing
映 Ngang Ying
昣 Chin
昡 Heuen
春 Ch'un
昧 Mei
昨 Tsŏ
昫 Heu
昏 Hwăn
昭 Chaou
是 She
昱 Yŭh
昲 Fei
昴 Maou
6
晁 Chaou
晃 Tă
時 She
晃 Hwang
晄 Hwang
晅 Heu
晅 Heuen

晉 Tsin
晊 Chĭh
晏 Yen Ngan
晐 Kae
7
晒 K'ăng
晚 Wan
晛 Hëen
晞 He
晝 Chow
晡 P'oo
晣 Chĕ
晤 Woo
晥 Wan Hwan
晦 Hwuy
晧 Haou
晨 Shin
8
晝 Fei
晫 Chŏ
晭 Chow
晱 Hwuy
普 P'oo
景 King
晵 K'e
晻 Hwŭh
晱 Chay
晲 E
晳 Seĭh

晴 Tsing
晴 T'ae
晶 Tsing
晷 Kwei
智 Che
晻 Ngan
晾 Lëang
9
暄 Heuen
暅 Kăng
暆 Yu
暆 E
暇 Hëa
暈 Yun
暉 Hwuy
暌 Kwei
暐 Wei
暏 Too
暒 Wăn
暖 Nwan
暗 Ngan
暘 Yang
暛 So
10
暝 Ming
暠 Kaou
暢 Ch'ang
暤 Kan
暥 Hëen

11
暩 P'eaou
暫 Tsan
暯 Ngow
暮 Moo
暱 Neĭh
暲 Ch'ang
暬 Ngaou
暳 Hwuy
12
暴 Paou
暵 Han
暸 Leaou
暹 Sëen
暺 Heĭh
暻 Kan
暿 Ho
曀 E
曁 Ke
曄 Yĕ
曆 Leĭh
曇 T'an
曬 Chŭh
曈 T'ung
曉 Heaou
13
曏 Hëang
曐 Yŭh
曒 Keaou

曖 Ngae 14 曙 Shoo 曚 Mung 曛 Heun 曤 Hŏ 曜 Yaou 15 曠 K'wang 16 曣 Yen 曦 He 曩 Nang 19 曬 Shae

曰 Yuĕ 2 曲 K'eŭh 曳 E 3 更 Kăng 5 曷 Hŏ 6 書 Shoo 7 曹 Ts'aou 曼 Mwan Wan 8 曾 Tsăng 替 Te 最 Tsuy 朁 Ts'an 9 會 Hwuy 10 朅 K'ëĕ

月 Yuĕ 2 有 Yew 4 朋 P'ăng 5 服 Fŭh 6 朔 Sŏ 朕 Chin 7 朗 Lang 朚 Măng 望 Wang 8 朝 Ch'aou 朜 T'un 朞 Ke 10 朚 Hwang 11 朢 Wang 14 朦 Mung 16 朧 Lung 17 臛 Ho 20 臈 T'ang

木 Mŭh 未 We 末 Mŏ 本 Pan 札 Chă 朮 Shŭh 2 朱 Choo 朳 Jin 朴 Pŏ 朵 To 机 Ke 朼 Pe 朽 Hew 朾 Ting 朿 Ts'ze 3 杅 Yu 杆 Kan 杇 Woo 杈 Ch'a 杉 San 杋 Fan 杌 Wŭh 李 Le 杏 Hăng 材 Ts'ae 呆 Yae 村 Ts'un 杒 Jin

杓 P'eaou Shŏ 杕 Te 杖 Chang 杙 Yĭh 杜 Too 杝 Ch'e 杞 K'e 束 Shŭh 杠 Kang Kung 4 杪 Meaou 杭 Hang 杮 She 東 Tung 杲 Kaou 杳 Yaou 来 Lae 杵 Ch'oo 杶 Ch'un 杷 P'a 杹 Hwa 杻 New Ch'ow 杼 Choo Seu 松 Sung 板 Pan 极 Keĭh 枅 Ke Ping

枇 P'e 枉 Wang 枋 Fang 枌 Fun 枎 Foo 枏 Nan 析 Seĭh 枑 Hoo 枕 Chin 林 Lin 枘 Juy 枚 Mei 枛 Chaou 果 Ko 枝 Che 枵 Heaou 5 枯 K'oo 相 Sëang 枰 P'ing 床 Ch'wang 枱 E 枲 Se 柝 T'ŏ 枳 Che 枴 K'wae 枵 Heaou 架 Këa 枷 Këa

日 72 曰 73 月 74 木 75

木 枸 Kow Keu 枹 Fow P'aou 枻 E 枼 Yĕ 柁 To 柂 E 柄 Ping 柇 Ho 柉 Fan 柊 Chung 柍 Ngang 柎 Foo 柏 Peh 某 Mow 柑 Kan K'ëen 染 Jen 柔 Jow 柖 Chaou 柘 Chay 柙 Këă 柚 Yew 柜 Keu 柛 Shin 柞 Tsŏ 柢 Te 柤 Ch'a 查 Ch'a

柩 Kew 柧 K'eu 柫 Fei Fŭh 柬 Këen 柮 Chuĕ 柯 K'o 柰 Nae 柱 Choo 柲 Pe 柳 Lew 柴 Ts'ae Ch'ae 柵 Ts'ĕh 柷 Chŭh 柸 Pei P'ei 6 栝 Hëă 栖 Se 栗 Leĭh 栘 E 栒 Seun 校 Heaou Keaou 栢 Peh 栩 Heu 栭 Urh 株 Choo 臬 Nëĕ 栯 Yŭh

栰 Fă 栱 Kung 栲 K'aou 栵 Le Lëĕ 核 K'ae Heh 根 Kăn 栽 Tsae 格 Keh Hŏ 栿 Fŭh 栔 K'e 桀 Këĕ 桁 Hăng 桂 Kwei 桱 Hing 栙 Hëang 桃 Taou 桄 Kwang 桅 Wei 桥 K'eaou 框 K'wang 案 Ngan 桊 Keuen 桋 E 桎 Chĭh 桐 T'ung 桑 Sang 桓 Hwan

桔 Keĭh Këĕ 桖 Heuĕ 栠 Jen 梴 Chan Chin 梡 Wan 梛 Yay 桱 King 桴 Fow 桶 T'ung 梊 Foo 梩 Le 梂 Këŏ 梫 Tsing 桻 Fung 梱 K'wan 梁 Lëang 梃 T'ing 梄 Yew 梅 Mei 梆 Fang 梉 Chang 梏 Kŭh 梓 Tsze 梔 Che 梖 Pei 梗 Kăng 梜 Tsă

梘 Këen 條 T'eaou 梞 Ke 梜 Këă 梟 Keaou 梢 Shaou 梤 Fun 梧 Woo 梯 Te 械 Keae 梱 K'wăn 梲 T'ŏ 梳 Soo 梵 Fan 8 棃 Le 棄 K'e 棉 Mëen 棊 K'e 棋 K'e 棍 Hwăn Kwăn 棑 Pei 集 Tseĭh 棒 Pang P'ang 棖 Ch'ang 棗 Chaou 棘 Keĭh

樞 Ngow 棙 Le 棚 P'ăng 棟 Tung 棠 T'ang 棢 Kăng 棤 Heaou 棡 Kang 棣 T'ae 棴 Fŭh 棥 Fan 棧 Chan Ts'an 棵 K'o 棶 Chĭh 棬 K'euen 棸 Haw 椙 Maou 森 Săn 棰 Ch'uy 棲 Ts'e 棳 Chuĕ 棴 Fŭh 棱 Lăng 棷 Chĕ Tsow 棹 Chaou Chŏ 棺 Kwan 棼 Fun

梦 Fun 椀 E 楗 Këen 椁 Kwŏ 椂 Ngang 椄 Tsëĕ 渠 K'eu 椅 E 栟 Ping 楖 Keae 椷 Han 椊 Ts'ŭh 椌 K'ëang 椲 Wei 植 Chĭh 椎 Chuy 椐 Keu 椑 Peĭh 椒 Tseaou 椓 Chŏ 9 椰 Yay 楂 Tsze 楉 Jung 楲 Wei 椝 K'eu 椵 Këă 楤 Tsung 椸 E

椹 Chin Shin 椽 Ch'uen 椿 Ch'un 楀 Keu 楂 Ch'a 楂 Chă 楅 Fŭh 楉 Jŏ 楊 Yang 楎 Hwuy 楑 Keae 楓 Fung 楥 Juen Ch'uen 楔 Sëĕ 楗 Këen 楘 Mŭh 楙 Mow 楚 Ts'oo 楛 Hoo 楜 Hoo 楝 Lëen 楞 Lăng 楠 Nan 楡 Yu 楢 Yew 楣 Mei 楞 Ngŏ 楨 Ching

楫 Tsëĕ 楬 K'ëĕ 業 Nëĕ Yĕ 楴 She 楮 Choo 楯 Jun 極 Keĭh 楷 Keae 楸 Ts'ew 楹 Ying 10 榕 Yung 榖 Kŭh 榛 Ts'in 榜 Pang 榎 Këa 榥 Kwang 榦 Kan 榨 Cha 榧 Fei 榼 Hëă 榫 Sun 榭 Sëay 榮 Yung 榱 Ts'uy Shwae 榴 Lew 榷 Këŏ 榻 T'ă

榤 Këĕ 槀 Kaou 槁 Kaou 槅 Hae 槃 P'wan 槊 Sŏ 構 Kow 榜 Pang 槌 Chuy 槏 Le 槎 Ch'a 槍 Ts'ëang 槐 Hwae 11 槣 Ke 槦 Yung 槧 Ts'ëen 槨 Kwŏ 槩 Kae 槫 Ch'uen Foo 槮 Săn 槱 Yew 槶 Tŭh 槳 Tsëang 槹 Kaou 槺 K'ang T'ae 槻 Kwei 槽 Ts'aou

槿 Kin 樁 Ch'wang 樂 Lŏ Yŏ 樅 Tsung 樊 Fan [illegible] Ngaou 槸 E 樗 Ch'oo Hwa 標 Peaou 樛 Kew 樓 Low 樜 Chay 樞 Ch'oo 樟 Chang 模 Moo 樣 Yang 12 樵 Ts'eaou 樸 Pŏ 樹 Shoo 樽 Tsun 橽 Tă 橃 Fă 橄 Kan 橀 E [illegible] Ch'ey 橇 K'eaou 橜 Këĕ

橈 Jaou 橋 K'eaou 橌 Këen 橓 Shun 橎 Fan 橐 T'ŏ 橔 Ch'ŏ 橧 Ts'ăng 橘 Keŭh 橙 Ts'ăng 橛 Keuĕ 機 Ke 橡 Sëang 橤 Juy 橥 Choo 橦 Ch'ung Ch'wang Tung 橨 Fun 橫 Hang Hwăng 13 橿 Këang 橚 Shŭh 檀 T'an 檄 Heĭh 檆 Chan 檉 Ch'ing 檏 Pŏ 檐 Yen 檑 Luy

木 75 欠 76 止 77

櫰 Hwuy 檸 Ning 檔 Tang 檛 Ch'wa 檬 Mung 檊 Kan 檜 Kwei 檞 Heae Keae 檟 Këa 檠 K'ing 檢 Këen 檣 Ts'ëang 檥 E 14 檮 Ch'ow T'ow 檷 Ngae 檿 Yen 檳 Pin 檴 Hwŏ 檻 Këen 櫩 Yen 檨 Shay 檵 K'e 櫂 Chaou 櫃 Kwei 15 櫠 Foo 櫓 Loo

櫪 Le 櫨 Lŭh 櫛 Chĭh Tsëĕ 櫜 Kaou 櫝 Tŭh 櫟 Leĭh 16 櫥 Choo 櫪 Leĭh 櫫 Choo 櫱 Ngŏ 櫯 Soo 櫇 P'in 櫰 Hwae 櫳 Lung 17 櫻 Ying 櫺 Ling 櫽 Yin 欀 Jang 欃 Ch'an 欄 Lan 欖 Lan 18 欇 Chĕ 權 K'euen 19 欏 Lo 欑 Tswan 欒 Lwan

20 欓 Tang 欔 K'ëŏ 21 欗 Lan 欛 Pa 22 欝 Yŭh

欠 K'ëen 2 次 Ts'ze 4 欣 Hin 欥 Kang 欦 K'ëen 5 欱 Hëă 欨 Heu 欭 Ngeĭh 欫 K'eu 欪 Ch'ŭh 欰 Han 6 欬 Keae 欸 K'ae 欱 Hëă 欿 Han 欵 K'wan 欶 Ho 欷 Hŏ 欼 Shă 欲 Yŭh 8 敧 E 欺 K'e 欻 Tsze 欼 Chuĕ 欽 K'in 款 K'wan 欥 Yŭh

欿 K'an 9 歁 K'an 歂 Chuen 歅 Këĕ 歆 Hin 歇 Hëĕ 10 歉 K'ëen 歊 Hŏ 歌 Ko 11 歎 T'an 歐 Ngow 歑 Ho Heu 歔 He 歗 Heĭh 12 歛 Han Lëen 歝 Yĭh 歜 Ch'ŭh 14 歟 Yu 15 歠 Chuĕ 16 歞 Ch'an 17 歡 Hwan 歠 Ch'ŏ

止 Che 正 Ching 2 此 Ts'ze 4 址 Che 歫 Che 步 Poo 武 Woo 歧 K'e 5 歪 Wae 歫 Keu 6 𣦈 Kăn 歭 Ch'e 8 歱 Chung 歲 Suy 10 歷 Leĭh 14 歸 Kwei

歹 Tae 2 歽 Hew 死 Sze 4 歼 Chă 歿 Mŭh 歍 Heuĕ 殀 Yaou 5 殃 Yang 殂 Ts'oo 殄 T'ëen 殆 K'oo 殅 K'eŭh 殆 Tae 6 殈 Ŭh 殉 Seun 殊 Shoo 殏 Urh 殜 Lŏ 7 殍 P'eaou 殑 Hăng 殕 Fung 殗 Ngae 8 殔 Wei 殤 E 殖 Chĭh 殗 P'ăng

殨 K'e 殘 Ts'an 9 殛 Keĭh 殜 Mei 殜 Chĕ 10 殞 Yun 殦 Kaou 殟 Wăn 殢 Ch'ow 殪 E 11 殣 Kin 殤 Shang 12 殱 Hëen 殨 Hwuy 殪 E 殫 T'an 13 殭 Këang 殮 Lëen 14 殯 Pin 15 殰 Tŭh 17 殲 Ts'ëen

殳 Shoo 4 殷 Chin 段 Twan 6 𣪘 Kae 殷 Yin 7 殹 E 殺 Shă 8 殼 K'ŏ 殽 Heaou 9 殿 Tëen 毀 Hwuy 11 毅 E 毆 Ngow 13 穀 Now Kow 毄 Ke K'ŏ 14 毇 Ch'ow

毋 Woo 母 Moo 2 每 Mei 毐 Ngae Yae 4 毒 Tŭh 9 毓 Yŭh

比 Pe 5 毖 Pe 毗 Pe 毘 Pe 毞 Chŏ 17 毚 Ch'an

毛 Maou 4 毞 Fun 毤 P'aou 5 毠 Këa 毡 Ch'en 6 毧 Jung 7 毫 Haou 毬 Kew 毭 Foo 8 毴 Che 毯 T'an 毳 Ch'uy 9 毹 Jung 毸 Shwae 毼 Hŏ 10 毾 Tă 毿 Jung 毽 Jŭh 11 氁 Moo 氀 Loo 氂 Le 12 氆 Fun 氄 Jung 13 氈 Chen 氉 Jang

歹 78 殳 79 毋 80 比 81 毛 82

83 氏 84 气 85 水 氵

氏 She 氐 Te 民 Min 氓 Măng

气 K'e 4 氛 Fun 6 氣 K'e 氤 Yin 10 氳 Yun

水 Shwuy 氶 Ching 永 Yung 2 氽 T'un 氾 Fan 氿 Kwei 汀 Ting 汁 Chĭh 求 K'ew 汈 E 3 汊 Ch'a 汋 Shŏ 汌 Ch'uen 汍 Hwan 汎 Fan 汐 Seĭh 汒 Măng 汔 Heĭh 汕 Shan 汗 Han 汛 Sin 汜 Sze 汝 Joo 汞 Hung 江 Këang 池 T'o 4 汥 Che

汨 Meĭh 汪 Wang 汰 T'ae 汱 K'euen 汲 Keĭh 汳 Fan 汴 Pëen 汶 Wăn 決 Keuĕ 汾 Fun P'un 沁 Ts'in 沂 Yin 沃 Ŭh 沄 Hăn 沆 K'ang Hang 沈 Shin 沉 Ch'in 沌 T'un 沍 Hoo 沎 Hoo 沐 Mŭh 沒 Mŭh 沓 Tă 沔 Mëen 沕 Wŭh 沖 Ch'ung 沙 Sha

沚 Che 沛 P'ei 派 Pae 泳 Yung 5 沮 Ts'eu 沱 T'o 河 Ho 沴 T'ëen 沷 Fŭh Fă 沸 Fei Fŭh 油 Yew 沫 Mŏ 治 Ch'e 沼 Chaou 沽 Koo 沾 Chen 沿 Yuen 泜 Che 況 Hwang 泂 Heung Tung 泃 Keu 泄 E Sëĕ 泅 Ts'ew 泆 Yĭh 泉 Ts'euen 泊 Pŏ

泋 Hwuy 泌 Pe 泏 Ch'ŭh 泑 Yew 泓 Hung 泔 Han 法 Fă 泗 Sze 泛 Fan 泞 Choo 泟 Ch'a 泠 Ling 泡 P'aou 波 Po 泣 K'eĭh 泥 Ne 注 Choo 泫 Heuen 泬 Heuĕ 泭 Foo 泮 P'wan 泯 Min 泰 T'ae 泱 Yang 6 洿 Woo 洀 Chow 洃 Hwuy

洄 Hwuy 洆 Ching 洢 E 洉 How 洊 Tsëen 洋 Yang 洎 Ke 洏 Urh 洒 Shae 洔 Ch'e 洗 Se Sëen 洘 K'aou 洙 Choo 洚 Këang 洛 Lŏ 洝 Ngan 洞 Tung 洟 E 津 Tsin 洧 Hwuy 洨 Heaou 洩 E 洪 Hung 洫 Heuĕ 洯 K'ëĕ 㳆 Hew 洲 Chow 洳 Joo

洵 Seun 洶 Heung 洸 Kwang 活 Hwŏ 洽 Hëă 派 P'ae 流 Lew 7 浙 Chĕ 浚 Seun 浛 Han 浜 Păng 浞 Chŏ 浟 Yew 浡 Pŭh 浣 Hwan Wan 浥 Yĭh 浦 P'oo 浧 Ying 浩 Haou [illegible] Keae 浪 Lang 浫 Han 浭 Kăng 浮 Fow 浺 Ch'wang 浙 Chĕ 浴 Yŭh

海 Hae 浸 Tsin 浹 Tsëĕ 浺 Ch'ung 浻 K'wang 浼 Mei 涗 Suy 涂 Ch'a 涀 Këen 涂 T'oo 涆 Kan 涇 King 消 Seaou 涉 Shĕ 酒 Tsew 涌 Yung 涎 Sëen 涐 Nge 涓 Keuen 涔 Ts'in 涕 T'e 涖 Le 涘 Sze 8 涫 Kwan 涬 Hing 涵 Han 涯 Yae

涰 Chuĕ 液 Yĭh 涴 Wan Yuen 涶 T'o 涵 Han 涸 Hŏ Koo 涷 Tung 涺 Keu 涼 Lëang 涽 Hwăn 涿 Chŏ 淄 Tsze 淅 Seĭh 淆 Yaou 淇 K'e 淈 K'eŭh [illegible] Hwa 淋 Lin 淍 Chow 淎 Fung 淑 Shŭh 淒 Ts'e 淓 Fang 淖 Chaou Kaou 淘 T'aou 淚 Le Luy 淝 Fei

淠 Pe 淡 T'an 淢 Heuĕ 淣 E 淤 Yu 淨 Tsing 淩 Ling 淪 Lun 淦 Këang 淫 Yin 淬 Ts'uy 淮 Hwuy 淰 Nëen 深 Shin 淳 Shun 淴 Hwŭh 淵 Yuen 混 Hwăn 清 Ts'ing 淹 Ngan Yen 淺 Ts'ëen 添 T'ëen 滂 P'ang 9 渘 Jow 渙 Hwan 渚 Choo 減 Këen

渜 Juen Nwan 渝 Yu 渟 T'ing 渠 Keu 渡 Too 渢 Fung 渣 Cha 渥 Ŭh 渧 Te 温 Wăn 渫 Sëĕ 測 Ts'eh 渭 Wei 港 Këang 渳 Me 渴 Hŏ K'ëĕ 游 Yew 渺 Meaou 渾 Hwăn 湂 Ngŏ 湃 Pae 湄 Mei 湅 Lëen 渼 Mei 湊 Ts'ow 湍 Twan 湎 Mëen

水 85

水 湑 Seu 湔 Tsëen 湕 Këen 湖 Hoo 湗 Fung 湘 Sëang 湛 Chan 湝 Keae 湞 Ching 湟 Hwang 湢 Peĭh 湣 Min 溌 Pŏ 湧 Yung 湩 Chung 湁 Chă 湫 Ts'ew 湭 Ts'ew 湸 Suy 湦 Maou 湮 Yin 湯 T'ang 湲 Hwan 湷 Che 10 源 Yuen 溓 Lëen 溕 Chung

準 Chun 溜 Lew 溝 Kow 溞 Saou 溟 Ming 溡 Han 溢 Yĭh 溥 P'oo 溦 We 溪 K'e 溫 Wăn 溯 Soo 溹 Shoo 溱 Ts'in 溲 Sow 溴 Ch'ow 溶 Yung 溠 Hëĕ 溷 Hwăn 溹 Soo 溔 Yaou 溺 Jŏ Neĭh 溼 Shĭh 溘 K'ŏ 溽 Jŭh 滀 Ch'ŭh 滂 P'ang 滄 Ts'ang

滅 Mëĕ 滇 Tëen 滈 Haou 滋 Tsze 滌 Teĭh 滆 K'ëŏ 滑 Hwă 滓 Tsze 滔 T'aou 滕 T'ăng 11 滯 Ch'e 滶 Ch'a 滫 Sew 滲 Săn 滴 Teĭh 滶 Ngaou 滷 Loo 滸 Hoo 滺 Yew 滻 Ch'an 滾 Kwăn 滿 Mwan 漁 Yu 漂 P'eaou 漃 Ts'eĭh 漼 Ts'uy 漅 Ch'aou

漆 Ts'eĭh 漇 Tse 漉 Lŭh 漪 E 漊 Low 漑 Kae 漒 K'ëang 漓 Le 漴 Ch'wang 滏 Foo 演 Yen 漕 Ts'aou 漦 Shia 漚 Ngow 漜 Yay 漠 Mŏ 漢 Han 漣 Lëen 漤 Lan 漥 Wa 漨 Fung 漪 E 漫 Mwan 漬 Tsze 漭 Mang 漮 K'ang 漯 Tă 漱 Sow

潸 Shan 漲 Chang 漏 Low 漳 Chang 漷 Chŭh 漶 Hwan 漸 Chan 漼 Ts'uy 漾 Yang 漿 Tsëang 12 潐 Tseaou 潑 Pŏ 潒 Mae 濄 Kwo 澒 Hung 潔 Këĕ 潘 P'wan 潚 Seaou 潛 Ts'ëen 潝 Heĭh 潞 Loo 潨 Tsung 潟 Seĭh 潢 Hwang K'wang 澗 Këen 潤 Jun 潐 Kaou

潦 Laou 潨 Ch'ung Ts'ung 潪 Che 潬 T'an 潭 T'an 潶 Ho 潷 Fe 潯 Sin Ts'in 潰 Hwuy 潮 Ch'aou 潴 Choo 潳 Ch'ay 潸 Tsan 潼 T'ung 潾 Lin 澀 Seh 澂 Ching 澄 Ch'ing 澆 Keaou 澈 Ch'ĕ 澉 Kan 13 澺 E 澠 Shing 澵 Chin 澡 Tsaou 澣 Hwan 澤 Tseh

瀞 Hese 瀑 Hŏ 瀔 Kŏ 瀤 Kwei 瀬 Ngaou 澴 Hwan 澹 Tan 澻 Suy 澼 P'eih 澾 Tă 激 Keih 濁 Chŏ Chŭh 濂 Lëen 濃 Nung 濆 Fun 濇 Seh 濈 Tseih 濊 Wei 濕 Shih 濘 Ning 濙 Yung 澒 Hung 濴 Yung 濛 Mung 濟 Tse 濠 Haou 濤 T'aou

濡 Joo Juen 濩 Hoo 濫 Lan 濬 Seun 濮 Pŭh 濯 Chŏ 濱 Pin 濺 Tsëen 瀥 Haou 濾 Leu 瀁 Yang 瀄 Chih 瀅 Ying 瀆 Tŭh Tow 瀈 Hwuy 瀉 Sëay 瀌 P'eaou 瀍 Ch'en 瀏 Lew 瀑 Paou Pŭh 瀦 Choo 瀚 Han 瀛 Ying 瀜 Yung 瀝 Leih 瀟 Seaou

瀣 Hese 瀦 Choo 瀨 Lae 瀪 Fan 瀯 Ying 瀰 Me 瀲 Lëen 瀳 Tsëen 瀵 Fun 瀹 Yŏ 瀺 Ts'an 瀼 Jang Nang 瀽 K'ëen 灁 Ngan 瀾 Lan 灂 Chŏ 灃 Fung 灌 Kwan 灑 Sha 灒 Tsan 灕 Le 灘 T'an 灛 Ch'en 灢 Nang 灝 Haou 灞 Pa

灖 Mun 灣 Wan 灨 Kan

火 Ho 灬 Ho 灰 Hwuy 灴 Hung 灸 Kew 灹 Ch'a 灺 Sëay 灼 Chŏ 災 Tsae 炃 Fun 炄 New 炅 Keung 炊 Ch'uy 炌 Keae 炎 Tan Yen 炒 Ch'aou 炕 K'ang 炘 Hin 炙 Chay Chih 炠 Hëă 炡 Ching 炢 Chŭh 炷 Choo 炤 Chaou 炫 Heuen 炬 Keu

烑 Yew 炭 T'an 炮 P'aou 炳 Ping 炴 Yang 炷 Choo 烄 Keaou 烆 Hăng 烈 Lëĕ 烊 Yang 烋 Hew 烌 Hew 烎 Tein 烏 Woo 烘 Hung 烚 Hëă 烛 Chung 烜 Heuen 烝 Ching 烟 Yen 烠 Hwuy 烰 Fow 烱 Heung Keung 烸 Hae 烹 P'ăng 烺 Lang 烽 Fung

水 85 火 86 · 86 火 87 爪

焌 Ngao 焀 Wei 焃 Heh 焅 Kŭh 焉 Yen 焊 Han 焙 Pei 焚 Fun 焜 Hwăn 焞 Tun 焠 Ts'uy 無 Woo 焤 Foo 焦 Tseaou 焨 Fow 焫 Ŏ 焬 Yih 焯 Chŏ 焴 Yŭh 焵 Kang 然 Jen 焷 Pe 煄 Chung 煆 Hëa 煇 Heun Hwăn 煈 Fung 煉 Lëen

煌 Hwang 煎 Tsëen 煏 Peih 煑 Choo 煒 Wei 煕 He 煖 Nwan 煞 Shă 煤 Mei 煥 Hwan 煦 Heu 照 Chaou 煨 Wei 煩 Fan 煬 Yang 煺 Tuy 熇 Chaou 熉 Shen 熅 Ngăn 熀 Hwang Nëĕ 熁 Hëĕ 熂 Ching 熆 Ho 熒 Yung 熅 Yun 熄 Seih 熇 Haou

熊 Heung 熌 Shen 熏 Heun 熑 Lëen 熒 Yung 熛 P'eaou 熞 Këen 熟 Shŭh 熠 Yih 熨 Wei 熪 E 熬 Ngaou 熰 Ngow 熱 Jĕ 熯 Han 熹 He 熺 He 熾 Chě 燀 Chen 燁 Yĕ 燃 Jen 燆 K'eaou 燈 Tăng 燉 Tun 燎 Leaou 燋 Tseaou 燌 Fun

燎 Leaou 燐 Lin 燒 Shaou 燓 Fan 燔 Fan 燕 Yen 燖 Sin Tsin 燬 Hwuy 燙 Tang 營 Ying Yung 燠 Yŭh 燡 Hëŏ 燥 Saou Tsaou 燦 Ts'an 燧 Suy 燨 K'ëŏ 燫 Lëen 燬 Hwuy 燭 Chŭh 燮 Sëĕ 燻 Heun 燼 Tsin 燽 Ch'ow 燿 Yaou 爀 Hwŏ

爂 Tswan 爆 Paou Pŏ 爇 Jeuĕ Jĕ 爋 Heun 爍 Shŏ 爐 Loo 爁 Lan 爕 Sëĕ 爛 Lan 爙 Jang 爤 Lan 爗 Tă 爝 Tsëŏ 爞 Ch'ung 爟 Kwan 爢 Me 爨 Ts'wan

爪 Chaou 爮 Na 爬 P'a 爭 Tsăng 爰 Yuen 爲 Wei 爵 Tsëŏ

父 Foo 爹 Tëay 爸 Ch'ay 爺 Yay

爻 Heaou Yaou 爼 Tsoo 爽 Shwang 爾 Urh

爿 Ts'ëang 牀 Chwang 牁 Ts'ëang 牂 E 牂 Tsang 牋 Tsan 牄 Ts'ëang 牆 Ts'ëang

片 P'ëen 版 Pan 牊 Chaou 牏 Hëang 牋 Chan Tsëen 牌 P'ae 牐 Chă 牒 Këa 牑 Fŭh 牕 Ch'wang 牖 Le 牗 Fun 牘 Fun 牘 Tŭh 牚 Ch'an

牙 Ya 猗 Ke 牚 T'ang Ts'ăng 雅 Ya

牛 New 牝 Pin 牟 Mow 牡 Mow 牢 Laou 牣 Jin 牥 Fang 牨 Fun 牧 Mŭh 物 Wŭh 牨 Jung 牮 Tsëen 牯 Koo 牲 Săng 牳 Moo 挑 Chaou 牽 K'euen 牷 Tseuen 特 T'eh 牼 K'ăng 牣 Jin 牻 Fung 牽 K'ëen 牾 Woo 球 K'ew 牿 Kŭh 桴 Fow

父 88 爻 89 爿 90 片 91 牙 92 牛 93 · 93 牛 94 犬

犀 Se 犁 Le 犂 Chaou 犄 Ke 犉 Ch'oy 犅 Kang 犎 Fei 犇 Pun 犉 Shun 犌 Tsung 犍 Jay 犐 Hëă 犌 Këa 犍 Këen 犎 Chung 犏 Hŏ 犕 Këang 犒 Kean 犓 Kaou 犔 Ho 犖 How 犗 Kow 犖 Lŏ 犙 Ch'an 犘 Shih 犘 Ma

犓 Ngow 犗 Hwang 犝 T'ung 犞 Hwan 犟 Këang 犢 Tŭh 犣 Jaou 犤 Ho 犨 Ch'ow 犩 Naou 犪 Ch'ow

犬 K'euen 犯 Fan 犰 Ke 犲 Ch'ae 犳 Chŏ 犴 Kan 犾 Yin 犺 K'ang 犻 Ngeh 犿 P'e 狀 Chwang 狁 Yun 狂 K'wang 狃 New 狄 Teih 狘 Fŭh 狌 Choo 狒 Foo 狖 Heuen 狎 Këa 狏 T'ëen 狌 Săng 狏 Keu 狎 Hëă 狐 Hoo 狒 Fei 狘 Chŭh

狗 Kow 狙 Ts'eu 狢 Hŏ 狠 Kan 狣 Ke 狟 Heuen 狠 Hăn 狤 E 狡 Keaou 狣 Chaou 狦 Hëang 狤 Keih 狥 Choo 狥 Seun 狨 E 狨 Jung 狩 Show 狴 Pe 狵 Heaou 狵 Mang 狶 Kăng 狸 Le 狹 Hëă 狺 Yin 狻 Tseuen 狼 Lang 狽 Pei

狿 Yen 猝 Ts'ŭh 猱 Naou 猇 Kăng 猆 Fei 猉 K'e 猏 Hëen 猊 Ne 猋 P'eaou 猏 Këen 猒 Yen 猗 E 猈 Chaou 猛 Măng 猜 Ch'ae Ts'ae 猤 Kwei 猦 Hëen 猲 Hëĕ 猳 Ke 猨 Yuen 猢 Hoo 猣 Tsung 猥 Wei 猦 Fung 猧 Wo 猩 Sing 猭 Heen

猪 Choo 猫 Maou 猬 Wei 猱 Naou 猰 Këa 猴 How 猶 Yew 猿 Ch'oen 猺 Yang 獀 Shwae 猺 Yaou 猻 San 獀 Sao 猾 Hwă 猿 Yuen 獆 Haou 獀 Saou 獄 Yŏ 獃 Ngae Tae 獅 Sze 獑 San 獊 Yang 獡 Ch'e 獍 King 獨 Choo 獐 Chang 獑 Chan

獒 Ngaou 獃 Hëen 獄 Heu 獎 Fan 獍 Keŏ 獦 Hëen 獨 Keŭh 獞 Fan 獠 Leaou 獧 Jen 獡 Shŏ 獮 Ch'en 獟 Heaou 獢 Kwei 獥 Keaou 獫 Tă 獧 Choo 獪 Heuen Keuen 獬 Tŭh 獯 K'wei K'wae 獮 Hëen Lëen 獯 Hene 獰 Hëĕ 獮 Sëen 獯 Heun 獱 Săng

獾 Chŏ 獲 Hwŏ 獵 Lëĕ 獴 Mung 獸 Show 獺 Tă 獻 Hëen 獼 Me 獽 Jang 獿 Ts'an 獾 Hwan 玀 K'ëŏ 玁 Heaou

玉 Yŭh 王 Wang 玎 Ting 玕 Kan 玖 Kew 玞 Foo 玦 Keuĕ 玩 Wan 玫 Mei 玲 Ling 玳 Tae 玴 E 玷 Tëen 玻 Po 玼 Tsze 珂 K'o 珆 E 珀 P'eh 珉 Min 珊 San 珍 Chin 珙 Kung 珠 Choo 珥 Urh 珧 E 珦 Hëang 珫 Ch'ung

珨 Hëă 珪 Kwei 珩 Hăng 班 Pan 珮 P'ei 珺 Tuy 珴 Ngo 琇 Yew 珵 Ch'ing 珷 Woo 珹 Ching 琢 Chŏ 琲 Pei 琜 T'oo 現 Hëen 琀 Han 球 Kew 琅 Lang 理 Le 琉 Lew 琖 Chan Tsan 琚 Keu 琛 Ch'in 琢 Chŏ 琥 Hoo 琦 K'e 珸 Ngŏ

琯 Kwăn 琩 Ch'ang 琪 K'e 琫 P'ung 琱 Mei 琭 Lŭh 琰 Yen 琱 Teaou 琳 Lin 琴 K'in 琵 Pe 琶 P'a 斑 Pan 瑎 Keae 瑀 Yu 瑗 Yuen 瑃 Ch'un 瑄 Seuen 瑂 Pin 瑋 Wei 瑑 Chuen 瑒 Ch'ang 瑕 Hëa 瑙 Naou 瑚 Hoo 瑞 Shwuy 瑛 Ying

瑜 Yu 瑝 Heŭh 瑟 Seh 瑠 Lew 瑣 So 瑤 Yaou 瑨 Tsin 瑩 Yung 瑪 Ma 瑰 Kwei 瑱 Tëen 瑲 Tsang 瑳 Ts'o 璋 Chang 瑼 Chuen 瑾 Kin 環 Hwan 璃 Le 璇 Seuen 璈 Ngaou 璉 Lëen 璊 Mun 璋 Chang 璐 Loo 璘 Lëen Lin 璜 Hwang

犬 94 玉 95 王 · 95 王 96 玄 97 瓜 98 瓦 99 甘

璞 Pŏ 璠 Fan 璪 Ko 璈 Ngao 璧 Peih 璨 Ts'an 璫 Hëang 璪 Tsaou 璫 Tang 璯 K'wae 環 Hwan 璲 Suy 璺 Wăn 璵 Yu 璅 So 璽 Se 璾 Tsae 璿 Seuen 瓅 Leih 瓈 Le 瓊 K'eung 瓏 Long 瓔 Ying 瓘 Kwan 瓚 Tsan

玄 Heuen 玆 Tsze 玅 Meaou 率 Sŭh

瓜 Kwa 瓝 Pŏ 瓟 Chin 瓣 Pan 瓞 Tëĕ 瓟 P'aou 瓠 Lay 瓠 Hoo 瓢 P'ëen 瓣 Lëen 瓢 P'eaou 瓥 He 瓣 Pan 瓤 Jang

瓦 Wa 瓧 Too 瓬 Hing 瓮 Ung 瓴 Ling 瓷 Ngang 瓵 E 瓶 T'ung 瓻 Ch'ing 瓺 Hăng 瓻 Che 甄 Tëen 甈 Kang 瓿 P'ow 甀 Chuy 甄 Chin 甃 Ts'ow 甌 Ngow 甎 Chuen 罃 Ying 甗 Hëen 甈 K'e 甓 Teih 甌 Ngow 甎 Chuen

甐 Lin 甒 Woo 甓 Leih 甑 Fan 甑 Tsăng 甎 Tsun 甓 P'eih 甕 Ung 甖 He 甗 E 甗 Chĕ

甘 Kan 甙 Kan 甚 Shin 甝 Kan 甜 T'ëen 甛 Chay 甞 Kan 甞 Chay

生 Săng 甡 Sin 產 Ch'an 甥 Juy Săng 甦 Soo

用 Yung 甫 Foo 甬 Tang Yung

田 T'ëen 由 Yew 甲 Këă 申 Shin 男 Nan 甽 K'euen 甸 T'ëen 甹 Ping 町 Ting 甽 K'euen 甿 K'euen 甿 Măng 畂 Low 畃 K'ang 畇 Yun 畈 Fun 畈 Fan 畊 Chaou 畊 Kăng 畋 T'ëen 界 Keae 畎 K'euen 畏 Wei 畔 P'wan 畐 Fŭh 留 Lew

畛 Chin 畜 Ch'ŭh 畟 Tseh 畚 Pun 畝 Keu 畝 Mow 畞 Mow 畢 Peih 畡 Kae 畤 Chaou 畤 Ch'e 略 Lëŏ 畦 Ho 畧 Leuĕ 番 Fan 畬 Shay 畫 Hwă 畯 Tseun 異 E 畩 E 畫 Hwă 當 Tang 畷 Chuĕ 畸 Ke 畺 Këang 畹 Yuen

暘 Ch'ang 疃 T'wan 畽 Jow 疁 Juen 疆 Ch'ing 畾 Luy 畿 Ke 疃 Han 疁 Low 疄 Lin 疆 Këang 疇 Këang 疇 Juen 疇 Ch'ow 疊 Tëĕ

疋 P'eih 疏 Soo 疑 E 疐 Che

生 100 用 101 田 102 疋 103 正 · 104 疒

疒 Tseih 疔 Ting 疕 Keaou 疙 Hew Keaou 疚 Pe 疘 Kang 疛 Heu 疚 Kew 疛 Chow 疝 Hwan 疢 Chang 疚 Hëa 疝 Shan 疣 Yew 疢 Chin 疤 Pa 疥 Fan 疦 Hŏ 疥 Keae 疦 Keuĕ 疧 Che 疫 Yih 疱 P'aou 痁 Koo 疲 P'e 疳 Kan 痾 O

疵 Ts'ze 症 Chin 疶 Sëĕ 疷 Këĕ 疸 To 疸 Tan 疹 Chin 疾 Săng 疺 T'o 疰 Choo 疺 Fă 疻 Che 疼 Tăng 疽 Ts'eu 疾 Tseih 疿 Foo 痀 Keu 痁 Shen 痂 Këa 痄 Cha 病 Ping 痊 Tseuen 痒 Hew 痍 E 痎 Këă 痎 Keae 痏 Keaou

痏 Wei 痐 Heung 痐 Hwuy 痎 Hae 痔 Ch'e 痎 Hëa 痕 Hăn 痗 Mei 痘 Tow 痙 King 痛 T'ang 痕 Lëang 痚 Heaou 痛 Ho 痡 Fow 痠 Săn 痛 T'ung 痤 Kăng 痣 Chwang 痦 Pe 痎 Këă Këĕ 痡 P'oo 痢 Le 痓 Ch'ay 痣 Che 痭 P'ang 痵 E

痮 Chang 痰 T'an 痯 Kwan 痱 Fe 痶 Tëen 痹 Fe 痳 Lin 痲 Ma 痷 Chan 痴 Ch'e 痵 Ke 痻 Keuen 痿 E 瘂 K'ëang 痷 Ngan 痺 Pe 痪 Hwăn 痼 Koo 痵 E 痾 O 瘁 Juy Wei 瘁 Tsuy 瘂 Ya 瘃 Chŏ 瘇 Chung 瘄 Săng 瘐 Yu

瘊 How 瘋 Fung 瘌 Këă Këŏ 瘎 Shin 瘏 Too 瘓 Hwuy 瘝 Kwan 瘐 Yu 瘓 Hwăn 瘓 T'wan 瘕 Këa 瘖 Hëang 瘜 Hoo 瘕 Fow Fŭh 瘖 Yin 瘛 Che 瘦 Shwae 瘙 Kaou 瘣 Chuy 瘝 Kwan 瘞 E 瘟 Wăn 瘠 Ching 瘡 Ngae 瘥 Sŏ 瘠 Tseih 瘢 Kae

瘡 Ch'wang 瘢 P'an 瘣 Tae 瘣 Hwuy 瘨 Yuen 瘤 Lew 瘯 Ch'oo 瘥 Ch'ae Ts'ae Ts'o 瘦 Sow 瘭 Hëen Këen 瘧 Nëŏ Yŏ 瘴 Ch'ang 瘸 K'euĕ 瘰 Luy 瘱 E 瘲 Ch'a 瘵 Ch'ae 瘴 Chang 瘶 Pëĕ 瘻 Low 瘻 Leu Low 瘼 Mŏ 瘽 Kin 癀 Hwang 癁 Fŭh

療 Leaou 癃 Lung 癄 Ts'eaou 癆 Laou 癇 Hëen 癈 Fei 癉 T'an 癊 Yin 13 癑 Nung 癖 Peih [illegible] Ngaou 癗 Luy 癘 Le [illegible] Hëen 癔 Yih 癙 Shoo [illegible] Kwae [illegible] Ts'oo [illegible] Fun 14 癡 Ch'e [illegible] Ch'ow [illegible] Kĕă 癨 Hwŏ 癮 Yin 15 癤 Tseë 癢 Yang

癥 Ching 16 癧 Leih [illegible] Hëen 癩 Lae 17 癬 Sëen 癭 Ying [illegible] Yin 18 癯 K'eu [illegible] Pe 癰 Yung 19 癱 T'an 癲 Tëen

癶 Pŏ 4 癸 Kwei 7 登 Tăng 發 Fă

白 Peh 百 Peh 2 皂 Tsaou 3 的 Teih 4 皅 Pa 皆 Keae 皇 Hwang 皈 Pan 5 皋 Kaou 6 皎 Keaou [illegible] Fow 皐 Kaou 7 皒 Ngo 皓 Haou 皖 Hwan 8 皗 Chow [illegible] Chuy 9 [illegible] Hŏ [illegible] Hwuy 皴 Ch'un 10 皛 Heaou Yaou 皜 Haou 12 [illegible] Heaou

皣 Yĕ 皤 Po 13 皦 Keaou [illegible] Ngao 14 [illegible] Hwang 15 皬 Hŏ 皫 P'eaou 19 皭 Tseŏ

皮 P'e 3 皯 Wan 4 [illegible] Pe 5 [illegible] Chaou 皰 Paou 6 [illegible] K'ew [illegible] Seaou 8 [illegible] T'ëen 9 [illegible] Ch'ă 11 [illegible] Cha 13 [illegible] Fun [illegible] Tsow [illegible] Chen 15 [illegible] Këen

疒 104 癶 105 白 106 皮 107

108 皿 109 目

皿 Ming 3 [illegible] Keë [illegible] Kan [illegible] Hwang 盂 Yu 4 盉 Ho 盅 Chang 盃 Pei 盆 P'un 盈 Ying 5 [illegible] Hae 盎 Ngang 盄 Chaou [illegible] Choo 益 Yih [illegible] Fun 盌 Wăn 盍 Hŏ Kae 6 盒 Hŏ 盔 Kwei [illegible] Ngan 7 [illegible] Foo 盛 Ching Shing 盜 Taou 8 [illegible] Chŏ 盖 Kae

[illegible] Fan 盝 Lŭh 盞 Chan Tsan 盟 Ming 9 盡 Tsin 監 Këen 10 盤 P'wan 11 盬 Koo 盥 Kwan 盧 Loo 12 盩 Ch'ow 盪 T'ang 13 [illegible] Ŏ [illegible] Koo 15 盭 Le

目 Mŭh 2 [illegible] Keaou 3 [illegible] Kăn 4 [illegible] Hwan 盱 Heu [illegible] Fan [illegible] Jin 盲 Wang [illegible] Ch'uen 直 Chih [illegible] Hung 4 [illegible] Hoo 盼 P'an 相 Sëang [illegible] Hwŭh 眈 T'an 県 Keaou [illegible] Hin [illegible] Fung [illegible] Ts'e 盾 Jun [illegible] Heuĕ 省 Săng [illegible] Fow [illegible] Ngang 眢 Yuen 眅 Pan

眕 Chin 眆 Fang 眇 Meaou [illegible] Tan 眉 Mei 眊 Maou 看 K'an 眄 Mëen 5 [illegible] Fei Fŭh [illegible] Keu 眏 Ying [illegible] Keaou Yaou [illegible] Keu [illegible] Heuĕ 眚 Săng 眛 Mei 眝 Choo [illegible] Chen 眞 Chin 眣 Chih Teë [illegible] Keu [illegible] Maou 眠 Mëen 眥 Ts'ze 眧 Chaou 眩 Heuen

[illegible] Noo 6 [illegible] Hang 眯 Me [illegible] Keaou [illegible] How [illegible] Kae [illegible] Heuĕ [illegible] Heuen 眶 K'wang 眷 Keuen 眸 Mow 眺 T'eaou 眼 Yen 眻 Yang [illegible] Hwang 眽 Meh 7 [illegible] Fang [illegible] Keŏ 睅 Han 睆 Wan 着 Chŏ 睲 Ch'ing 睊 Keuen [illegible] Chĕ 睍 Hëen 8 [illegible] Kĕang

[illegible] Hëen 睔 Kwăn [illegible] Chŏ 睽 Kwei 睚 Yae 睛 Tsing 睜 Tsăng [illegible] Chang 睞 Lae [illegible] Mŭh 睠 Keuen 睟 Suy 睡 Shwuy [illegible] Che 睢 Suy [illegible] Fei [illegible] Hwŏ [illegible] K'e 督 Tŭh 睥 Pe 睦 Mŭh 9 睻 Hwăn 睨 E 睪 Yih 睫 Tseĕ 睬 Ts'ae 睭 Chow

神 Shin 祟 Suy 祠 Ts'ze 祡 Ch'ae 6 [illegible] Leu 祧 T'eaou 祥 Ts'ëang [illegible] Yin 票 P'eaou 祩 Choo 祪 Kwei 祫 Hëă 祭 Tse 7 祰 Kŭh [illegible] Ngo 祱 Shwuy [illegible] Shin 8 [illegible] Chuy [illegible] Cha 祺 K'e 祼 Kwan [illegible] Ts'uy 禀 Lin Pin 禁 Kin 禄 Lŭh 9 [illegible] How

禊 Hŏ 禋 Yin 禍 Ho 禎 Ching 福 Fŭh 禓 Shang Yang 禔 Che [illegible] Sen 禖 Mei 禘 T'e 10 禛 Chin 禜 Ying 禞 Kaou 禡 Ma 11 [illegible] Fung 禦 Yu 12 [illegible] Keuĕ 禧 He [illegible] Leaou 禨 Ke 禪 Shen 禫 T'an [illegible] Heu 13 禬 K'wei [illegible] Shen 禮 Le

14 禰 Ne 禱 Taou 15 [illegible] Lae 17 禳 Jang 禴 Yŏ

禸 Jow 4 禹 Yu 6 禺 Ngow 离 Le 8 禽 K'in

禾 Ho 2 秃 T'ŭh 秀 Sew 私 Sze 3 秆 Kan [illegible] Keë 秈 Sëen 和 Ho 秉 Ping 4 [illegible] Foo 秋 Ts'ew 秌 Ts'ew 种 Ch'ung 秎 Fun 秏 Haou 科 K'o 秒 Meaou [illegible] Che [illegible] Fang 秖 Che 5 [illegible] Këa [illegible] Koo [illegible] Pe 秘 Pe 秜 Ne 秿 Foo 租 Tsoo

秣 Mŏ 秤 Ch'ing 秥 Nëen 秦 Ts'in 秩 Chih 秲 Shih 秪 Che Te 秫 Shŭh 秬 Keu 秭 Tsze 6 [illegible] Chaou 秸 Këă 秳 Hwŏ [illegible] Hwang [illegible] Kĕang [illegible] E [illegible] Chih [illegible] Ngan [illegible] Kwei 移 E 7 稃 Foo 稀 He 稆 Leu 稂 Lang [illegible] Foo 稅 Shwuy 稈 Kan

示 115 禸 116 禾 117

禾 119 穴

[illegible] Këen [illegible] Heë Keĕ Këă 程 Ch'ing 稌 T'oo 稍 Shaou Saou 8 [illegible] Fe 稗 Pae [illegible] E [illegible] Lun [illegible] Keu 稑 Lŭh 稔 Jin [illegible] Lae [illegible] Hwăn [illegible] Chuĕ [illegible] Ch'ang 稘 K'e 稜 Lăng 稟 Lin 稠 Ch'ow [illegible] Yŭh [illegible] Le 9 [illegible] Chow [illegible] Ch'ă 稭 Këa 種 Chung

稯 Tsung 稰 Seu 稱 Ch'ing 10 稷 Tseih [illegible] Heŭh [illegible] Keë 稹 Chin 稺 Che 稻 Taou 稼 Këa [illegible] Ke 稾 Kaou 穀 Kŭh 11 [illegible] Lo [illegible] Ts'a 穅 K'ang 穆 Mŭh [illegible] Che [illegible] Ko 穌 Soo [illegible] Le 積 Tseih Tsze 12 [illegible] Yŭh [illegible] Fau [illegible] Hwa [illegible] Kaou

穗 Suy 穚 K'eaou 穜 T'ung 13 穠 Nung [illegible] Ch'en [illegible] Tse 穢 Wei 穡 Seh 穟 Suy [illegible] E [illegible] Tse 穩 Wăn [illegible] Ch'ing 穫 Hwŏ 15 穭 Leu 穮 P'eaou 17 [illegible] Lung 穰 Jang [illegible] Chĕ

穴 Heuĕ 2 穵 Wă 究 Kew 3 穸 Seih 空 K'ung 4 [illegible] Ch'ung 穿 Ch'uen 窀 Chun 突 T'ŭh 5 [illegible] K'eaou 窄 Tseh 窆 Pëen 窈 Yaou [illegible] Ping 窊 Wa 窋 Ch'ŭh 窌 Keaou 6 窒 Chih 窐 Wa 窕 T'eaou 7 窗 Ch'wang 窘 Keun 8 窟 K'ŭh 窠 K'o 窢 Hwŏ

9 [illegible] Fŭh 窨 Yin 窩 Wo 窪 Wa 窬 Yu 10 窮 Keung [illegible] Mei 窯 Yaou 窴 Tëen 11 [illegible] Këen [illegible] Jung [illegible] Leaou 窵 Teaou 窶 Keu 窺 K'wei 12 [illegible] Lew [illegible] Ch'ang [illegible] Fŭh 窾 K'wan 窿 Lung 13 竀 Ts'ăng 竅 K'eaou 竇 Tow 竈 Tsaou

竉 Lung 17 竊 Ts'eë

9 瞍 Sow 瞎 Hëa [illegible] Maou [illegible] Shă [illegible] Hëă 瞤 Ch'un [illegible] Këen 睹 Too [illegible] Yang 睺 How [illegible] Heuen [illegible] Heuen 睿 Juy 瞀 Mow Woo 10 瞇 Me 瞉 Kow 瞋 Ch'in 瞍 Sow [illegible] Kan [illegible] Hëa [illegible] Hwang [illegible] P'an [illegible] Kăng [illegible] Te 瞐 Mŭh 瞑 Ming

11 [illegible] Kăng [illegible] K'ang [illegible] Neih [illegible] Tsăng [illegible] Keaou 瞖 E 瞘 Ngow 瞞 Mwan 瞡 Kwei 瞢 Mung 12 瞥 P'eë 瞪 Tsăng [illegible] Hëë [illegible] He 瞧 Ts'eaou [illegible] Chŭh Keu 瞬 Shun 瞭 Leaou 瞯 Këen [illegible] Hëen [illegible] Hwă 瞰 Kan 瞳 Ch'ung T'ung 13 [illegible] Heae Ngao [illegible] Wei

[illegible] Chen [illegible] Keaou [illegible] Keŏ 瞻 Chen 瞼 Këen 瞽 Koo 瞿 K'eu 14 [illegible] Heh [illegible] Këen 矃 Naou 矅 Yaou [illegible] Chow 矊 Mëen 15 矌 K'wang 矍 K'ëŏ 16 矐 Hŏ [illegible] He 17 [illegible] Ts'an [illegible] Ying 19 [illegible] Le 矗 Ch'ŭh 20 矙 Kan 21 矚 Chŭh [illegible] Hëŏ Hŏ

矛 Mow 4 矜 Kin 7 矞 Keuĕ [illegible] Fang 矟 Chŏ 8 矠 Tseh [illegible] Yen 9 [illegible] Jung 10 [illegible] Ho [illegible] Ch'ang 12 [illegible] Ch'ung

矢 She 2 矣 E 3 知 Che 4 矤 Shin 5 [illegible] Fă 矩 Keu 6 [illegible] Chow 7 矬 Ts'o 短 Twan 8 [illegible] E [illegible] Chuĕ 矮 Yae 12 矯 Keaou 矰 Tsăng 14 矱 Hwŏ

石 Shih 2 矴 Ting 3 矸 Ngan [illegible] Mang 矻 K'ŭh 矼 Këang 4 砂 Sha 斫 Chŏ 砆 Foo 砇 Min [illegible] Heaou 砊 K'ang 砋 Che 砌 Ts'e 砍 K'an 砒 P'e 5 [illegible] Keë 砑 Ya 砟 Cha 砠 Ts'eu [illegible] Këa 砥 Che Te 砣 T'o 砩 Foo [illegible] Fei 砫 Choo

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砭 Pëen 砮 Noo 砲 P'aou [illegible] Chin 破 P'o 6 硃 Choo [illegible] Jung [illegible] Tuy 硈 Këă [illegible] Heaou Keaou 研 Yen 7 硜 K'ăng 硩 Ch'ĕ 硝 Seaou [illegible] Fow [illegible] Chŏ [illegible] Heaou 硤 Hëă [illegible] Foo 硨 Ch'ay 硪 Ngo 硫 Lew 硬 Ngăng 确 Keŏ 硯 Yen 8 [illegible] Chŏ

[illegible] Ch'wa 硼 P'ăng [illegible] Hëen 硾 Chuy 碗 Wan [illegible] Chang 碇 Ting 碁 K'e 碊 Chan 碌 Lŭh 碍 Ngae 碎 Suy 碏 Ts'eŏ 碑 Pei 碓 Tuy 碔 Woo 碕 K'e 9 碝 Jeuen 碟 Tëĕ 碪 K'an 碴 Ch'ă 碣 Këë 碧 Peih 碩 Shih 碬 Hëa 碭 T'ang [illegible] Ch'a

10 確 K'ëŏ 碼 Ma 碾 Nëen 磐 P'an 磑 Ngae 磁 Ts'ze 磅 P'ang [illegible] Shen 磆 Hwă 碻 K'ŏ 磉 Sang 磋 Ts'o 磌 Tëen 磐 P'wan 磒 Yun 磓 Tuy 磕 K'ŏ 11 磝 Ngaou 磚 Chuen [illegible] K'ang 磡 K'an 磛 Chan 磢 Shwang 磔 Tseh 磧 Tseih [illegible] E 磨 Mo

[illegible] Ch'aou 磬 K'ing 12 [illegible] Heu 磯 Ke [illegible] Kan 磷 Lin 磲 K'eu [illegible] T'ëen [illegible] Ch'wang 磺 Hwang 磻 P'wan 磽 Keaou 13 [illegible] Heh [illegible] Ts'oo [illegible] Lëen 礐 Këŏ 礓 Këang 14 礙 Ngae 礰 Leih 15 礧 Luy 礩 Chih 礪 Le 礫 Leih 礬 Fan 16 [illegible] Choo 礱 Lung

17 [illegible] Sëen [illegible] Jang 礴 Pŏ 20 [illegible] Ngan 21 [illegible] Pa

示 She 礼 Le 2 礽 Shing 3 社 Shay 祀 Sze 祁 K'e 4 祄 Heae 祇 K'e 祈 K'e 祉 Che 祊 Fang [illegible] Foo 5 祏 Shih 祐 Yew 祑 Chih [illegible] Ho 祓 Fŭh [illegible] Fŭh 祩 Choo 祔 Foo 祕 Pe 祖 Tsoo 祗 Che 祚 Tsoo 祛 K'eu 祜 Hoo 祝 Chŭh

立 Leih 4 竑 Hwăng 5 站 Chen 竚 Choo [illegible] Choo 竝 Ping 6 竟 King [illegible] Fă [illegible] Hae 章 Chang 7 [illegible] P'oo 竣 Tseun 童 T'ung 竦 Sung 8 [illegible] Tseaou 竩 E 竪 Shoo 9 竭 Këĕ 端 Twan 10 [illegible] Ho 11 竱 Chuen 13 [illegible] Yaou [illegible] Seu 15 競 King

竹 Chŭh 2 竺 Chŭh [illegible] Kin 3 笈 Keih 竿 Kan 4 笄 Ke [illegible] Chung 笆 Pa 笏 Hoo 笊 Chaou 笋 Seun [illegible] T'un [illegible] Fang [illegible] Hwŭh 笑 Seaou [illegible] Pe 5 [illegible] Choo 第 Te 笙 Săng 筑 Chŭh 笞 Ch'e 笠 Leih [illegible] Choo 笤 Chaou Teaou [illegible] K'eu 笥 Sze

符 Foo 笨 Pun 笮 Tseh [illegible] Fŭh 笱 Kow 笳 Këa 笵 Fan 6 [illegible] Fung [illegible] Ch'e [illegible] Chuen [illegible] Chwa [illegible] Ke [illegible] Choo 筃 Yin 筆 Peih 等 Tăng 筋 Kin 筌 Ts'euen 筊 Kaou 筍 Seun 筏 Fă 筐 K'wang 筒 T'ung 答 Tă 筕 Hang 策 Ts'eh 7 筟 Foo

筠 Yun 筡 T'oo [illegible] Chung 筢 Pa 筵 Yen [illegible] Keŏ [illegible] Ch'ing [illegible] P'ung [illegible] Keŏ [illegible] Tow 筪 Hëă 筬 Ching 筭 Swan 筮 She [illegible] So 8 [illegible] Chĕ [illegible] Kwan 箋 Tsëen 箌 Chaou [illegible] Chaou [illegible] Fei 箏 Tsăng [illegible] Shă 箒 Chow 箔 Pŏ 箕 Ke 算 Swan

箘 Keun 箙 Fŭh [illegible] Chă [illegible] Chă 箜 K'ung 箝 K'ëen 管 Kwan 9 箬 Jŏ 箭 Tsëen 箴 Chin 箮 Heuen 箱 Sëang [illegible] Chin 箧 Këa 箶 Hoo 箸 Choo [illegible] Ch'un [illegible] Mëë 節 Tseĕ 篘 Chow 篁 Hwang 範 Fan 篆 Chuen 篇 P'ëen 篈 Fung [illegible] Chŏ 築 Chŭh

[illegible] Jeen 篊 Hung [illegible] Këe 篌 How 10 [illegible] Fow 篪 Che 篙 Kaou [illegible] Chŭh 篚 Fei 篜 Ching [illegible] Ch'uy 篝 Kow [illegible] Ho 篡 Ts'wan [illegible] Chin 篤 Tŭh 篨 Choo 篩 She Shae 11 篳 Peih [illegible] Chŭh [illegible] Suy [illegible] Ngow [illegible] Ts'eang 篷 P'ung [illegible] Chung [illegible] Yu

立 117 竹 118 米 119

118 竹 119 米

篾 Mëĕ 簀 Tseh 簃 E 12 [illegible] Chaou 簄 Hoo 簆 Kow 簇 Ts'ŭh [illegible] Ko [illegible] Kwei 簌 Sŭh 簍 Low 簏 Lŭh 13 簠 Fŭh 簪 Ts'an [illegible] Chuy 簝 Leaou 簞 Tan 簟 Tëen [illegible] Ko 簠 Foo 簡 Këen 簢 Min 簣 Kwei [illegible] Koo 簥 K'eaou 簦 Tăng [illegible] Fan

[illegible] Jen 簧 Hwang [illegible] Jay [illegible] Fun [illegible] Chŭh 簫 Seaou 13 簳 Kan 籀 Chow [illegible] Këen [illegible] E 簷 Yen 簸 Po [illegible] Sae 簻 Chwa 簽 Ts'ëen [illegible] Ngae 簾 Lëen 簿 Poo 14 籃 Lan 籌 Choo 籊 Teih 籙 Lŭh 籒 Ch'ow 籍 Tseih 籎 E 15 籓 Fan [illegible] Hwan

[illegible] Fan 16 籑 Chuen 籜 T'ŏ 籝 Ying 籟 Lae 籠 Lung 17 籤 Ts'ëen 籥 Yŏ [illegible] Jang [illegible] Chung [illegible] Chŏ 籧 K'eu 18 籩 Pëen 19 籬 Le 籮 Lo 20 籯 Ying 26 籲 Yu

米 Me 3 [illegible] Hung 4 粃 Pe 粆 Sha 粈 New 粉 Fun 5 粒 Leih 粙 Yew 粕 P'eh Pŏ 粗 Ts'oo 粘 Nëen [illegible] E 6 粞 Se 粟 Sŭh 粢 Tsze 粤 Yuĕ [illegible] E 粥 Chŭh 粦 Lin 粧 Chwang 7 [illegible] Hwan [illegible] Hwăn [illegible] Hëen 粰 Fow 粱 Lëang 粲 Ts'an

粳 Kăng 8 [illegible] Ke [illegible] No 粹 Suy 粺 Pae 粻 Chang 粼 Lin [illegible] Chow 精 Tsing 9 [illegible] Këen 糅 Jow [illegible] Hwang 糈 Seu [illegible] Keae [illegible] Hŏ 糉 Tsung 糊 Hoo 10 [illegible] Këen [illegible] Chuy 糒 Pae 糓 Kŭh 糕 Kaou 糖 T'ang 糗 K'ew 11 糙 Ts'aou 糚 Chwang

[illegible] Fan 糜 Me 糝 San 糞 Fun 糟 Tsaou 糠 K'ang 12 [illegible] Ke [illegible] Lëang [illegible] Fei [illegible] Shih [illegible] Chen 13 [illegible] Lae 糫 Hwan [illegible] Hwuy 14 糯 No [illegible] Ch'ow 15 [illegible] Le 16 糴 Teih [illegible] Lan [illegible] Ch'an 糶 Teaou [illegible] Lan

糸 Meih Sze
系 Hee
2
糺 Ke
3
紁 Ch'a
紇 Heh
紆 Këë
糾 Kew
紺 Kan
紂 Chow
約 Yŏ
紅 Hung
紆 Heu Yu
紈 Hwan
4
紋 Wăn
紖 Yin
納 Nă
紏 Tow
紐 New
紑 Fow
紓 Shoo
純 Ch'un Shun
紕 Pe
紶 Keuĕ
紉 Nin
紨 Foo
紗 Sha

紘 Hung Hwăng
紙 Che
級 Keih
紛 Fun
紜 Yun
紝 Jin
紞 Tan
紟 Kin
素 Soo
紡 Fang
5
索 Sŏ
紨 Foo
紮 Cha
絮 Noo
紘 Heuĕ
紙 Chay
紩 Chih
紫 Ts'ze
紪 Ts'ze
紬 Ch'ow
紭 Hung
紮 Chă
累 Luy
細 Se
紱 Fŭh
紼 Fŭh
絏 Seĕ

紳 Shin
紵 Choo
紶 K'eu
紹 Shaou
紺 Kan
絨 Yuĕ
紽 To
紾 Chin
紿 Tae
紼 Fŭh
終 Chung
絃 Heen
組 Tsoo
絅 Keung
絆 Pwan
絇 Keu
6
結 Keĕ
綢 Chow
絑 Choo
絒 Ch'ow
絓 Kwa
絎 Hăng
絢 Heuen
絕 Tseuĕ
絘 Ts'ze
絫 Tsze
絙 Kăng

絛 T'aou
絖 Hwang
絜 Keĕ
絝 K'oo
絞 Heaou Keaou
絡 Lŏ
給 Keih
絨 Jung
絩 Chaou Tsaou
絪 Yin
絭 K'euen
絰 Teĕ
絮 Seu
統 T'ung
絲 Sze
絳 Keang
7
綀 Ke
綎 Ch'ing
絹 Keuen
綌 Heă
絺 Ch'e
綑 Keen
綒 K'ew
網 Wang
綁 Pang
綃 Seaou
綅 Tsin

綆 Kăng
綈 Te
綌 K'eih
綏 Juy Suy
綑 K'wăn
綍 Foo
經 King
綗 Chwang
綐 Fan
綖 Yen
8
綜 Tsung
綷 Tsăng
綼 Hing
綠 Lŭh
綛 Neen
綢 Chow T'aou
綣 Keuen
綹 Hw
綦 Ke
綬 Show
維 Wei
綮 K'ing K'e
綳 Păng
綯 T'aou
綱 Kang
綳 Păng

綴 Chuĕ
綵 Ts'ae
綷 Ts'uy
綸 Lun
綹 Lew
綺 Ke
綻 Tsan
綼 Pe
綽 Chŏ
綾 Ling
綿 Meen
緀 Tseĕ
緄 Hwăn Kwăn
緅 Tsow
緇 Tsze
緉 Leang
緋 Fei
緌 Juy
9
緙 K'ëë
緘 Keen
緞 Twan
緒 Seu
緹 Te
緗 Seang
緯 Wei
線 Seen
緝 Tseĕ

糸 120

120 糸
121 缶

緡 Min
緢 Seun
緣 Yuen
緦 Sze
編 Peen
緩 Hwan Wan
緫 Keae
緬 Meen
緭 Hwuy
緰 Chow
緱 Ch'ă
緲 Fow
緵 Che
緯 Wei
緱 Fung
緲 Meaou
練 Leen
緵 Tsung
緷 Hwăn
緻 Che
縕 Yun Wăn
10
縉 Tsin
縊 E
縏 P'wan
縋 Chuy
縈 Ying Yung

縐 Chow Tsow
縑 Keen
縒 So
縓 Yuen
縖 Heă
縙 Jung
縛 Fŏ
縝 Chin
縞 Kaou
縟 Jŭh
縠 Hwŭ
縡 Tsae
縢 Tăng
縣 Heen Heuen
11
縫 Fung
縊 E
縉 Kin
縭 Le
縮 Sŭh
縯 Yen Yin
縱 Tsung
縲 Luy
縸 Meih
縴 Keen
繾 K'een
縵 Mwan

縷 Leu Low
縶 Chih
縹 P'eaou
縻 Mo
總 Tsung
績 Tseih
繁 Fan
繂 Leŭh
繅 Saou
繆 Mew
繇 Yaou
繈 K'eang
12
繏 Jen
繐 Hwuy
繑 K'eaou
繒 Tsăng
織 Che Chih
繕 Shen
繖 Ch'ĕ
繙 Fun
繚 Hwang
繚 Leaou
繜 Tsun
繝 Keen
繞 Jaou
繟 Ch'en
繡 Sew

繟 Chŭh
繣 Hwă
13
繩 Shing
繪 Hwuy
繫 Keen
繳 Ko
繭 Keen
繮 Keang
繯 Heuen Hwan
繰 Kaou
繳 Chŏ
繵 Chen
繶 Chŭh
繹 Yih
繹 Yih
14
辮 Peen
繻 Seu
繼 Ko
繽 Pin
繾 K'een
繿 Heun
纂 Ts'wan
15
纆 Meh
纇 Luy
纈 Ts'ae
纊 Suy

纊 K'wang
纑 Sŭh
纍 Luy
纀 Foo
纖 Seen
纏 Ch'en
16
纑 Loo
纘 Ch'en
纕 Ch'ung
17
纓 Ying
19
纘 Tswan
纙 Lo Se
纚 Ts'ae
纛 Tŭh
21
纜 Lan

缶 Fow
3
缸 Kang
4
缶 Yaou
缺 K'euĕ
5
缽 Choo
缾 Fow
6
缾 P'ing
7
缿 Foo
罃 Hăng
8
䍄 Kang
9
鍾 Chung
11
罄 K'ing
罅 Hea
罇 Tsun
12
罈 Hin
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罌 Ying
15
罍 Suy
16
罏 Loo
18
罐 Kwan

网 Wang
3
罔 Wang
罕 Han
4
罘 Fow
5
罛 Koo
罜 Choo
罝 Tseay
罟 Koo
罡 Kang
6
罣 Kwa
7
罦 Fow
罥 Foo
8
罩 Chaou
罩 Chaou
罪 Tsuy
罫 Kwa
罬 Chuĕ
9
罯 Che
罰 Fă
署 Shoo
罳 Sao Sze
10
罵 Ma
罷 Keen
罶 Lew
罷 Pa

11
罺 Ch'aou
罼 Peih
12
罾 Tsăng
罿 Ch'ung
13
羂 Keuen
14
羄 Chaou
羅 Lo
羆 Pe
17
羇 Ke
19
羈 Ke

羊 Yang
2
羌 Keang
美 Mei
3
羑 Yew
4
羒 Fun
羓 Pa
羔 Kaou
羖 Koo
5
羜 Choo
羖 Koo
羛 Fei
羝 Te
羞 Sew
6
羠 Chaou
羕 Yang
羨 Seen
羢 Jung
7
羣 K'eun
羡 E
8
羛 E
羫 K'eang
羬 Chuĕ
羰 Tsan
9
羭 Jow

羹 Kăng
羺 K'eĕ
10
羵 Foo
羯 Kow
11
羲 He
12
羳 Fan
羵 Fŭh
13
羶 Hwan
羷 Shen
羸 Luy
15
羼 Ch'an

羽 Yu
3
羿 E
4
翀 Ch'ung
翂 Hang
翁 Ung
翅 Ch'e
翂 Fun
5
翇 Fŭh
翍 Che
翊 E
翌 Yih
翌 Yih
翎 Ling
翏 Leaou
習 Seih
6
翊 E
翔 Tseang
翕 Heih
翓 Heĕ
7
翑 Foo
翛 Seaou
8
翟 Teih
翠 Ts'uy
翡 Fe
翪 Chan

翣 Shă
9
翥 Choo
翰 Han
翦 Tseen
翩 Chung
翩 P'een
翫 Wan
翬 Hwuy
10
翮 Heh
翯 Hwŭh
翱 How
翰 Han
翸 Poo
11
翰 Han
翳 E
12
翽 Hwuy
翹 Keaou
翺 Ngaou
翻 Fan
翼 Yih
13
翾 Hwuy
14
耀 Yaou
翿 Taou
16
翽 Hwuy

网 122
羊 123
羽 124

125 老
126 而
127 耒
128 耳
129 聿

老 Laou
考 K'aou
4
耄 Maou
者 Chay
耆 K'e
5
耇 Kow
8
耋 Teĕ

而 Urh
耏 No
3
耍 Shwa
耎 Juen
耐 Nae
耑 Chuen
9
需 Joo Juen

耒 Luy
3
耔 Tsze
耗 K'eih
4
耕 Kăng
耖 Chaou
耗 Haou
耘 Yun
耜 Sze
5
耞 Kea
7
耡 Ts'oo
8
耤 Tseih
9
耦 Ngow
10
耨 Foo
耨 Juh Now
耩 Keang
11
耰 Han
耱 Ch'wang
15
耰 Yew

耳 Urh
耴 Chĕ
3
耶 Yay
4
耻 Ch'e
耼 Kan
耽 Tan
耽 Tan
耿 Kăng
5
聆 Chin
聀 Chĕ
聆 Ling
聊 Leaou
6
聒 Kwŏ
7
聑 Haou
聖 Chĕ
聖 Shing
聚 Chiu
聘 P'ing
8
聚 Tseu
聛 K'e
聜 To
聝 Kwŏ
聞 Wăn
9
聯 Leen
聰 Ts'ung

聹 Chih
聺 Chih
聱 Ngaou
聲 Me
聳 Shing
聳 Sung
21
聵 Wei
聶 Chĕ Neĕ
職 Chih
15
聽 T'ing
16
聾 Lung

聿 Yŭh
4
肁 Hwă
肂 E
肅 Seaou
肆 Sze
7
肇 Chaou

肉 Jŭh Jow
2
肋 Leh
肌 Ke
肎 K'ăng
3
肐 Keh
肓 Hwang
肔 E
肖 Seaou
肘 Chow
肙 Yuen
肚 T'oo
肛 Kang
肜 Yung
肝 Kan
育 Yŭh
4
股 Koo
肢 Che
肤 Foo
肥 Fei
肦 Fun
肧 Ch'ow
肨 Jin
胖 P'ang
肩 Keen
肪 Fang
肫 Chun
肮 K'ang Hang

肯 K'ăng
肰 Jen
肱 Kwang
肴 Heaou
肶 P'e
肸 Heih
服 Fŭh
肹 Heih
5
肺 Fo
胅 P'ang
胃 Wei
胉 Pŏ
胄 Chow
胆 Choo
胆 Tan
胈 Pŏ
胊 Keu
背 Pei
胠 K'eih
胎 Tae
胏 Tsze
胑 Che
胐 Keă
胔 Tsze
胖 P'en
胗 Chin
胘 Heen
胙 Tsoo

胚 P'ei
胛 Keă
胝 Che
胞 Paou
胠 K'eu
胡 Hoo
胯 K'oo
胰 Kaou
胤 Ying
胥 Seu
胦 Kăng
胭 Yen
胗 Chin
胵 Ch'e
胵 Che
胺 Ngang
胰 E
胯 K'wa
胱 Kwang
胲 Kae
胸 Heung
胹 Urh
胼 P'een
能 Năng
胦 Ya
胾 Tsze
脛 Ch'ing
脂 Che

脃 Ts'uy
脅 Heĕ
脆 Ts'uy
脇 Heĕ
脈 Meh
脉 Meh
脊 Tseih
7
脗 Wăn
脚 Keŏ
脘 Kwan
脛 Hing
脝 Hăng
脞 Ts'o
脠 Chen
脡 Ting
脤 Chĕ
脢 Mei
脣 Shin Shun
脤 Shin
脥 Keă Keŏ
脪 Hin
脫 T'ŏ
脯 Foo
脰 Tow
8
脭 Han
勝 Shing
脹 Chang

脮 Chuĕ
脾 P'e
腅 Ching
腆 Che
腄 Chuy
腆 T'een
腇 Heen
腋 Yih
腌 Ngan
腍 Jin
腎 Hin
腎 Shin
腐 Foo
腑 Foo
腒 Keu
腓 Fe
腔 K'eang
腕 Wan
9
腛 Uh
腳 Keŏ
腝 Juen
腧 Shoo
腪 Hwan
腤 Ngan
腨 Ch'un
腥 Sing
腜 Chĕ
腦 Naou

腵 Këa
腶 Chă
腫 Chung
腬 Jow
腭 Ngŏ
腮 Sae
腯 T'un
腰 Yaou
腱 Keen
腳 K'eŏ
腴 Yu
腶 Choo
腷 Kea
腸 Ch'ang
腹 Fŭh
10
腿 T'uy
膀 P'ang
膁 Hwang
膆 Keen
膇 Ch'uen
膈 Jŏ
膂 Leu
膄 Chuy
膈 Keh
膉 K'ŏ
膊 Kaou
膃 Hwăn
膊 Pŏ

肉 130
月

131 肉
132 臣
133 自
134 至

膐 Leaou
膎 Heae
膍 P'e
膏 Kaou
膐 Lou
11
膒 Ngow
膓 Chŏ
膕 Kwŏ
膗 Ch'wa
膗 Ch'an
膚 Foo
膛 T'ang
膜 Mŏ
膝 Seih
膞 Chuen
膟 Leŭh
膠 Keaou
膢 Low
12
膗 Ch'uy
膨 P'ăng
膩 Keang
膩 Ne
膯 Tăng
膦 Ke
膳 Chan
膭 Tsan
膻 Hwŏ

膰 Fan
膱 Ch'a
膲 Tseaou
膳 Shen
膴 Hoo
13
膷 Heang
膛 Tang
膹 Fun
膺 Ngaou
膺 Yin
膻 Shen
膽 Tan
臇 He
膾 K'wae
膿 Nung
臁 Leen
臂 Pe
臄 K'eŏ
臉 Leen
臊 Saou
14
臍 Ts'e
臘 Lă
臅 Ch'ow
臒 Mung
臑 Joo Naou Urh
15
臖 Hing

臜 Ch'an
16
臚 Leu
臛 Hŏ
臙 He
臚 Lung
17
臝 Lo
臞 Jang
18
臞 Chĕ
臛 Hwan
臟 Tsang
臠 Leuen Lwan

臣 Chin
2
臥 Ngo
8
臧 Tsang
11
臨 Lin
臩 Tseh

自 Tsze
臬 Keaou
4
皇 Hwang
臭 Ch'ow
7
臱 Tsuy
臯 Kaou
10
臲 Neĕ

至 Che
4
致 Che
6
臸 Tseen
8
臺 Tae
10
臻 Tsin

臼 Kew
2
臽 Heen
兒 Urh
臾 Kwei
3
臿 Chă
臬 P'ing
舀 Yaou
舁 Yu
5
舂 Chung
6
舄 Seih
舅 Kew
7
與 Yu
8
舁 Chuy
興 Hing
舉 Keu
12
舊 Kew

舌 Shĕ
2
舍 Shay
舐 She
舑 Tseen
5
舑 Jen
6
舒 Shoo
舖 P'oo
9
舓 She
10
舘 Kwan

舛 Chuen
6
舜 Shun
舝 Kea
8
舞 Woo

舟 Chow
2
舠 Taou
舡 Ch'uen
4
舥 Pa
舤 Chaou
舦 Jih
舩 Ch'uen
舫 Fang
般 Pwan
5
舲 Ling
舶 Foo
舡 Fŭh
舳 Chŭh
舐 Te
舵 To
舶 Pih
舷 Heen
船 Ch'uen
6
艄 Hwŏ
航 Hang
7
艀 Fow
艆 Ch'in
艂 Fung
艄 Saou
艇 Ting
9
艋 Măng

艁 Chaou
艐 Ke
艌 Neen
9
艖 Fŭh
艎 Hwang
艏 Fŭh
艘 Show
艗 Fan
艒 Heĕ
10
艕 Pang
艓 Jŏ
艙 Ts'ang
艖 Cha
艘 Saou
11
艚 Tsaou
艛 Tsăng
艜 K'e
艀 Foo
艂 Foo
12
艜 Fei
艟 Tung
13
艢 Heĕ
艤 E
艥 Tseĕ
14
艦 Heen

艨 Mung
16
艫 Loo
艬 Chan

臼 134
舌 135
舛 136
舟 137

138 艮
139 色
140 艸
艹

艮 Kăn
良 Leang
艱 Keen

色 Seh
5
艴 Pŭh
10
艵 Măng
13
艷 Yen
艶 Heuo

艸 Ts'aou
2
艽 Tsaou
艽 Kew
艾 Ngae
3
芄 Hwan
芎 Keung
芆 Ch'a
芉 Kan
芊 Ts'een
芋 Heu Yu
芍 Chŏ
芑 K'eih
芒 Jin
芓 Heu Woo
芑 K'e
芒 Mang
芔 Hwuy
4
芙 Foo
芢 Jin
芝 Che
芴 Hwuh
芟 Shan
芚 Shun
芩 Ch'in
芡 K'een
芰 Heaou

芣 Fow
芥 Keae
芦 Hoo
芧 Seu
芨 Keih
芃 Fung
芩 K'in
芪 K'e
芬 Fun
芭 Pa
芮 Juy
芰 Ke
花 Hwa
芳 Fang
芷 Che
芸 Yun
芹 K'in
芺 Ngaou
芻 Ts'oo
芼 Maou
芿 Ngang
芽 Ya
芾 Fei
5
苐 Te
苒 Jen
苑 Yuen
若 Jŏ

苂 Fan
苓 Ling
茁 Chuh
苔 T'ae
苻 Fŭh
苕 T'eaou
苗 Meaou
苙 Leih
苛 Ho
苦 K'eu
苜 Mŭh
苞 Paou
苟 Kow
苡 E
苢 E
苣 Keu
苦 K'oo
苧 Ch'oo
英 Ying
苳 Tung
苴 Ts'eu
苷 Kan
苹 Hoo
苹 P'ang
苻 Foo
苾 Peih
茶 Ho
茀 Fŭh

茁 Chuĕ
茂 Mow
范 Fan
茅 Maou
茄 Keae
茆 Maou
茈 Ts'ze
茉 Mŏ
6
茗 Ming
茘 Le
茭 Yew
茸 Jung
茾 P'ăng
茛 Kăn
茜 Ts'een
茺 Ch'ung
茶 Ching
荒 Hwang
茢 Leĕ
茦 Ts'eh
茨 Ts'ze
茫 Mang
茭 Keaou
茯 Fŭh
茰 Yu
茱 Choo Shoo
兹 Tsze

蓼 Ngaou 13 So
蔽 Pe
蔺 Hwan Juen
蓍 Shō
蓊 Heun
蔽 Teih Lo
蒙 Mung
蔽 Ngaou
蒸 Swan
蓼 Meh Mung
夢 Mung
蒟 Kea
蓦 Moo
蔭 Choo Tow
鬼 Hwō
蔓 Tsaou
漾 Kāng
蔵 Chin
莫 Tsien
蒲 Shun
蔵 Tsoo
蔗 Jay
導 Pō
蒯 K'wai

蔓 Ngae 10 Wei
蘐 Ke
薺 Tse
蓋 E Keang
蓬 Tē
薩 Sēē
薤 Fan
蘋 Kease
薙 Heaō
蘆 Tseeu
蘇 Foo
蘢 Hung
薩 Sā
新 Sin
蘷 Hwuy
蕷 Shoo
蕊 Nē
蕪 Heun
蕙 Wei
蕎 Chow
蘑 Nāng
蘚 Peaou
蓋 Tsy
蓋 Kēa

蔡 Paou 10 Se
葱 Jow
菜 Shē
莽 Ngan
蒲 Kee
蓂 Fang
蓝 Hung
蒸 Hung
蓁 Cha
著 Choo
蔗 Tszo
葛 Hō
董 Tung
葬 Wei
葩 Pa
葫 Hoo
蒟 Meaou
蒜 Tsang
葭 Hēa
蔡 Yō
蔥 Ts'ang
蔡 Kwei
華 Hwān
蕈 Hean
蓉 Ts'eih
蓬 Tsung

蔑 Mēē 11 Mēē
蔓 Fan
蔍 Lā
蔍 Le
蔍 Ch'un
蔍 Lo
蔍 Too
蔍 Heuen
蔍 Sēaou
蔍 Choo
蔍 Fung Fang
蔍 Koo
蔍 Keuen
蔍 Ts'an
蔍 Kō
蔍 Hō
蔍 Man

血 Heuē 6 Sēih
衄 Hwang
盍 Hin
衅 Chung
衆 Meh
衆 Urh
絵 K'an
幾 Ke
纖 Mēē

行 Hang Hing 6 Yen
衍 Kan
衒 Heuen
術 Shūh
衝 Tung
街 Kēae
衛 Han
衙 Yung
衙 Ys
衛 Hoo
衛 Wei
衝 Ch'ang
衡 Hāng
衡 K'eu

衣 E 6 Ngae
衰 Ts'ao
衽 Kang
表 Peaou
裡 E
衫 Chō
衫 Shan
衫 Foo
衫 Fun
衫 K'e
衫 Hoo
衫 Chen
衫 Shwae
衫 K'eih
衫 Nā
衫 Jih
衫 Chung
衫 Chung
衫 Hēae
衫 Sēay
衫 Che
衫 Jin
衫 K'in
衫 Kin
衫 Yuen
衫 Mēē
衫 Kēa

衽 Tō 5 Tae
衾 P'a
衾 P'aou
衾 K'eu
衾 Lā
衾 Fei
衾 T'an
衾 Heuō
衾 Hēa
衾 Kēa
衾 Sew
衾 Kwan
衾 Chin
衾 E
衾 Jen
衾 Heneu
衾 Mow
衾 Chen
衾 E
衾 Foo
衾 Ne
衾 P'o
衾 Fūh
衾 Yew
衾 Choo
衾 E
衾 Fūh

袈 Keaou 7 Kēō
裟 Kwa
裕 Yin
裕 Ts'ae
裒 Pow
裂 Lēē
裎 Ch'ing
裘 Chwae
裔 E
裁 Ngo
裙 Sha
裙 Keun
裙 Yu
裘 K'ew
裙 Poo
裙 Shwūy
裙 Tseun
裙 Fei
裙 Sēih
裙 Shang
裙 Che
裙 Chan
裙 Tsan
裙 Ko
裙 Chow
裙 E

衣面見

衫 Sān 13 Sān
衫 Chen
衫 Chen
衫 Jung
衫 Nung
衫 K'in
衫 K'wei
衫 Sēē
衫 Lan
衫 Ngaou
衫 Heh
衫 Shūh
衫 Tang
衫 Suy
衫 P'ēih
衫 Joo
衫 Tsze
衫 Chō
衫 Heun
衫 Wa
衫 Ts'in
衫 Hwan

衰 Shwae 9 Shwae
衰 Ts'ūy
衰 Choo Chung
衰 Foo
衰 Hēō
衰 Hō
衰 Hoo
衰 Juen
衰 P'ēcu
衰 Fei
衰 Yu
衰 Paou
衰 Che
衰 Ch'a
衰 Lūh
衰 K'ēen
衰 Chūh
衰 Ch'e

衰 Hwuy Wei 10 Hwae
衰 Kow
衰 Jūh
衰 Jung
衰 Ncaou
衰 Pō
衰 How
衰 T'un
衰 Kēang
衰 K'ēen
衰 He
衰 Yew
衰 Paou
衰 Tōē
衰 E
衰 Ngow
衰 Leu
衰 San
衰 Shan
衰 Seang
衰 E
衰 P'ēē
衰 Chuen
衰 Fan
衰 Ho
衰 Jaou

衰 K'een 17 Tsō
衰 Tao
衰 Seih
衰 Kēen
衰 Ché
衰 E
衰 Neaou

西 Se 6 Fung
覃 Tan
覆 Fūh
覈 Heh
覇 Ke

見 Keen 4 Kwei
規 Maou
覓 Mēih
覔 Chen
覘 Ngeh
覗 Sze
覗 Hēih
覗 Fow
覗 Kaou
覗 Teen
覗 E
覗 Tsing
覗 Too
覗 Yu
覗 Ts'in
覗 K'e
覗 Kow
覗 Ch'wan
覗 Ts'eu
覗 Ts'eu
覗 Kin
覗 Kēen
覗 Kēō

覚 Lan 11 Yaou
覚 Fan
覚 Kwan
覚 Tsih
覚 Kēō

角 Kēō 7 Kēō
觔 Ch'e
觚 Che
觜 Keuē
觜 Ngo
觝 Che
觚 Kēō
觚 Chaou
觚 Shaō
觚 Koo
觚 Tsuy
觚 Te
觚 Hwa
觚 Heuen
觚 Keae
觚 Kwāng
觚 K'ew
觚 Sin
觚 E
觚 Sūh
觚 E
觚 Chan
觚 Chow
觚 K'e
觚 Sao

言 Yen 7 Tsze
訂 Tēng
訃 Foo
訃 Kaou
訃 Keaou
訃 Ke
訃 Fan
訃 Hung
訃 Ch'a
訃 Tsaou
訃 Heu
訃 Kēō
訃 E
訃 Jin
訃 Sin
訃 Heun
訃 Shwa
訃 Shan
訃 K'eih
訃 Tō
訃 Ke
訃 Hoo
訃 Ngo
訃 Fun
訃 Ya
訃 Sung
訃 Hēae

訊 Yin 6 Keuē
訣 Hēaou
訣 Nūh
訣 Ch'in
訣 Yew
訣 Che
訣 Heung
訪 Fang
訪 Ch'aou
訪 Shē
訪 Fan
訪 Chun
訪 Fung
訪 Jin
訪 Hea
訪 Jen
訪 Kan
訪 Ling
訪 E
訪 Chen
訪 Kea
訪 Tā
訪 Keu
訪 Shūh
訪 Cha
訪 Tō

訴 T'o 5 Soo
訶 Ho
評 Hea
訴 Chow
訴 Ho
診 Chin
註 Choe
証 Ching
訐 Hoo
訣 Yang
罵 Le
詼 Naou
詞 Heu
詐 Ts'ze
訾 Koo
詆 Fan
訴 Foo
訴 Te
訾 E
詁 K'eo
詔 Chaou
詰 Fei
詖 P'ing
詛 Pe
詞 Ne
詞 Heung
詞 K'eūh

詁 Tsoo 5 Choo
許 Ts'ze
詞 Meih
說 Chow
詠 Yung
詞 Heu
詢 Seun
詣 E
說 Hwang
試 She
詧 Ch'a
詮 Ts'ze
詩 She
誌 Hin
話 Heaou
誰 Kwei
詮 Ts'eu
話 Kēē
話 Hwa
調 Lway
詳 Kae
詰 Seang Tsang
說 Hway
詣 Sin
習 Jay

誇 K'wa 7 Kō
誌 Kāng
誌 Che
認 Jin
談 Kēō
誤 Ngo
誑 Kwang
誓 She
誕 Tan
詩 Pei
詩 Pūh
詩 Yew

誠 Ch'ing 7 Ch'ing
誅 Chōō
誦 Chow
誥 Chen Shen
誥 Ming
誥 Ngeh
誥 Kwei
誥 Heung Heang
誥 Kwa
誥 Teaou
誄 Ch'e
誄 Ley
誄 Choo
誄 K'wang
誄 K'wa
誄 Ke
誄 Kāng
誄 Che
誄 Jin
誄 Kēō
誄 Ngo
誄 Kwang
誄 She
誄 Tan
誄 Pei
誄 Pūh
誄 Yew

誓 Cha 7 Ts'eaou
誓 Tsin
誓 Yu
誓 Heaou
誓 He
誓 Ch'ing
誓 Kease
誓 Hwang
誓 Hēen
誓 Woo
誓 Ta'o
誓 Woo
誓 He
誓 Hin
誓 Kaou
誓 Sung
誓 P'oo
誓 Hwuy
誓 Shwō
誓 Ngeh
誓 Woo
誓 Shin
誓 K'eang
誓 Ngan
誓 Chang
誓 Ch'ang
誓 Shwuy
誓 K'o

誨 Heaou 7 Suy
誨 Hēen
誨 Hing
誨 Fei
誨 E
誨 E Na
誨 Keu
誨 Chow Teaou
誨 Hwān
誨 Pe
誨 Ch'e
誨 Chuē
誨 Che
誨 Chun
誨 K'e
誨 Chō
誨 Keih
誨 Keūh
誨 Liang
誨 Lun
誨 Te
誨 Tsang
誨 Ts'eu
誨 Ts'ing
誨 Tsun
誨 Wei

說 Yu 7 Seaou
說 Ke
話 Ch'a Ts'a
話 Ch'en
話 Ch'in Shin
話 Fūh
話 Choo
話 Chuen
話 Yang
話 Ngan
話 Ngō
話 Hēen
話 Fung
話 Ngan
話 Han
話 Hase
話 Hēō
話 Heun
話 Hoaen
話 How
話 Hwān
話 Hwuy
話 Kea
話 Kease
話 Kēen

誼 K'eūh 7 Ma
誼 Mow
誼 Nan
誼 Naon
誼 Nō
誼 Sen
誼 Seun
誼 Sbe
誼 Ting
誼 Wei
誼 Te
誼 Woo
誼 Yē
誼 Yen
誼 Yu
誼 Che
誼 Tāng
誼 Ch'in
誼 Séay
誼 Ching
誼 Chuy
誼 K'eh
誼 Ngaou
誼 Ch'ing
誼 He

虫 Chung 2 Ke
蚓 Kew
蚡 Seh
蚣 Chow
虹 Hung
虻 Hwuy
蚨 Fung
蚊 Ngeh
蚯 Hwang
蚓 Pa
蚪 K'wen
蚤 Juy
蚩 Tuy
蚌 Pang
蚖 Hang
蚊 Wān
蚜 E
蛹 Hwā
蛙 Nan
蛟 Ke
蛔 Yew
蛛 Chung
蛉 Fun
蛇 Kung
蛋 Tsaou

蚊 Voo 4 Keng
蚶 Foo
蚪 Tow
蚪 Ch'e
蚤 Kew
蚌 Tsai
蛆 K'eūh
蛇 Che
蛔 Yew
蛔 Hau
蛔 Foo
蛔 Mow
蛔 Jen
蛔 Yen
蛔 Ch'ā
蛔 Heuē
蛔 Fan
蛙 Choo
蛙 K'eu
蛙 K'eung
蛤 Kēa
蛤 Shih
蛤 Chen
蛤 Jen
蛤 T'eu
蛤 T'oo
蛉 Shay
蛉 Ling
蛋 Tan

蛹 Yung 6 Yung
蛾 Ngō
蛾 Ngaou
蛾 Ngaou
蛾 Ngaou
蛾 Ngaou
蛾 Ngaou

蛮 Man 6 Man
蛮 Man
蛮 Man
蛮 Man
蛮 Man
蛮 Man
蛮 Man

蛇 E 5 E
蛇 Luy
蛇 Yō
蛇 Tāng
蛇 Chay
蛇 Sow
蛇 Tāng
蛇 Choo
蛇 Choo
蛇 Meaou
蛇 Ngae
蛇 Lin
蛇 Tsaou
蛇 Lae
蛇 Hō
蛇 Yō
蛇 Keen
蛇 Kēang
蛇 K'e
蛇 Hang
蛇 Loo
蛇 Soo
蛇 Wān
蛇 Ngō
蛇 Jang
蛇 Mēi

蛙 E 5 P'in
蛙 Seen
蛙 Fā
蛙 Leen
蛙 Hoo
蛙 Chō
蛙 Ch'ow
蛙 Koo
蛙 K'eu
蛙 Fan
蛙 Lan
蛙 Han
蛙 Keaou
蛙 Fūh
蛙 Loy
蛙 Loy
蛙 Tsan
蛙 Tsaou
蛙 Mun
蛙 Le
蛙 Lo
蛙 Chūh
蛙 Lo
蛙 Lay
蛙 Neih
蛙 Yūh

虎 Hoo 2 Hoo
虎 Heu Nō Yō
虎 K'een
虎 Ch'oo
虎 Pew
虎 Hoo
虎 Fūh
虎 Hen
虎 Loo
虎 Chung
虎 Keu
虎 Yu
虎 Haou
虎 K'wei
虎 Kwō
虎 K'eang
虎 Chow
虎 Chan
虎 K'ā
虎 Pew

蚊 Kao 6 Hwuy
蚵 Hwuy
蛄 Kēē
蛙 Wa
蛛 Choo
蛄 Hwō Kwō
蛟 Keaou
蛤 Kō
蛩 Joo
蛭 E
蛸 Fow
蛙 Chih
蛸 Shaou Seaou
蛸 Yuen
蛸 Yung
蛸 Kēē
蛭 Chay
蛾 Ngo
蛤 Hau
蜀 Shūh
蜂 Fung
蜃 Shin
蜩 Foo
蜆 Hēen
蜇 Chē

蜈 Woo 6 Kung
蜓 Fow
蜡 Kaou
蜒 Lang
蜘 Ch'oo
蜓 Ting Yen
蜩 Tēen
蜘 Che
蜞 Juy
蜕 Fei
蜑 Lēang
蜈 Ken
蜕 Fūh
蜜 Meih
蜴 K'e
蜮 Māng
蜮 Kēang
蜥 Seih
蜴 Ke
蜴 Hoo
蜩 T'eaou
蜮 Chan
蜮 Yih
蜓 Foo
蜂 Fow
蜃 Fei

蜻 Wei 6 Chang
蜴 Yih
蜜 Kēen
蜴 K'wo
蜻 Ch'ang
蜿 Wan
蜩 Tung
蜜 Ngō
蜻 Ch'uen
蜴 Yaou
蜴 K'eō
蜴 Heuen
蜴 K'o
蜴 Hwang
蜴 Fung
蜴 Yen
蜴 Pēen
蜴 Jow
蜴 Wei
蜴 Fūh
蜴 Jun Juen
蜴 Yew
蜴 Hēa

蜕 Fūh 6 Hoo
蜴 Tēō
蜴 How
蜴 Kwa
蜴 P'ang
蜴 T'ang
蜴 Hwuy
蜴 Jung
蜴 Kwang
蜴 Han
蜴 Ch'in
蜴 Te'in
蜴 Ho
蜴 So
蜴 Tang
蜴 Ma
蜴 Ming
蜴 Yung
蜴 Tāng
蜴 Chō
蜴 Chūh
蜴 Tsaou
蜴 Tsang
蜴 Ch'e
蜴 Ngow
蜴 Te

蜚 Ngaou 6 E
蜚 Chih
蜚 Tang
蜚 Keu
蜚 Lo
蜚 Low
蜚 Fung
蜚 Chung
蜚 Chang
蜚 K'ang
蜚 Sāh
蜚 Keaou
蜚 Chih
蜚 Chay
蜚 Ma
蜚 Mow
蜚 Seih
蜚 Lāen
蜚 Wei
蜚 Mang
蜚 Pāng
蜚 Ch'ung Fan
蜚 Ho
蜚 Ke

蜴 Hwang 6 Fun
蜴 Laou
蜴 Hwuy
蜴 Chūh Shūh
蜴 Ch'en Shen
蜴 Jaou
蜴 Ch'ung
蜴 Ching
蜴 Hēae
蜴 E
蜴 Chen Shen
蜴 Hēang
蜴 Lo
蜴 Ying
蜴 Chae
蜴 Heuen
蜴 Hēō
蜴 Hēae
蜴 Joo
蜴 T'e
蜴 Heun
蜴 Fe
蜴 Hēen
蜴 Mung
蜴 Haeu
蜴 Hwō

蜴 Yuen 6 Yuen
蜴 Ts'ze
蜴 Ts'ze
蜴 Ts'ze
蜴 Ts'ze
蜴 Ts'ze
蜴 Ts'ze

謞 Hŏ, 謑 He, 諱 Hwuy, 講 Kēang, 謙 Hēen K'ēen, 謎 Me, 謐 Meĭh, 謇 Kēen, 謗 Pang, 謓 Shen, 謖 Sun, 謕 Sze, 謟 Taou, 諹 Yang, 謡 Yaou, 謚 Yĭh, 11 謿 Ch'aou, 嚮 Hëang, 謶 Chay, 謷 E, 謘 Ch'e, 謰 E, 謳 Ngow, 謻 Che, 謫 Chĭh Tseh, 謵 Ch'ĭ, 謼 Hoo

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識 Shĭh, 譚 T'an, 譙 Tseaou, 譖 Ts'in, 譐 Tsun, 譕 Woo, 13 譭 Hwuy, 譸 Cheu, 證 Ching Shing, 譩 E, 譠 Chen, 警 King, 議 E, 譈 Fă, 譂 Ch'en, 譞 Ngaou, 譹 Haou, 譞 Heuen, 謏 Saou, 譬 P'e, 譢 Suy, 譡 Tang, 譯 Yĭh, 譻 Ying, 14 譸 Chow, 譺 E, 譹 Haou

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豕 Sho, 2 豖 Chung, 豗 Hwuy, 豝 Choo, 豙 E, 豜 Ngeh, 豨 Hwuy, 豝 Pa, 5 象 Sëang, 豯 Juy, 豴 Ling, 豵 Low, 6 豥 Ngae, 豢 Hwan, 豤 Kān, 豣 Këen, 7 豪 Haou, 豨 Chŏ, 豪 E, 豧 Foo, 豨 Heaou, 8 豬 Chŏ, 豜 Këen, 豵 Tsung, 9 豬 Choo, 豰 Hwŭh

貑 Këa, 豵 Tsung, 10 豳 Pin, 豫 Yu, 豬 Chung, 11 豶 Low, 12 豶 Fun

豸 Che Ch'ae, 3 豺 Ch'ae, 豹 Paou, 豻 Kan, 4 豽 Nă, 豾 Pe, 5 貂 Teaou, 6 貅 Ch'ung, 貆 E, 貁 Fŭh, 貆 Heuen, 貅 Hew, 貉 Hŏ, 貈 Hŏ, 貇 Kān, 貊 Meh, 7 貍 Le, 貌 Maou, 貎 Swan, 8 貓 Chaou, 貏 E, 貎 E Ne, 9 貗 Jaou, 貑 Këa, 貓 Maou

貒 Wei, 貐 Yew, 10 貉 Ngeh, 貔 Pe, 11 貚 Chan, 貙 Ch'oo, 貘 Meh, 12 貗 Chung, 貛 Fun, 18 貛 Hwan, 20 貜 K'ëŏ

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貸 Tae, 貹 Săng, 費 Fei, 貼 T'ëĕ, 貽 E, 貾 Che, 貿 Mow, 賅 Heuen, 賀 Ho, 賁 Fun, 6 賂 Loo, 賃 Jin, 賅 Kae, 賄 Hwuy, 資 Tsze, 賈 Koo, 賊 Tseh, 賑 Chin, 7 賒 Shay, 賄 Hwuy, 賓 Pin, 賕 K'ew, 8 賙 Chow, 賬 Chang, 賚 Lae, 賚 Lae, 賜 Ts'ze

賀 Che, 賞 Shang, 賠 P'ei, 賝 Keu, 賡 Kăng, 賤 Tsëen, 賢 Hëen, 賣 Mae, 賦 Foo, 賨 Tsung, 質 Chĭh, 9 賭 Too, 賰 Ch'ă, 賥 How, 賰 Ch'un, 賯 Yen, 賴 Lae, 賱 Juen, 賵 Ch'ing, 10 賻 Foo, 購 Kow, 賾 Tseh, 賽 Sae, 11 賷 Tsze, 贄 Che, 贂 Chan, 贅 Ch'uy

12 贆 Juen, 贃 Han, 贈 Tsăng, 贉 T'an, 贊 Tsan, 13 贍 Shen, 贎 Lëen, 贏 Ying, 贍 Chan, 14 贐 Tsin, 贔 Pe, 贕 Chen, 15 贖 Shŭh, 16 贗 Yen, 17 贓 Tsang

赤 Ch'ĭh, 4 赦 Shay, 5 赧 Nan, 7 赨 Ch'ing, 赫 Hoh, 9 赬 Ch'ing, 赭 Chay, 赮 Hëa, 赯 Kan, 赩 Che, 12 赮 Joo, 赫 Joo

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趟 T'ëen, 趡 Tsuy, 趣 Ts'eu, 9 趙 Chung, 趙 Chun, 趛 Ch'ă, 趜 K'eaou, 10 趞 Tëen, 趨 Yaou, 趨 Ts'eu, 11 趫 Man, 趭 Ch'aou, 趬 Chang, 12 趪 Hwang, 趫 K'eaou, 13 趯 Kin, 趱 Heuen, 趜 Chŭh, 趁 Chen, 14 趯 Yŏ, 15 趲 Ch'en, 19 趲 Tsan, 20 趯 K'ëŏ

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跎 To, 跑 To, 跏 Këa, 跐 Ts'ze, 跑 P'aou, 跔 Keu, 跛 P'o P'o, 距 Keu, 6 跟 Kăn, 跡 Peĭh, 跠 E, 跲 Këĕ, 跡 Tseih, 跬 K'wang, 跮 Chĭh, 跢 To, 跣 Sëen, 跭 Hëang, 跤 Keaou, 跥 To, 跺 Hae, 跦 Choo, 跧 Ts'euen, 跨 K'wa, 跬 Ts'ang, 跨 Kwŏ

跦 Tsŭh, 跼 Tung, 跽 Jŏ, 跿 Leh, 跾 Shu, 踀 Tŏ, 跪 Kwei, 跱 Chay, 跬 Kwei, 路 Loo, 跟 Luy, 跱 Ch'e, 跳 Ch'ing, 跳 Teaou, 7 踉 Ke, 踀 Hing, 踆 Tseun, 踈 Soo, 踉 Lëang, 8 踏 Tă, 踐 Chuĕ, 踦 Ch'ang, 踥 Che, 踝 K'e, 踔 Chaou Chŏ, 踖 Tseih, 踘 Keŭh

踒 Hwan, 踝 Hwa, 踞 Keu, 踟 Che, 踠 Wan, 踡 K'euen, 踢 T'eih, 踣 K'e, 踤 Tsŭh, 9 踰 Yu, 踶 E, 踱 Tŏ, 踹 Ch'ae, 踸 Hëa, 踽 Ŭh, 踼 Woo, 踳 Ch'un, 踵 Chung, 踹 Chuen, 踺 Këen, 踹 Hwăn, 踻 Keu, 蹁 Pëen, 蹂 Jow, 蹅 Ch'ă, 蹄 Te, 10 蹉 Ch'a

蹃 T'uy, 蹅 Ngaou, 蹇 K'ëen, 蹈 T'aou, 蹉 Ts'o, 蹊 K'e He, 蹋 Tă, 蹌 Ts'ang, 蹍 Kaou, 蹐 Jung, 蹐 Tseĭh, 11 蹔 K'eu, 蹙 Tsan, 蹢 Ch'e, 蹕 Peĭh, 蹙 Chŭh, 蹝 Ts'ŭh, 蹢 Teih, 蹡 Ch'an, 蹤 K'e, 蹲 Chuen, 蹝 Se, 蹟 Tseih, 蹠 Chĭh, 蹣 Mwan, 蹤 Tsung, 12 蹴 Ch'ŏ

蹩 P'ëĕ, 蹬 Tăng, 蹭 Che, 蹭 Tsăng, 蹮 Sëen, 蹯 Fan, 蹰 Choo, 蹱 Chung, 蹲 Tsun, 蹴 Ts'ŭh, 蹶 Chŭh, 蹶 Keuĕ Kwei, 蹸 Lin, 蹺 K'eaou, 蹻 K'eaou Këŏ, 蹼 Pŭh, 13 躁 Tsaou, 躂 Tă, 躃 P'eih, 躅 Ch'ă, 躅 Chŭh, 躇 Chee Chŏ Ch'oo, 14 躊 Ch'ow, 躋 Chŏ, 躋 Tse

蹝 Yŏ, 15 躐 Lëĕ, 躑 Chĭh, 躟 Jaou, 躒 Leih, 躓 Che, 躔 Ch'en, 16 躙 Lin, 17 躝 Lan, 躟 Jang, 18 躡 Nëĕ, 20 躩 K'ëŏ

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車 Ch'ay Keu, 軋 Yă, 2 軌 Kwei, 軓 Fan, 3 軒 Hëen, 軍 Keun, 軏 Yuĕ, 軔 Ch'un, 軓 Fan, 軔 Jin, 4 軖 K'wang, 軘 K'ang, 軎 Wei, 軣 Hung Hwăng, 軟 Juen, 軜 Nă, 軛 Ngeh, 軝 Ke, 5 軥 Keu Kow, 軷 Pă, 軺 Yaou, 軳 Hung, 軻 K'o, 軹 Che, 軫 Chin, 軸 Chŭh

軩 Choo, 較 Ngeh, 軾 Chŭ, 軼 Tëĕ Yĭh, 軱 Koo, 6 軿 P'ëen P'ing, 輊 Che, 輇 Ts'euen, 輕 K'ing, 較 Keaou Keŏ, 輀 Urh, 輅 Loo, 輂 Fŭh, 輆 E, 輈 Chow, 載 Tsae, 軾 Shĭh, 輂 Ch'ing, 7 輔 Foo, 輁 Chŭh, 輒 Tëen, 輐 Wan, 輕 Hëang, 輒 Ch'ĕ, 8 輓 Wan

輛 Lëang, 輪 Lun, 輬 Lëang, 輣 P'ăng, 輘 Ling, 輠 Ho, 輢 E, 輖 Chow, 輨 Kwan, 輜 Tsze, 輗 E, 輚 Chan, 輟 Chuĕ, 輦 Lëen, 輩 Pei, 輗 E Ne, 輈 Chaou, 9 輴 Ch'ay, 輸 Shoo, 輴 Chun, 輮 Jow, 輵 Ho, 輱 Han, 輶 Yew, 輥 Hwăn, 輐 Hwăn, 輭 Juen

輹 Fŭh, 輳 Ts'ow, 輵 Heae, 輯 Ts'eih, 10 轄 K'ŏ, 轀 Wăn, 轃 Ch'ing, 轂 Kŭh, 轄 Kae, 轅 Yuen, 轄 Hëă, 轂 Yung, 轉 P'ăng, 輿 Yu, 轉 Chuen Nëen, 11 轃 Chin, 轇 Kaou Keaou, 轈 Ch'aou, 轉 Hwuy, 轆 Lŭh, 轉 Chuen, 12 轊 Hwuy, 轍 Chen, 轑 Ch'ang, 轎 Keaou

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辛 Sin, 5 辜 Koo, 6 辟 P'eih, 辠 Tsuy, 7 辣 Lă, 9 辦 Pan Pëen, 辨 Pëen, 10 辭 Tsze, 12 辮 Pëen, 14 辯 Pëen

辰 Shin, 3 辱 Jŭh, 6 農 Nung

辵 Ch'ŏ, 2 辺 Jing, 3 迀 Kan, 迁 Ts'ëen, 迃 Heu Yu, 迄 Heih, 迅 Sin, 4 这 Ke, 迎 Hwŭh, 迒 Fang, 迍 Chun, 迎 Ying, 近 Kin, 迓 Ya, 返 Fan, 迕 Woo, 5 迪 Chen, 迢 Teaou, 迦 Këa, 迤 E, 迥 Heung, 迦 Këa Keay, 迨 T'ae, 迪 Teih, 迸 Ching, 迫 P'eh, 迭 Tëĕ

迮 Tseh, 述 Shŭh, 6 迴 Hwuy, 迻 E, 迣 She, 迷 Me, 迹 Hae, 迸 P'ing, 迹 Tseih, 迺 Juen, 迼 Këĕ, 追 Chuy T'uy, 迿 Seun, 退 T'uy, 送 Sung, 适 Kwŏ, 逃 T'aou, 逅 How, 逆 Neĭh, 7 逋 Poo, 逵 K'e, 逌 Yew, 逍 Seaou, 透 T'ow, 逐 Chŭh, 逑 K'ew, 途 Too

逕 King, 逖 T'eih, 通 T'ung, 逗 Tow, 逘 E, 逝 She, 逞 Ch'ing, 速 Sŭh, 造 Tsaou, 逡 Tseun, 逢 Fung P'ung, 這 Chay, 連 Lëen, 8 逩 Pun, 逭 Hwan, 逮 T'ae, 週 Chow, 進 Tsin, 逴 Chŏ, 逵 K'wei, 逶 Wei, 逷 T'eih, 逸 Yĭh, 9 逼 Peih, 逿 K'ëa, 逾 Yu, 遊 Yew

遁 Tun, 遂 Suy, 遄 Chuen, 遇 Yu, 遉 Ching, 遊 Yew, 運 Yun, 遌 Ngŏ, 遍 P'ëen, 過 Ko Kwo, 遏 Ngŏ, 遐 Hëa, 遑 Hwang, 遒 Ts'ew, 道 Taou, 達 Tă, 違 Wei, 10 遘 Kow, 遙 Yaou, 遬 Sŭh, 遛 Lew, 遜 Sun, 遝 T', 遠 Yuen, 遡 Soo, 遢 Tă, 遣 K'ëen

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還 Hwan, 邅 Chen, 14 邇 Urh, 邈 Mŏ, 15 邊 P'ëen, 邋 Lă, 19 邏 Lo

邑 阝 Yĭh, 2 邛 Ko, 3 邕 Yung, 邙 Maou, 邛 Joo, 邛 Fan, 邛 K'eung, 4 邞 Foo, 邟 K'ang, 祁 K'e, 邠 Pin, 邗 Ke, 邡 Fang, 邢 Hing, 那 Na No, 邦 Pang, 邨 Ts'un, 邩 Ho, 邪 Seay, 5 邶 Fŭh, 邲 Pe, 邯 Keu, 邯 Han, 邳 P'ei, 邱 Keu

邵 Shaou, 邸 Te, 6 邽 Kwei, 邾 Choo, 郁 Yŭh, 邿 Ngau, 郃 Hŏ, 郄 K'eih K'ëŏ, 郆 Keih, 郇 Seun, 郊 Keaou, 7 郕 Ch'ing, 郚 Hau, 郙 Foo, 郟 Kăng, 郛 Foo, 郜 Kaou, 郝 Hŏ, 郡 Keun, 郤 K'eih K'ëŏ, 8 部 Poo, 郰 Chow, 郇 Heaou, 郪 Te, 郭 Kwŏ, 郫 P'e

郵 E, 郰 Tsow, 郱 P'ing, 郵 Yew, 9 都 Too, 鄂 Hwang, 鄭 Ching, 郿 Mei, 鄂 Ngŏ, 10 鄒 Tsow, 鄔 Ch'wang, 鄖 Yun, 11 鄉 Hëang, 鄌 K'ang, 鄘 Yung, 鄙 Pe, 鄛 Tseaou, 鄜 Foo, 鄟 Chuen, 鄢 Yen, 鄣 Chang, 鄚 Mwan, 12 鄧 Tăng, 鄺 Hwang, 鄭 Ch'ing, 鄯 Shen

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酉 Yew, 2 酊 Ting, 酋 Ts'ew, 3 酌 Chŏ, 配 P'ei, 酎 Chow, 4 酖 Ch'an, 酤 Hoo, 酗 K'ang, 酖 Ch'in, 酗 Heu, 酘 Yew, 酕 Maou, 5 酤 Keu, 酗 Ngang, 酃 Ling, 酢 Ts'ŏ, 酥 Soo, 酗 Heu, 酡 To, 酣 Han, 酏 E, 酤 Koo, 6 酬 Ch'ow, 酕 Jung, 酷 Hwŏ

酥 Choo, 酩 Ming, 酪 Lŏ, 酬 Ch'ow, 酳 Wei, 7 酲 Ch'ing, 酴 T'oo, 酵 Keaou, 酷 Kŭh, 酸 Swan, 8 醁 Lŭh, 醃 Che, 醄 Ch'ow, 醃 Ngan Yen, 醄 T'aou, 醅 P'ei, 醇 Shun, 醉 Tsuy, 醋 Ts'ŏ, 9 醍 E, 醍 T'e, 醐 Hoo, 醑 Seu, 醒 Sing, 醓 T'an, 醞 Yun

10 醢 Kŏ, 醚 Me, 醃 Jung, 醜 Ch'ow, 醝 She, 醡 Cha, 醢 Hae, 11 醠 Shang, 醨 Le, 醩 Tsaou, 醫 E, 醬 Tsëang, 12 醮 Këen, 醮 Tseaou, 13 醯 He, 醲 Nung, 醴 Le, 醵 K'ëŏ, 醷 E, 14 醹 Joo, 醰 Chen, 醺 Heun, 醻 Ch'ow, 17 醽 Ling

釀 Ch'an, 釀 Nëang, 18 釁 Hin, 19 釃 Ling, 醽 Soo

釆 Pëen, 采 Ts'ae, 5 彩 Ts'ae, 8 釉 Ngŏ, 13 釋 Shĭh

里 Lo; 2 重 Chung; 4 野 Yey; 5 量 Lëang; 11 釐 Lo

金 Kin; 2 釘 Ting; 針 Chin; 3 釣 Tseaou; 釪 Këŭ; 釧 Ch'uen; 釵 Ch'ae; 釬 Han; 釭 Kang Këang Kung; 釰 Jih; 釳 Heih; 4 釿 Kin Yin; 鈀 Pa; 欽 K'in; 鈁 Fang; 鈇 Foo; 鈉 Nă; 鈋 Ngŏ; 鈍 Tun; 鈎 Kow; 鈐 K'ëen; 鈑 Fan; 鈒 Să; 鈓 Jin; 鈔 Ch'aou; 鈕 New

鈖 Fun; 鈗 Yun; 鈚 Pe; 鈛 Ko; 鈞 Keun; 釜 Foo; 5 鈴 Ling; 鉒 Choo; 鈵 Ping; 鉅 Keu; 鈷 Koo; 鈸 Pŏ; 鈿 Tëen; 鉁 Chin; 鉉 Heuen; 鉊 Chaou; 鉋 Paou; 鉌 Ho; 鉞 Yuĕ; 鉑 Pŏ; 鉀 Jen; 鉗 K'ëen; 鉘 Fŭh; 鉛 Yuen; 鉢 Pŏ; 鉦 Ching; 6 銂 Hing

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錧 Kwan; 錨 Maou; 錫 Seih; 錮 Koo; [illegible] Che; 錯 Ts'o; [illegible] Yay; 9 鍊 Lëen; 鍋 Ko Kwo; [illegible] Juy; [illegible] Jaen; 鍼 Chin; 鍍 Too; 鍬 Ts'eaou; 鍉 Chin; 鍐 Tsung; 鍑 Fŭh Low; 鍒 Jow; 鍔 Ngŏ; 鍚 Yang; 鍜 Hëa; 鍟 Sing; 鍠 Hwang; 鍤 Ch'ă; 鍥 K'e K'ëĕ; 鍪 Mow; 鍭 How

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[illegible] K'euĕ; 閥 Fă; 閨 Kwei; 閩 Min; 7 閫 K'wăn; 閬 Lang; 閭 Leu; [illegible] Heh; 閱 Yuĕ; 8 閵 Lin; [illegible] Chŏ; [illegible] Fe; 閶 Ch'ang; 閹 Yen; 閻 Yen; 閼 Ŏ; 闇 Ngan; [illegible] Hwăn; [illegible] Hëang; 9 闋 K'euĕ; [illegible] Yu; 闊 K'wŏ; [illegible] Chun; [illegible] Jŏ; [illegible] Ngan; 闈 Wei; [illegible] Ch'e

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隶 T'ae; 9 隸 Le; 12 隷 T'ae

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雛 Ts'oo; 雜 Tsă; 雝 Yong; 雞 Ke; 離 Le; 11 難 Nan; 13 [illegible] E; 14 [illegible] Chen; [illegible] Yŏ

雨 Yu; 3 雪 Seuĕ; 4 [illegible] Hwŭh; 雱 P'ang; 雲 Yun; 雰 Fun; 5 零 Ling; 雷 Luy; 雹 Pŏ; [illegible] Fŭh; 電 Tëen; 6 [illegible] Hëă; [illegible] Wăn; 需 Seu; 7 霂 Mŭh; [illegible] Kăng; [illegible] Fow; 霓 Sëen; 霄 Seaou; 震 Chin; 霉 Mei; 8 [illegible] Tëen; [illegible] Ngan; 霌 Chow; 霍 Hŏ; 霎 Shă

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革 Keh; 3 靫 Ch'a; 靮 Teih; 4 靳 Kin; 靴 Heuĕ; [illegible] Ngang; 靶 Pa; 靷 Yin; 靸 Să; 5 [illegible] Keu; [illegible] P'wan; [illegible] Fŭh; [illegible] E; [illegible] Hëă; [illegible] P'e; [illegible] Hung Hwang; 鞅 Yang; 6 [illegible] Keaou; 鞇 Yin; [illegible] Fŭh; 鞊 Keih; 鞋 Heae; 鞍 Ngan; [illegible] E; 鞏 K'ung; 7 [illegible] Chĕ

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音 Yin; 4 韵 Yun; 5 [illegible] Fŭh; 韶 Shaou; 9 韹 Hwang; 韻 Yun; 11 韺 Yin; [illegible] E; 響 Hëang; [illegible] Hoo

頁 Hëĕ; 2 頂 Ting; 頃 K'ing; 3 項 Hëang; [illegible] Ch'a; 順 Shun; 頇 Ngan; [illegible] Hwan; 須 Seu; 4 頊 Heŭh; [illegible] K'o; 頍 Kwei; 頌 Sung; 頏 Hang; [illegible] Ngang; 預 Yu; 頑 Wan; [illegible] Chin; 頒 Fun; 5 頓 Tun; [illegible] Ho; [illegible] Heuen; [illegible] Jen; 頗 P'o; [illegible] Haou; [illegible] Chin; 領 Ling

6 [illegible] Sin; 頜 Këă; [illegible] Hwuy; [illegible] Keaou; 頞 Ŏ; 頡 Hëĕ Këă; [illegible] Hwŏ; 頤 E; [illegible] T'eaou; [illegible] E; 頦 Hae; 頩 P'ing; [illegible] K'wăn; [illegible] Ch'ing; 7 頭 T'ow; [illegible] Chuy; 頰 Këĕ; 穎 Ying; 頵 Keun; 頷 Han; [illegible] Ch'ung; 頸 King; [illegible] Ngo; 頹 Tuy; 頻 P'in; 8 [illegible] Tsze

[illegible] Chuy; [illegible] Ting; [illegible] Han; [illegible] K'e; [illegible] Seu; 顆 K'o; 額 E; [illegible] E; [illegible] Hwăn; 9 [illegible] Hwuy; 顋 Sao; [illegible] Ch'in; [illegible] Hëa; 題 Te; 顎 Ngeh; [illegible] Ngŏ; 顏 Yen; 顒 Yung; 顓 Chuen; 10 願 Yuen; 顗 E; 顙 Sang; [illegible] Kae; 顛 Tëen; 顜 Këang; 類 Luy; 12 顥 Kaou

[illegible] Lay; 顥 Haou; 顦 Tseaou; 顧 Ko; 13 [illegible] Han; 顫 Chen; 14 顬 Joo; [illegible] Kae; 顯 Hëen; [illegible] Fan; 顰 P'in; 15 [illegible] Ngŏ; 顱 Loo; 17 [illegible] Ch'an; 顴 K'euen; 23 [illegible] Yu

風 Fung; 4 [illegible] Foo; [illegible] Heuĕ; 5 [illegible] Heuĕ; 颭 Chen; [illegible] Fŭh; 颯 Să; [illegible] Fŭh; 6 [illegible] Hew; [illegible] Fan; [illegible] Keu; 8 [illegible] Che; [illegible] Chow; [illegible] Fung; [illegible] Ch'uy; 颶 Keu; 9 [illegible] Ngan; 颺 Yang; 10 颻 Yaou; 颼 Sow; [illegible] K'ae; [illegible] Leih; [illegible] Fan; 11 [illegible] Ngaou; 飃 P'eaou

飛 Fei; 5 [illegible] Choo; 12 飜 Fan; 13 [illegible] Hwan

食 Shih; 2 [illegible] Yu; [illegible] Ke; 飣 Ting; 4 飩 T'an; 飪 Jin; [illegible] Jung; 飭 Chih Shih; [illegible] Chaou; [illegible] Ngeh; 飲 Yin; 飯 Fan; 飧 Sun; 5 [illegible] Yang; [illegible] Ts'ze; 飴 E; [illegible] Choo; [illegible] E; [illegible] Keung; [illegible] Peih; [illegible] Këă; [illegible] Fan; [illegible] Kan; 飼 Sze; 飽 Paou; 飾 Shih

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[illegible] Shang; [illegible] Keu; 餥 Fei; 餞 Tsëen; 餵 Wei; 餟 Chuy; [illegible] Jin; [illegible] Keuen; 餡 Hëen; 餤 Tan; 餦 Chang; 餧 Wei; 館 Kwan; 9 [illegible] Nwan; 餳 Sing; 餬 Hoo; 餲 Ngae; 餭 Hwang; [illegible] Han; [illegible] Këen; 餮 T'ëĕ; [illegible] Jow; 餱 How; [illegible] Fan; 10 [illegible] Tang; [illegible] Hëen; [illegible] Hëa

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19 饠 Lo; [illegible] He

首 Show; 2 馗 K'wei; 8 馘 Kwŏ

香 Hëang; 4 馚 Fun; 7 [illegible] Han; 8 馡 Fei; [illegible] E; 馣 Ngan; 9 [illegible] Ngae; 馥 Fŭh; 10 馧 Yun Wăn; [illegible] Hae; 11 馨 Hing; 12 [illegible] Fun

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Keuen, Chin, Foo, She Sze, Peih, To, To, Sze, Choo, Noo; 6 Hew, P'een, Chaou, Hwang, She, Jung, Meh, Ch'e, Chow, Sin, Urh, Heae, Choo, E, K'wang, Yin, Lŏ

7 Ngo, Tsin, Yae, Heuen, Tuy, Tseun, Ch'ing, Ching, Sin; 8 Lŭh, Chuy, Chow, Chŏ, P'een, Fow, Chuě, Lae, Chang, K'ëang, Tsung, Keih K'e, K'e, E, Yen, Fei; 9 Woo

Ts'ung, P'een, Ch'an, Heae, Këen, T'e, Hëa, K'wei, Chŭ, Jow, Kwa; 10 K'ëen, Ch'uy, He, Shing, Chih, Lew, T'ăng, Yuen, Tsow, Sze, Saou, Shen; 11 E, Lo, Chang, Fe

Meh, Ngaou, Ts'an, P'eaou, K'eu; 12 Heu, Heaou, Hwa, Fă, Hwang, Ch'ay, Chan, T'o, T'an, Heaou Keaou; 13 T'ëe, Nëen Yen, Chen, K'ing, Yih; 14 Tsow, Hŏ; 16 Yen, Leu, T'ŏ

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8 K'ëang, P'een, Chuě, E, Pe; 9 How, Këa, Hëŏ, Ngow, Këa; 10 Këen, Ngaou, Heaou, Ch'uy; 11 K'eu, K'ëŏ, Low; 12 Ch'wang, Tsang; 13 T'e, T'ŭh, Suy; 14 Hwŏ; 15 K'wan

16 Loo; 17 K'euen

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Ke, K'ëang; 14 Ch'ow, Yen; 18 Hwan

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魚 Yu; 2 Jin; 3 Hung, K'eih; 4 Fun, Keae, Ch'in, Fang, Fan, Ngo, T'un, Foo, Loo; 5 Tse, Chow, K'eu, Cha, Fŭh, Che, Foo, Ke, Keu, Hëă, Nëen, Soo, T'o, Paou

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K'wăn, Tsow, K'ing, Fei, Ling, Ts'ing, Ngŏ, Foo; 9 Han, Ch'un, Ts'ew, Chung, Fei, Hwan, Hëă, Che, Pëen, K'e, Hwăn, Yen, Choo, Hëa, Pëen; 10 Che, Këen, Haou, She

Ngaou, Kwan, T'eaou, Ts'aou; 11 Ch'ing Ying, Chuen, He-e, P'eaou, K'eu; 12 Chuen, Kwei, Shen, Ke, Hwang, Ts'in, K'wei, Shen To, Tsun, Këen, Keaou; 13 Seu, How, Fun, E, Heae, Ngaou

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Hwuy, Jung, Ch'ing, E, Hew, Yuen, Ngo, Hung, Ts'ze; 7 T'ŭh, Kan, Fow, Hŏ Kŏh, Ŭh, E, Ngo, Keuen, Pŭh, K'ëen, Koo; 8 Këang, K'e, Woo, Fei, Foo, Fŭh, Ngan

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Che, Lew, Chŭh, Tŏ; 12 Keuě, Keŭh, Shoo, Tseaou, Hwa, Chang, P'ëĕ, Fan, K'eaou, Leaou, Yen, Kaou, Tsew, Hëen, Tsun, Ying, Loo; 13 Shŭh, Ngaou, K'e, E, Hwan, E

Hëŏ, Chen, Chen, Fun; 14 Heun, Ch'ow, Yŏ, Yu, Chin, Ying; 15 Luy; 16 Loo, Hŏ; 17 Shwang, Ying; 18 Kwan, Keu; 19 Le, Lwan

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11 Chang; 12 Lin; 13 Ngan; 22 Ts'oo

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麥 Meh; 3 Mang; 4 Hwŭh, Foo, Keu; 6 Mow, Ping; 7 Foo, Foo; 8 Chan, K'e; 9 Mëen; 10 Sëĕ, So; 19 Fung

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麻 Ma; 3 Mo, Mei; 4 Ma, Mo, Me, Mo, Hwuy; 5 Hwuy, Kan; 6 Me, Me; 8 Mo, Mo; 12 Fun, Me

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黃 Hwang; 4 Kwang, K'ang, Tun; 5 Ching; 6 Tun, Hwang; 13 Ch'en, Hung, Heung

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Mei; 12 Ho, Ch'ay, Ch'ing, Këen, Yen; 15 Tŭh; 16 Ch'an

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黽 Măng Min; 4 Yuen; 5 Ts'ŭh, Keu, K'eu, Chaou, P'o; 6 Wa; 9 Ne; 10 Ngaou; 11 Pëĕ; 12 To

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齒 Ch'e; 2 Tsin; 3 Kan, Ch'e; 4 K'e, Pa, Ya, Yin; 5 Ling, Ch'e, Ch'e, She, Ts'eu Ts'oo, Teaou; 6 Ch'e, Kăn, Këă, Kew, Yaou, Nëe; 7 Yu, Chŏ, E, Hëă, Ch'e

Swan; 8 K'e, Chan, Hëen, E; 9 Ke, Ŭh, Ngow, Hwăn, Keu, Këa, Këen, Chă, Ngŏ; 10 Yih, Ts'ŭh; 11 Cha, Ch'an; 12 Ke; 13 E; 14 Ch'ae; 20 Ngan, Tsan

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