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盛林辩

联川鹏振中邱箭联
A SYLLABIC DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE;
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE WU-FANG YUEN YIN,
WITH THE
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CHARACTERS AS HEARD IN PEKING, CANTON, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

BY S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.

"Very true it is, that a careful selection of expressions must precede their extensive use remembering this, and in the hope of affording some aid to scholars, the purport of many books has been here brought together into one."

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STEREOTYPED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS FOUNDRY.
PREFACE.

Fifty-two years ago, Dr. Morrison ended his labors on his Chinese Dictionary with the sentence, “Thanks to Heaven’s gracious Providence, Canton, April 9, 1822,” as the expression of his thankfulness that he had been enabled to bring the seven years’ toil to a close; and in his own copy, presented to me in 1834 by his son John, he had written underneath it, “Glory be to God on high, Nov. 12, 1828; R.M.”—as if the recollection of the day on which the first sentence was printed, had only deepened the satisfaction he felt after six years at having seen it through the press. That work will ever remain a monument of his industry and scholarship; and its publication in six quarto volumes by the East India Company at an outlay of $60,000 was a just appreciation of its merits.

Since then, many similar works have been published, dictionaries both of the general language and its chief dialects; but their editions were small, and during a course of years they have either become exhausted, or are very scarce, while the number of students has increased tenfold. Thus the works of Medhurst, Bridgman, Callery, and Gonçalves, are now almost unknown; and the only lexicons available for the use of Chinese students have been the reprint of Morrison’s Syllabic Dictionary, Maclay’s Fuhchau, Douglas’ Amoy, and Lobochard’s Canton, Vernacular Dictionaries.

These considerations led me to regard the preparation of a Dictionary on the syllabic plan, as the way in which I could best facilitate the study of the language. My first plan was to rearrange my Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, and fit it for general use; but I soon saw that its incompleteness required an entire revision. I accordingly commenced in 1863, and took the Wu-fang Yuen Yin as the basis for arranging the characters, instead of following Morrison, to whom this vocabulary seems to have been unknown. It was easier and safer to adopt a native arrangement of the syllables, than to undertake to make a new one as he had done, and this Dictionary, therefore, follows that work almost exactly. Though its pronunciation differs probably from that heard at any one place where the kwan lou is spoken, it is probably nearer to the general average of the spoken language, as heard north of the Yang-tsz’ River, than it would have been to reduce it to the speech of a single city or prefecture, as Peking for instance. In a work intended for general use,
this approximation is better in one point, that it allows every student to mark the variations from this standard as heard in his own region; moreover, it is what the natives themselves look for in their own dictionaries. We can hardly expect anything nearer than this general approach to a uniform pronunciation of Chinese.

I have consulted all the works of my predecessors which I could get, and have examined each character in Morrison's Syllabic Part, in Gonçalves' Diccionario Chino-Portugese, in De Guignes' Dictionnaire Chinois, and in my Canton Dictionary. Dr. Medhurst's translation of the K'anghi Ts'iens has been much used, but the principal source for definitions has been its original, which, imperfect as it is according to our ideas of a lexicon, is still the most convenient work of the kind in the language. The etymological definitions are drawn from the Selected Characters Carefully Examined 執文備覽, a dictionary published in 1787, and furnishing good definitions of all the common characters, whose ancient forms are explained.

The end aimed at has been to give the meanings of a word, and to illustrate them with phrases, adding the colloquial uses where they could be ascertained. The limited extent to which I have carried this part, has only served to show more strikingly how much there is still to do, and how many collaborators are needed to do it effectually. When local dictionaries of the leading dialects have been published like those issued in the Canton, Amoy, and Fuhchau dialects, it will be possible to compare the local usages of characters, and learn their differences from the authorized definitions. Many expressions now regarded as unwritten will probably then be found to have once had proper characters since forgotten.

In such a comparison of dialects the natives have done nothing; for few or none of the colloquial meanings are given in the local dictionaries of those three cities, though one would have supposed that their principal object and benefit would be to illustrate the local usages of words. The literati, however, despise all such inroads upon classical usage, and except in the kwan hu'a, the colloquial has never received their attention. This is not to be wondered at, and probably it has been the only way to maintain the purity, if not the sense, of the written character and language; for confusion would soon arise by using local characters instead of authorized ones. When the knowledge of books increases, and men can rapidly pass and repass across the country, the kwan hu'a will, perhaps, become more uniformly and widely used, and the local dialects, like those once current in parts of England and France, gradually give way to it; or else, the wider diffusion of knowledge will compel the people speaking one dialect to reduce it to an alphabetic form, discard the complex characters, and crystallize their speech into a separate tongue.

Mr. Marsh says the distinction between the written and spoken languages in Europe was once far greater than at present, and has diminished as education has advanced:
"It is difficult for Englishmen and Anglo-Americans, who habitually speak much as they write, and write much as they speak, to conceive of the co-existence of two dialects in a people, one almost uniformly employed in conversation, the other almost as exclusively in writing. Yet such was the state of things in England, from the Conquest at least till the middle of the XIVth century, and such is the case in a large part of Europe at this day. In Italy, for instance, there is almost everywhere a popular speech, commonly employed by all classes in familiar oral intercourse, and so far cultivated that it can be, though it rarely is, written; while, at the same time, the lingua commune d'Italia, or, as it is often called, the Tuscan dialect, is known to all as the language of books, of journals, and of correspondence, and is also employed as the medium of religious and scholastic instruction. But this literary tongue, at least in those parts of Italy where dialects widely different from it are habitually spoken, always remains to the Italians themselves essentially a foreign language. This fact Bondelli states in stronger terms than a prudent stranger would venture to do upon the testimony of his own observation, in his Saggio sui Dialetti Gallo-Italici, X.

There is a similar discrepancy between the written and spoken language in many parts of Germany, though the diffusion of literary culture in that country has made the dialect of books more universally familiar than in most European nations. The oriental traveler Seetzen, whose journals have lately been published, sometimes makes entries in them in the Platt-Deutsch of his native province, and states expressly that he used that dialect, in order that those passages may not be understood by strangers, into whose hands his papers might chance to fall."—G. P. Marsh, Early Literature of the English Language, page 337.

If these differences still remain in those civilized countries, much more are they seen among the half-educated people of Asia, where the literary classes have tried rather to encumber the road to knowledge than to help the student over its difficulties; who is compelled, as it were, to waste most of his energy in sharpening his ax before he can cut down the tree.

The plan of a Chinese lexicon to satisfy all the needs of a foreigner, should comprise the general and vernacular pronunciations, with the tones used in various places, and the sounds given to each character as its meanings vary. The history and composition of the character, its uses in various epochs, and its authorized and colloquial meanings should be explained and illustrated by suitable examples. All this knowledge should be methodically arranged so as to be accessible with the least possible trouble. But even when arranged and ready, the foreigner would find it to be incomplete for all his purposes by reason of the local usages, as another extract from Mr. Marsh shows:—

"I may here notice a widely-diffused error, which it may be hoped the lexicographical criticism of the present day may dispel. I refer to the opinion that words, individually and irrespectively of syntactical relations, and combinations in phrases, have one or more inherent, fixed, and limited meanings, which are capable of logical definition, and of expression in other descriptive terms of the same language. This may be true of artificial words—that is, words invented for, or confined to the expression of arbitrary distinctions and technical notions in science or its practical applications, and also of the names of material objects and of the sensuous qualities of things; but of the vocabulary of the passions and the affections, which grows up and is informed with living meaning by the natural, involuntary processes to which all language but that of art owes its being, it is wholly untrue. Such words live and breathe only in mutual combination and interdependence with other words. They change their force with every new relation into which they enter; and consequently, their meanings are as various and exhaustless as the permutations and combinations of the ten digits. To teach, therefore, the meaning of a great proportion of the words which compose the vocabulary of every living speech, by formal definition, is as impossible as to convey by description a notion of the shifting hues of the pigeon's neck."—Second Course, page 383.

If this be true of English or German, it is still more applicable to the Chinese language, whose painstaking students have quoted a vast number of phrases in their two great lexicons, viz., the Treasury of Good Sentences and the Classification of Dissyllables in 110 volumes, and the Classification of Dissyllables in 120 volumes. In these their aim has been to show
the different uses of the same word, but the variety of material bewilders the student, and he soon despairsof finding any connection between their meanings. But there are other difficulties in the way of making a complete Anglo-Chinese lexicon. There is, as a preliminary, the vast extent of the literature to become familiar with, which demands much and protracted study. Neither is it easy to find exact equivalents for single Chinese words in English; and to render their combinations into corresponding phrases requires long practice in writing and speaking. If concrete terms like 書, 筆, or 墨, are so unlike as to require some explanation when rendering them by book, pen, or ink; much more unlike are abstract terms like those relating to mental or religious exercises. This every one knows who has tried to teach our ideas of sin, righteousness, or salvation by 罪, 義 or 救, their nearest equivalents. Then again, the native scholars who help us are trained in a different school, and their ignorance, carelessness, and deceit have all to be guarded against. They do not like to appear ignorant before a foreigner on any subject, and are usually ready with an answer, whether to give the name of a flower, to render a distich, or to state the location of a town; trusting, perhaps, that their pupil will never inquire into the matter. In my own case, hundreds of questions could not be revised by cross-questioning others, and errors have probably crept in which will require more time to correct than it did to make them. The subjects to be explained comprise all branches of knowledge, too, some of which are not very familiar, and on this account, accuracy, which is the thing most wanted, is especially difficult of attainment. Added to this, the effort to find the meaning of a sentence originally written wrong, has not unfrequently perplexed both teacher and pupil. Chinese books are very rich in misprints and misuse of characters, and having no stops or punctuation, and no capital letters to denote proper names, a phrase is easily misread or misunderstood.

The early associations of the native with the language and its literature are wanting to the foreigner, and he often fails to relish an allusion because he is ignorant of the incident, or appreciate a metaphor, because he cannot tell what object is referred to. I have tried to ascertain as near as possible the names of natural objects, for which I have consulted the Chinese Herbal 本草纲目, the Book of Nature 三才图, and the Names and Pictures of Vegetables, 植物名实图考; but in religious, medical, legal, and mercantile terms, much remains to be done. The common uses of many words in all these departments are unlike in different parts of China; and this confusion can only be removed by further comparison. The book word for a flower or a disease often differs from the common name, which itself changes in remote parts of the country. We are not yet acquainted with the botany, zoology, mineralogy, or nosology of China well enough to recognize in the poor descriptions of native authors the objects of our inquiry. For instance, the jasmine is called 茉莉花 in Canton, but this name denotes the four-o’clock in Peking; in one city the 木瓜 is the papaya, while in the other it is the quince. Again, the pandu of Nipal (Ailurus refulgens) is probably intended by the 貘; but one would need to know well
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this animal's habitat and appearance to recognize it under the description of "a sprightly animal like a small bear, with short hair, but yellowish."

The misuse of words in passing from one dialect to another can be illustrated by the name given to the people of Swatow. This was hok-lo, 福佬 i.e. people from Fukien; but when the Cantonese heard hok-lo, they wrote it as they heard the sound, 学佬 being now the name given to the people of that prefecture, and the Cantonese of the present day puzzle themselves to know why it was applied to them. No Chinese scholar has examined these dialectical changes, which are an ample source of many colloquialisms in every dialect.

I have followed Eitel's Hand-book of Buddhism, F. P. Smith's Materia Medica, and Hobson's Medical Vocabulary, for terms in those branches. Mr. Wade's Category of T'ien and his Course of Colloquial Chinese, Edkins' Grammar of the Shanghai Dialect and his Progressive Lessons in the Chinese Spoken Language, Maclay and Baldwin's Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect, Legge's Translation of the Chinese Classics, and Bridgman's Chrestomathy, have all furnished their quotas. I have not, however, mentioned my authorities in the body of the work, lest I should cumber it. The examples and phrases number about 53,000, and are not repeated when it could be avoided; nor is their pronunciation added, for as the work is intended for students in all the dialects, each will read them in the one he is learning. A space is left under each character, if one wishes to write the local sound beside the Pekingese, which has been carefully revised by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich. The colloquial use of a character is placed by itself. Maclay's Dictionary is the authority for the few given in the Fuhchau dialect, and my Canton Dictionary for that dialect. For the Shanghai dialect, I am indebted to Miss Lydia M. Fay, of the American Episcopal Mission; and also for the Shanghai sounds given in the Index, and — what involved far more work, — a careful oversight of the manuscript before it went into the printer's hands. The Amoy sounds in the Index were furnished by Rev. W. S. Swanson and Rev. W. McGregor. The long list of surnames owes most of its accuracy and extent to Rev. Dr. Bledget of Peking; and the careful revision of the proof-sheets of the Introduction and Index by Mr. A. Wylie has contributed everything to their accuracy. Other friends have aided in whatever way they could, by whom during the progress of the work many points have been cleared up.

The number of characters in this work is 12,527, contained in 10,940 articles, and placed under 522 syllables, which follow each other alphabetically, aspirated syllables coming after the unaspirated. Those syllables which begin with ts, on account of their number, are placed by themselves after tw'an. When a character is described as unauthorized, it merely means that it does not occur in K'anghi, for several of those thus designated are in good use. The edition of the Wu-fang YuenYin, which I have followed, has 10,486 characters, including scores of duplicates; but the full edition contains 41,247 words, or nearly as many as are in K'anghi's Dictionary. I have brought together all the sounds and meanings of
a word under its most common sound, in order to avoid repeating the character. The characters in MORRISON'S Dictionary are arranged under 411 syllables, (not distinguishing between aspirated and unaspirated sounds,) and their total number, including hundreds of duplicates, is 12,674. In DE GUIGNES' Dictionary there are 13,933, of which 1040 are duplicated forms; in the Canton Dictionary, 7850; in the Fuhchau Dictionary, 9390; and in GONÇALVES, 7670.

The tables scattered through the book will serve to elucidate many points occurring in the course of study, and save reference to other works. They are placed as follows:—

List of the Chinese Dynasties ........................................ 33  
Emperors of the Sung Dynasty ........................................ 881  
Emperors of the Mongol Dynasty ..................................... 1134  
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Capitals of China under different dynasties ...................... 404  
Insignia of Official Rank ............................................ 698  
List of the Twenty-eight Constellations ......................... 824  
Twelve Heray Characters or Branches ............................... 54  
Ten Celestial Stems .................................................. 309  
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Twenty-four Solar Terms ............................................ 974  
Poetical Names of the Months ...................................... 1130  
Eighteen Provinces and Colonies ................................ 743  
List of early Feudal States ........................................... 491

The Introduction is designed to furnish some explanations respecting the scope of the work, the orthography employed, the construction of characters, and such hints and helps in commencing the study of the language as practice has proved to be useful. Those paragraphs respecting the affinities between the general spoken language and the south-eastern dialects, are short and imperfect compared with the subject, but may lead to something fuller. The whole subject of comparison of dialects has not been worked out, because there are not sufficient data on which to found either reasoning or deductions. The short lists of dialectical sounds prefixed to each syllable, may furnish starting points to students at various parts, to mark the local differences from the Wu-fang Yuen Yin.

In concluding these remarks, I have the satisfaction of feeling that the labor spent upon this work during the past eleven years, in the intervals of official duties, will now be available for students in acquiring the Chinese language. Its deficiencies will be hereafter supplied by others who will build upon their predecessors as I have done; for the field is too vast to be explored or exhausted by even many laborers. The stimulus to past effort, and the hope that it would not be in vain, both sprang from the desire to aid the labors of those who are imparting truth in any branch to the sons of Han, especially those religious and scientific truths whose acquisition and practice can alone Christianize and elevate them. At the end of the forty years spent in this country in these pursuits, I humbly thank the good Lord for all the progress I have been permitted to see in this direction, and implore His blessing upon this effort to aid their greater extension.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Peking, June, 1874.  
S. W. W.
INTRODUCTION.

SECT. I.—THE MANDARIN DIALECT AS EXHIBITED IN THE WU-FANG YUEN YIN.

The speech of the great body of the educated classes among the Chinese, called by them the kwan hwa or Official Language, and known as the Court or Mandarin Dialect, is spoken throughout the regions north of the Yangtsé River, without much variation in its idiom and grammatical construction, and very extensively in the provinces south of it, except in Fukien and Kwangtung, to such a degree as to make it the prevailing speech in sixteen of the provinces. In most parts of the two above-named provinces, the vernacular presents so many variations from it in those two respects, that educated men are obliged to specially learn to speak the kwan hwa, in addition to the general study of the characters, in order to carry on oral intercourse with their educated countrymen at the north. This peculiarity of the Chinese language,—that of having many sounds for the same symbol, like the different names of the Arabic numerals among European nations, probably at first attached also to the Egyptian symbols; but the phonetic element there triumphed at last over the symbolic, and the Egyptian became finally an alphabetic language. Not so with the Chinese written language; this still maintains its ideographic character, and is now used as the written medium for the intercourse of more human beings than any other. The forms and significations of the symbols, too, have altered so slightly that inscriptions a thousand years old are read without difficulty, and books written thirty centuries ago are daily quoted as good authority both for style and for precept.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that such an ideographic language as this was invented; for the first thought of one who tries to write an idea, is more likely to be to picture it than to attempt to express the sounds by which it is spoken. The greater wonder is that it should have lasted so long, and exerted such an influence in perpetuating and unifying the people who use it. Nations who wrote in alphabetic languages were, it may be, not near enough, or civilized enough, to influence the very early Chinese, so as to fairly place the question before them of adopting an alphabetic language instead of their own; but after the introduction of Buddhism, and the expansion of the Imperial power of Han as far west as the Caspian Sea, this point must have presented itself to many minds. But no trace can be found of any serious effort on the part of native Chinese, to discard the characters and reduce their own speech to an alphabetic form in Devanagari, Persian, or any other character. In the ages succeeding the introduction of Buddhism down to the present, this symbolic language has maintained itself intact. This is owing, more than any other cause, to the difficulty that minds, long trained to associate ideas with separate pictorial symbols, find in associating them with combined symbols or letters, expressing only sounds. Educated Chinese are ready to acknowledge that other nations can write down their speech by letters, and understand it perfectly; but they have been trained so thoroughly to trust chiefly to the eye, to obtain the full meaning of an expression, that nothing else will serve. The laconism and energy of their written language over their spoken, tends too to confirm them in this habit, and prevent a fair trial of an easier mode of conveying thought. To a true disciple of Confucius, the notion that his teachings can be conveyed in any other form than the very characters he wrote them in, is almost preposterous;—it is stronger than the feeling among Mohammedans that Arabic is the only language fit for the Koran, and has more to support it. But in these days, this question will come to the front with increased power; and the difficulty of using such a cumbersome medium to introduce new ideas on every subject, among millions of ignorant people, will force a solution. At present, their language seems to be the greatest intellectual obstacle to the advancement of the Chinese; but naturally, they will not reject it until they themselves see the need of another and easier; and vital Christianity alone can furnish the stimulus, guide, and reward of such a change.

It is not designed here to enter into a disquisition on the many interesting points connected with the origin, construction, and modifications of these characters; or to discuss the inception and growth of the great variety of sounds now given to the same character in various parts of the land. The present object is to furnish the student
with such explanations as will facilitate his use of this Dictionary, and aid his progress in acquiring the written and spoken language.

The Chinese have adopted three modes of arranging the characters in their dictionaries, each of which has its special advantages. These are, the natural method, in which words of a similar meaning are grouped under leading heads;—the analytic method, by which words are arranged under certain determinatives called keys or radicals;—and the syllabic or rhyming method, by which words fall into certain classes according to their terminations.

Of the first kind, the 鈕雅 or Ready Guide, is the best known, and first in age of philological works extant in any language. This ancient relic is usually ascribed to Cheu Kung, about B.C. 1100, but it was completed by Ta'shia, a disciple of Confucius, nearly seven hundred years after; and remodeled into its present shape by K'wch P'o, about A.D. 280. It is still in constant use, and its quaint illustrations and archaic expressions illustrate both the ancient manners and language of the Chinese. It is divided into nineteen sections, some having several subdivisions, containing for the most part a natural arrangement of characters under the sixteen heads of kindred, houses, utensils, music, heaven, earth, mounds, hills, waters, plants, trees, insects, fishes, birds, and wild and domestic animals. These are preceded by a more strictly philological part in three sections, explaining ancient terms, words, and phrases. The first section gives the first, and almost the only attempt at a treatise on synonyms in the Chinese language, but it is too meager to be useful to the foreigner. For instance, the character 須 is defined by the following group of words, 命, 合, 當, 當, 候, 俟, 候, 聲, 同, and 聲, each of them in certain cases having the meaning of announcing, enjoining on, &c.; but there are no examples of their use. The work is now reckoned as the last of the Thirteen Classics.

It has had many imitations, which, though much modified, have generally assumed the form of encyclopedias of greater or less extent. One of the most useful of these classified dictionaries is the valuable 三才圖會 or Pictorial Book of Nature, published in the Ming Dynasty in 106 chapters; wherein various objects belonging to Heaven, Earth and Man, are treated of under sections like those in the Ready Guide, and every article has its own picture and explanatory letterpress. Useful as this class of books is to furnish materials for the lexicographer, the cumbersome arrangement forbids their general use as definitions of characters.

The second, or analytic plan has grown out of the construction of the characters. When a writer wishes to express a new term, the genius of the language leads him to unite a symbol denoting sense, with another expressing sound rather than quality; though sound and quality are sometimes both attended to in the composition of the new symbol, the phonetic part not being used simply or altogether for its sound. It has also a signification of its own, and is sometimes so chosen that that shall furnish part of the idea to be conveyed by the new character; though this remark has many exceptions. For instance, in Pekingese, 鼻 the nose, joined to 鬲 a bag, means the nose stopped up by a cold; it is read nang', in a different tone from nang, its primitive, but evidently alluding to it. As the number of characters increased, they were grouped by their natural or most prominent feature; thus the names of stones, birds, or armor, were ranged under the symbols 石 or 鳥 or 戈; these being common characters for those things already in use.

The earliest work on this principle is the 説文 or Discourse on Meaning of Words, published about A.D. 100, wherein the characters are arranged in 514 groups. They were rearranged by Ku Ye-wang of the Shui dynasty (A.D. 543), under 542 radicals; and again in the Sung dynasty by another writer under 544. In the Ming dynasty, the compiler of the 六書本義 or Origin of the Six Modes of Writing, reduced them to 360; and about a century after, they were fixed at their present number of 214 in the 字彙 or Classification of Characters. This method of grouping characters, and arranging those placed under each radical by the number of their strokes, has proved to be so convenient, that no alteration has since been made in their order or number. It was adopted in the 正字通 or Explanations of Authorized Characters, the 康熙字典 or Emperor Kang-hi's Dictionary, and the 說文補備 or Selected Characters Carefully Examined, three of the most common dictionaries now in use.

The third, the syllabic or rhyming plan of arranging characters by their finals and tones, was adopted later than the analytic, but has been more extensively used. The confusion and diversity found amidst the works in each of these three classifications, prove the inherent difficulty of the attempt; but the readiness with which general and local rhyming vocabularies are made, proves too, their adaptability to meet a want, and the tendency of the language towards an alphabetic arrangement. The number of finals, at first 206 in the Tang dynasty, was reduced to 100 in the Sung, and the initials were thirty-six. Subsequently these were rearranged and reduced by various authors, but all adhere to the mode of combining initials and finals brought from India by the Buddhist priests Shin-yoh 沈約 and Shin-kung 神鳴 during the Liang dynasty, A.D. 510. The 數文韻府, probably the largest dictionary in any language of the world, is arranged on this rhyming principle, and all the local vocabularies
INTRODUCTION.

It is very difficult for us, who are accustomed to the use of letters, and their combinations into syllables to express the words in our Western languages, to appreciate the perplexities and difficulties of a Chinese scholar when he tries to represent the sounds and tones of his own language. In doing so, he can only employ other characters; but each one of these, too, having no inherent sound, perhaps, in its turn requires to be more accurately sounded, by comparing it with a third. To him the words 理 or 風 are indivisible simple sounds or names, as a or o are to us; but we describe them as li or fang — words of two or four letters. If an Englishman finds himself at fault in trying to read Spanish or Welsh correctly, because he pronounces the words according to his own letters; and those people are still more perplexed, perhaps, when they try to read English according to their own letters, while all use a common alphabet to express elementary sounds; how much more awkward does the Chinese philologist find it to express unknown syllables by known syllables. The plan now adopted is to express the sound by taking parts of two other words and combining them. For instance, the sound of 扇 is expressed by uniting 父 and 呼 to make 父, i.e. f-a and w-as to make fan, or as we should express it, dropping two out of the five letters, and uniting the rest to form the new word. But as the sounds of all three characters may be unlike in different parts of the country, the next thing is to quote another character of the same sound, as 慎, to indicate this one. This difficulty of accurately exhibiting the sound is seen in the variety of characters quoted in Kanghi's Dictionary, which have been used by lexicographers to combine and express the sound of the characters they were defining; and this new sound, in its turn, is sometimes used to express the very sound of those characters used in writing its own. The following directions for the native student to find a character in the Wu-fang Yuan Yin will illustrate the dilemma both teacher and scholar feel in this respect, and in order to show it more clearly, only the tones are given, and not the pronunciation of the characters.

Suppose a man wishes to find the character 方; he runs the word through the five tones, 方房, '方' 方, which as it has the same final with 少, 羊, 善, 樣, enables him to perceive that it is to be looked for under the 羊 final. Turning then to the table of initials, he sees that it belongs to the light-slip sounds (經唇音), and runs it over, saying 方, '方', 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, 方
He is certain in speaking, at first, to confound words of different tones, but written with the same letters, as *yen
tongue, *yen denoting *yen a swallow, which are widely separated by their construction. A native also usually confuses characters having the same tone; and if all such are grouped together, their similarities and distinctions are more readily seen. Another advantage is the facility thereby afforded to the foreigner, who is learning the language with the help of a native teacher, to find the word he hears, which he knows not yet in its written form, or may not have had correctly given to him.

Further, the synonymous forms of the same character, which are sometimes alike as to their primitive, as 妻 and 妻; or perhaps, more frequently occur under the same radical, as 隱, 隱, 隱, can, in the syllabic arrangement, all be seen at once. The addition of an index where every character is placed under its proper radical and stroke, furnishes all the aid required to find it, when the spelling is not known. The Chinese have never added a radical index to any of their syllabic dictionaries, for such a help would be quite useless, unless to indicate the page on which a character occurred. The native who wishes to examine the local vocabulary in another dialect must, therefore, first learn the system of finals and finals on which it is planned, or trust to a native of the locality where it is used.

The groundwork of the present Dictionary is the *wu-fang yuen yin 五方元音 or Original Sounds of the Five Regions, i.e. North, South, East, West and Center, which denote all the land. It is a vocabulary of the Court Dialect much used in Central and Northern China. It was first published in 1700, about the same date that the literati employed by Kang-hi had finished the Thesaurus and Lexicon which reflect so much credit on his reign; and, perhaps, was suggested by the former of these works. The editions have been numerous and all exhibit slight variations in the arrangement of certain characters. An earlier work of the same sort had, however, appeared in the 13th century,—the *wu yuen yin or Original Sounds and Finals in Chinese, in which the characters are arranged under nineteen finals; and it would have been better if the compiler of the present work had followed it in this respect. A third book, the *wu fu complete Finals for Central China, presents the characters arranged according to the several organs of the voice, as dental, lingual, palatal, guttural, &c.; but, as this system involves more attention to the initial than the others, it has not obtained so wide a circulation.

The definitions given in the *wu-fang yuen yin seldom consist of even a score of words; but this brevity was indispensable for the general usefulness of the manual, where only the principal meanings were needed. A translation of the preface of the edition of 1710 is here inserted; but it gives no information about the reasons for the work, or to what part of the empire it is applicable. It is a fair sample of the style of prefaces to Chinese books, wherein one looks in vain for information or practical directions.

PREFAE TO THE EDITION OF 1710.

Those who heretofore engaged in the preparation of dictionaries did, as they should, carefully learn and go through the classics and all the miscellaneous writings of noted scholars. The number of these works, advantageous to learners, is not easy to reckon; some of them are still preserved, and others have been quite lost; the former are, to this day constantly in the hands of learners, but the latter are, to the great regret of all, gone utterly, and cannot be derived. Of these the 學 or Study of Characters is one. Books of this kind are not of equal worth, but among those which have of late years been in use, and are still regarded by all scholars as precious as an officer's signet, the 字典 or Classification of Characters stands prominent. In this work the characters are arranged in classes according to their strokes, and when one has ascended the number, he can then find the one he seeks. No one can do without it; the venerable professor and old student, as well as the young scholar, each and all need it.

But these persons still do not all know that the book called *wu-fang yuen yin, a work in which the combination of the [initial and final] sounds can be seen at a glance is even superior in some respects to the 字典. Its compiler is Fan Tung-lang, 樊騰蛟 of Yung-shan, 彰山 in the district of Tung-shan, 唐山 灣 in the south of Chihli. This book not being often seen in the shops, I rather unexpectedly met with it. On looking it over closely, and examining its plan and execution, I was surprised at the carelessness displayed. The plan of the 字典 depends on the number of strokes in a character, but this on their sounds.

There is besides the plan on which [this manual is arranged], that followed in the 六書, viz., grouping together things belonging to heaven, both single and in pairs, but not going beyond the dual powers and the five elements, so that the five elements are under the head of heaven, the five regions under that of earth, and the five tones under that of sounds. Such a work only requires the redundancies to be removed and the four or five tones to be carefully indicated to make it complete. But then the arrangement [of the 六書] is really a natural one, and not one which man made out (or can alter). In this work the author has selected the twelve 音目 with reference to the twelve musical-pitch-pipes, and the five fundamental tones of voice; and these with the twenty initials 字母 he has chosen, make the warp and the woof, the lengthwise and the crosswise; by combining these according to his rules, one can find the sound of any character. If one wishes to practice the combination of sounds, and counts over the 36 finals on his fingers, he will find the plan here adopted very much easier; it is like an essay in which only the ideas are wanted, or an agreement which has only the bare stipulations. In the Canon of Shum it is said, "Notes depend on prolonging the utterance, and they are harmonized among themselves by the pitch-pipes." One will carefully examine this work, they will find that this principle has been observed. Original sounds may
introduction.

without doubt properly be called those produced by harmonizing the
pitch-pipes of nature with the sounds of nature.

Those who may daily use this work will at a glance so readily see
the mode of combining the initials and finals, that they can have no
need of rules. But how then is one to find out characters when only
the number of their strokes is known? I myself readily regret the
number of those books which have been lost, leaving only the classifica-
Combination of Characters preserved.

In the spare moments of my public business, I have got out a re-
vised edition of this work for the booksellers; and perhaps it will
thus get a wide circulation; but those scholars who carefully use it
will most certainly find many things to add to it.

September, 1710. Written by Nien Hi-yao of Kwang-nung, a
district in Manchuria.

This same man, Nien Hi-yao, afterwards enlarged the book
until he had introduced nearly all the characters in the
language. He published it in 1728, in four thin
volumes, and several editions have since been printed; its
extensive list of characters makes it a useful manual. In
the preface he says that, when compared with the first
edition, he has "added five out of every ten characters,
and expunged one out of every ten."

In arranging the initials and finals, the compilers of
the Wu-fang Yuen Yin sacrificed accuracy to brevity, and
hindered the ready search for a character, in order, ap-
parently, to make a short list of finals for the memory.
Its twenty initials are actually thirty-six, and the twelve
finals expand to twenty-nine in the table of sounds; or to
thirty-eight if those in the juh-shiang be reckoned sepa-
rate.
The characters in this tone, which in Cantonese all
come under the first four finals, are here transferred to
the last six finals; "because," says the compiler, with truly
Chinese logic, the six initials (jen, an, ung, eng, en, and ao) are light and clear like heaven, and it is not
suitable to mix them with the heavy and gross sounds of
the juh-shiang, which are therefore scattered among
the last six finals (ui, ei, o, ai, ei, and i), these being gross and
thick like earth, and assimilated to the juh-shiang, which
therefore are distributed among them."

list of twelve finals.

The initials are represented by the following twenty
characters, which include fourteen others, and twelve in
the juh-shiang, making thirty-eight, according to our mode
of writing.

1. T'-ien 天
includes t'ien 天 and k'-tien 圈.
2. J'-en 人
includes p'en 貝.
3. L'-ung 龍
includes l'-ung 龍 and l'-ang 滬.
4. Y'-ang 羊
includes k'-ang 江.
5. N'-iu 牛
includes ch'-iu 周.
6. Ng'-ao 牛
includes n'-ao 鳥.
7. H'-u 虎
includes h'-u 紫.
8. T'-o 鳳
includes t'-o 娛, and l'-o 略.
9. Sh'-é 豬
includes h'-é 鞋, y'-é 燕, y'-ích 月, and
k'-ích 紛.

list of twenty initials.

The initials are represented by the following twenty
characters, which are subdivided into thirty-six by separat-
ing those having a medial vowel.

1. P'-ang 粤.
2. P'-ao 粵.
3. M'-h 風.
4. F'-ang 當.
5. T'-en 良 and tw-an 短.
6. T'-u 土 and tw'-an 短.
7. N'-ao 萬 and nu'-an 短.
8. L'-e 雷 雷 and tw'-an 短.
9. Ch'-u 竹 and che'-ang 誠.
10. Ch'-ang 音 and ch'-ang 誠.
11. Sh'-h 汎 and shu'-ang 誠.
12. J'-h 琦 and jw'-an 短.
13. T'-e 索 and tw'-an 短.
14. T'-ioh 美 and tw'-an 短.
15. S'-2 2.
16. Y'-en 恩.
17. K'-in 紅 and kw'-a 瓜.
18. K'-iao 索 and kw'-a 瓜.
19. Hw'-o 火 and k'-ao 索.
20. W'-a 指 and ng'-an 索 and the suppressed initial,
as in ai 愛 or uh 屋.

If all the possible combinations of these initials and
finals existed in the kwan lu, there would be 1368 syl-
lables, exclusive of tonal variations, to be written with
our letters; but the actual number of groups is 460, and
of these several are almost undistinguishable. There is
some difficulty about dividing words having the termina-
tions wa, wa, and wa, for the Chinese regard them as
finals; and some other deviations from the native rules
are also required by the exigencies of an alphabetic
system when applied to their spelling. Some of them are
caused by the medial vowel i as shen 蕭 (spelled 對 shén shén),
or by others by the imperfect
vowels, as tse' for tse 子, to distinguish it from tsi 蒸, but
in this, the greater accuracy of alphabetic writing is seen.

The following table includes the combinations of in-
itials and finals in the Wu-fang Yuen Yin, with a leading
character under each syllable, and also shows the juh
shiang in separate columns, making 532 words in all. The
actual variations in speech from the given sounds in this
manual are almost endless; but it is as needless as it is
impossible to ascertain and try to express them all. Each
student will learn them for himself.
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**Explanation:**

This page appears to be a chart illustrating Chinese characters and their pinyin pronunciations. The chart includes a list of characters with their corresponding pinyin sounds, which are used to represent the syllables in the Chinese language. The chart is structured in a table format, with columns for each character and the corresponding pinyin sounds.
INTRODUCTION.

In the Canton dialect, according to the local vocabulary, there are 53 finals and 23 initials, producing only 707 different words to be written in an alphabetic list, including those ending in the juk shing.

In the Fukien dialect, there are only 33 finals and 15 initials enumerated. But the real number of finals is increased by remarkable inflections of words falling in the upper and lower juk shing, so that Maclay and Baldwin's Dictionary enumerates 90 finals, and gives 928 syllables, of which scores are colloquial.

The dialect spoken in and about Changchau, near Amoy, is exhibited in the fifteen [initial] Sounds. It has 15 initials and 50 finals, which produce 506 syllables, including the modifications of the juk shing; the number of distinct enunciation in that dialect including all tonal modifications, is not far from 2500, according to Medhurst; and this is nearly the number spoken in Fukien. According to Douglas' Amoy Dictionary, the varieties heard in the two prefectures of Changchau and Tsinehau much exceed this number.

In the Swatow dialect, and that heard in the southeastern part of Kwangtung, which has much affinity with the Amoy, the number of separate syllables, as given in Mr. Goddard's Manual is 674, less than either of the three preceding. The dialect known as the Hakka dialect, spoken best in Kia-yang, has not been so much studied as these, but it has marked peculiarities, and approaches nearer to the kwan hwa than either of them.

The speech heard at Shanghai and Ningpo, and throughout Kiangsu and Chekiang, assimilates still more to the kwan hwa in its idiom and pronunciation, which is probably the reason why no native vocabulary has been published in it. The Rev. C. Keith, of the American Episcopal Mission had prepared a copious vocabulary of the Shanghai dialect ready for printing, but it was lost.

A carefully prepared list of syllables in the Shanghai dialect, by the late Dr. Jenkins, contains 660 words; and he reckons 33 initials and 44 finals as competent to combine all the sounds in it. The speech heard at Su-chau and Hangchau differs little from that at Shanghai and Ningpo.

The kwan hwa spoken at Pek'ing, and indeed with considerable variations in the provinces of Chihli and Shanung, has received much attention from Mr. Wade. In the Hsin Ching Lu he enumerates 25 initials and 45 finals, and places the number of distinct syllables at 297; in the Tzu-cri-chi, he has retained the initials and finals, and increased the syllables to 420, which probably includes nearly all the distinct words used by the people. It is much less than in any of the preceding dialects, and not one half of the variety heard at Fuhchau, which is to be ascribed chiefly to the suppression of the juk shing. The number of initials given by Mr. Wade is 25 instead of 35 as in the preceding table, as he follows more strictly the Chinese mode in the arrangement of words in the initials chue, kue, kue, &c., putting them under the finals beginning with u; which thereby corresponds to increases their number. It is not easy to decide which is the best way in an alphabetic arrangement.

SECT. II.—SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

If the difficulties of illustrating and analyzing the sounds in their language are almost insurmountable to Chinese philologists, the results of the various attempts of foreigners to do so have not the less proved the inherent difficulties of the attempt; and a comparison of their various systems does not encourage the hope that anything like uniformity will ever be attained. In addition to the different powers given to vowels and consonants by English, French, and Portuguese sinologues, when used to express the same Chinese sound, each in their own tongue, as yew, ou, and u for iu; or yow, own, and ven for m, we have a more troublesome discrepancy in the modes of writing the same sound in the same language, especially in English, in which more has been written than in all the others. Not to quote many instances of strange spelling, as tadge in for 大人, tasen; see-ne for 太 si; hinn for 血 li; ta-tmus for 马 ta; cozi cio for 橘果 lou; tar-garn for 大安 tao, the more elaborate systems devised for writing the sounds in the mandarin and local dialects, present a series of perplexing anomalies and variations hard to understand, and which renders it difficult for a person who has studied one dialect to learn the sounds in another. The Protestant missionaries at Amoy and Ningpo have published thousands of volumes in those dialects in a romanized colloquial, which they teach in their schools; but a native of Ningpo, able to read it with ease and understanding, would find himself completely nonplussed if he tried to read the Amoy colloquial according to the sounds he had learned at home. The natives of the two cities are unable to converse with each other in any case, but previous consultation among the missionaries would, perhaps, have led them to adopt a similar mode of writing the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants common to both, before these beginnings of new alphabetic languages had been laid.
INTRODUCTION.

The embarrassments of recognizing the Chinese characters when written in alphabetic letters, were noticed by De Guignes in 1813, before they had reached their present diversity. Speaking in his Dictionary of his changes in P. Basile's system of orthography, he remarks, "I have just explained the reasons which have led me to suppress certain letters and to simplify the orthography, and now add a table to show the changes, so that readers can recognize the same words in different authors. I refer only to works written by the missionaries, and not to those issued by other Europeans; the mode of pronouncing our letters not being uniform, in Europe it is impossible to give a general rule. In the account of Lord Macartney's Voyage, for instance, what the missionaries write Kien-long-ta-oung-ty the English write Tchien-long-ta-chang-tee. The letter h is certainly aspirated, but it has not the sound of toh in English; the vowel u of the word tung is sometimes pronounced o in English, but it is then short, and it is long in long, when it has the meaning it has in this phrase now quoted; the letter h is needless in chang, for the word wong is not aspirated. I will say nothing about toz, for such an orthography is fit only for an Englishman."

In this Dictionary, an attempt has been made to apply one system of spelling to five different dialects, and though the result has not been entirely satisfactory, it has shown that their discrepancies can be reduced to something like a classification, and their vowels and diphthongs assimilated much more than has hitherto been supposed possible. To this end, it is necessary to permit some latitude to the value of the simple vowels according to the consonants which precede and follow them; diphthongs, too, must have some freedom as influenced by various consonants. For instance, in bu and su, the value of the final u is altered a little by the initial; and when a medial vowel is inserted, as in bui and suen, it is desirable to indicate the change if possible, by a differently marked vowel. Such diversities as this, however, cannot all be noted by any system.

In words ending in some diphthongs, a change in the initial will throw the syllable into a new class dialect and not in another; thus, tâ and mêi in mandarin keep the older forms of tai and mui in Cantonese; but at Pui-chau, one is read toi and the other mui. This final ê, unknown in both these cities, in the north inclines to êi and u according to the initial, but both never have the same initial, as têi and tai, péi and pai. The diversities and analogies of this kind among the several dialects will no doubt in time receive more careful study than has yet been given to them, but the materials are at present not sufficient to lay down rules or adduce comparisons. But I think that this list is adequate to express all their sounds with sufficient precision.

The system of writing the sounds now employed is nearly the same as that formerly followed in the Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, as far as that is applicable to woon hau. In order to diminish the use of accented letters, the long a in father is written a instead of ã; and this involved the change of the short a in quota to ã and of au, as ow in hotel, to ao; the diphthong au, or the English ã, is altered to ê, because the ai represented the broad sound as in aisle; the terminations id, ãing, têi, and ãth, have all dropped their accents. Other ways adopted by previous writers to express the same sounds are added, so as to facilitate reference to their modes of spelling.

VOWELS.

1. â as in father; written â by Bridgman, Goddard, Jenkins; ã by Yates.

2. â as in quota, variable; written â by Bridgman; ã and u by Morrison; ã by Edkins, Bonney; ã by Maclay; ã by Goddard; e by De Guignes, Galley; ê by Wade; ã and e by Goncalves.

3. e as in men; written ã and ê by Medhurst; ê by Maclay; ê by Galley.

4. ê as in grey, or a in say; written e by Goncalves, De Guignes, Maclay, Douglas; â by Morrison, Medhurst; ã by Wade.

5. o as in there, or o in fan, hat; written â by Maclay; ô by Goddard; ã by Yates; ã by Edkins; ã by Douglas.

6. û as in pin, and never occurs as a final; written e and i by Morrison; ã by Maclay; ã by Douglas; ã and e by De Guignes, who writes y when it is the medial vowel.

7. ã as in machine, and left unmarked [a] when a final; written e by Morrison, Medhurst; ã by De Guignes when final; ã by Wade, Maclay, Douglas; ã by Bonney.

8. ã as in long; or aw in low; written ô by Bridgman, Maclay; ô by Goncalves; ã by Jenkins; ã by Bonney; â by Edkins, Yates; o by Doty; ô by Douglas.

9. ã as in no, crow; written ow by Morrison; ã by Bonney; â by Goncalves; ã by Maclay, Douglas, Goddard; o and ã by Yates.

10. ã as in könig, a German sound; written o and ê by Galley; ã by Wade.

11. û as in put, ball, and seldom heard as a final; written oo and u by Morrison; û by Galley; ã by De Guignes, Goncalves.

12. ã as ã in foot, or o in more, and left unmarked [u] when a final; written ã by Morrison, Medhurst; ã by Goncalves; ã and o by De Guignes; ã by Wade, Douglas.

13. ã as in June, abuse; written ãi by Goncalves; ã by Morrison; ã by De Guignes.
14. — *ui as in turn or ea in learn; written eu by Edkins, Yates; e by Maclay.

15. — *ai as in aisle; written ai by Bridgman; ae by Morrison, Medhurst; ay by De Guignes.

16. — *oo like ow in hovel, prolonged; written ou by Morrison; eu by Gonçalves; au by Bridgman; ow by Bonney.

17. — *au as ow in now; written ow by Bonney.

18. — *ei as in height, or *i in sigh; written ai by Douglas, Bridgman; i and ie by Bonney; ei and ai by Gonçalves.

19. — *ei as ei in greyish; written ei by Morrison, Wade; oe and ei by Gonçalves.

20. — *eu as ou in sense, shorter than No. 3; written ow by Morrison; eu by Callery; eu by Gonçalves, Wade.

21. — *eu as eu in Coperainum; eu by Maclay; eu- by Bonney; ea by Gonçalves; eo and ao by Devan.

22. — *ia as in piastre, or ya in yard; written ea by Morrison, Gonçalves.

23. — *iae and iao, each letter sounded; written ae and eau by Morrison; eau by Gonçalves.

24. — *ie as in siesta; written ee by Morrison, Medhurst.

25. — *ie as ea in directly; written ie by Jenkins.

26. — *io as yow in yawn; written eo and eö by Morrison.

27. — *iu as eu in pew; written iu by Bridgman; ew by Morrison; iou by De Guignes; iou by Gonçalves, Maclay; ee-ue by Bonney.

28. — *id as ev in chewing prolonged; written io by De Guignes.

29. — *oi as in boil; written oy by Morrison; oe by Douglas.

30. — *oi as oui in knowing; written oi by Maclay.

31. — *ua as in Mantua, each vowel sounded; written ea by Douglas, De Guignes.

32. — *ue as in duct; it runs into *ud when a final.

33. — *ui as euy in dewy, or oui in Louis; written ouy by De Guignes; uy by Morrison; oei by Gonçalves.

34. — *ui as oei in coeing; written uei by Gonçalves; uy by Morrison, Bonney.

**ANOMALOUS VOWELS.**

21. — *m, a sound like hm with closed lips; as a suppressed cough; written m by Medhurst, Douglas.

22. — *ng, a nasal made by closing the nose, a whining sound; written ng by Douglas, Goddard.

23. — *n, a nasal in the middle of a word as *k^n*o, or oftener at the end, as *p^n*; more distinct usually than in the French vin; written n by Edkins.

— The late T. T. Meadows objected to the term *Imperfect Vowels* for the sounds here brought together, saying that "an imperfect vowel is really an impossibility." In this he was strictly correct, perhaps, but still they resemble suppressed vowels, and by grouping them, may be better illustrated.
INTRODUCTION.

28.—y as in yard; written i by Callery, Gonçalves.
29.—z as in zone.
30.—ch as c in azure.

One object kept in view in this system has been to abridge the use of accented letters, to do without which altogether has by all writers been found to be impracticable, consistently with accuracy; and another has been to adapt the spelling to the use of English readers. How far these objects have been attained, practice alone will show; but it is not an unimportant thing to the student, how a word is written, for the spelling insensibly affects his pronunciation. For example, the word /me/ is sounded like /jm/ or /hm/, or /m/, or /m/, by different persons in Peking; and constantly reading it in one of these modes confirms him in that pronunciation, while another mode will influence another person.

The present attempt to harmonize the sounds of the five dialects by one system of spelling, has this element of error, that I have not been able to consult natives of Fuhchau or Amoy, and hear their pronunciation. In the brief list of corresponding sounds given at the head of every syllable in the Dictionary, there are no doubt both errors and deficiencies, owing to this disadvantage. Herefore, each dialect has been spelled without reference to the sounds in other dialects, and this has caused needless discrepancies, which become apparent when a comparison is instituted. For instance, the o in note is not heard in the north, where the o in long prevails; while in the south, this last is rather unusual, and has been the one usually marked with an accent, though taking the whole country together it is by far the most common, and the o in note ought to be marked. In the north, no word like /khn/ occurs, with /i/ (as in machine) in the middle; and in the south, no guttural /g/ begins a word; but the short /i/ in pin is a thousand times the commonest, and should be left unaccented. These peculiarities render it difficult to adapt one system to all the dialects, and not employ many accented letters in some of them; but the thing is not impossible, and with a good degree of accuracy too. The greater difficulty is to get those who have become accustomed to their own modes of writing to adopt another more generally applicable. A few remarks on the preceding lists of vowels and consonants will explain the changes they undergo in various positions.

VOWELS.

1. a.—This occurs in all the dialects; it is never to be sounded as in English /am/, hat.

2. o.—The common use of u in English as in sun, to represent this sound has made it a perplexing one to write; and the phrase, "The mother bird flutters o'er her young," shows that in that language it is very differently written. I prefer a to /a, e, i, o/ or /n/ of other authors, chiefly because it is less liable to be misrepresented by the general reader, except the last. But that letter is needed to write another sound.

3. e.—Along the southern coasts, this vowel is heard alone before consonants, as meng, koh, veh, but northward it is usually preceded by /i/, as in /leen/; when followed by /n/ it constantly inclines to the sound of /a/ in man, and even that of /a/ in far. When used in teh, seh, it often changes its quality according to the succeeding word into /o/ or /e/.

4. i.—This vowel occasionally occurs at Fuhchau in the middle of a word, as in /heung, teh/, before a decided consonant; and at Shanghai and Swatow, in nasalized words, as /heh, pay/: but it is almost always a final, as /cheh, meh/, or succeeding /i/ or /u/, as /teh, haeh/.

5. ü.—This is rarely heard in the north or at Canton, but in Kiangsu and southward it is common alone, as in /leen, seh, pese/; or more commonly preceded by /i/ as in /pier, pines, seih, kehn/; in all these words its tendency is to broaden out into /hng, ssen/, as at Amoy and Swatow.

6. ü.—This vowel is always written in the middle of a word, as in /mung, okh, lik/; in the latter class of words it apparently ends them, but even then the vowel approaches the next [i], so that /tih/ and /pib/ become /ti/ and /pi/. As a medial vowel in diphthongs like /ia, ia/, it is one of the commonest sounds in the language, and undergoes very little alteration.

7. ü.—This vowel occurs only at the end of words in /kuan hwa/; but is often heard in their middle in the southern dialects, as /pin, ling, keh, &c./, where it will be more likely to be pronounced aright if accented. I have, therefore, written it as the last vowel (i) when it is a final, in order to reduce the number of accented letters, as the final /i/ in English is usually written /y/ as in mighty, and there is little danger of confusion. Mr. Wade uses /i/ for both the sounds in /tree/ and /trim/, apparently to save accents, and they do run into each other; Maclay transposes /r/ and /t/, as I write them, to /t/ and /i/, for the same reason; but in these southern dialects the medial vowel in the diphthongs /ia, ia, ian/ is always short, and thus two sounds are given to one symbol, which is undesirable.

8. o.—This is the only sound of the vowel in mandarin, and almost always as a final; but after /b, j/ and /p/ in the southern dialects, it often runs into the next, where it also occurs in the middle, as /sang, loi, kok/.

9. a.—This sound, as in /note/, is not heard in mandarin, but, from Shanghai southward, it is so common that it has usually been left unmarked; at Fuhchau it is common in /yung, seng, loi, &c/., occurring in many words which have an /a/ at the north. At Amoy and Canton it is less frequent. To mark such words seems to be more likely to insure their proper pronunciation, than to expect the English reader to pronounce /jong/ and /toi/, as /towing/ and /towg/; though, on the other hand to and /peh/ are more like to be sounded like /teh/ and /pok/, than like /taw/ and
It is a choice of difficulties, but the argument in favor of writing ो and ो in locs and ो, is not a little strengthened by the vast preponderance of the first sound throughout China.

10. ो.—This sound is not often heard in the southern dialects, but is common in Kiangsu and northward, chiefly as a final; the ो in चेत, अ in सीन, औ in तोह, and उ in तु, each and all run into it in one place or another; in Chihli, it characterizes words which have a tendency to become guttural.

11. उ.—A difficult sound to express uniformly, as it is so much modified by the letters before and after it, and runs into the next; it is never heard as a final, but unites with उ as a medial, as is noticed under उ and व (Nos. 17 and Consonants 27). Maclay writes the sounds उ and ऊ alike, but they are not the same, and especially in Cantonese are kept distinctly as in झुन, झू. shorter sounds than सून, सूत; while कँ, कू are like सून, सूत; in the word सूंग, the vowel is evidently a prolongation of सून rather than of कँ. Common readers will no doubt often mispronounce such words, until they hear the right sound.

12. आ.—The frequent use of this vowel as a final makes it desirable to reduce the number of accented words by leaving it unmarked when in that position, or in the जुह झूंग, as तु, तू. where alone it occurs in mandarin, and marking it in the middle as मून, फू. In Canton and places north of it, there is a tendency to sound this final as खू before certain initials, as मू, पू, for मून, पू.

13. आ.—This vowel sound occurs in all the dialects in the middle and end of words, as चू, शून, पूत, न्यूंग, आह, &c., or following the vowels आ, व, ए, and ए, differing different modifications with each of them; its tendency is to run into उ (No. 11), but the changes are slight. It has been generally written in this way.

14. ए.—This is not found in mandarin, and is not a common sound. It runs into ओ and औ when preceding a consonant; it is a common final in Shanghai, and in Swatow and that region; in Fuhchau it also precedes other vowels as ची, नी, न्यूंग; but these combinations are limited to a small district. Some would perhaps, write it आ, which nearly resembles had it not been prolonged as if followed by an ए, as in the English words turn, bird, her.

DIPHTHONGS.

1, 2, 3. ए, आ, एअ.—These three are almost everywhere heard only as finals, and the two first form, when preceded by ए, the common triphthongs, एए एअ. In Fuhchau, they are followed by ए or उ, as in रे, ज़ा. The third sound is written ओ by Wade, but the risk of mispronouncing words thus written as सू, सूङ, and not सू, सूङ, owing to the common use of ओ by the French to express a final उ, renders ओ and ओँ preferable; the English ओ for ओँ is also liable to confusion, as seen in the sentence, “The row of flowers now flowed to the tow-line.” Morrison used ओ for ओ and ओँ (i.e. now and ओँ) in two of his works.

4. े—This final sound, unknown in mandarin, is common in Cantonese, where it is carefully distinguished, from नी, but the two seem to run into each other further north, or is changed to उ, and No. 5, उँ.

6. ेक.—It is doubtful whether the distinction between this final and No. 3 is sufficiently clear to authorize two forms of writing them; at the North the pronunciation of characters like द्द नी, द्द कू, द्द नी, is usually quieter than the pronunciation of the same words नी, कू, नू, in Cantonese and other southern dialects. They are very much alike, however, and the chief reason for separating them was to indicate this diversity, which is not a fanciful one.

7. ऋ.—This sound is rarely heard as a final, and is most common at Canton; at Fuhchau the second vowel is often prolonged in उ, as झूङ; while at Canton it is also shortened into ओँ, and forms one of the most characteristic sounds in that dialect.

10. ऋ—This diphthong is unknown at Canton, where the ऋ take its place, as लिन for लिन, but reappears as one goes north. When followed by उ or ए, it turns into लिन or लिन, लिन or लिन at Swatow and Amoy, and लिन at Fuhchau; at Ningpo and Shanghai it is again superseded by लिन and लिन. In all words having this diphthong before ऋ, there is difficulty at the south in distinguishing ऋ from ऋ; but at the north this difficulty is mostly confined to these words where the ऋ is merged in the other vowel.

11. ऋ, ऋै—These two have some affinity, but they do not run into each other; both are oftenest found in the जुह झूंग, and their variations from the mandarin into other dialects are so capricious as to be irreducible to any rules which would be useful.

15. ऋै, ऋै—Both these diphthongs are confined to the extreme south, and the latter seems to be peculiar to Fuhchau; they are easily distinguished.

17. ओक.—The distinct sounds of both vowels are often heard at Swatow and Amoy, like ओक, ओक; but elsewhere ओक (see Consonants No. 27), better represents this diphthong to the English reader than ओक or ओक, as they are liable to be too much separated.

18. ओ, ओै—The first of these two is most easily distinguished from the other in those words which are in the three first tones, but as most of the words are in the जुह झूंग, and followed by the
19, 20. \( m, \), \( n \).—The second of these is distinctly marked in the Cantonese under initials like \( k \), \( t \), and \( tw \), but they everywhere glide into each other and into \( c \). In Fuhchau, they run into \( i \) and \( d \), and at Shanghai into \( c \); both of them being everywhere heard as finals.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.

21, 22. \( m, ng \).—These two words are heard from Shanghai southwards in the colloquial; they are really vowel sounds, and at Amoy they occur preceded by a consonant, as \( s'ng, rm \) or \( hm \).

23. \( n \).—This nasal sound is unknown at Canton or Fuhchau, but occurs at Swatow and Amoy, and more frequently at Shanghai; though hardly so marked, and not found in the middle of a word; the raised \( n \) is probably its fittest mark, though in the romanized Ningpo dialect it is undistinguished.

24. \( z'z, tz'z, dz'z, zz'z \).—These four are the only forms of this sibilant; the first two are common in mandarin and at Canton, but all are entirely unheard between Swatow and Fuhchau. The last two are heard mostly at Shanghai, and the regions of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

25. \( ch', sh' \).—The characters spoken with these peculiar vowels get their full sounds of \( ch \), \( ch' \), and \( sh \) as one goes south from the Yangtsz River. The apocopated form is unknown at Canton or at Fuhchau. The Wu-fang Yuen Yin indicates the full sound of \( ch \) and \( sh \) as the standard, and in this work they have, therefore, been all arranged under those syllables, while the contracted form is placed under each character. It is probable, that of the two forms \( ch \), \( sh \), and \( ch' \), \( sh' \), the latter is most generally heard.

26. \( rh \).—This sound is seldom heard south of the Moiling, and its pronunciation is uniform; the many foreign modes of writing it show the difficulty of expressing it satisfactorily. In Peking, it is often heard as if preceded by a consonant, as \( mi'rh, wi'rh, j'rh \), \&c., which is caused by the elision of an intermediate final, the full sound being \( ming'rh \), \( min'rh \), \&c.

CONSONANTS.

1. \( b \).—A common initial at Swatow and Amoy, but unknown at Canton or Fuhchau; it reappears at Shanghai in many of the words so spelled at Amoy.

2. 3. \( ch, ch' \).—This initial and \( s, ts \), are interchanged so much and so irregularly all over the country, that it is impossible to follow their variations. In Canton, they are used as initials very nearly according to the spelling of the K'anghi Ts'itien and Wu-fang Yuen Yin, but as one goes north, they mingle in a greater or less degree, and many natives cannot tell them apart. At Swatow and Amoy, \( ts \) is heard doubtfully only before \( a, o \), and \( u \); but on reaching Fuhchau, it is altogether merged in \( ch \); both reappear at Shanghai, but mostly applied to a different set of characters, and this interchange continues more or less along the valley of the Yangtsz River.

4, 6, 11, 5. \( d, d', j, dj \).—The first two of these initials are very common around Shanghai; the last is also heard there and at Swatow and Amoy, but none of them at Canton or at Fuhchau, where such words begin with \( t \) or \( y \). The digraph \( dj \) is preferable to the single \( j \) for writing it, since it is a harsh form of the soft \( j \) so common in mandarin, and not so likely to be mispronounced as the simple \( j \). At Peking, \( d \) is often heard before \( a \) and \( u \), and the initial \( t \) often becomes \( d \), and the \( j \) runs into \( r \); as \( da \) for \( ta \), and \( ran \) for \( jin \).

7. \( j \).—This common initial is unheard from Swatow to Fuhchau, \( h \) almost everywhere taking its place; it occurs in all other dialects.

8. \( g \).—This initial easily runs into \( ng \), and their differences are sometimes imperceptible. At Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai, both \( ng \) and \( g \) are clearly heard as initials; at Canton and Fuhchau, the \( ng \) is just as plainly spoken in all words, and none begin with \( g \). Morrison and Medhurst wrote \( g \) alone for the mandarin, but \( ng \) is more nearly correct.

9. \( h \).—This, at the beginning of words, is the same initial aspirate as in the English words \( hang, holy \); but to extend the use of the letter and make it entirely silent in words beginning with an aspirated \( d, p \), or \( t \) as consonant, as Medhurst and Douglas have done, is inadvisable, owing to the sounds which \( ph \) and \( rh \) have in English, and which will always mislead when the uninstructed read them. But to those who have been long accustomed to the use of \( h \) final, as the best sign for expressing the indistinct \( jh \) shing. Wade's application of it for a few of the Pekingese sounds in other tones is still more perplexing and needless. The characters to which he often applies it as \( sh \), \( ch \), \( y \), \&c., are never heard in the \( jh \) shing, while it leaves it off in \( ti, mi, shi, ti, \&c. \) Such use, therefore, tends to mislead those who are not acquainted with the local patois, and even to them it is a perplexity.

10. \( k \).—This sound is not heard in the four coast dialects, in which it drops the sibilant sound, or takes an initial \( y \), or more rarely an \( s \); it is common at Shanghai. The digraph \( ka \) adopted by Meadows and Wade does not exactly express it, for there is no proper \( s \) in the sound, and \( sh \) is too much; if one puts the finger between the teeth, and tries to speak \( king \) or \( ha \), he will probably nearly express this sibilant initial. The Spanish \( s \), as in \( Quixote \), comes near it, and would be much the better symbol, if it were not that it would be mispronounced by the common reader, as in \( siong, xin \), \&c.

12, 13. \( k', \).—As a final, from Shanghai to Canton this consonant always indicates the \( jh \) shing of those words whose other tones end in \( ng \), as \( ping, pik; h\,ng, hak \). In Kiangsu, it is often doubtful whether the word
ends abruptly enough for an ʻh, or should be written ʻh.
The aspirated initial ʻ before ʻi and ʻu is one of the difficult sounds in the mandarin, and is often heard like ʻk, ch or
kus, and still unlike all these.

14. ʻl.—Along the southern coast this initial is often pronounced as ʻn before ʻa and ʻi; not so frequently before ʻf, ʻo, or ʻu, but all over China there is a curious inter-
change of the two letters, which perplexes the foreigner.
At Amoy, ʻl often approximates the sound of ʻd.

15. ʻn.—This letter occurs as a final from Canton to
Amoy, in those words which end in ʻn in the ʻkwan h=ru; but there seems to be no general rule guiding the change, as many retain the ʻn.
It is unheard at Fuhchau and
northward, but reappears in Kiangsi. As an initial, ʻn often changes into ʻb at Amoy and Swatow.

16. ʻnt, ʻng.—These two liquids are employed as
finals in every part of China; but in Amoy and Shanghai, they often take a nasalized form. As initials, ʻn often
interchanges with ʻl; and ʻng in the mandarin is elided
into a guttural ʻa or ʻi, as ʻguyu, ʻhnu, especially in Chihli; but this initial is the most capricious of all, and its
changes are irreducible to a general rule.

18. ʻp, ʻp′.—As a final, this letter only occurs in many
parts of the coast provinces south of the Yangtsiz River, in the ʻjuh shing of those words whose other tones end in ʻm in Cantonese, as ʻkin, ʻkip. In mandarin such
words always end in ʻn. As a final, ʻm is unknown from Fuhchau northward, but as an initial it generally follows
the mandarin, except in Kiangsu, where it alters into ʻb
in some of the tones before certain vowels.

20. ʻe, ʻsh.—These two initials play the same part
among the Chinese as they seem to have done among the ancient Israelites, and form a true shabbaleth by which a
man's native place can be detected. They are used at Canton at the beginning of nearly the same words which divide them in the Wu-fang Yuen Yin; but from that
city going coastwise to Shanghai, the ʻsh nearly every-
where turns into ʻs or ʻz, and reappears generally when further north; there are, however, many exceptions over
this wide range. Between Canton and Macao, for instance,
the ʻsh is changed in many words, as ʻshui 水 becomes
su; and just the same difference exists between Peking and
Tientsin; yet in Sa′luihien, a district west of Macao,
most of the words which at Canton begin with s take the ʻsh.

22. ʻt, ʻt′.—This letter occurs as a final in the same
regions with ʻp; and as ʻp always follows words ending with ʻm, so the ʻt shows the ʻjuh shing of words ending
in ʻn in the other tones; the modes of variation from the fourth tone in mandarin into the abrupt consonants ʻk,
ʻp and ʻt, in the three southern dialects, have not been traced
sufficiently to lay down any rules; at Fuhchau, the finals ʻp
and ʻt are not heard. As an initial, ʻt becomes ʻt in certain
tones in those parts of Kiangsu near the Yangtsiz' River.

24. 25. ʻts, ʻts′.—These are much interchanged every-
where in China with ʻch, ch′; and, in consequence, many
words in this Dictionary will be sought for under one of
them which have been placed under the other. In the
regions from Swatow to Fuhchau, it is entirely superseded
by ʻch, and in Shanghai is mostly used in those words
which at Canton and Peking begin with ʻch.

26. ʻw.—This initial is heard chiefly in the Yangtse' valley, where it begins words elsewhere commencing with ʻf or ʻw. It is unknown at Canton or Peking, and
the regions around those cities.

27. ʻw, ʻw′, ʻhwa.—This letter is employed as an initial
constant in this work, as in ʻwong, ʻwith. The Chinese
spell words beginning with ʻkwe, ʻwuc, &c., as ʻkwang, ʻswan for ʻkwan, ʻswun, &c., where the medial vowel is
so closely joined with the initial, that it is more distinct
for us to make the initial out of both. Others, however,
treat them as separate. Wade and Goddard use ʻn as in
ʻshu ʻng, ʻswau ʻnt, &c.; De Guignes and Douglas use ʻo,
as ʻhau ʻo, ʻhut ʻo, &c.; but the general method has been to use ʻw, and regard the letters ʻshw or ʻhaw as the
initial. The medial vowel is itself modified by the preceding
consonant, and after ʻt or ʻp it is much more distinct
than after ʻk or ʻh; but an Englishman is less likely to
misread a word written ʻteun or great, than if it be written
ʻtuun or ʻtoon, ʻgoot or ʻgoat. Besides which, as stated above,
the diphthong ʻua is more distinctly heard at Amoy and
Swatow in many words ending with a vowel as ʻsa, ʻpwa.
In Fuhchau and Amoy, the initials ʻch, ʻh, ʻk, ʻt, ʻm, ʻng, ʻp
and ʻs are followed by ʻw; i.e. by this medial vowel, making
this class of initial more frequent than elsewhere; at
Canton, ʻkw is the only initial of this kind, and ʻga, ʻhe
and ʻkw at Shanghai.
Though the Chinese divide by the initial consonant, as ʻku in ʻkwan for ʻjwun, their ignorance of alphabetic writing makes their practice no
guide to our mode of expressing such sounds; and the use
of ʻw is attended with the least risk of mispronunciation.

28. ʻy.—This letter is used only as a consonant in this
work. De Guignes used ʻy to express the final ʻi and
ʻu, as in ʻky 隀 and ʻtaw ʻjwun; and some others write the
short ʻi in the diphthongs ʻei, ʻiu, &c., with it. At Ningpo
it has been thus employed, and when the ʻi is doubled, as
in ʻning, ʻniw, the use of ʻy, as in ʻnyu, ʻnyiw, is perhaps
preferable. In Peking, some words beginning with ʻy
change it into ʻv before ʻa and ʻo, as ʻvyang ʻjwun for ʻyang,
ʻvweh for ʻjweh; but it is an exceptional deviation.

29. 30. ʻz, ʻch.—The initial ʻz begins many words at
Shanghai and Ningpo which elsewhere begin with ʻz or
ʻs, and forms a marked feature of the speech of that
region; it is unknown in Fuhkien, and is limited in other
directions as in Kiangsi and Ngaohwii. The initial ʻch is
a change from ʻj in Peking and its vicinity, but does not
extend very far, as it is unknown in Shantung.
INTRODUCTION.

SECT. III.—ASPIRATES.

These words which commence with ch, chte, k, kce, p, t, te, ts, tez, are, according to our spelling, divided into aspirated and unaspirated characters, but the Chinese philologists see no connection between them. Indeed they have no well-understood name for a hard breathing like an aspirate, and the usual term is of foreign origin, which no native scholar can understand without explanation. In alphabetic writing, when the aspirate begins the word, as lang 李, huang 黄, it is plainly marked by the letter h alone, which distinguishes any from lang, and one from huang. But if this letter be written after other consonants, especially p or t, the word is liable to be mispronounced as phing (jing) 平, or thing 聽, at least by Englishmen. De Guignes used it in words like khoung 燃, tchoung 創, theoung 泉; but a Frenchman would not err in this way. He was followed by Medhurst, who in order to avoid the mispronunciation of words like thing 冬 wrote it ding, placing an aspirate before the h; Douglas omits the aspirate, as in the following: phi 皮; but there is such a risk of confusion, that they have not been followed elsewhere.

The Greek spirites aspiré ['] is now generally regarded as a sufficient and easily-written sign, to indicate the aspirated words under the above nine initials; but in cases where a printing-office does not afford a proper aspirate ['], an inverted comma ['] must take its place. In this Dictionary, the aspirated characters immediately follow the unaspirated, and are not all placed in a new series by themselves, as is done in Maclay's Fulchau, and Douglas' Amoy Dictionary. There are 136 aspirated syllables in the Wu-fang Yuan Yin, not including those under the initials h and he, which number 41. In Cantonese, there are 157 of the former and 40 of the latter; but Medhurst in his Hokkien Dictionary enumerates 281 aspirated syllables in all, many of which are colloquial. There are fewer aspirated words in the Fulchau dialect, and their number appears to decrease as one goes north.

Aspirated words have been classed as surds, to distinguish them from the unaspirated, or sonants, but this distinction seems to be inapplicable in relation to Chinese. Such words are continually changed from one class to the other by the compilers of general and local native vocabularies, even when the initial consonant does not change. If we compare two or three dialects with each other, we find that the aspirated and unaspirated words are not fixed; one drops, and another takes an aspirate, especially under the initials k and h. Learning the aspirate is an important subject to the student, who will find it beneficial to read over lists of characters of both kinds with a teacher, so as to distinguish them.

In some respects they are harder to learn than the tones, as the distinction is very delicate to our ears, and is more a matter of memory than of imitation.

SECT. IV.—SHING OR TONES.

It would be better, for many reasons, to introduce the term shing into philological works upon Chinese, than to try to explain the foreign word tone when it denotes the curious feature of Chinese words by which their meaning is changed according to the inflexion of voice used in speaking them. In English we speak of a whining tone, a guttural tone, a boarse or harsh accent, but the shing of the Chinese are quite different from such modulations of voice, which affect only the sound of a sentence or important word, and not its meaning. There are cases in all languages where accent and emphasis alter the meaning of particular words, and some may choose to call such modulations the tone, and compare them to the shing of the Chinese, but the two are hardly comparable.

In the Burmese, Siamese, Shan and Assamese languages, there are remains of the same system of shing which prevails in Chinese; but in those countries the shing are not found in every word, nor do they involve their meanings to an equal degree.

The shing in the Chinese language really partake of the nature of vowels; and as the vowels in western languages are constantly undergoing local changes which give rise to particular patois, so have these delicate modulations suffered various changes in different parts of China, till they are involved in a perfect maze of obscurity and contrariety.

The mode of representing the shing in an alphabetic language, must of course be entirely arbitrary, but only three methods have been adopted. The earliest was that of Fourmont, De Guignes, Morrison, Medhurst, Douglas and others, of marking the vowels with different accents. De Guignes employed five, as yun, yin, yin, yün, and yuh, to indicate the differences in the sounds of 雲, 堤, 邁, 音, 聽, and this series of tonal accents has attained a wide use since his dictionary was published in 1813. Dr. Morrison employed only four marks, as chang, chang, chang, chah, to represent the shing, which are indicated by the same
sign; he left the aspirate unmarked. This mode was adopted in form by Medhurst in his Mandarin Dictionary, but altered in fact by dropping the accent for the upper p’ing shing and writing ching for the lower p’ing shing. In his Hokkéen Dictionary, he increased the four marks of Morrison to seven, but altered their application in order to distinguish the seven tones in the Amoy dialect; in this Douglas follows him. These were written kwäm, kwën, kwên, kwêt, kwän, kwên, kwêt, to show the local differences between the sounds of the characters 君, 誼, 骨, 群, 潍, 郎, thus using only five accents to show seven shing, and these not in the same way as De Guignes had employed them.

The strongest objection against using marks at all over vowels to denote the shing, is that they materially interfere with those marks which show the power of those vowels. In De Guignes’ Dictionary, the aspirate, tone and vowel marks are all put over the word; and Medhurst was obliged in the same way to write k'ian, k'edóuh, k'ê, where one sign is for the prosody, and the other for the shing. At present, in Amoy, where the missionaries have adopted his system of marks in their romanized books, they have contrived to eliminate all prosodical marks affecting the vowels, except that of o in no, and ö in long, the latter being written ö. No tones are marked in the romanized books published at Ningpo, and of the two, this is the best way.

A second mode, employed by Goncalves, is that of marking the shing by a figure after the word, as 1, 2, 3, 4, to represent the same five shing which De Guignes denoted by five accents; but it is difficult to understand why he did not write them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, at once, and not use an accent period for the p’ing shing. The following sentence—我们在他的命令 is written wo2 men1 se0 t'a1 ti1 k'o2 k'ê by Goncalves in his orthography and tones, where the mark for the p’ing shing in the fourth word t’a1 would easily be overlooked. He applied the same five signs to indicate the eight shing in the Canton dialect, which necessarily mixed them up so, that no reader could possibly decide what the figures meant, and get the right tone. Meadows recommended four figures too, to represent the two p’ing shing and the two tsh shing, and he has been followed by Wade, because it is the simplest. So it would be, if there was only one system all over China. Wade applies the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, to the upper and lower p’ing shing, shang shing and k’u shing, so that each one represents a different tone from that denoted by Goncalves. The sentence above quoted would be written in the Peking dialect, wo2 men1 shi1 k’o2 t’a1 hau2 ci1 by him, and this comparison shows the confusion which would ensue, if the use of figures was extended to the various dialects, and their number run up to seven or eight. In his Grammar of the

Shanghi Dialect, Mr. Edkins has contrived to eliminate all tonal marks except an apostrophe [’] and a comma [‘], as ’taw 老 for the sheng shing and taw 道 for the E’u shing; but they are entirely insufficient for general use, and rather confusing in his work. The capabilities of the printing-office probably influenced his adoption of such queer signs.

The third mode, which was begun in Bridgman’s Chrestomathy, and has been adopted by Yates, Lobscheid, Goddard and Baldwin, is a modification of the native mode of indicating the tones. Chinese authors do not usually indicate the shing; but in certain cases where a word has two tones, with two corresponding significations, they mark the tone by a semicircle on the corner of the characters as oh 恩, and n. 恩, or tu 度 and toh 度; in these cases, the second signification is the one marked. This mode has this advantage over the other two, that the marks are easily understood by the natives, and are applicable alike to all dialects without risk of confusion. Though all modes of denoting the shing must be alike conventional to the foreign reader, only the native method can be used for both Chinese and English with equal ease. Thus the sentence I wish to go and do it.—ngo yu1 ‘tsê etsien k’al tso1, ‘我要 走 前去 做', is read ‘ngo in ‘tsê tshin hû tai1 ‘我要 走 前去 做' in the Cantonese, and the different tones of the first and last characters are as accurately and easily indicated in one language as in the other, but could not easily be so by means of figures or accents appended to the characters. If figures are used, there ought to be a double series, employing 1, 2, 3, 4, for the upper p’ing, shang, lü and juh, and 5, 6, 7, 8, for the lower p’ing, shang, lü and juh, so as to make them applicable alike to all dialects; otherwise, as in the example cited above from Goncalves and Wade, they fail of being read correctly. Native scholars always call the tones by their names, and do not number them.

It is a great help to the learner to have the tones marked on the word, and several years practice has proved the ease with which the native marks are recognized. In writing the names of persons and places for foreigners, no one adds marks to designate the tones, but in a work designed for the beginner, the tones can easily be distinguished.

Every character in this Dictionary is marked with its proper tone for the nan hwa, according to the Wu-fang Yuen Yin. They follow each other in the order of that work, shang p’ing, lié p’ing, shang shing and k’u shing; words in the juh shing being placed by themselves. Underneath each is given the Peking pronunciation in its tone in that city, with a blank space for the student to insert the sound in any other dialect. The five tones of the nan hwa and the four tones of the
Pekingese, are marked according to the same system adopted in my Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect; in which the whole eight are given as in the following series.

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Yet the characteristics of the shäng are alike in all parts of the country. They are not, strictly speaking, either tones, accents, modulations, brount or emphasis, as these terms are used in European languages; but perhaps more nearly resemble musical notes, and are best illustrated by the variations of pitch and time in an instrument. Mr. Hartwell says, "the shäng have five elements, viz., pitch, quality of voice, inflection, stress, and time," and he has neatly explained those heard at Fuhchau by comparing them with musical intervals and their variations on the staff, taking the middle line of the staff as the key-note of the speaker's voice. The note G struck successively on a violin, an organ, and a flute, for example, strikes the ear very differently, just as the voices of a child or a man do; yet the three sounds are the same on the gamut, and the note chords on all the instruments. But let G sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord; it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese shäng; if the right shäng be not spoken, the right word is not spoken, it is some other word. For instance if a person says kù instead of ku an orphan, he does not say the word for orphan at all, he says that for 獨, or 彌, or 彌 to hire, or some other word, equally unlike in meaning. The shäng constitutes an integral part of the word, and has nothing to do with stress or emphasis; they always retain their peculiar force, whether at the beginning or end of a sentence, whether asking or replying to a question, whispering or scolding, soothing or menacing—they remain ever the same. A native seldom or never thinks whether he has the right tone or not, but speaks as he learned it from his infancy; just as an Englishman has no difficulty in uttering the words that thing is thoroughly thrashed, which to a Frenchman or Dutchman is well nigh impossible.

If one has a quick and imitative ear, he will learn the tones while learning characters and expressions, and by mixing with the people his ear will unconsciously catch the right sound. Let him not be perplexed as to their nature, which has nothing mysterious, but imitate the sounds as well as the words of the sentences he hears, as he would learn a tune, or when trying to mimic another, and not try to find out certain rules by which he must train his voice. The full exercises given by Mr. Wade...
in his Course, or the sets of examples drawn out by Edkins in his Shanghai Grammar, or similar exercises made by the student for the particular dialect he is learning, as is recommended in the Canton Tonic Dictionary, and in Medhurst's Hokkien Dictionary, can profitably be read over and over until the ear is trained to the tones. It is not difficult for a foreigner to be understood in Chinese, even if he does misapply the shying of many words; but one is almost sure to imitate and learn the correct tone of the commonest words as he becomes familiar with them, if he pays a little attention to them at the outset, and feels that a vicious pronunciation will be harder to correct, than it is to learn a good one at first.

The unchangeable nature of the written character has probably had a powerful influence, in forcing the people of China to pay close attention to their sounds, in order to avoid the confusion which would ensue in speaking dozens and scores of homophonous words. It is absolutely necessary that a language so very meager in vocables, should have some contrivance to supplement this paucity, and natural that its speakers should endeavor to qualify their sounds and vary the modulations of their words, if thereby they could facilitate intercourse and render speech less liable to confusion. The set phrases in which the Chinese usually convey their thoughts, tend to enlarge this paucity of sounds, and it is easier to learn the right tones of such syllabic compounds than of single words.

One chief difficulty which is met at the outset in this study, is the strangeness of having a different modulation for every word. It is as if one were made to talk up and down the gamut, and apply do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, to all his words. Such delicate differences and modulations would never be retained in an alphabetic language, as is shown by the Japanese losing them in those words adopted from the Chinese, and in the Burmese, Shan and Siamese languages, where they are heard more distinctly in many words, they are not general, and cause little trouble. Practice in speaking, with careful attention at first to the right shying will soon make a habit that will gradually become easy; if the student does not learn them in this way, no rules will materially help him.

sect. v.—old sounds of the chinese characters.

The Rev. Joseph Edkins has prepared this section, to explain the principles adopted by the early Chinese philologists, in spelling and writing the sounds of their language; and to give the sources from which he made out the lists of old sounds placed at the beginning of each syllable.

1. K'anghi's Dictionary.—The first source of this old pronunciation of the characters is the K'anghi Tae-
ties, where it is registered in the most convenient way. The system of spelling therein used, called fan tsi^eh 反切, can be illustrated by the character shen 心, which is spelled sik-tum 白木, and the reader is directed to take the initial s of the first word, and the vowel i of the second, and call the word shen in the p'ing shing. Foh 乏 is spelled bong-pop 傳法 to be read bob in the jih shing. Ch'en 嗳 is spelled dei-ys 直耳, to be read du in the p'ing shing. Kie 急 is spelled kie-lip 居立 to be read kip or kip. Ma 馬 is spelled meh-hua 莫下, to be read ma. Tiah 釗 is spelled do-kiet 徙結, to be read dict.

From these examples it is seen, how the two char-acters are combined in each case to indicate the sound; the first giving the initial only, the other the medial vowel, the final vowel or consonant, and the tone.

The books from which the spelling is quoted, are the Kuang Yum 桂韻, Tang Yum 唐韻, and other works chiefly of the Tang and Sung dynasties, in which the spelling of a thousand years ago is registered. The remaining specimens of the oldest mandarin literature date from the later Sung of Hangchau. The pronun-

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The study of pronunciation involves three things:—1st. That the pronunciation of the old middle dialect, as still spoken in Hangchau, Suchau, and the adjoining region, furnishes the initials. 2nd. The dialects of Canton and southwestern Fuhkien, and partially the old middle dialect, furnish the medial vowels and finals. 3rd. The standard of comparison for ascertaining and verifying the old pronunciation as preserved in dialects, is found in the Sanscrit alphabets and in the old dictionaries.

It should be remembered too, that Shih Yoh, who framed the syllabic spelling with the assistance of Hindoo Buddhists, lived in Kiangnan, when the court was at Nanking, and when Buddhism was in its most flourishing condition. The transcription of names in Julien’s "Methode" proves plainly that the thirty-six initials are to be read as in the old middle dialect, checked and verified by the Sanscrit alphabet.

In reference to the second particular, the value of the finals is known by comparing the local vocabularies of the Canton and Amoy dialects with the tonic dictionaries used by scholars in all parts of the country. For example, the 詩韻 or Poetical Rhymes, gives the finals much as they are pronounced in the south-eastern dialects, though the latter must yield when at variance with the tonic dictionaries, as being the older authority. Thus, the 法 is esp or pap, not hew as at Amoy, or fat as at Canton, or hew as at Fuhchau.

In further elucidation of the above particulars, the usage of Japan, Corea and Cochinchina may be appealed to; for the transcription of Chinese sounds anciently made in those countries, is an index to the contemporary sounds as employed by the natives of north and south China. It may be known at once from these three transcriptions, that the true final of 法 was p and not t. From all this it can be fairly inferred that the present mandarin is as modern in its sounds as it is in its idioms and syntax. The 上平 and 下平 consist of the old 上平 split in two; the surds and aspirates go to make up the 上平, and the sonants, liquids and nasals, the 下平. In regard to the other tones, the surds and sonants have united in the 上声 and 入声; and in the mandarin heard at Nanking in the 下声; in that spoken in the northern provinces, the 入声 has become irregularly distributed among the other tone groups, but a critical ear can still easily recognize it, although its name is altered.

In the Canton and other dialects, the sonant initials g, d, b, have hardened into k, p, t, and are distinguished from the old surd series by tones and difference in pitch. For example, 了帝 (formerly tê) is distinguished from 了地 (formerly dê) by tone at Canton into 帝 and 地, as well as change of finals into ter and tê; at Shanghai they are ti and di, the initials being changed; but in kwan hwa, both are read ti.

Method of finding the old sound of a word in K'anghi.—Look in the tables of rhymes, for the value of the phonetic signs used to spell it in the fun t'ieh. For instance, wang 古是 spelt with mo-pong 武方, and is to be read mong; for 武 is in the tables under the initial 祜 in the column 明 and 微 for mong, and under the final 矣 in the column 畜 and 非 for p.

The old sound of p'ing 皮 is spelled with bê-pang 皮 in, and is to be called 罘. That of kuh 胡 is spelled with ko-hot 古忽, and is called kot. In these two cases, bē 皮 is found under b in the tables of rhymes, and ko 古 under k.

The old sound of kia 嘉 is spelled with kia-nya 居, and is to be called 嘉. The surd initial k is found by noticing the place of 居 under 見 in page 12 of the second series of tables of rhymes, and the final a is obtained from the position of 居 in page 1 in the second division.

In regard to these tables of rhymes, the second and fuller series is the most useful in helping a foreigner to determine the ancient sound. The first and briefest is intended as a guide in fixing the tones, and does not give information on the final consonants, m, k, p, t. It is useful for natives who speak the kwan hwa, and require tables of sounds in a transition state from the old to the new, but foreigners should use the second series.

The second series of tables of rhymes can be consulted to determine the initial letters, whether p or k, t or d, k or g, &c.; also to discover the ancient tone, which often differs from the modern, as in 美 弟 which was at first 'de', but is now nearly everywhere heard it; and lastly, to learn whether ng, n, m, k, p, or t is the final consonant, although there are many irregularities in the last three finals. But for the vowels, the information given in K'anghi is not sufficient, for they have undergone greater changes than would be readily understood from the tables.

The student must not expect to find in the T'ang Yun all the words employed in the body of K'anghi in spelling sounds. These words are quoted from older dictionaries, and are too numerous to be all embraced in the tables, though quite enough of them are registered.

On the initials.—The reason that there are two groups beginning with ch, is that in some varieties of the old middle dialect, words in the first group are distinctly heard ch, ch', dj, while those of the second are heard ts, ts', ds. In certain cities, on the other hand, all are alike pronounced ch, ch', dj.

The reason that in the series under f, there is an aspirated f', is not that the old pronunciation had two f's, but that f' came from an older p and p'. The com-
pilars of the tables, finding that in certain dialects, both $f$ and $p$ existed as the initials of some characters, and $f$ and $p'$ as the initials of others, separated them in the tables. It may be that $f$ was then the reading sound, and $p$, $p'$ the colloquial. In modern times along the southern coasts east of Canton, the $f$ is usually changed to $h$.

Initial $b$ occurs in three places. In the $p$ series, it is the mandarin $p$ as applied to words whose initial was formerly $b$. In the sonant division of the $f$ series, it is applied to words now having $f$ in mandarin, but which formerly had $r$, and before that $b$. In the nasal division of the $f$ series, it is attached to words now pronounced with $w$, formerly with $m$, and in certain dialects with $b$.

The existence of a double $h$ series, is explained by the fact of a former strong and weak aspirated initial, as is still found in the old middle dialect.

The initial $j$ or $r$ should really be $m$, as it is given in the list of old sounds subjoined.

On the finals and medial vowels.—It will be convenient for the student to write the final consonants and vowels in the margin of his copy of K'anghi's Dictionary opposite the tables. In the first page headed ka ꝑ, the first division reads ka, ka, ka, ka, kal; the second, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia; the third kie, kie; the fourth kie or kia. In the fifteenth page, the first division is kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam; the second kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam. The southern dialects retain the old final letters, and their local vocabularies may therefore be used, to get the needed letters thus to be put in the margin.

The approximate values of the sixteen classes in the second series of rhyming tables are here given:—

1. — ka, kah, kia, kat, kia, kwak, kiau.
2. — keng, k'eh, kik, kung, kia, kia, kwok.
3. — keng, kia, kia, kio, kwok.
4. — keng, kia, kia, kia.
5. — pei, peh, kia, kia, kia, kia, kwok.
6. — kia, kia, kwak, kwak, kwak, kiau, kwak.
7. — kwam, kwam, kia, kwam.
8. — kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam, kwam.
9. — kwam, kwam, kwam.
10. — kwam, kwam, kwam.
11. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
12. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
13. — kia, kia, kwak, kwak.
14. — kia, kia, kia, kia.
15. — kia, kia.
16. — kia, kia, kia, kia.

2.—The Kiang Yun 廣韻 This dictionary has been recently reprinted, and is readily to be obtained; it dates from the seventh century, and is one of those most commonly quoted in K'anghi as authority for old sounds. In it, all words having the same initial and final are placed under one heading, so that it is in fact a syllabic dictionary. The principle of arrangement is, however, tonic, all words in the p'ing shing being first registered, and then those in the shang shing, k'ia shing and juh shing, following each other in this order; these words falling under the p'ing shing are divided into two parts, owing to their number. The Kiang Yun, like other tonic dictionaries, is syllabic, though its arrangement appears to be according to the tones. The words are, of course, not placed in the order of our alphabet, but begin with t'ung 東, t'ung 西. an order which has since been adopted with variations in some other tonic dictionaries. It seems to have been invented by the compilers of the Kiang Yun, as it is there first found. The Wu-fang Yun Yin and the Canton Pin Yin begin with the final yin.

The sounds given as Old sounds at the head of each syllable in this Dictionary were ascertained by a skilled native, who compared each character under that syllable, one by one with the Kiang Yun. So far as the two vocabularies were found to be identical he wrote out the words. After this list was prepared, the old pronunciation was added, following chiefly the authority of the Kiang Yun. The old pronunciation thus ascertained agrees in most essential points with that of K'anghi's Dictionary, but the variations caused by vowels are much more complex. During the formation of the present k'wean hea, the variations of the syllables became much fewer; but it is hopeless, probably, to try to restore exactly the sounds as they were used by the compilers of the Kiang Yun.

We can only draw an outline expressing the chief features. The simple syllables used by the Buddhists to transcribe Sanscrit words can be correctly ascertained, but more complex syllables cannot be restored. Vowels are the most evanescent parts of words, easily become modified, and an exact orthographic representation of their nicer shades cannot be obtained. The following changes have taken place in their values:—the modern o is from u, cu from u, i from i, iau from ou, iue from i, the imperfect vowel in sc' from i or a, i from i or u, ya from o, a from i.

3.—Old Poetry.—Phonetics. The complete merging of $f$ in an older $p$, and of $h$ in an older $k$, takes us back to an age contemporaneous with the old poetry. A great narrowing of the range of the hissing letters $s$, $t$, $ts$, $sh$, &c., is a mark of the same period. At that time, $ch$ was probably lost entirely in $t$, and $dj$ in $d$. The researches of native scholars, and the existence of dialects like the Amoy and Swatow, without an $f$, and with a contracted $ch$ and $s$, tend to this conclusion.

To that earlier era in the history of the Chinese
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language, belongs the dropping of final letters from a host of words spelled in the Kwang Yen with vowel finals only. The rhymes of the old poetry require that many words now spoken in the k'ŭa shing and other tones, should be read in the juh shing; which implies that such words once ended in a consonant.

In the list of old sounds, the words are arranged somewhat as they apply to the characters found under that syllable in this Dictionary, but it was impossible, without risk of confusion, to give the sound opposite each character with the Pekingese. They represent only partially the changes that have taken place in the old Chinese pronunciation, through the elision of the final consonants from words now referred to other tones. The sounds are therefore chiefly from the Kwang Yen, and not more than 1200 years old. Perhaps when the phonetic characters have been fully examined, and all the lost consonants restored, it may be possible to carry this inquiry farther, and restore the language to the form it had when the phonetic characters were made

SECT. VI.—RANGE OF DIALECTS.

The peculiar nature of the written language makes it necessary to explain the use of the word dialect, which has been objected to as not applicable to the various forms of local speech heard over this wide land. Some assert that they rise to the dignity of a language, like the Spanish, Italian, and other offshoots from the Latin; while others regard them as more like the patois heard in various parts of Spain itself, where each, amidst its local expressions, retains the idioms and laws of the Castilian. The essential unlikeness between the variations heard in speaking those alphabetical languages, and the greater discrepancies between the sounds given to the ideographic characters, will explain the wider use of the term in Chinese, but certainly does not elevate them into the rank of separate languages.

The differences between the speech heard at Canton and that at Shanghai, are indeed far greater than those between any of the local dialects heard in Spain, for they affect the idioms of the language; yet both are still so intimately connected with each other and the mandarin in the meaning and tones of their words, and laws of their syntax, that they cannot properly be called anything but dialects, although three persons speaking them are mutually unintelligible. A dialect is defined by Webster, "The form of speech of a limited region or people, as distinguished from others nearly related to it;" and this is applicable to the Chinese dialects. It is also defined a patois, but this term as well as brogue, is far too contrasted to describe the differences between the speech of Kwantung and Kiangsu provinces. The word patois is more applicable to the varieties of a dialect, like those heard at Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchun, and the interjacent cities, where one can generally be understood at each place, if he speaks the other vernacular correctly.

The fundamental fact, that no character has an inherent sound, has tended to make and perpetuate these dialects throughout the country; and the general ignorance of the written language by the people at large, has helped to multiply and modify them still further. It, however, entirely misleads to describe any one of these as "no mere dialectic variety of some other language, but a distinct language;" for until a new sense be given to the word, such a description conveys a misconception of the relation between the spoken and written languages. So varied are the sounds heard even in one province, as Fuhkien or Nanking, that if it were not for the bond of the same written medium, the people would probably long ago have crystallized into separate nations through their inability to understand each other. It is also an error to term the written language a dead language, and say, as Dr. Douglas does, that it is "not spoken in any place whatever under any form of pronunciation," and that "learned men never employ it as a means of ordinary oral communication even among themselves." The exercises in Wade's Course and the Hung Lu Mang or "Dreams of the Red Chamber," are proof enough that the kwan hua can be, and is written and spoken like any other language. The conversation of the officials in Peking, too, can all be written in proper characters without any difficulty. No one will dispute the remark that no two Chinese pronounce their words alike, even in any one dialect; but this does not weaken the remarkable power of their written language to maintain the solidarity of the people.

The extent to which a dialect is spoken, is therefore a point varying according to one's ideas of what is a dialect; but some general notion in regard to the matter can be obtained. Native scholars give us no information on this point, for they are unable to compare local sounds by means of characters which their readers will pronounce differently; for instance, how can a man in Peking tell his readers that ㄈ is read ngoi at Canton, gave at Swatow, ngoi at Fuhchun, and 'nya at Shanghai? The kwan hua ought perhaps, not to be called a dialect, but rather to be regarded as the Chinese spoken language, of which the provincial speech in Canton or Fuhkien is a dialect. The fact that it is unintel-
ligible in those cities, does not invalidate the statement, that it is understood generally in fifteen of the eighteen provinces, and is everywhere spoken by those who pretend to a polite education. Mr. Edkins regards Peking, Nanking and Ch'ing-tu, as the centers of its three marked varieties, and the wide separation of these cities, whose inhabitants, as a whole, have no intercommunication with each other, and yet can orally converse, all the more proves its claim to be the Chinese spoken language.

In this wide area, the Nanking, called 南官話 and 北官話 or 京話 is now most fashionable and courtly, and like the English spoken in London, or the French in Paris, is regarded as the accredited court language of the empire. The two most striking differences between them, consist in the change of the initial k before i and a into ch or ts, and the distribution of words in the juk shing among the other tones. In Peking itself, words are constantly clipped in speaking, and the finals n and ng often coalesce with their next syllables, as tsien 'rh 前面 into ts'rh; but such variations and peculiarities are endless, and do not constitute dialectical differences.

So far as is yet known, the range of mountains dividing the basins of the Min river in Fuhkien, the Pearl river in Kwangtung and others in southern China from the Yangtze's kiang, forms the chief dividing line of a series of local dialects, in which the frequency of abrupt final consonants and nasal sounds strike the ear. Neither of the local vocabularies issued at Canton, Chiang-hau or Fuhchau, give any one idea of the extent of country over which these dialects prevail; but probably they are not spoken in any considerable degree of purity by even one half of the inhabitants of the two provinces south of the Mei-ling. Their divergences from the general language and from each other are almost endless, but their peculiar syntax, and the limits of their use, have only been partially investigated. It is this feature of a different idiom which has attracted the attention of native philologists, and they therefore speak of the dialects of Kwangtung and Fuhkien as unlike the speech of Honan and the north.

There are four well-marked dialects in the whole province of Kwangtung, but that called the Canton dialect is probably spoken by more people than any of the others. Next to it is the Hak-ka 客家 dialect, which has its center at Kia-ying chen, prevails in the northern and eastern part of Kwangtung, and is—owing to the wandering habits of the emigrants from that region,—said to be more widely understood. It is the usual form of Chinese heard in Borneo. The Cantonese called 白話 or plain talk by the people, is marked by the rarity of the medial i, from the kueen hua and the Fuhkien dialects. Words like lien 连, liing 真, kiu 下, kiuat 甲, hiok 学, hiu 休, hing 兄, kai 着, &c. become lin, kiau, kia, kep, kok, gun, hing, kai, &c.; the only exception to this rule is in the final ao of the mandarin, which uniformly ends in ia, as liu for tao 聲. hiu for hiao 聲. Another feature is the frequent change of aspirated words beginning with h or k into a breathing or labial consonant; for instance, k'ei 气, hwan 歌, k'o 科, liou 旧, k'o, hwan 洪, k'o, k'ang 康, &c. change into hi, jin, fo, hau, hot, hung, &c. A very few words, unaspirated in mandarin, take an aspirate in Cantonese, as hie 擎 becomes k'vot, and kok 猪 becomes k'o. No such alteration takes place under other initials, but there is a tendency to drop the aspirate. One feature in which this dialect, particularly around the city of Canton, corresponds to Pekingese, is the regularity with which it retains the initials ch and ts, and their affiliated sounds sz' and tsz' and the final ng, though in the intervening region of nearly two thousand miles, these initials and sounds are frequently changed, altered, and interchanged in a most perplexing manner.

In Cantonese, the initials che, hie, li, j, te, me, su, shue, te, and ts of the kueen hua, and the initials d, dz, r, and z, heard along the Yangtze, are all unknown. No word begins with dj as at Amoy, but south and east of Canton there is a tendency to add ng before words beginning with a vowel, as i ri becomes nji; and to substitute s for sh.

Compared with the dialects of Swatow and Amoy, the Cantonese like the kueen hua, has no nasal sounds, nor does it ever change the initial n to b, or alter the finals n and ng into contracted nasals, as chin 亭 into ch'én or chien 院 into ch'en. Unlike the dialects in Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fuhkien, it has only one sound for a character in speaking or reading, and the number of unwritten words in the colloquial is probably not one tenth as many as at Amoy or Ningpo. This peculiarity of a reading and colloquial sound for hundreds of common characters, the two running parallel to each other something like the two sides of a railway, forms a great addition to the labor of learning to speak and read those dialects; but in Cantonese, as in Pekingese, there is nothing of the kind.

The Cantonese dialect has only 17 among its 33 finals, which make the juk shing in k, p, t. These are grouped in the Wu-fung Yuen Yin under the first four finals t'ien, jin, tung and yang, which have no juk shing. In the latter work, words ending in w, a, e, ai, and i form this tone, but in Cantonese none are heard under these six finals. For instance, the series 雲 鷺 黃 is read t'ing, t'ang, t'ung; tak, at Canton; but
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in the north, the series 都 'guó 社' 赫, is read tu, 'tu, 'tu, 'tuh,' where the last word would, at Canton, be found under the series tân, 'tən, tən', tət. The terminations in the jugh shing at Canton follow one rule. Words ending in ng, have it in k, as king, k'ing, k'ing' k'ik; those ending in m have it in p, as fam, lam, k'om, lep; and those in n have it in t, as kou, 'kən, kən', kət. This holds good at Swatow, but at Amoy they are all sounded gently, and p and t often lapse into i, as if dropping back into the mandarin. At Fukien they are softened to h, which prevails further north, but the k is retained, and the m vanishes.

Of all the dialects thus far examined, the Cantonese is among the most regular. No words are clipped, no character has two sounds, and the variants in the 33 finals are few in proportion to the regular sounds. Many books have been written in it by Protestant Missionaries which are easily understood by the common people. It is spoken westerly and southerly from the city even into Kwangsi, but its northerly limits are undefined; eastward the Swatow and Hakka dialects soon supplant it, though the people of Hwuchian 韻州府 use the Fàn Wùn as the Cantonese do.

The dialect spoken in Chi'aochau 潮州府 (locally read Ch'îch'âu hū), in the eastern part of Kwangtung, and in the adjacent parts of Fukien, is less widely understood than the Cantonese, and is closely allied to the Amoy in its general character. The people of the two regions can understand each other without much difficulty. It is spoken along the coast of Hainan I., and is almost the only dialect of Chinese heard in Sian. A Cantonese, on hearing it, notices that the medial i reappears, and that it is used perhaps rather more than in mandarin, as in liop, 絴 for lêh, tiot, 彈 for chih, &c. It has many nasal sounds, and changes n and ng into such, as k'èi 更 for kiong; or tu'a 據 for tan; and often drops the final k where the Cantonese retain it. The initials b, g, chw, dj, mu, ngw, pəu, frequently heard, and indicate its affinities with the Fukien dialect; as the absence of sh, ts, sz, tsz, and sh, show that of Canton. Of these, sh usually becomes s, sz becomes sə, and ts becomes ch, aspirated ch' turns into t, and sh is divided between h and p. No sibilant h, j, v or d, occur in this dialect, as at Shanghai.

No native vocabulary has appeared in it, but a small word-book has been published by Mr. Goddard, and a beginner'sLessons by Dr. Dean. The former, referring to the differences between the reading and colloquial sounds of characters, says that the colloquial sound accords largely with the reading, and that the two are interchanged in a great number of words; while in others, the reading sound is heard only when chanting the classics. In reading aloud, all use the colloquial sound, and hearers expect no other; and the explanations made are rather of the thought than of the words. Characters having a reading and a spoken sound, however, seem to be much less in proportion to the whole mass than in the Amoy vernacular. In the reading sounds, the nasal disappears, and there is a tendency to keep the m instead of the b, y instead of ng, y and w instead of g, and other forms of the mandarin. There are only seven tones, as is the case further east; but the k'u shing is reflected into three modulations called shang k'u 上去, k'u shing 去聲, and hia k'u 下去, of which the middle one is confined chiefly to the spoken language, as the characters thus pronounced are mostly read in the shang p'ing.

The dialect spoken at Amoy is heard throughout the two departments of Changehan 漢州 and Tsiencian 泉州, and by the Chinese settlers in the Island of Formosa, who went from those regions. The general features of its changes are given in the 十五音 or Fifteen [Initial] Sounds, which formed the basis of Medhurst's Dictionary, though strictly applicable only to Changpu 漢浦 互, lying south-west of Amoy. Its spoken vocabulary is fully illustrated in Douglas' Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular. He estimates that it is spoken by eight or ten millions of people, including its cognate variations. In the Fifteen Sounds, the reading and colloquial pronunciation of characters with the tones are carefully distinguished. The colloquial used by the people of this region differs widely from the style in which books are written, — as much perhaps as anywhere in China. They substitute other words or dissyllabic phrases for the single terms used in books, and vary the inflection of even common words; giving them a nasal or contracted ending, or changing their sound and tone altogether. The greatest part of them are earlier forms of what is now accepted as the authorized reading sound, which has gradually become assimilated to the mandarin; but some are manifestly derived from characters which have dropped out of use, and some perhaps from an older aboriginal speech. A more thorough examination of the written characters, and their gradual changes in sound, would probably detect their originals in many cases, as I have ascertained in the Canton dialect in several words.

Medhurst classifies the changes which words undergo in their finals and initials, as they pass into the colloquial of Changehan, and has given the reading sounds and colloquial enlargement of every quotation in his dictionary. This difference is so great, that a person only acquainted with the reading sound, is not able to understand a conversation in the vulgar tongue; nor can a person proficient in the latter make out the meaning of any passage recited from a book not previously
familiar to him. This is in striking contrast with the more precise Cantonese, though the differences in that dialect between a phrase in the colloquial and in the terse book style are not small.

The Fuhchau dialect, which is fully illustrated in Baldwin and Maclay's Dictionary, is more circumscribed in its range than either of the preceding; it is not easily understood out of the prefecture, and is not spoken accurately beyond a radius of forty miles from the city. Comparing it with those already described, its most marked features are, the absence of the abrupt finals p and t, the universal change of the liquid finals m and n into ng, the absence of all nasal sounds, and the prevalence of initials with a medial u or w, as pui, ngwo, muzung, tswok, &c. over those with a medial i, as chin, hiew, miang, &c., though the two are constantly interchanged. The final k is heard plainly from this point northerly to Shanghai; and, as it is elsewhere in the south, is the completion of the series in the jih shing, of words ending in ng. There are several curious and peculiar anomalies in the tables of tonal finals; as, tang, 'tang, tang', t'uk; kong, 'kong, kau'; kwok, &c. In comparison with the Amoy dialect, the reading and spoken sounds of the Fuhchau probably assimilate more closely. It is not difficult to write the Fuhchau vernacular in the character, so as to be read intelligibly by persons making no pretension to classical learning. This is done, as it is at Canton, by selecting characters without reference to their meaning, to express the colloquial sound; to indicate such words, the Cantonese usually prefix 口 mouth to a character, as 達 for place; and Fuhchau people add A man as 試 to know. In the Amoy or Téechin dialects, the colloquial cannot be so satisfactorily written perhaps, but even with all drawbacks, such attempts to simplify the dialect, seem to be preferable to the romanized books made in Amoy and Ningpo colloquial.

These completely cut off the pupil from his native literature, and his labor is lost so far as helping him to read that, while those written in the character do much to introduce him to the knowledge of his own language, as has been proved at Canton. The total failure in India of the attempt to supplant its thirteen languages, by a uniform system of romanizing them, does not encourage one to try to supersede the Chinese character in the same way.

The speech heard throughout Chehkiang and Kiang-ku shows its affinity to the kwun huea in its grammatical idiosyncrasy, absence of the finals w, p, t, and a general softness of tone, in marked contrast to the abrupt finals noticeable in Fukien and Kwangtung. But it is almost as unintelligible to a Peking or Széchüen man, owing to the numerous changes in the initials ch and ts, s and sh, n and y, the prevalence of b, v, d, zt and s, and an almost unlimited variation in final vowels and nasals. Mr. Edkins has carefully traced its variations and laws over a large part of this area, in his Shanghai Grammar, and tried to show that the ancient sounds of the Chinese language are still retained in many places within the three provinces. His remarks are directed toward the search he was making after traces of the old sounds given in the Kwang Yun 广韵 and the K'anghi T'aiên; but as they are applicable to the present subject, that of examining the range of dialects, I here quote them with some abridgment of details.

"Nowhere do we find such an accurate general correspondence with the tables given in K'anghi, as in the pronunciation of the central provinces. The tones are such, that the dictionary system is seen at once to apply to them accurately. The alphabetical peculiarities of the native tables are found with one or two doubtful exceptions, to be embraced throughout the following region. In the majority of thick series, the w, y, g, z, &c. marking the lower series of words in tones 5-8, makes its appearance in Nansungchau 南通州, a prefecture near the northern bank of the Yangtse River where it enters the ocean. The transition from q, &c. heard at Shanghai to the t, &c., where the region of the northern mandarin is approached, is marked by the introduction of the aspirate. Thus, changes to r from t, before it does to ʦ. At Chekiang, the two pronunciations are mixed; and there the five tones of the kwun huea cross the river and extend to Nankin. The same remarks hold true of Ningpo, and Hongchueh on the south, are at one with Sungkiang, Chekiang and Chehchou on the north; and probably the whole of Chehkiang province has substantially the same speech.

"Passing west from the point where the three provinces, Fukien, Kiangsi and Chehkiang meet, we find that the thick consonants partially prevail in Kwangsin in and Kiehch'ang fu, near the borders of Fukien; but at Fuchau this is modified. In Nankin, more western, they disappear and are replaced by aspirates. Instead of ʦ, the people say ʦ'; instead of shing, they say shing. &c., through all words beginning with k, p, t, in the lower series. The same peculiarity marks the speech of Kliang in the heart of Kwangtung. At the capital of Kiangsi, the aspirates are heard only in the bia p'ings, where they should properly be replaced in the other lower tones. The words are distinguished from the upper tones, only by the tone, and not by a change in the initial. North of this city, on both sides of the P'oyang lake, the broad consonants occur again. Through Nganfu, a connecting chain of dialects links the broad pronunciation of this region with the similar system extending over Chehkiang and most of Kiangsu. This line extends through Ning-k'ou in 寧国府, but does not reach the Yangtse River on the north, nor Hwuch'au in 徽州府 on the south; in this city two patois are heard; in one of them, two sets of tones are heard, those used in talking being distinct from those in reading, and independent of the different pronunciation of the reading and spoken sounds, which seems here to reach its maximum. In one district hereabouts, three dialects are heard, so rapidly does the speech vary. West of the P'oyang lake, the initials g, d, b, are heard around the Tunting lake in Hunan, showing the same system of pronunciation as at Suchau in Kiangsi, which goes to prove that the initial sounds given in K'anghi are founded on what is now a provincial system. Of the three abrupt consonants, k only is heard at Shanghai; but at Fuchau this and p are heard with their correlates m and n, but no k final; at Nank'ang in 南康府, west of the P'oyang lake, p and m are represented, but no k or t, and the finals n and ng are confined."
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The Japanese learned their first use of Chinese characters from this region, about A.D. 250; and that language may still be quoted for many original sounds of that period; they call them Gō-on 吳音, i.e. 吳圖音, as the "sounds of the Kingdom of Wu," and by means of their kana or syllables, they have probably nearly retained the first pronunciation. For instance, 昨晚 is read saku-ban by them, while it is chök-bun in Amoy, and tōk-man at Canton; 詐病 is saku-biyo in one, and chō-peng and cha-ping in the other two; 作文 is saku-ban, chök-bun and tōk-man respectively. The second phrase has altered most of these three, and the 詐 appears now to have lost the chō shū and abrupt final in China. The variations in Japanese are however often so anomalous, that their pronunciation cannot now be accepted as conclusive for ancient Chinese.

As distinguished from mandarin, the Shanghai vernacular has no sh, ch or j; and changes s, sh, ch and ts, with the sibilant h, into dj, z or dz, but not uniformly; y and j easily run into n or ni; the k is retained in many words where the medial i follows it, and sometimes lengthens it, as kung 譁 becomes kūng; f and v often become v, t becomes d, the final k is soft and easily confounded with the juh shūng in h, and the final n often turns into a slight nasal. These few peculiarities may serve to mark the most prominent dissimilarities. The eight tones in the Shanghai dialect are divided into two series of four each as in Cantonese; but unlike that dialect, characters otherwise written with the same letters in the different tones in Canton, change their initials in the Shanghai to correspond to the tone. Thus the initials k, t, p, and k', p', t', j, s, s, ts, ts', and t's, ts' and k' indicate the word to be in the upper series; while y, b, d, v, v, s, z, js, dz, t, th, m, n, ng and n show it to be in the lower series. These distinctions are so marked, that in writing the dialect in alphabetic letters, only the shang shūng and khu shūng need to be denoted by signs. No such influence on the initial is noticeable in the southern dialects nor in mandarin, but it facilitates their distinction to a foreign student.

Attempts have been made to write the Shanghai dialect (called t'ou bāk 叢白 or local plain [talk]) in the character, and the success was such as to warrant the publication of a variety of religious works in it. They are not hard to learn, even by children, though the proportion of colloquial characters is greater than at Canton. It has been romanized too, and on a different plan of spelling from that used at Amoy and Ningpo; but the trial which Mr. Keith began in 1860, has not been prosecuted to any large extent.

Rev. Messrs. Pearcy and Crawford published an ingenious mode of writing this dialect, by devising a system of symbols or letters for the initials, finals, tones and aspirates, which could be neatly combined into a logotype, to denote the sound of the words. The writing somewhat resembles Corean in its general appearance, and is not difficult to learn. A few books have been printed in it, but it has never been adopted by others, and has far less to recommend it as a substitute for Chinese than the roman letters.

The Ningpo dialect has, it is said, a much greater proportion of unwritten sounds than the Shanghai, and no attempt has been made to write the colloquial in the character. The dialect in that city differs less from mandarin than the Shanghai, which is perhaps ascribable somewhat to the greater literary reputation of the region. At Ningpo, the initials z, dz and t, for s, sh, ch h', are unknown, and no final k is heard; the frequent use of the initial ni and final o, and change of o for a, also mark the southern city. Its idioms are often unlike those heard at Shanghai, and more nearly approach the pure kwan hexa.

The differences of speech among the people in various parts of the central, western and north-western provinces have not yet been studied minutely, and cannot usefully be analysed until more data have been obtained by those living at places remote enough to form suitable stations for comparison.

The anomalies and variations in pronunciation—and tones found at the points now noticed, are very great and perplexing; but better knowledge of the intermediate regions would probably enable us to classify them. For instance, the tones called shang p'ing and hai p'ing at Hankow, are just the opposite in actual sound to those so called at Tientsin: the juh shūng is retained in name at the former place, but it is not perceptibly different there from the hai p'ing, while at Nanking the two are unlike. The comparisons now made are therefore imperfect,—perhaps erroneous too in some points,—and are chiefly done to point out what has been ascertained, and the nature of the diversities.

In order the better to compare these dialects now noticed, the reading sounds in eight of them, given to the characters of a portion of the Emperor Yungching’s discourse on Filial Duty in the 國論廣訓 or Sacred Commands of K'ang-hi, are here arranged in parallel columns. The first column contains the sounds of the Wu-fang Yuan Yin; and the others have been kindly furnished by friends who are familiar with the vernacular of each place, and probably fairly represent the main peculiarities of the reading sounds over the greater part of seven provinces. It is plain from this table, that though the characters are not primarily designed to express sound, their early sounds have been wonderfully preserved by means of the binary mode of spelling brought from India twelve centuries ago.
### PRONUNCIATION OF AN EXTRACT FROM THE SACRED COMMANDS IN EIGHT DIALECTS.

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**INTRODUCTION.**

XXXIX.
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<tr>
<th>常用</th>
<th>MANDARIN</th>
<th>TAIWAN</th>
<th>HANKOW</th>
<th>SHANGHAI</th>
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</table>

**INTRODUCTION:**

This table provides a chart of常用 Mandarin Chinese characters, showing their corresponding TAIWAN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, AMOY, and CANTON pronunciations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANDARIN</th>
<th>PEKING</th>
<th>HANKOW</th>
<th>SHANGHAI</th>
<th>NINGPO</th>
<th>FUCHIAD</th>
<th>AMOY</th>
<th>SWATOW</th>
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TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE EXTRACT.

Now filial piety is a statute of heaven, a principle of earth, and an obligation of mankind. Do you, who are void of filial piety, ever reflect on the natural affection of parents for their children? Even before you left the maternal bosom, if hungry, you could not have fed yourselves; or if cold, you could not have put on your own clothes. A father or a mother judge by the voice, or look at the features of their children, whose smiles make them joyful, or whose weeping excites their grief. When trying to walk, they leave not their steps, and when sick or in pain, they can neither sleep nor eat in comfort, in order that they may nurture and teach them. When [their children] reach man's estate, they see to their marriage, and scheme for their livelihood by a hundred plans, in which they weary their minds and spend their strength. Parental virtue is truly as limitless as high heaven.

A man who desires to recompense one in a myriad of the loving acts of his parents, must really devote to them his whole heart at home, and exert all his strength abroad. He must care well for his body and be frugal in his expenses, in order that he may diligently labor for them. To enable him to fully and filially nurture them, he must neither gamble nor get drunk, he must neither love to quarrel, nor desire to hoard wealth for the use of his wife and children. Though his manners and accomplishments may be defective, yet his heart must, at any rate, be thoroughly sincere.

Let us enlarge a little on this principle. Takugasa speaks thus respecting it:—"It is unfilial to move and act without dignity; it is unfilial to serve one's prince disloyally; it is unfilial to fill an office without reverential care; it is unfilial to act insincerely towards a friend; [and finally], to turn a coward in battle is unfilial." All these things we involved in the duty of a filial son.
The same extract from the Sacred Commands has been written out in the colloquial of the same dialects, except that of the Amoy; but the example given in the Swatow will serve somewhat to illustrate it. The teachers at Amoy declared themselves unable to write their colloquial intelligibly. The colloquial characters used in one dialect are not of course understood elsewhere, for the reason that they are sounded differently, and none of them would be used by an educated native anywhere in writing even a common letter. It is, however, a difference in degree only in the Chinese, and not in kind, from what is the case in every cultivated language in the world, and its great extent is owing mostly to the peculiar nature of this written language.

The differences between the style called 文理 or book style, and 腊話 or colloquial in Chinese are not easily described; but these seven examples will help the student to perceive them, and mark the alterations good written Chinese undergoes when it is spoken in the local patois. Only in the first two columns, containing examples from Peking and Hankow, are all the characters used in their proper signification. The variety of words exhibited in these examples, is not so great as a portion of some other work would have been;—the 千字文 or Millenary Classic for instance; but this popular essay on Filial Piety suits the spirit of the colloquial better, and the benefits of this comparison do not depend on the range of sounds.

### Colloquial Form of the Extract in Seven Dialects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>京</th>
<th>漢</th>
<th>深</th>
<th>寧</th>
<th>福</th>
<th>汕</th>
<th>廣</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>夫孝者天之經地之義民之行也人不</td>
<td>知孝父母獨不思父母愛子之心乎</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>京 Peking</td>
<td>漢 HANK.</td>
<td>涤 SHANG.</td>
<td>涤 NINGPO</td>
<td>福 FUCHCH.</td>
<td>湖 SWTAU.</td>
<td>桐 CANTON</td>
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百計經營心力俱瘁父母之德實同昊天罔極人子

百樣計較打算心共力都按照父母所恩典異同理至大晝天時無窮盡豈無仁心

百樣計較打算心共力都按照父母所恩典異同理至大晝天時無窮盡豈無仁心

百樣計較打算心共力都按照父母所恩典異同理至大晝天時無窮盡豈無仁心

百樣計較打算心共力都按照父母所恩典異同理至大晝天時無窮盡豈無仁心
欲報親恩於萬一自當內盡其心外竭其力謹身節用

以勤勞為本博取飲酒母好勇闖狠母好貪財

如是服事甘心買的好飮食孝敬啞好賭博飲酒母邊打牌母好貪財物
私妻子縱使儀文未備而誠懇有餘推

而廣之引用所謂居處不莊非孝，君不忠非孝。
INTRODUCTION.

When a foreigner commences the study of the Chinese written language, the characters appear to be so intricate and senseless, that he is liable to be discouraged at the apparently endless, wearisome task of learning so many unmeaning marks. A further examination, however, discloses both order and use; and although the study is a slow and difficult one, there are methods of prosecuting it so as greatly to reduce the labor. One of these methods is to call to the student's aid as much as possible, the principle of combination which regulates the formation of the mass of characters, and by means of which he can link together form, sound and signification. The knowledge of all these is indispensable to every one who wishes to become a Chinese scholar, and the first point,—form, is that on which he must bestow the most pains.

Early associations invest the symbols of his language with beauty as well as sense to a native, who has never learned any other mode of expressing ideas; and there are
no doubt a few points in which the Chinese characters are superior to the alphabetic letters of the West. A foreigner begins by degrees to appreciate their picturesque symbolism, as he becomes familiar with them; and as sight is quicker than sound, ideas conveyed through the eye often flash on his mind with a force and distinctness superior to the slower process of sound. As no grammatical inflections are used, the unaided characters serve as pictures to imprint their meanings on the mind; and fancy helping the memory to store itself with these changing forms, each idea gradually comes to be clothed in its own appropriate embroidery. Associations of this kind between the shape of a character and its meaning, can be greatly developed by special attention, and in time will become a series of links which will facilitate their ready use. The short etymological paragraphs prefixed to many characters in this Dictionary, furnish some material in this respect, and will help the student to remember them.

An examination into the origin and changes in the Chinese characters, an account of their construction, classification, and analysis, with examples of the six styles of writing, and the development or contraction of different words, each and all offer attractive subjects for illustration, and are interesting studies to the antiquarian etymologist. Much has been written upon all these topics by Chinese philologists; and foreigners have elucidated them to some extent. A reference to the works of the latter* is all that is necessary here, and a recommendation to read them carefully. The information there given cannot be repeated here, but it will materially assist the learner of the language.

Every character may be divided, for convenience, into two parts, called the radical and the primitive. Though native etymologists have not dissected them in this way, the terms serve to distinguish the two portions; and if we except the two thousand radicals and primitives themselves, are applicable to the largest part of the words in the language. The people never learn their characters by any dissection or classification, but depend upon their constant use to imprint them on the memory, just as we learn our numerals. Few, perhaps none, of their scholars ever learn the radicals by rote, and they are often at a loss to find a word in the dictionary. When the radical is obscure, as in 以, 當 or 广, they depend on the list of difficult characters given in that work, to point out its proper radical.

The terms formative, determinative and key, have all also been used, because the radicals indicate the general meaning of a large portion of the characters. These names are in some respects more accurate than radical, but have not come into general use. Their number has been fixed at 214 for about four centuries; and those who selected them out of the previous collections of 544 and 360, probably deemed it necessary to reduce them to a manageable number. In doing so, the natural order yielded to the artificial, so that a few incongruous groups like those under 火, 大, 人, 口, &c., could not be avoided.

The Rev. J. A. Gonçalves, in his Dicionário Chino-Portugues, further reduced the number to 127, but this diminution has proved to be only an additional labor to all who use that book. His plan also involved an alphabetic arrangement, by which radicals having the same number of strokes, were arranged in a regular sequence. He made the letters, by taking the nine component parts of the character 水, which the Chinese regard as combining in itself all the strokes used in writing, and making them into the following series \( a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i \). Characters having altogether the same number of strokes, are arranged in this system, so that their first stroke is one of these letters. Thus among characters having four strokes, as 火, 夫, 之, 中, would follow each other in this order. The last three strokes never occurring at the beginning of a character, reduces the whole practically to six letters.

In the Arte Châna, he has classified 1412 of the commonest characters in this manner, adding the radical to each; but the plan nearly breaks down even in this small number, and if extended to the whole language, would prove to be quite impracticable. This ingenious mode of arrangement is perfectly artificial; and in this respect inferior to that by radicals, as it hides the natural grouping which results from using them, and the student loses that important aid to learning the characters.

The native name for radicals is 言字 or Class characters; and a reference to the classified list on page 1153 will show the general groups selected as classes. The student is strongly recommended to commit them, so as to repeat them in their proper order and write them correctly, as the first thing he does. It is not necessary to learn them by their number, any more than it is the letters of an alphabet; but it is well to divide them into groups by the number of their strokes. Mr. Wade sorts them into 137 colloquial, 30 classical, and 47 obsolete radicals;—rather a fanciful division, which has reference chiefly to the very useful exercises he gives to make them familiar; the obsolete ones are nearly the same as those marked with a C in the list on pages 1151—53. A rearrangement of some groups would improve them, no doubt; and a few new radicals, as 莍 red, 東 a fagget, 糜 mulberry, or 蔗 hemp, might be added; but long usage, and their adopt-
INTRODUCTION.

The radicals rarely indicate the sounds of the characters placed under them, but usually refer to their meanings, and are generally quite conspicuous. Their position, contractions and interchanges, are described in the following list, in which this analysis is confined to those points which are of the most service to the student. The interchange of radicals without altering the signification of the character, as 岁 and 土, occurs mostly when the two are analogous. Thus, the radicals 心 heart and 石 stone would never be interchanged; but the last might naturally be altered to 土 gem or 土 tile, and the first to 木 man. As a rule, the primitives interchange most frequently, but the alterations in radicals are most perplexing.

The different position of the two parts sometimes alters the meaning and sound of the word; this is seen in 希 to step on stones in crossing water; 塌 to thump, as a vessel (a Canton word); 碤 to drip; and 地 an old form of 地 water dashing against stones. In other cases, as in 瑠 and -hide, the sounds of the characters alter by the transposition of their component parts, while their meaning, to fly, to soar, does not alter; but 今 向 to-morrow, differs in both sound and sense. These and other changes are among the curiosities of the language.

As the characters selected for radicals, comprise only a small portion of the original characters of the language, the rest must be distributed under these radicals. When the radical constitutes an integral part of a character, as in 愛今,亞事, &c., it is said to be in combination; for if it be taken away, the remainder has no meaning. When it is formed of a radical and a primitive, as in 修 神 or 修, the two are described as in composition.

When the radicals have been learned, it is a good practice to make them familiar by constructing sentences, such as are furnished in Wade’s Course, or Williams’ Easy Lessons. In doing so, the benefit of writing them repeatedly cannot be too much insisted on; for our habit, when learning western languages, to pay attention chiefly to sounds as expressing ideas, makes us soon weary in learning complex forms like the Chinese ideographs. Some persons gradually give up studying the written language, and content themselves with speaking only, and thus by degrees lose even their acquaintance with books.

In the following list, the contractions, and the C prefixed to those radicals which are used only in combination, are not inserted, as they are given in the Index list. The word primitive is here used merely with reference to the list in the next section; and the application of the remarks on each radical can be best seen, by referring to the General Index.
# TABLE OF RADICALS.

Showing the position, changes and influence of each on its compounds, with an analysis of each group.

## ONE STROKE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yih,</td>
<td>This radical passes through the middle of the other strokes in most of the characters, which have no similarity of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chung</td>
<td>This radical passes through the middle of the other strokes in most of the characters, which have no similarity of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chu</td>
<td>This radical is rather prominent; but of the characters only two are in common use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>P'ieh</td>
<td>This is the first stroke in nearly all its incongruous compounds, most of the common ones being primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yeh</td>
<td>This is usually placed on the right side like a hook, as in 兩; but there is no relationship in meaning among the compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kueh</td>
<td>This leads the most incongruous group in the language; it contains 子, 男 and 正, which are common primitives; in others, their little use renders the difficulty of finding them less important.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TWO STROKES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kheh</td>
<td>All the common characters are primitives; it sometimes incloses the other strokes as 首, or is put below as 在, or on the left as 長.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tr'eu</td>
<td>This radical is placed on top, as 長; it was adopted merely to group together several incongruous and early forms, as the lower half never forms another radical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jih,</td>
<td>This group, with the exception of a few primitives, as 令 and 爾, &amp;c., is a natural one; the compounds denote the actions, &amp;c. of man; the radical is usually contracted on the left side, as 梨; in others astride as 今; it is described as 金人旁 and 单立人, or single-stand man, to distinguish it from No. 60 人.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jên,</td>
<td>This is placed underneath, as 兄, &amp;c., and is distinguished from No. 16 by a separation of the strokes; its compounds are not readily recognized, the upper part being another radical in a few, or else in combination as 首; they have no likeness of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Juh,</td>
<td>This and No. 9 are distinguished by this being placed on top as 首, or in the middle as 爾; the meanings are incongruous, and all the common characters are primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Puh,</td>
<td>This radical is placed above as in 良; or below as in 良; some practice is required to recognize it in the compounds, which have no common significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>K'eing</td>
<td>The largest part of this group is really under its compounds 首 and a cup, which being similar to 日, renders it difficult to distinguish 水 and 水; in many others, as 輿 and 竹, it is in combination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mih,</td>
<td>This radical called 秀 資 視; or half-precious cover, lies over the other strokes, and does not envelope them like the last; there is some relationship to its meaning in a part of the characters.</td>
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## INTRODUCTION.

This is usually placed on the left, and all its compounds 聲 refer to cold, wintry, &c., forming a natural group; it is described as 兩點水 i.e. two-dot water, and several characters are interchanged with No. 85.

This is distinguished from No. 10 聲 by its inclosing the other strokes in about half the compounds; in the rest it is underneath, or on the right.

Here the radical incloses and supports the other strokes, the opposite of No. 13; the characters have no likeness of meaning, and their place is not at first easily recognized.

The contracted form, called 倒刀刀 knife at-side, is always placed on the right side, as in 到; but the regular form is placed below, as in 到; the group has reference to cutting, severity, and uses of weapons, forming a natural collection.

In a few cases, as 聲, this radical is put below, but it is easily distinguished from the last by not being contracted; the compounds relate to strength, fatigue, violence, &c.; several hybrid characters, as 鋸 occur among them.

In nearly every character, 聲 includes all the right side of the other strokes as 聲; they refer mostly to ideas of enveloping, bending, &c.

An incongruous group, both in form and meaning; the radical is usually on the right side, but sometimes on top; the most common characters are primitives.

The upper stroke is detached and shorter than in the next; in both groups the primitive is inclosed within the radical, which depicts a place in which things can be concealed; it is called 框框 or the picket-fence; the compounds denote chests, coffers, or drawers.

The upper stroke in this radical projects; the compounds mostly mean to store, and many of them are in common use.

Nearly all the common characters under this radical are primitives, and it is placed in all parts; the meanings are unlike, therefore, and some practice is needed to find them.

This radical, when on the right side as 聲, or on the right side, the group contains many ancient forms, and all partake somewhat of its meaning.

This radical, when on the right side as 聲, or in most cases, resembles No. 163, as 固; when at the bottom, it is like No. 49 as 聲; most of its common compounds are primitives.

Some likeness is seen among the characters here, which refer to protection, shelter, &c.; it is known as 聲德, or the bowl side dodge, alluding to No. 53 聲, with which it is often interchanged.

In this group, the radical is in combination as in 聲, or repeated as in 聲, and not placed uniformly; the compounds are unusual and heterogeneous.
INTRODUCTION.

This occurs usually on the right side as 环 or underneath; the common characters are primitives, showing traces of its meaning, and several have 交 for their radical, making many hybrid forms now obsolete.

Three Strokes.

This is usually found on the left side; when it is at the bottom or in combination, as 合 or 成, the character is probably an original one; it is employed to indicate that the character is used phonetically, as coffee, and many words under it in Kanglii's Dictionary are of this kind; i.e., names, actions of the mouth, &c., are the general meanings; many are onomatopoetic.

In this group, the radical includes the primitive, as 国; the compounds mostly allude to surrounding, shutting in, &c.

T'ou is placed on the left or underneath; the group generally relates to things and kinds of earth; several characters are interchanged with No. 150 土 and No. 170 卓, a few with No. 112 石; the radical is called 踏 土 木 kicking-earth at-side, in allusion to its shape. This has a long upper stroke, and is placed at the top as in 土, which by it can be distinguished from the preceding; the group is incongruous, and the common words are all primitives.

This also is found on the top, and its transverse stroke begins within the left one, which distinguishes it from the next.

The transverse stroke projects, and it is placed underneath as 行; the characters are mostly obsolete.

More than half these characters are formed of another radical 多, as 寡; their meanings are incongruous, though ideas of number appear in a large proportion.

This radical enters so much into combination that its compounds are rather puzzling, as 天, and 奏; they have little affinity in meaning, and a large part are primitives; it is mostly placed on the top.

Usually found on the left, as 等, or underneath, or in combination as 作; the group relates to females, beauty, impudence, &c.

This radical, called 元 頭 and 貝 頭, alluding to the head and shoulders of a man, and 亜, is found in Canton, covers the other strokes; but when they form another radical, it is not certain under which half the character is to be looked for; about twenty of the compounds are formed of 元 contracted, as 矮, all of which refer to sleeping; with these exceptions, the meanings relate to shelter, houses, &c.

In this group, which is a miscellaneous one, the radical is placed underneath or on the right; most of the common words are primitives.

Nearly half of this group is formed of the character 少 as the radical, as 尊; and shows traces of its meaning; the others form rather a natural assemblage of ideas.

This radical is usually on the left side, and its compounds are about equally divided between two of its forms, except 国, which is used more than all the others put together.

Except in a few old words, this radical covers the other strokes on the left; its compounds relate chiefly to the parts and secretions of the body, &c.; it is interchanged with 骨 in a few cases; about twenty characters relate to shoes, all having 革 for their real radical.

This, called 半 草 or half the grass radical, is on top, or in combination as in 木; few of them are in use.

This group is remarkably uniform in its meanings, which relate to the shape, parts, and names of mountains; 页 is placed on three sides of characters, and when on top resembles No. 10 a little; it is interchanged with No. 150 石 in a few cases.

This radical occurs in combination as 州 or 里, but is mostly found on top; many characters refer to streams; one name for it is 三 拔 or the three staves.

All the common compounds are primitives, in which 骨 and 筆 are found in combination, as 萬 or 萬; their meanings near no resemblance to the radical.

All the common characters in this group are primitives, and the radical is in combination, as 平 or 幸 or 年; their meanings are very unlike.

This collection contains really two radicals, 木 and 木, both alike in sense; 木 and 木 are examples; the meanings exhibit traces of their influence.

The characters in this group refer to buildings, protection, &c.; in several the radical is interchanged with No. 27 爽, and always found on the left; it is called 風扇 or the side dodge.

This radical and No. 169 are used synonymously, but also sometimes wrongly, as 造 for 造, and 造 for 造, &c.; it supports the other strokes, and most of the characters relate to walking.

Kung is placed underneath; in many cases it is altered like No. 37 大, and a few words are found under both, of which ild and 立 are one.

This is easily confounded with No. 62 乐, and is interchanged in a few characters; the radical is on the right, and its compounds usually refer to it.

The radical is on the left, or combined as 弟 or 弟, underneath; the regular compounds mostly refer to its meanings, directly or figuratively.

This is placed on the top as and at the bottom as 页; the radical influences the meanings but little; it is sometimes called 翓 部 overturned hill radical.

Most of these compounds refer to stripes, plumage, &c.; the radical is usually on the right, or in combination, as 翼.

This radical is on the left, and known as 雙 人 or 雙 立人, referring to the apparent doubling of 人 in it; it resembles No. 144 行, under which and...
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No. 162 木 are many synonyms; the group contains ideas of walking, advancement, &c.

FOUR STROKES.

心 sin

These characters mostly refer to the feelings, passions, mind, &c.: it is called 心 or 心 or 心; upright-heart side; the contracted form is always on the left as 新, and the other beneath, as 深; the regular form is usually beneath.

戈 kuo

Two covers the other strokes as 来, or combines with them as 戈, and then it is not so easily detected; it resembles No. 56 戈, and is interchanged with No. 18 刀 in a few cases.

戈 kuo

This radical is placed over the other strokes; most of the characters refer to the uses or parts of a door, and a few are interchanged with No. 169 門.

手 shou

The contracted form, called 手; hand, is placed on the left, as 擰; and the full form elsewhere, as 持; the group is a natural one, acts and motions of the hand, ability, and power being the prominent meanings.

支 chi

This radical is never contracted, which distinguishes it from the next; there are some erroneous forms of the two following in the group, which is a miscellaneous one.

支 chi

The contracted form of the radical, called 明, to distinguish it from the next, is on the right side, and is used in the common characters; the others (about one half of all) have the regular form, as 大, but are seldom met.

斗 te

The contracted form is seldom used, and the radical is placed variously; the compounds generally refer to streaks, variegated, mixed, &c.

斗 te

Ideas of measuring, &c., run through this group, in which the radical is usually on the right or beneath; a few variants occur.

斤 kín

Ideas of division are prominent in this natural group, in which the radical is on the right side, except a few like 吨; the primitive is seldom another radical.

方 p'ung

This group has two radicals, and has only eighteen compounds under it as 林; the other is 林 a flag, as written in 旗; these compounds refer to the shape or color of banners, making a natural collection.

无 wu

The common character under this radical 木 has no likeness to it in meaning, and the rest seldom occur.

日 jih

This natural group refers to the sun, time, luminous, &c.; the radical is usually on the left, and when on top resembles the next, as 日; and of these latter are like others under No. 13 月, as 今 or 今; sometimes the next radical and No. 134 月 are wrongly written like it.

曰 yueh

A miscellaneous group; forms the real radical of several in it, and all the common characters are primitives, rendering their search difficult; a few of them properly would fall under the last radical.

月 yueh

Some reference to the moon or time is seen in most compounds under this radical, which is usually on the left; it is then like the contracted form of No. 129 肉, but practice will distinguish them; others having it on the right or at the bottom, as 期 or 有, are easily known.

木 muh

A natural group, referring to trees and fruits, wood, and wooden things; the radical is usually on the left, but also at the top or bottom, and in combination, as 木 and 東.

欠 k'ien

This is easily confounded with No. 62 弓, as in 欠 and 欠; it and Nos. 30 口 and 149 have several interchangeable forms; in this group, the characters refer to the tones, condition, and force of the voice,—on the whole a natural collection.

止 chi

When this radical is on the left as 止, there is an allusion to its meaning; but when in combination as 正 or 正, or under as 止, no likeness is apparent; it is interchanged with No. 60 止 and No. 157 止, and rarely with other radicals.

歹 ti

The proper radical of this group is 乙 a rotten bone, contrasted to 歪 in the compounds, all of which refer to whatever is dead, offensive, &c.; it is also interchanged with No. 104 乙, and is generally placed on the left side, or under as 乙, which last is the radical of ten other compounds under it.

水 shu

When shu is used as a radical, the primitive is never another radical; it is placed on the right; characters like 觀 which appear to be under this, have their radical on the left side, the rest being 乙 an empty shu; a dozen characters are also formed of 觀, with a primitive, so that there are really three radicals instead of one in the group.

比 pi

In this small group the radical is underneath the other strokes, as 右 or 右, most of the characters being primitives.

毛 Mao

Two radicals are here combined, of which the head is half as 力; and 力 shows the others, as 父; none of them are much used, but the latter are most alike.

氏 shih

Most of these characters relate to uses and state of hair, fur, or feathers; the radical is found oftenest on the left, also on the right or beneath.

气 qi

The three primitives in this group 氏 and 氏 are all found as radicals of some characters under it, which consequently show no likeness in their meanings.

水 shu

These few characters all bear some relationship to their radical, which covers the other strokes.

气 qi

Some reference to the properties or the appearance of water is found in nearly all these words, making it a natural group; several are interchanged with No. 82 水 and No. 112 火; the radical is called 三點水 or three-dot water, when placed on the left, as in 海; it is also found beneath as 水, and more rarely in combination as 泰 or 泰.

火 huo

This group indicates the appearance and effects of fire, &c.; the radical is called 四點火 four-dot fire, and in most of the compounds occurs on the side, or in about one third of the whole, as 火; it is underneath.

爪 chao

In about one half of the characters, chao is contracted on top, as 爪; in the rest it is found on the left; it is easily distinguished from No. 97 爪 by the dot.

矢 fo

This small collection is very natural; fo is placed on top, and its compounds refer to a fether, and his different appellations.

矢 fo

Two primitives 矢 and 弓 are the common characters in this group, which all show slight affinity to the radical.
INTRODUCTION.

This is a contraction of 木 a bed, and most of its compounds refer to the parts and forms of a couch; it is placed on the left.

Some allusion to a plank, board, or parts of a house, is observed in most of these characters, whose radical is always on the left.

An unimportant, though natural group; the radical imparts some of its meaning to all under it.

The compounds refer to the ages, colors, uses, and nurture of bovine animals; the radical, called 牛, is placed on the left, and isebom underneath.

The contracted form is always placed on the left; elsewhere it is the full form, which then may be written 大; the former is called 反 大 or the goring ox, is placed on the left, and isebom underneath.

This is on the left or underneatb, and conveys something of its meaning to all its compounds; it is interchanged with No. 82 土 or No. 96 火 also with No. 96 火 or No. 40 口 in many cases.

This is placed on the left or underneatb; the contracted form of is not used in books, but resembles that of No. 145 艹 as in 祈 and 祭; it is hence called 祁 in allusion to this similility; the group contains words of a religious nature.

These few characters are mostly primitives, as 猿 or 禽; they slightly resemble the radical in meaning.

The appearance, uses, etc., of grain, especially rice, are leading ideas in these words; the radical is on the left, or in combination as 禳; several are interchanged with No. 113 木, chiefly from the use made of grain in sacrifices; it is described as 木木方, from its resemblance to the 76th radical.

This can only be mistaken for No. 40 口, but it is not always easy to tell whether the upper or lower radical determines the place in the dictionary, as in 禳 or 祈; hollowness, boring, and darkness, are prominent ideas in the group.

The radical is at top, or on the right, or below; several are primitives, and most of the characters allude to the radical.

This is on top, and called 竹头 or bamboo-topper; its compounds denote the kinds and utensils of bamboo, with a few referring to writing.

This is placed on the left, and occasionally elsewhere; some of the characters interchange with No. 115 木 and nearly all refer to rice in the grain, or made into cakes, spirit, flour, etc.

This natural group relates to the kinds and modes of raising and making silk; the radical is described as 絲 or wind-silk at side, and is usually found on the left or beneath, rarely on the right, or in combination as 絲.

Kinds and uses of jars are the leading ideas; the radical is interchanged with No. 98 木 or No. 73 木; in a few cases it is often written like No. 167 金, unlike as the two are.
INTRODUCTION.

网 122 This radical is on top, and called 四字部 or the 
Wong letter-four radical, from the resemblance; it is also 
contracted as 罔; a few like 罡 suggest Nos. 13 
門 and 14 —; the meanings refer to nets and traps.

羊 123 This is often contracted as 羔 and 羅, or written 
in the old form as 群; it is usually on the right or 
beneath, and several are interchanged with No. 193 龍 ; 
the ages or colors of sheep, &c., are common meanings.

羽 124 This conveys something of its meaning to its com-
ounds; it is found on all sides, and in combination as 
翰; several are primitives.

老 125 Terms for age are the common meanings in this 
small group, but in nearly all the words the radical is con-
tracted, as 者 or 考, so as to puzzle the beginner.

而 126 This group is increased by many characters as 要 and 
要 which should have been properly placed under the 
other radical, as this one gives their sound.

目 127 This resembles No. 115 眼; it is placed on the left, 
and the characters denote the uses and parts of ploughs, 
harrows, &c.

耳 128 This and No. 109 目 are often written so much alike as 
to be confounded; its compounds mostly relate actually 
or figuratively to the ear; it is placed on the left, on 
the top, or in combination as 耳.

敢 129 Placed on the right, or in combination, as in 贽; the 
radical adds nothing of its meaning to its common 
compounds.

肉 130 The contracted form and No. 74 月 are written alike, 
as in 服 and 服, but this group is the largest; and 
many characters like 胸, which would be searched for 
here, come under the other radical; those under 月 
have it on three sides, and the full form is usually found 
underneath.

臣 131 This is placed on the left, or in combination as 與; an 
incongruous group.

白 132 This is easily confounded with No. 106 白, and 
occasionally wrongly used for it; it is mostly found on top, 
as in 無, which itself is again the radical of a dozen 
compounds referring to putrid smells.

至 133 旁 This small group has no common idea running through 
it; the radical is underneath 炎 or on the left.

白 134 This is easily mistaken for No. 106 白; it occurs in 
combination as 在 炎 炎, or is placed underneath.

舌 135 This radical is on the left, 舌, and the idea of licker 
or sucking predominates, making it a natural though 
but little-used group.

舟 136 In these characters the radical is found underneath, but 
it does not influence their meaning.

舟 137 A natural group, referring to the parts, uses, and po-
tions of boats; the radical is on the left; it is inter-
changed with No. 75 水 and No. 85 水 in a few 
characters, but in some others erroneously with No. 150 
肉, as 船 or 船, in which 力 is the radical.

艮 138 In this, the smallest group, its radical is in combination 
as 页 or on the right.

色 139 The conditions of color are the leading ideas in this 
small group; 色 is placed on the right, and must not 
be confounded with No. 163 颜, which resembles it.

艹 140 This radical in its contracted form on top, as in 艹 
is called 草花頭 or 草字頭; it is the largest 
and one of the most natural, comprising the 
names and condition of plants, vegetables, grasses, &c.; 
it is interchanged with No. 75 水 or No. 115 水 
and others.

虎 141 This radical, or its commonest compound 虎, 
ffects the meaning of its derivatives, which relate to tigers 
and leopards, showing how common they must once have 
bitten the other strokes, or is placed on the 
side, as 猫.

虫 142 This natural group includes snakes, insects, reptiles, &c., 
having characters interchanged with No. 193 龍 
and No. 208 虫; the radical is usually on the left, but 
when doubled it is underneath, as 蛇, which makes 
no scores of synonyms.

血 143 This resembles No. 108 血, and is known as 血堆 
部 to distinguish it; the radical is mostly on the left.

行 144 This radical includes the primitive, as in 行; the left 
half is the same as No. 69 行; the characters relate 
to going or to lanes, and metaphors derived therefrom.

衣 145 This radical conveys a meaning to most of its com-
ounds; its contracted form is only on the left, a 衣, 
and the full form at the bottom as 衣, or divided as 
衣; the contracted form of No. 113 衣 resembles that 
of this radical.

西 146 This radical is on top, and does not influence many 
of its compounds; it is usually called 西字部 i.e. 
west radical, from its common derivative.

見 147 Uses of the eye, and emotions of the mind, are the 
principal ideas of this group, some of whose 
characters interchange with No. 109 目; the radical is 
chiefly on the right side, and sometimes underneath.

言 148 In this group, the uses, ages, and appearance of horns 
are the leading ideas; the radical is usually on the 
left or underneath.

谷 149 Words in this natural group express emotions, and ideas 
pertaining to conversation, letters, &c.; the radical is 
usually on the left or underneath; some characters 
are interchanged with No. 30 言; and a few with No. 
61 心.

豆 150 Words in this group interchange with No. 46 山, 
No. 85 水 and No. 170 颜, all referring to valleys; it 
looks a little like No. 136 經 when written bally.

豕 151 This group contains two radicals, one of which leads 
the meaning of those referring to pulse and sacrificial 
vessels, as 豐 or 養; the other is a contraction of No. 
207 魚; and most of its compounds refer to drums.

豕 152 This is interchanged with the next and No. 94 魚, all 
relating to wild beasts; it is found mostly on the left 
or underneath, and in composition, as 魚; the group is 
natural.

豕 153 This group is like the last, both containing many synony-
ous forms; 魚 occurs only on the left.

豕 154 This occurs on the left or at the bottom, and in com-
bination as 獣; the prevailing ideas in the group are of 
property, trade or honors, making a somewhat natural 
collection; the radical is sometimes called 具. 貝 边
INTRODUCTION.

赤 185  Most of the characters convey some idea of redness, applied to earth or to the face; the radical is found on the left.

走 156  This radical supports the other strokes as 道, and conveys somewhat of its meaning to the compounds; they are frequently interchanged with the next and with No. 162 走 and others; only a small proportion of the whole are now used.

足 157  This usually occurs on the left; the group resembles the last, and many characters are interchanged with it and No. 162 走; the forms and uses of the foot are the leading ideas.

身 158  This radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 190 肉, No. 128 耳, No. 132 耳, and No. 188 骨; a small and natural group.

車 159  This natural collection refers to vehicles; the radical is on the left, but in a few, as 驅, it is beneath, or as 匹 beside.

辛 160  In many of the compounds, the radical is doubled as 辛; in others, as 咸, it is beneath or on either side; their meanings have some similarity.

辰 161  As a radical or in combination, as in the common words 書 or 農, this imparts no meaning to most of the characters under it; No. 168 長 resembles it.

走 162  The contracted form on the left is by some called 擺, poling-boat at-side, from a fancied resemblance; this and the groups under No. 170 走, No. 60 走 and No. 157 走 all have some characters in common.

邑 163  Except in a few cases, as 邑, the contracted form of this radical, described as 雲 耳, two-lobed car, is placed on the right side, as in 駕, by which alone its compounds are distinguished from No. 170 長; they mostly refer to land, places, inclosures, &c.

西 164  This is placed usually on the left, but others occur like 農 or 養; the characters mostly refer to pickles or spirits, and their effects.

采 165  This group is very heterogeneous and irregular; the radical is often confounded with its compound 采; the only character much in use.

里 166  This is placed underneath, on the left, or in composition, as 重; making a miscellaneous group.

金 167  This group refers to metals, their uses, shapes, &c.; the radical is usually placed on the left or underneath as 養, it is interchanged with No. 119 石 and No. 75 木 in a few cases.

長 168  The contracted form is on the left side; the derivatives are little used; most of them refer to lengths, but others to hair, showing that the radical is a contraction of No. 190 毛; and not originally this one.

門 169  This radical covers the primitive as in 門, forming a symmetrical group, most of which refer to doors, entrances, &c.; it is sometimes used as a contraction of No. 191 門, because it is easier to write.

阜 170  This is placed on the left, as 阜, in its contracted form, which is sometimes called 耳 邈, alluding to a water bucket; the characters mostly refer to places, hills, mounds, &c.

隶 171  These few characters are obsolete, though mostly referring to their radical, which is placed on the right side.

隹 172  This stands on the right as 雅, or beneath as 潞; but in a few as 佬 or 老, it is obscure; it is often interchanged with No. 196 畏, and most of the words denote kinds or acts of birds.

雨 173  A natural group referring to rain, dew, mist, and their times, forces, and appearances; the radical is on top, but there are many compounds as 雨 in which 雨 is the real radical.

青 174  This is placed on either side as 在 静 or 睡, and imparts a shade of its meaning to the compounds, and its sound too to most of them.

非 175  The radical is really the primitive to a large portion of this group, the other moiety of the character imparting the meaning.

面 176  This form, condition, and expression of the face are described in this natural group; the radical is on the left or at bottom.

革 177  This is on the left or beneath, as 革; it is often interchanged with the next; the uses and articles of leather are described.

韋 178  This is usually on the left, though 韋, and a few others are exceptions; the group describes the uses, garments, &c., of leather.

鬼 179  This small and unused group is incongruous in its meanings; the radical is usually beneath 鬼, and looks like No. 175 非.

音 180  This imparts a shade of its meaning to nearly all its compounds; it is found on the left or beneath, as 音; and on the right.

頁 181  The motions, parts, and appearances of the head and face are here given; the radical is usually on the right, but 页 is an exception; it originally was a form of No. 180 章, and has nearly superseded it.

風 182  Motions and effects of the wind are described in this group; the radical is found on the right, but oftener it is on the left.

飛 183  The radical is the only word in common use; its compounds mostly refer to flying.

食 184  This is usually on the left as 食, but otherwise in a few cases as 畜; in some unusual characters it is interchanged with No. 190 肉, No. 119 養, and No. 30 齒; the words mostly refer to sorts of food, appetite, eating, &c.

首 185  The compounds are unusual, and in several shes is interchanged with No. 181 頭 and No. 190 首; the radical occurs on all sides of the primitive.

香 186  The radical affects the meaning of all its compounds, which are seldom used; it is usually placed on the left.

TEN STROKES.

馬 187  The characters all refer to the ages, colors, uses, &c. of horses, and metaphors taken from them.

骨 188  This large and rather natural group describes the names and condition of bones; the radical is on the left, and is interchanged with No. 181 頭 and No. 190 肉 in a few cases.

高 189  The radical is the only word in common use; nearly half of the compounds have 腦 for their radical, while 腦 leads the rest, and its compounds describe the condition of walls, and are mostly found under No. 32
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This group describes the condition and uses of the beard or hair; it has many interchangeable characters, and the radical is always on top; some of its real compounds are contracted under No. 108 長.

This covers the primitive as in 爪, and is frequently written wrongly like No. 169 臥, which it resembles. The only character 齒 in common use in this group has no reference to its meaning; and many of the compounds are duplicate forms.

This is the radical of about half of its compounds, which mostly refer to boilers; the other radical is 罐, a steaming vessel, as in 鍋, whose derivatives refer chiefly to steaming or boiling, and gruel.

This is found mostly on the left, and is readily recognized; the number of compounds might be indefinitely increased, for cabalistic sentences are often made, to all whose characters this is added; the names of spirits, demons, stars, &c., occur in this group, which contains much to illustrate the idiosophy of the Chinese.

This is usually on the left, though 兄 and others are exceptions; it is also interchanged with No. 205 長 and No. 124 //, but the group is unusually natural.

In this natural group a few characters are interchanged with No. 172 首; the radical is mostly on the right; there are many duplicate forms.

These characters pertain to the taste and uses of salt, making a small, natural group.

This is interchanged with No. 123 羊 in some characters; it is usually placed on top, and conveys ideas relating to cervine animals.

Characters in this group refer to cakes and other things made from wheat; few of them are in use.

Some of the characters found here ought to have been placed elsewhere, as 亜 and 畜; very few of those properly coming under this radical are used.

This is nearly an obsolete though a natural group; the shades of yellow are the leading definitions, and in this, as in a few other groups, one wonders how so many characters were needed upon such a subject.

This is usually on the left, except in 麦; in some it is interchanged with No. 119 米; the characters mostly denote kinds of millet, paste, &c.

Ideas of shades and combinations of black, vileness, &c., belong to this group: the radical is on the left as in 黒, or underneath as in 黒, in which cases the character appears as if belonging to No. 86 火.

This small, natural group has the radical on the left of the characters.

Several characters in the group are interchanged with No. 195 魚, No. 142 魚 and No. 213 魚; they mostly refer to reptilia.

These few unusual words refer to tripod and braziers; the radical is generally underneath.

This is usually found above, as 鼻, which will prevent its compounds being looked for under No. 66 鼻; a few words as 鼻, really belonging to it, are found under No. 151 鼻, because their right half is omitted; they denote sizes and sounds of drums.

The names of rodents form most of these characters: it is occasionally interchanged with No. 142 魚 and No. 153 魚, though in the main a natural group.

Words describing the uses, forms, and diseases of the nose, &c., are comprised in this group.

These words derive their sound from the radical, which is properly the phonetic, and the real radical is contained within the lower part, as 爨; many similarly formed compounds are distributed among other radicals, the whole making a phonetic collection.

The forms, uses, and diseases of the teeth and gums are described; a few unusual characters are interchanged with No. 92 齒 and No. 30 齒.

A natural group referring to tortoises, &c.; the radical is also interchanged with No. 205 齒 and No. 142 齒, in a few instances.

In this small group, several characters are interchanged with No. 76 齒 and No. 118 齒; the word 齒 is more used than all the others.

That part of a character which is not the radical, has no name among the Chinese, but foreigners have termed it the primitive or phonetic. Neither of these names is entirely suitable, for that part of a character which is not the radical cannot always be said to have been formed first, any more than that it always imparts its sound to the united symbol. For instance, in the character 台, the combination of the radicals 月 mouth and 口 selfish, to form the word for exalted, is etymologically speaking only apparent, since the upper half is really a contraction of 月 by, which having now lost its full form, has become simply 口 to the learner. In this case, one half is just as much a primitive as the other, and neither of them imparts its sound to the character. Not so with the 35
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derivatives in which this symbol 比 occurs, where it unites with the radicals 手 hand, 心 heart, 水 water, 木 wood, &c. to make common words like 比 to carry, 比 to rule, 比 to melt, &c.; for in such it is properly a primitive, in so far that in all of them it was a full character before combining with those radicals. Yet it is not strictly their phonetic; for these are now read 大 i, ch'i and 矣 ye. Such combined words probably take their present sound from this part in rather more than one half of the total number of characters in the language, whatever they may have done in earlier times. Still it misleads the learner so often to call it the phonetic, if he looks to it to get the sound, that Marshman’s term primitive is preferable. When the primitive does give its sound, as under 木 and its 33 derivatives, and was evidently taken to express it, the term phonetic is proper; and both words are useful in describing characters.

Dr. Marshman was the first who investigated the composition of Chinese characters in this manner. He made a complete classification of all those in Kanghi’s Dictionary, so that their construction could be seen according to their primitives. He applied this term to that portion of a character which is left after its radical is removed; and used the word derivatives to express the compound formed by the union of a radical and a primitive. He found that the language contains 3867 of such primitives, that is, characters which combine at least once with a radical to form a third. He added the 214 radicals themselves, most of which also combine as primitives with other radicals, and thus estimated that about 4051 characters out of the 41,000 in the dictionary should be classed as primitives. The greatest number which spring from any one is 74, but the average is less than ten.

Of this total number, he ascertained that 1726 combine only once with a radical to form a third character, and as they are all derivatives themselves, they may for all practical purposes be excluded from the list. Such a character is the derivative formed of 手 and 龍 read 眼 龍 which afterwards combines with 人 to make 龍, and with nothing else; another example is an old or erroneous form of 眼 with 心 underneath, a mere synonymous variety of itself.

There are also 452 others, formed, generally speaking, in the same manner from other derivatives, each of which produces only two philological shoots, and may be discarded for the same reason, their great rarity. These together make 2178 characters, which as they are the parents of only 2630 derivatives, and are themselves mostly included under simpler forms, can have little influence on the great mass of characters, and may all be dropped from the reckoning.

There are then about 1069 primitives in the language, from which, by the addition of 214 of their own number, are formed at least seven-eighths of all the characters in the Chinese language. This for all practical purposes is equivalent to the whole. This number of primitives can be reduced still more without injury, by striking off those whose derivatives form only three unusual characters, and those which are obsolete or synonymous, by referring them as sub-groups under their more conspicuous primitives. In describing them may be arranged for convenience into the following five classes, according to the relation they bear to the radicals.

I.—The 214 radicals themselves, when used as primitives.—There are only 127 of them included in Callery’s list, but these are of frequent occurrence. When two combine side by side, as 鳴 坊 聽 聽, &c., the one which imparts the sound is usually made the primitive by its location in Kanghi’s Dictionary, and the character should be sought for first under the other radical. When they are placed one above the other, as 呈 呈 杓 杓, &c., the signification of the word has mostly guided its position in the dictionary, but no rules can be laid down; most of the characters so formed are themselves primitives. Under the radical 水 water there are 117 compounds, which are made by combining it with another radical, of which 59 follow its sound, and 58 do not, or are primitives. Out of 115 similar characters under 木 wood, as many as 72 are sounded like their phonetic, and about 20 of the remainder as 憬 憬 憬, &c., the signification of the word has mostly guided its position in the dictionary, but no rules can be laid down; most of the characters so formed are themselves primitives. Out of 101 such derivatives under 罷 plants, as many as 78 retain the sound of the primitive radical. Out of the 333 derivatives of this sort under these three common radicals, only one 禽 has the sound of the radical 禽, and that is wrongly placed, seeing it is a sort of bird, and it is really the primitive. The compilers of the dictionary were occasionally careless in this respect, and have distributed characters erroneously, according to their own rules; for instance 彈 fine hair is found under 毛, and not under 毛 its proper radical. It is useful to know this arrangement, in order the sooner to know where to look for a character in Kanghi’s Dictionary.

II.—Primitives formed of a radical, by an addition which is of itself unmeaning.—When the radicals were reduced from 544 to their present number, the compilers of the list 彭 were likely to distribute such of them as were not important enough to use as radicals, wherever they could most easily be found, without regard to their meaning. For instance 彭 and 彭 are placed under 彭 and 彭; but the remaining strokes possess no meaning when it is removed, nor have those three characters any reference to bow, nail or fire. All such are among the most ancient and common characters in the language, and number more than four hundred in all.
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Most of them are contained in the list of difficult characters given after the Index on page 1239.

III.—Primitives formed of two radicals, or which can be separated into two complete radicals.—Some which come under this class, when analysed, have only a stroke or two as one of its radicals, as 必, 丁, 十, 瓜, &c.; but most of them as 尾, 吉, 如, 相, &c. are readily divisible into two common ones, and are most easily learned by remembering their component parts. A few, are composed of a radical repeated, as 多, 木, 林, 枯, &c., which are readily noticed. The number of both these kinds of primitives is over two hundred.

IV.—Primitives formed of three or four radicals.—They are fewer in number than the preceding, and when their radical is removed, the rest is not usually a complete character, but is divisible into two radicals. Such are 京, 聖, 質, 進, &c., which are much easier learned and remembered as integral primitives than by their component parts. About thirty characters in the language are formed by the triplication of single radicals, as 仿, 森, 震, &c., of which only five are common primitives. The last three classes together compose about half of the 1689 primitives, and most of the elementary Chinese characters.

V.—Primitives formed from a derivative by the addition of another radical, or by the combination of two derivatives. This class is, so to speak, of the third generation, and one of its parts will therefore be found in one of the preceding classes. Thus, 忽, 易 and 元 may all be regarded as flowing from 勿, however little connection they may have with it in meaning; and each of them is joined again to several radicals as primitives. Such is also the case with 各, 有, 興, 合, whose progeny as 路, 略 and 洛, or 賜, 常 and 敬, with 齊 and 風, and others, all combine with radicals to form new derivatives. A few of this class are composed of two derivatives, as 旨, 競, 殘, which form a small collection easily recognized. The language contains many characters of this kind, which in classifying them by their primitives as Callery has done, must be left out; but when arranged by a radical, can be easily assorted. They are not very common indeed, as 糧, 甘, 森, &c., but this dilemma of either rejecting them altogether, or making the index table too cumbersome to use, indicates the imperfection of this plan for general arrangement. What the student is most concerned with is to find a character quickly, and he soon sees that the practical point to be decided is whether to have 214 or 1689 keys to help him in his search. There can be no hesitation about the relative facilities of the two sets of determinatives for this special purpose, and that the 214 radicals demand the most careful study of the two.

This combination of a radical and primitive to form the great mass of the Chinese characters, whether the latter half is used as a mere phonetic as in 祩, or to aid the sense of the derivative, as in 賜, is such an important part of the language, that the student will derive advantage from examining the primitives to this end. The essay of Marshman, contained in his Clavis Sinica, shows the fascination that such an analysis of the characters had ever over him. An acquaintance with the general principles which the Chinese have followed in combining them, will doubtless assist in remembering the characters, and whatever diminishes this labor is advantageous. No one who means to read and talk Chinese can avoid the drudgery of learning its characters. I have, therefore, made an analysis of the groups found under each of the primitives given by Callery, in the belief that a careful study of it will repay the student, who wishes to become familiar with the written language.

The number of primitives in his list is 1040, or about two-thirds of the number collected by Marshman; but the derivatives from the remaining 649 are proportionately very few. Callery has defined only the most important of the words under each primitive, and the total number of characters contained in his Systema is 12,753. The highest number of derivatives is 74 under No. 285 合, of which he gives only 33; under No. 1010 他 he gives only 9 of the 30 which actually occur; but his selection comprises all that are in common use.

The primitives of the same number of strokes are arranged in the following list under the six letters contrived by Gonçalves, and described in the last section; and if their application be learned, it will not be difficult to find each character. I have followed his order and list, because it will render reference to his work easy; but his mode of arrangement seems to have only one advantage, viz., that it shows the possibility of such an alphabetic device. If they had been arranged by their radicals, it would have rendered them more accessible. It will be easy, however, for the student to mark the number of each primitive in the general index, and that will then serve as a guide to find them by their proper radical. This list has been reprinted in Doolittle's Vocabulary, Part III, page 455-478, where the common derivatives under each are given.
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LIST OF 1040 PRIMITIVES.

According to Callery's Systema Phonetica; with the common sounds, and an analysis of the respective groups under each.

TWO STROKES.

乙 1 Yeh. Rad. 6.—The sounds under this primitive are yih, chah, wah, yah, and kah; the characters placed under it as a radical might also be reckoned; it is a contraction, as in for 禮, and reappears in No. 150 and No. 38 乞.

万 2 Kao. Affixes.—This group is read kao and hii; the primitive is found in No. 194 王, and perhaps also in No. 241 考; it is never used alone.

十 Shih. Rad. 24.—This character has modified the meanings of some of its compounds, which are read shih, ki, euh, and hii.

土 Ting. A man.—This phonetic gives the sound to nearly all its derivatives, the others being read chagh and to; it is used as a contraction for No. 841 土, and No. 513 土 flows from it.

刀 Tai. Rad. 18.—The half-score of characters under this are read tuo, except one or two read oha, and their meanings are not influenced by it perceptibly; it is not the same as No. 34 刀, though the two are often written alike.

力 Li. Rad. 19.—The derivatives here are read ika and ieh or liih, an offshoot hieh produces a sub-group in No. 659 力, having no affinity with it.

七 Tsieh. Rad. 26.—This resembles No. 32 亇, and reappears in No. 63 亇 and No. 267 亇; the compounds are read jian, pieh, and yuanch, and in some of them it is a contraction of No. 127 亇.

乃 Nai. In.—This group is read wa, jang, and yin; there is no similarity in the meanings of the characters.

人 Ren. Rad. 10.—This occurs more frequently as a primitive than a radical, and is often used as a contraction for No. 856 人; one or two are read jieh and kiih, all the others 人.

九 9 Kiu. Nine.—This and the last are easily confounded, and No. 16 九 is interchanged in a few cases; the leading sound is kiu, the others are kiih, kii, and siih.

匕 Pin. Rad. 21.—From this proceeds No. 108 亜, with which one of this group 匕 is easily confounded; the sounds are pi, pia, taih, and yi.

入 Ruan. Rad. 9.—Two of the compounds 亜 and 亜, give rise to a few derivatives; the sounds are jian, sii, shen, and un, and the significations are equally unlike.

八 Peh. Rad. 12.—This is readily distinguished from the last as a primitive; the compounds are all read pa or pah except pa

 allowable.—The contracted form of 亜 live is written like this primitive, which is seldom met except in combination, one of its derivatives is read nga, the others i.

又 Yin. Rad. 59.—This occurs as a contraction for 亜 in for in 对, and in 雨; the compounds are read yin, ya, and ur.

四 16 Kiu. To involve.—This is occasionally interchangead with No. 10 亼, and several of its compounds exhibit some affinity in meaning; they are read kiu, kii, and shu.

卜 17 Puh, 美; its derivatives are read puh, oeh, and wai; it is not readily confused with itself when a radical.

七 18 Wang. To die.—This reappears in No. 217 王, and No. 48 王, and a common derivative 王 is often interchanged with it, and regarded almost as a synonym; the sounds are wong, wang, and wung.

今 19 Yi. In.—This is now a synonym of No. 21 今, but was originally distinguished, and in those compounds read wu, it is usually retained; others are read huo.

千 20 Kan. Rad. 51.—The largest part of this group is read kau; others are kun, nian, kin, and kieh; No. 364 千 flows from it, and it is sometimes confounded with No. 49 九 and the next.

于 21 Yu. In.—It is interchangead with No. 19 亁 in several characters; its sounds are all yu and hii, but the significations vary greatly.

元 22 Wuh. A plateau.—The sounds here are like the primitive, except yuclieh; their meanings are not influenced by it.

大 23 Ta. Rad. 37.—This primitive is sometimes wrongly written like No. 79 水 as 鴨 for 蛇, and also 太; its derivatives are read ta, taih, and ti.

丈 24 Chang. A staff.—This character is also written 丈, partly to distinguish it from the last; the compounds all read chang, and exhibit some reference to the meaning of their phonetic.

弋 25 Yih. Rad. 56.—This and No. 75 亭 are liable to be confounded; its compounds are mostly read yih, others being yuen and teh, the last 亭 making a sub-group.

下 26 Hua. Below.—These few characters are read hueh, or shah and teh; they show no trace of the primitive in their meaning; No. 57 亭 might sometimes be taken for it.

工 27 Keng. Rad. 48.—This primitive has a large sub-group under No. 646 亯, and smaller ones under kiuang 廬, No. 250 亳 and No. 384 亳; its derivatives are mostly read kung and hung, then kang, kiih and kiih.

土 28 Tu. Rad. 32.—This group is read tueh, mu and shih; its characters indicate no affinity with its meaning, and one of them 杜 leads a few derivatives.

寸 29 Tsoh. Rad. 41.—This must not be confounded with the next; it is used as a contraction for 杜 by rapid penmen; its derivatives are read tueh, shiueh, shen and taih; and all both lead off several others.

寸 30 Tsauth. Talented.—This group contains many common words; all but one ( 亰 pi ) are read like it, and their meanings differ greatly.
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Rad. 57.—This character imparts none of its meaning to its derivatives, which are read kung, and kiu; two of them, 輩 and 輱, lead sub-groups of five or six characters, and No. 159 忯, may come from it.

Rad. 49.—This and the next, as primitives, be joined in one, for they are seldom accurately written; this group is read 吉 mostly, also pi, pei, and kai; one sub-group under No. 331 豸 is large.

The tenth hour.—The characters in this group follow the phonetic, but their meanings have no likeness to it or each other.

Sword.—These and No. 5 刀 are similar in sense, but their groups differ in sound, this being read jian throughout; No. 332 忣 comes from this, but the form is a contraction of 刀 chewang.

Also.—This reappears in No. 510 斧 and No. 165 豢 and other sub-groups; the derivatives are read i, ti, chi, si, shi, and to, none of them like itself either in sound or sense.

The derivatives all follow their leading sound in this group, and also show an unusual affinity with its meaning.

Orphan.—This is easily confounded with the last, but it is seldom met; the sounds of the derivatives are like it, but their meanings differ.

To beg.—This primitive appears like an offshoot from No. 1 乙, but its affinities are with No. 664 亅 and the 84th radical 亅, with which it is interchanged; its compounds are read kih, gih, kih, hoh, hah, kuh, and kian.

A sprout.—The sub-group under No. 210 菊 is the only important one; the compounds are read toh, chan, tsaih, and tu, and are unlike in sense.

A thousand.—This and No. 20 千 are often mistaken for each other, but this is the least used; its compounds are all read tsien.

A little.—This primitive affects the meaning of a few characters under it; their sounds are mostly cho and teh, with pah, yah, tao, and liao; the and 炎 both lead two or three compounds.

Rad. 36.—This character reappears in a large sub-group, No. 265 多; its few unimportant compounds are read sih and to.

A homophous group, in which it is sometimes difficult to decide the office of the primitive as a radical or a phonetic.

Long.—This gives its sound to all under it except the; their meanings are various, and one forms a group of three.

All.—This and No. 40 全 are much alike, and the next group resembles both of them; these derivatives are read fan, except one contraction 舞.

A pill.—Its derivatives are all read hua, or wan, and some of them partake of its meaning; this and the last group are alike in form.

The sounds of the compounds in this group are cha and chah, and the primitive evidently affects the meaning of its derivatives.

The characters in this group are read 賢, shun, huan, shun, and tao, and their meanings have very little in common.

Rad. 47.—This primitive is an altered form of No. 45 凡; its compounds are like it in sound except 賢, but differ in their meaning.

Rad. 38.—The derivatives of 凡 as a primitive are read jis, but they are seldom met with, and have diverse meanings.

The few characters in which this is used as a primitive are read luo; the groups under No. 267 犬, No. 268 吝 and No. 169 吒 come from it, but show no affinity in sense or sound.

The few characters in this group are read shan or sien; most of them are in common use.

FOUR STROKES.

Rad. 68.—This group is homophonous except 叉 and 立; the compounds are diverse in their meanings.

Rad. 50.—A large and nearly homophonous group, a few only being read yung; the characters exhibit traces of the phonetic in their meanings.

The name.—This character flows from No. 9 九 only in appearance; its derivatives are read hong, kong, and kung, and some of them are like it in meaning.

Some of the characters in this group are read yin and lin, but more than half are wun; one of them, No. 829 芸, leads a small sub-group.

This unimportant group is uniform in its sound; the phonetic is derived from No. 17 直 and not from No. 26 下, which it resembles.

Walking.—This primitive is also written 走 or 元, though the two characters are unlike; the sounds are chin, shan, and tan, and their meanings are very dissimilar.

Rad. 86.—The compounds are all real hou, and one or two partake of the meaning of their phonetic.

Rad. 61.—The sound sin or tsin pertains to all in this group, except 凱 another form of 懷; the meanings have no noticeable resemblance; No. 403 凱 shows the other form of the radical.

Origin.—This is easily written so as to resemble No. 55 元, and from it flows No. 294 完; its derivatives are real yun or wan.

The sound sin or tsin pertains to all in this group, except 凱 another form of 懷; the meanings have no noticeable resemblance; No. 403 凱 shows the other form of the radical.

A husband.—This primitive resembles No. 163 夫; its compounds are homophonous throughout, and careful search might bring to light a little resemblance in their meanings to the phonetic.

To speak.—Three or four derivatives are read huan, the others are yun; none of them alike in their meanings.

Rad. 96.—The characters under this phonetic are all read like it; it reappears in No. 223 盡 and No. 353 無, besides groups under 盡 and 無 of three or four words.

Unfortunate.—This properly flows from No. 7 下; it occurs again in No. 267 元 and is often written 丘; its derivatives are mostly read yuok and ngau or yau.

Small group, this small group presents traces of the primitive in its meanings, and is like it in sound.

Contrary.—This primitive resembles the last in form; its compounds are real pun and fun, and many of them partake of its leading idea of opposition.
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The sounds of these compounds follow their primitive, but it has had no perceptible influence on their meaning.

The derivatives are mostly read hang, and this group is often interchanged with No. 156; the meanings of many allude to a twang or vibration.

The sounds in this group are pu, hui, fei, and the meanings of the characters show no resemblance; No. 138 is often interchanged with it, and No. 328 is derived from it.

This group is read k'ien and fei; and the compound 咩 is a good example of ideographic writing.

The derivatives are identical with the sounds of their phonetic, but their meanings show slight resemblance; No. 228 is sometimes wrongly written like this, and it is interchanged with it in many cases.

The sounds in this group are taih and tai, both of which the phonetic has; the meanings are very unlike.

As a primitive, this gives none of its meaning to the compounds, which are read hua, chun, huo and hwe; No. 437 flows from it.

The compounds in this group mostly follow their leading sound; others are read kia, kia and cneun; No. 424 is interchanged with it in several characters.

The sounds in this group are shi; its compounds follow its sound, and in several of them it takes its place from mere identity of sound.

The compounds under this as a primitive are more important than that under it as a radical, and it is not easy to draw the line; the sounds are ch'ih and ki in equal proportions, with three read k'uei.

This resembles 桃; its compounds follow its sound, and in several of them it takes its place from mere identity of sound.

The derivatives are often written like No. 86; and one or two of the compounds have a few derivatives.

The derivatives are read ch'eh and niu; their meanings show no similarity to it or each other.

A chord. This often occurs written as in obsolete forms, and resembles No. 220; the compounds are read kweih, k'eh, huih, and uih, a miscellaneous group.

This character is easily confounded with No. 103, but it seldom occurs in combination; its sounds are all the like primitive.

This group regularly follows its phonetic throughout; the compounds show no resemblance in signification to it or each other.

The sounds under this primitive, which resembles 之, are shih, fan and pien; their meanings are still more diverse.

The compounds are read wu, chu, and hui; one of them leads off three or four in a sub-group.

The few words in this group are read nui, toh and kien; they have no similarity of meaning.

This primitive resembles 天 heaven, but that forms no derivatives; its sounds, are yao, ngo, hiao, yu and uh; one leads a small sub-group.

The forms of the radical and primitive differ a little, but this resembles No. 78 in some cases; the derivatives are read muk, mui.

An unusual similarity runs through the meanings of this group, which is read gun, kian and tsin; one derivative 呼 has three under it.

The sounds of k'ien, biau, kan, yin and chul occur in this group; in many of the characters, it is not easy to decide whether 之 is the radical or primitive.

No similarity in meaning is seen in these derivatives, which are read kin, hin, sin, ki, tsing, and so.

These compounds resemble their primitive in sound and sense; and one of them is often substituted for it.

More than usual uniformity appears among the derivatives, most of them being read mu, with ku and tu; No. 769 is derived from it, and both have a few followers.

The compounds are similar to the primitive in sound, and some of them partake of its sense.

This is a little like No. 85; the derivatives are read shih, shou, teu, ku and yih, and show a few sub-groups; some of the compounds properly belong to the radical.

Half of the derivatives are read tu; others are chun, tsih, and shun; there are two or three small sub-groups.

The compounds of this group are read hua, and are, and several of them are modified by the meaning of the p. primitive.

The sounds vary much among these derivatives, but their meanings are even more dissimilar; it is not the same as No. 174.
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This primitive comes from No. 11 , and gives its sound to all under it, but no trace of its meaning; No. 354  and No. 655  are connected with it.

Some likeness of sound appears in this group; it is sometimes written  and  or  .

The compounds are read  and  , but none of them follow the meaning of the phonetic.

This and the next are easily distinguished; the group is small, and nearly uniform in sound.

The idea of expansion or division runs through the words in this large group, two-thirds of which follow the sound of the primitive; the rest are  ,  , and  .

Much uniformity in sound, as  and  , pervades this group, but only a few of its words resemble the primitive in sense.

No. 88 .—No trace of the meaning of the primitive is seen in the compounds, but all of them agree with it in sound;  is an example of a modified radical.

This group is nearly uniform in sound; the primitive affects the meanings of only one or two.

The sounds of these compounds are unlike, and in many cases they follow No. 434 , with which some are interchanged.

Much dissimilarity in pronunciation occurs in this group, and the meanings have no reference to the primitive.

This rules the sounds of only a part of the compounds, the rest being  ; and imports its meaning to none.

This group agrees in sound with its phonetic, and a trace of its meaning is seen in several of the compounds.

An incongruous group in both sound and signification;  is regarded as a contraction of  by many.

This imports its own sound to none of the compounds, which read  , or  or  ; nor are their meanings like it.

This gives the sound to all its compounds, and traces of its meaning appear in all the common ones.

The sounds  ,  and  appear in this group; their significations show little influence from the primitive; 2 characters occur under the radical  , having this for their radical, and partaking of its meaning.

A sound runs through this group, and its meanings are incongruous; it is contracted to  in some characters.

A group nearly uniform in sound, but diverse in its meanings; some of them are interchanged with No. 35 .

A trace of the meaning of the primitive appears in many of the compounds, most of which are like it in sound.

This is derived from No. 7 , but while the sounds are alike, the meanings of the derivatives show no affinity with it.

An incongruous group in sound, as  ,  ,  and their meanings show even more diversity.
INTRODUCTION.

The age.—The sounds here are shi, t and sih; their significations vary much; it is sometimes interchanged with No. 289, and No. 542 is an offshoot.

Ancient.—This group is read ku and ku, but their meanings differ widely; No. 407 and No. 544 are a character.

An ax.—This group is similar in its sounds, but not otherwise; the primitive must not be written like a cyclic character.

Not so.—The sounds here are suh, and, but no likeness to the primitive can be traced in their meanings.

To extend.—The primitive gives its sound to the compounds; it is perhaps derived from No. 31.

A nun.—The sounds here follow the primitive; the meanings are incongruous.

An official.—One sound pervades this group, which yet exhibits no likeness to the primitive; it is a hybrid.

The people.—Uniform in sound, with the exception of ien, in some of the compounds is improperly interchanged with it.

To call.—The compounds are tiao, choo and chew; their meanings are diverse; it is contracted to in some cases.

To add.—The sounds in this group are kia, with a few ho and hit; the meanings however show few traces of its meaning.

Ah!—The sounds follow the primitive, which itself recurs in No. 784 in a small group.

To love.—The words here are read cheh; tieh and s; their meanings indicate little affinity with each other.

Rad. 100.—More resemblance exists in this group to the sound than the sense of the primitive; No. 595 is one of them.

Mountaineer.—This is derived from No. 35; the characters are read ts'o and t, and few of them are common.

Suddenly.—The primitive gives its sound to nearly half the group, the rest being tosh, tshieh and tos; No. 611 is one of its compounds.

Rad. 115.—The characters, not like the primitive in their sounds, are read su; their meanings are all unlike it.

To embrace in.—Much uniformity of sound appears in this group; many characters resemble the primitive in sense.

A phrase.—The compounds are kii, keu and keu; it is sometimes written ku, but not correctly.

Rad. 107.—Besides the regular sound p's, a few are read po, or p's; the meaning of skin appears in only three or four.

To reprimand.—The sounds of this group are chah, su and toh; several of them refer to breaking; it has no affinity with No. 99.

Rad. 97.—Words in this group are read kwa, ku or ku, but none of them relate to melons.

Winter.—The sounds in this group are tung, tchah and chang, and a few of the characters refer to cold.

Bottom.—About half of these derivatives are read t, and the rest chi; in some of the latter is interchanged with the primitive, which is not the same as No. 106.

Morning hour.—This group is read mo; t'ao and lue; its significations are incongruous; an egg is aberrant, and No. 579 leads a large group.

An age.—These sounds are uniform, and a trace of the primitive is seen in several of the compounds.

A little.—This group is mostly read like the primitive, but few of them show its influence in their meaning.

To give.—This is uniformly sounded, su, and in many of the compounds something of the primitive is apparent.

Rad. 106.—All except three read po, follow the primitive in their pronunciation; only two or three resemble its meaning.

To stop one's self.—The sounds are nearly uniform in this group; it is sometimes confounded with No. 301.

Half.—The primitive imparts its sound to all the derivatives, and its meaning to a large proportion.

To order.—A uniform group; the primitive is sometimes used as a contraction of No. 1044.

Thick hair.—All the compounds but two follow its sound, but only one or two of them its meaning; No. 780 comes from it.

A marsh.—These characters differ in sound and sense from the primitive, which is also written shu.

A case.—Half of this group is pronounced pien and shah, but the primitive is sometimes written shah, but not correctly.

A terrace.—A variety of sounds as i, tai, chi, si, ye and shi occur in this group; it is often a contraction of No. 945, in those read tai.

Mother.—An incongruous group, for part of them are compounds of the radical not, and part of to string on; No. 340 flows from it.

A slave.—The sounds here vary from mu into neo, na and cang; there is no similarity in sense among the derivatives.

Young.—The sounds here are nearly uniformly yu or yao, but their meanings do not resemble the phonetic.

To divine.—Among its compounds some are read nien, tieh and shen; one of them is No. 987, making a sub-group; it and No. 153 are often misspelled for each other.

This.—A few are read cheh, but the other derivations are uniform in sound with it.

The dawn.—About half a dozen of this group are read tah; in some the primitive is often contracted to No. 301, because of the sameness of sound.

Furthermore.—This much resembles the last; the sounds tai, cha, chu, tos and tiid occur under it; No. 370 flows from it.

A signal.—Some derivatives are read hiao, but their significations vary much; it is deemed to be derived from No. 2.

A scale.—The compounds are read kiah, hiah, chah or yah; they show no trace of the primitive in their meanings.

To report to.—The characters here are nearly uniform in pronunciation, and have a slight resemblance in meaning; this and the last must not be confounded.

To scrape off.—This small group is incongruous, and the primitive is often written shu erroneously.
INTRODUCTION.

198 Elder brother.—None of the compounds are read like it, and none of them exhibit any traces of its meaning.

199 Only.—All the compounds are read like it, but their meanings vary much.

200 Future.—Most of these follow the primitive in sound; four are read ying, and one derivative No. 688 英 leads a group.

201 中.—But all one of this group are read like it, and they all refer more or less to its meaning.

202 From, by.—This group is read sin, chun, tik, chen and yun, but in some does the meaning of the primitive appear.

203 Gradually.—One sound runs through this group, but nothing of the primitive comes out in the meanings.

204 Catalogue.—Shan is the most common sound in these few characters, which are incongruous in meaning.

205 西.—A similarity of sound pervades this group; the primitive is often printed to resemble a piece.

206 A desert.—All these are read nearly alike, and in a large part there is some allusion to space; No. 291 同 and No. 293 同 are like it.

207 To go out.—Besides ch'un, the sounds biun, to and cilu occur; the meanings are very diverse.

208 Therefore.—The sounds are i and yu; the primitive is changed to the old form on in some cases.

SIX STROKES.

209 A letter.—The sounds here are uniform, but the characters do not take after the primitive, itself derived from No. 36 子.

210 A house.—These compounds are read chu, but they are not uniform in meaning; it is itself derived from No. 39 程.

211 Peace.—Nearly uniform in sound; the primitive is part ed in 爻 to feast with.

212 Also.—Usually read yu, but none of the compounds resemble it in meaning; No. 1024 烏 is often contracted to this, especially in those characters where it is placed over the radical.

213 Rad. 145.—Uniformly read i, but nothing of its significance appears in the compounds.

214 To join.—The sounds hiao and yao occur in a few cases, and a trace of the primitive is often seen in the derivatives.

215 To fill.—The sounds here are uniform, with one exception; it is often written in formal books.

216 The tenth hour.—This group is read kai, kai, kiai, koh and kai, but the primitive affects none of the meanings.

217 A monument.—These follow one sound, and traces of the primitive reappear in some of the compounds; it flows from No. 18 十 and makes another form of it.

218 Rad. 128.—Besides yang, many of these are read shu, and three or four of them refer to the primitive.

219 This group is uniformly read kien; the primitive is not in use, and reappears in No. 453 看 and No. 666 慎; it was anciently a radical.

220 Rad. 119.—The sounds are alike in this group, with one exception; the compounds show no meaning of the phonetic; one of them forms a sub-group, No. 631 逐, of four.

221 A series.—These all follow the sounds of the phonetic, and No. 578 奇 is a compound which leads a few others.

222 Punishment.—This group is uniform in sound, but has none in signification; it is perhaps derived from No. 69 阿.

223 To aid.—One sound runs through all these characters, and some of them slightly indicate the meaning of the primitive.

224 Martyr.—A few of these are read sung; one derivative 賦 forms two further compounds itself; No. 154 成 No. 233 成, and No. 235 成 are easily confounded with it.

225 A foreigner.—This group is read i and ci; the phonetic is sometimes wrongly interchanged with 弟 No. 301.

226 Ashes.—The sounds here are hui, kwe and tau; a few show something of the primitive in their meaning.

227 Constant.—Two of these are read hang; the primitive is sometimes written like No. 73 江 and No. 245 亖, but there is a clear distinction between them.

228 To arrange.—The sounds are lieh and i, but none of the compounds show much trace of the primitive.

229 A hundred.—This group is read yih and hu, and in one or two some influence of the phonetic appears.

230 To have.—Besides you, others are read hui, wei and yu; a few show traces of the meaning of the primitive.

231 Rad. 126.—Most of the sounds are yih, nei or wu, being aberrant; from it flow No. 127 耳 and No. 936 聡; two small groups.

232 To complete.—Two are read shing, as exceptions to 適的 meaning; their meanings sometimes partake of its own; it is not the same as No. 224 聳 or No. 235 聳.

233 To preserve.—About half are read tshen and tsun; none exhibit any decided trace of the primitive in their meanings.

234 The eighth hour.—This primitive is not to be written No. 224 戰 or No. 235 戰 which nearly resembles it; the sounds are incongruous.

235 To brag.—With kua, the sounds of k'a and hu also occur; in many compounds some ideas of bragging or grandeur are noticed.

236 Half a dozen words are read tshin; the others are chi, but their meanings are dissimilar.

237 The sounds in this group are k'a or ni; few of them relate to the meaning of the phonetic.

238 A baton.—Much diversity of sound exists here, as kuo, vo, kwe, k'ai and kiai; No. 421 烏 is derived from it.

239 A temple.—In this group all differ from the primitive, the sounds shh, chh, chh and tsai being common; No. 657 烏 flows from it.

240 To examine.—A small uniformly-sounding group, but with very dissimilar meanings.

241 To wound.—All but one are read tsai; the primitive is not in use, but most of the compounds show traces of its meaning.

242 Fortunate.—Modifications of the sound kis, as kieh, Kih, kieh, kieh and kieh, occur in this group, which is very incongruous.
### INTRODUCTION.

**244.** *Lao*.

Rad. 125. — Most of these are uniform in sound, but have no common bond in their meaning.

245. *Tsien*.

To publish. — The sounds *hun* and *yen* prevail under this primitive, which is much like No. 228 and flows into No. 503.

246. *Li*.

An official. — The compounds are read *shi*, and have apparently got their sounds from a history.

247. *Si*.

Rad. 146. — This is also used as a contraction of *sin* in *sin* and *shi*; the sounds are *si*, *shai*, *tsien* and *shia*.

248. *Tzai*.

The chin. — These are sounded *i*, with one exception, but their meanings vary much; it differs from and a statement.

249. *Kung*.

Within. — Two of this group are read *k'ung*, but their meanings indicate nothing of the primitive; a sub-group appears in No. 836.

250. *Kung*.

Altogether. — These not read *kung*, are read *hang*, and a few exhibit traces of the signification of the phonetic.

251. *Yuh*.

Rad. 129. — Most of these are read *lih*; others are *tsiu*, *pih* and *yuh*, and their meanings are equally diverse; No. 669 is a sub-group.

252. *Koh*.

Rad. 138. — In this group *kon* runs into *han*, *pin*, *yen* and *jen*; one derivative No. 500 gives *tsai* to others, as No. 624.

253. *Yu*.

Rad. 124. — The sounds in this small group change from the primitive into *hi* and *i*; No. 948 gives a large sub-group.

254. *Chiao*.

To aid. — A group uniform in sound, and from one of the compounds comes No. 600; the character is much like it.

255. *Kiah*.

To separate. — The sounds are mostly *kieh*, *kiah* and *yeh*; the primitive alters a little in composition; two sub-groups, No. 567 and No. 809 are important.

256. *Lei*.

Rad. 127. — Uniform in sound, this group is diverse in meaning; No. 409 is often contracted like it.

257. *Chiu*.

Rad. 121. — All but one, *seh* read like the phonetic, which also gives its meaning to one or two derivatives.

258. *Chu*.

Red. — In a few words *che* runs into *chu*, but the group is nearly homophonous, and several show traces of its meaning.

259. *Shen*.

First. — Considerable diversity of sound exists in this group, as *si* and *shang* applied to even the same character.

260. *Shen*.

Equally. — The sound *kien* runs into *yen*, *kung* and *ki*; it is often contracted to *ki", and the contraction of No. 435 is *ji", which is sometimes confounded with it.

261. *Kien*.

Rad. 135. — The sounds *kwah*, *kwa*, *koh*, *koh* and *tien* show the variations in this group; the meanings are very diverse.

262. *Sheh*.

A bouquet. — Uniform in sound, this group shows no similarity in its meanings; *sai" is another form of it.

263. *To*.

A decade. — A few of these read *h'sen* for *sii", and the primitive is occasionally written as No. 359 and No. 565, from likeness of sound; *sai" leads a few other derivatives.

264. *Sim*.

Many. — The sounds *tai", *tai", and *i" are heard in these compounds, which are unlike the primitive in meaning; it is also used as a radical under *夕* the evening.

265. *Ming*.

Name. — This group is uniform in sound, while the significations indicate no affinity with the phonetic in meaning.

266. *Wei*.

Dangerous. — The sound *we" alters into *kwei* in most of the characters, some of which resemble it in meaning.

267. *Hun*.

Empress. — *He" and *ken* are the sounds in this group, but none of them show the sense of the phonetic.

268. *Pai*.

Rival. — *Pai", *pah* and *wai" are the sounds; the meanings show little likeness to the primitive, which is altered to No. 131 *wii" in badly-written characters.

269. *Hing*.

Rad. 144. — The compounds are read *hang", but few of them show any traces of its meaning.

270. *Hing*.

To descend upon. — The sound *k'ang" varies into *hang", *hang" and *pang"; the primitive is not used alone, and differs from No. 348 *sai" slightly.

271. *Koh*.

Each. — The most part of this group is read *koh", then *koh", *koh", *lok* and *lu"; from it flows Nos. 504 and No. 865.

272. *Ching*.

Rad. 137. — All the compounds read like their phonetic, but none of them have its meaning.

273. *Chio*.

A sign. — The sounds *yao", *tio", *tio", *chao", and *ja" are found here, but the meaning of the primitive does not appear.

274. *Chiao*.

Will. — These are read *i" and *chi", but their meanings show no reference to it.

275. *Cheh*.

Rad. 130. — These are uniform in sound, but not in sense; it is easily distinguished from No. 270 and No. 73, from which it flows.

276. *Fuh*.

To prostrate. — These are uniform in sound, but not in meaning; it must be distinguished from No. 176 and No. 345.

277. *Fuh*.

To resist. — The sounds are uniform in this group; one of the compounds *kai" is sometimes used for itself.

278. *Chiu*.

He. — A small group, uniform in sound, but diverse in meaning; the right half is used also as a synonymous form.

279. *Chin*.

Towards. — *Hwang" runs into *shang" in some of these; it is to be distinguished from No. 206 and No. 291.

280. *Chin*.

Rad. 143. — The sound of *kieh", glides into *sii" in many of these characters, and one is read *si".

281. *Hi".

An official charge. — With one exception this group is read *jii"; the primitive is sometimes abbreviated to *ii" in composition, which is seen also in No. 373 *h".

282. *Jia".

A district. — One sound runs through all these, but their meanings show no similarity.

283. *Chen*.

Altogether. — The sounds of *tien" and *ch'ien" run through this group; No. 478 *h" is somewhat like it in form.

284. *Heng*.

To join. — Besides *koh", the sounds *koh", *kiah", *kiah", *shai" and *koh" occur; it reappears in Nos. 579 and 837; several words bear traces of the meaning of the primitive.

285. *Hoa".

To believe. — The group is uniform in sound, but the derivatives bear no affinity with the meaning of their phonetic.

286. *Meu*.

As, if. — Most of these follow their leader, *shun" and *stu" being exceptions; it is somewhat like No. 188 *meu".
INTRODUCTION.

Light.—A group nearly uniform in sound, one only being read kung, but showing little analogy to it in meaning; No. 699 kou is derived from it.

To draw.—The sound is prevalent, but yeh and sieh are also heard; some of the derivatives interchange it with No. 152 世.

Because.—Yin is altered to yen in four instances, but is interchanged with No. 536 业 in some of them.

Some.—A group uniform in sound; many of the Pung derivatives contain an allusion to tubular things; it is like No. 206 叉 and No. 293 画 in its shape.

Crooked.—This small group is unlike in sound and sense, one being pronounced kying.

To revolve.—These characters are uniform in sound, and many of them preserve something of the primitive in their meanings.

Sound.—Sha and so divide these characters, and in a few a meaning like a sandy color or roughness can be traced; No. 123 色 is the origin of this primitive.

Rad. 130.—These characters have no similarity in sound or sense, and might be properly referred to the radical; the real group is under No. 933 色.

Rad. 149.—These words might have been properly referred to the radical yen as, their meanings partake of it.

An expanse of water.—This resembles No. 217 艮: liu and shuo are the sounds, and the derivative becomes a primitive in 艆 pulse.

Percussion.—Hsing and ping are the sounds, but in none of the compounds is the influence of the primitive to be seen.

Conscientious.—Liang, lang and ming are the sounds; it much resembles No. 223 陆, and is sometimes interchanged with No. 624 陆, one of its derivatives.

Brother.—Uniform in sound with their primitive, several of the characters show traces of its meaning; it is sometimes written like No. 268 艾 making a few synonyms.

A precept.—Kuei and hsi are the only sounds; and several words exhibit some analogy to the primitive in their meaning.

To compress.—The largest part are read kueh, others are kueh, kueh, kueh and tseh; 伏 is read shen; and, unlike 伏 kueh, the primitive is Interchanged with No. 205 合 and No. 621 合 in a few.

Incantation.—The characters exhibit traces of the primitive, from which they differ in sound; one (奕) becomes a primitive.

Wu.—Wu, gue and gu are the sounds; the idea of forcibly stopping is found in half of the derivatives.

A sound.—Uniform in sound, the group is diverse in meaning, and contains no word in common use.

No.—These derivatives are read pih and pi; it is derived from No. 71 但, and resembles that group in meaning.

克

Koh

To overcome.—These are read koh and king; two common derivatives are synonyms.

A kinelet.—This group is read king, king and kung; it is often contracted to in rapid writing.

Hilite.—All are read ye; and the primitive is probably contracted from 杨, with which half of the derivatives are still written, as 杨 a cocoon-nut.

To turn pale.—These are divided between poh, puh and pih; but there is no similarity of meaning among them.

Will.—All are real like the primitive, but they have no likeness to it in meaning.

Pendulous expr.—This resembles No. 417 非, but is not properly interchanged with it; nearly all are read cheh.

To handle.—These characters all follow their phonetic, but not in its meaning.

Filia duty.—All except one ( 鮮 kiao) are sounded hiau, but no connection in their meanings can be traced.

To refuse.—This is often written 非 and 非, but not quite correctly; the characters are read alike, but are seldom used.

Rad. 156.—The derivatives are unlike in sound and sense; and only one of them (徒 ec) is much used.

Rad. 151.—Teu is the common sound; others are read jiu, sha and twan; but no reference to the primitive appears in its derivatives.

Rad. 159.—Besides these read che, two are read 陈 chun and 康 kou, which show a reference to the meaning of the primitive; it is tripled in one aberrant form 楼 keng.

Shen

Cheh

To change.—All but two, 亦 and 也 rely are read kung, but no similarity of sense appears in any of them; No. 573 亦 is derived from this.

To begin.—In this group, fu and mu are only sounds; No. 648 今 is formed from it.

To bind.—Three are read sung, the others are shah, suh and shah; it is often confounded with No. 249 束.

Rad. 164.—Four are read gia; two do not really belong to the group, though they (iau 酒 and 逃) cannot well be placed elsewhere in this system.

To ask.—All these are alike in sound, but their senses differ greatly; many are common characters.

To break.—Out of this group only two (逝 and 過) vary in sound, but there is no general connection between them in meaning.

To promenade.—Most are read yang, and the others are tang and sung; some of them are interchanged with 亦 or No. 720 所.

This group is nearly uniform in its sound of tsan, one being read sian; no similarity in signification appears.

A priose these characters are read kian and hian; none of them show any allusion to the phonetic in their meanings.

A storehouse.—All these are used kian, but are rarely used; the primitive itself more than they all.

To shun.—All here agree with the primitive in sound, and some slightly in meaning; none of them are much in use.
INTRODUCTION.

忍


c.

332

Patience.—This sub-group comes from No. 34 且 and is read nien, no, jen or jang; the primitive is sometimes briezly written like No. 466 忍.

333

That.—All are read no and no, like the primitive, but they resemble it only in sound.

334

A pinch.—All agree with its sound lieh, except two.

335

Trustful.—The last and next are liable to be confused with this; all under it are read fa or fio, jiu, jiu or sign, but their meanings show no agreement.

336

Stable.—These characters are read sui, no, no and c'o, and their senses vary much; it is not often confused with No. 457 布, which it resembles.

337

To sit.—All these are read like the primitive, and four of them show traces of its meaning.

338

Rad. 150.—This group is read koh, koh, yah and suh; one character 仍 reappears in the same sound and the sense intensified.

339

A kingdom.—These follow the primitive only in their sound; it resembles No. 256 刀 a little.

340

Each.—More than half are read like the phonetic, the others are hwen, hoi, and one (敏 min) reappears in the same sound and 彰 fan.

341

A pavilion.—This is occasionally written 廷 but it is often confounded with No. 380 廷; the group is uniformly read ping, and the idea of elongation runs through their meanings.

342

A garnished.—This group is read shiu, shiu and shu, and a common character is found under each sound; the primitive resembles 無 bold, which forms 談 tauh and 頭 tuh, and this last again forms 繫; but this small group is not worth separating.

343

Advantage.—The characters are uniform in sound, but exhibit no likeness in sense; it is altered to 顯 in; but not in good usages.

344

L.—This collection is sounded 顯 and 其, but no trace of the primitive appears in the significations.

345

Rad. 148.—These characters are all read kien; one of those put among them 顯 properly belongs to No. 27.

346

To refrain.—This group is read mien and wen, with mien and wan; it closely resembles 能 a rabbit, which forms a few derivatives.

347

To meet.—This group is read fang and pung; the primitive is derived from 方 luxuriant; it is not unlike No. 271 釣 and even No. 401 釣, but cannot be thus written; a large sub-group occurs under No. 774 釣.

348

A dignity.—The compounds are read 乏, a small group much in use.

349

To delay.—Most are read yen, and others 願 and 願; this primitive is so nearly like No. 341 願 that they are often confused, and this one is wrongly numbered with eight strokes.

350

Contented.—More than half of these are read shao from 備 one of its derivatives; the others are read yiu, shiu and noo; the radical is usually placed in the right corner, as in 彥; the form 備 reappears in 彥 to wash, and seven other characters.
INTRODUCTION.

To report to—This group is read ching, except when it is used as a verb, in which case it is read ching, but the meanings vary according to the radical; see its occurrence in the sub-group No. 886.

This is contracted to 亙 in common books; its similarity to No. 705 often leads to mistakes; most are read k'ian, others are yuen and k'ian.

This is often written without the connecting stroke, with six strokes; most of the characters are read k, two are read k' and k' and k' forms a sub-group of three.

Read. 157.—The few compounds in which this serves as a primitive are mostly read ch'ok, with free or t'sh, but none refer to its meaning very clearly.

All this group follows its leading sound, and none of them, except those with No. 490 亙, are required to distinguish them.

High.—This group is read tsien, chian or chin; its meanings bear no affinity to the primitive.

About half of these are read siao; others are shen, tsien and chao; a sub-group is found under No. 558 亙.

Ancestor.—These are pronounced tsung and chung; there are several synonyms, and the phonetic is often exchanged with its meaning and with No. 582 亙.

To fix.—Ting, chen and t'ien are the common sounds, but the diversity in meanings is greater.

To arrange.—About half of this group is read yuen, and the others are; the primitive is now and then contracted to yun, as 亙 and 亙 a plate.

This is a mistaken pronunciation of No. 27 亙, as that sound is heard in three-fourths of the characters, others being read k'ung; many of them, too, are like it in meaning.

All of this group are read i, but most of the characters are unlike the phonetic in meaning; it is written k'ing very often.

An officer. Some of this group vary their sounds from kwon into wun and k'ian, but show no indication that the primitive has influenced them.

This is derived from No. 190 亙, and follows it in sound.

A conglomeration. Tsieh and shu are the only sounds under this primitive, which has two or three ideographic derivatives.

This can be mistaken for No. 508 亙, but it is never used by itself, the sounds are pei, fen, peu, teu and pu, and their meanings are still more unlike.

The compounds in the juh shing are sounded shui or shi; those in the k'iu shing are tsui and sui.

This group is uniformly read k'ing, but the primitive is used more than all its compounds.

In at. All in this group are read yun, except two; the primitive is changed to 亙 but this form is rarely seen in the compounds.
### INTRODUCTION

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>松</td>
<td>A pine. This is derived from No. 116 公, of which it is a sub-group; all are read <strong>松</strong>, but have no likeness of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>其</td>
<td>This. A large and homophonic group; three small sub-groups flow from it, as is foundation, No. 284 那 that, and 紫 bluish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>代</td>
<td>Anciently. The sounds shih, tsih, taih and shih, in the shih-shang, and che, tai and tsoh in the shang-shing occur; one derivative No. 9.0 代 heads a small sub-group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>輪</td>
<td>Light. The sounds of tsien, clan and tsen are common in this group; some sub-groups are formed from it.</td>
</tr>
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<td>438</td>
<td>齊</td>
<td>To sweep. Sio and clay are the sounds; one derivative 擬 is another form of the primitive, which is not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>掠</td>
<td>Read. 174. Some confusion exists in these derivatives, many of which properly come under radical; all are read <em>taih</em>, except 玖 <em>chau</em>, and many of them relate to color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>元</td>
<td>A sub-group from No. 297 為; its characters mostly refer to suspension, and are read <strong>kwah</strong> and 九.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>古</td>
<td>One of the foreign elements. This resembles the preceding, but is never interchanged with it; the characters are read <em>tung</em> or <em>tung</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>叢</td>
<td>Second to. The prevailing sounds are <em>ko</em> and <em>ga</em>; this primitive forms sub-groups under 九 and 壹 and No. 819.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>To inn. This is regarded as a contraction of 也, and the full form is also found in well-printed books; the characters are mostly read <strong>kwah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>謂</td>
<td>Robust. This resembles 古, and its full form 謂 seems to have been often interchanged in the compounds; No. 946 九 and No. 920 為 form two sub-groups; 介, 介, 介, 介, 介, 介 and 介 are the sounds under it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>阿</td>
<td>Perhaps. This group is read kweh, kweh or yu; there are sub-groups under No. 794 為 and 古.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>聚</td>
<td>Two. The sounds in this group are all liang, and a tinge of its meaning is seen in several of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>A forest. The sounds lin, lin, shun and pin occur under this primitive; it is not the same as 之, with which it is occasionally confounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>448</td>
<td>絺</td>
<td>To cleave. This is derived from No. 99 介, and the group is uniformly sounded <em>sik</em>, but the compounds show nothing of its meaning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pendent.—The sounds chǎi, to, shái and yue occur in the group, in which no affinity of meaning is seen.

To dispute.—The sound wēi varies into wū, jūn, jūn, měi and nü; this primitive is like No. 380 貞, and the two are often written wrongly.

A pinch.—The sounds of this group follow the primiti-ve, and in many of the characters some glimpses of its meaning are seen.

Fat.—All are read fēi, and one or two show some analogy to the primitive, as 暗 ill from obesity; it is interchanged with 巴 in one instance.

A friend.—This group is read pāng, with one or two read pàng; a sub-group of nine characters is formed from 崎; many of them synonymous forms of it.

To subdue.—All are sounded fā or pū; this group is properly derived from 驱 to govern, under which are found 彻 to recompense, 聴 to deafen, and others.

Crime.—These are soundj ב or 己; their meanings differ widely from the primitive.

To open.—One character 归 chaó is peculiar in its sound, and the primitive always covers the radical.

Around.—So many in this group are read tō, that the more usual sound chē is made doubtful; their meanings have no affinity.

A kit.—This group is all read cǎo; the primitive is derived from No. 238 觐, and the two have many synonyms.

Suddenly.—Nearly alike in sound, as hūsh or ú, these characters also present many analogies in their meanings; the primitive proceeds from No. 96 朋, and is not the same as No. 563 陌.

Joyful.—Many of these group are synonyms with those under No. 99 伙, and resemble their primitive in sound and sense.

A fault.—These differ wholly in sound and sense, and no analogy can be traced; the primitive 曹 resembles it.

A child.—This is often erroneously written 兒, nüo; the group is read 'r, -dollar, or ni, a few varying, and many show a trace of the primitive.

An instant.—This is often confused with 而, and like No. 467 觐 and No. 953 觐, is derived from 觝 a mortar; its compounds are all read yī.

Rad. 173.—As a primitive, this is confounded with kīn; and must be regarded as the same; a sub-group is formed from 青 a sparrow, which then resembles No. 626 觐; the sounds shuí, sui, tui, lwéi, wei and chūn occur under it.

Taffety.—This group is read pō, mien and kin, and one of them 聊 has two derivatives.

Rad. 170.—The derivatives are all read fú except mīn, but their meanings are unlike; in some characters it is contracted to No. 208 貞, when the radical is under.

Despicable.—This group is mostly read pi, then pi and pǎi; it is often incorrectly written like No. 488 觐.

Obscure.—This character is altered to 彩 in these which are read ma, apparently to indicate their difference from those read huán, which more resemble the primitive.

To think on.—The sounds wēi, mei, yēn, jūn, tōn and shān occur in this group, but none of the characters assimilate to the meaning of the primitive.

Rad. 167.—As a phonetic, this gives the sound of kān to nine, the others being read jin and chao; it forms a sub-group of three.

Food.—This group is uniformly read jia, but no likeness is traceable in its meanings; it is made of No. 115 肉 placed above 肉 flesh.

To join.—Len, the usual sound, rarely runs into jīn; the meanings do not correspond.

A cottage.—This is derived from No. 202 觐, which it has some synonyms; in 餡 and 館 it is altered from the radicals 金 and 食.

To carve.—The compounds are read tān and tān; No. 681 肉 is much like this in appearance.

Wild land.—These are often read chí; the primitive is also written 赤, but is not interchanged with No. 362 彩.

A younger uncle.—The sounds here are shǔ, tāng, tāng, tān and tān; their meanings are quite unlike.

Willling.—This group is read kāng and shī; the primitive is a little like No. 479 觐.

To excel.—The sound chāo varies into chōo in nearly half, others being read tōo and tōo; it must not be written 彩, as that is used only as part of No. 825 彩.

A tiger.—This is regarded as another form of Rad. 141 彩, and all the compounds are so read; No. 672 彩 and 彩 each make a small sub-group.

None of.—This group is named wōng; the primitive is sometimes contracted to 彩, which more easily distinguishes it from the next.

These compounds are all read kāng, but have no resemblance in meaning; 彩 is altered to 彩 in some of them; this and the last are easily confused.

To prepare.—This group is read bǐ; the phonetic is often written like No. 367 彩, with which it has nothing in common.

An obstacle.—The half of these are read nāi and the rest tō; the primitive has some relation to No. 240 彩 in some of the synonyms.

Fruit.—About two-thirds of this group agree in the sound kāo, but the others, read kūo, lo, wo, kūo and kōan, are so much in use, that the primitive is no guide to the sound.

Bright.—One of this small group is read ming, the others wīng; there is no resemblance in the meanings.

To utter.—Most of these derivatives are read tōh others yī, yīn, shī, tsī and sing; the primitive is similar to No. 592 彩 light.

Lik.e.—I tōw takes the place of 彩w in about one-third of this group; in book-printed books the primitive resembles No. 605 彩 clear.
INTRODUCTION.

Distinguished.—All are read ch'ang in this group, and the primitive is shadowed forth in the meanings of many; its form resembles No. 597.

Stable.—This flows from No. 153, but the group is nearly uniformly sounded, k'ung, ko and k'eh being variants.

To give.—This primitive differs from No. 475, though confounded with it; the group is regularly sounded pi.

A granary.—This and No. 377 are easily confounded, and the similarity of their sounds k'an and k'ung is a reason for particular care.

A law.—This group follows the phonetic tien; one variant is read tan; in some cases, No. 593 is badly written like this.

Still.—This group is read shang, chang and tang; similarity of sound may lead beginners to confound this and No. 715; several sub-groups flow from it, as No. 870; No. 1032; No. 788; No. 914; and No. 888 and others.

Heavy.—This group is read tai; in a few of the compounds it is interchanged with No. 638 from identity of sound.

To publish.—This flows from No. 245, but it has little in common except sound; most of the words are read hien; No. 553 is interchanged with it.

A guest.—This offshoot of No. 272 differs from it in sound, k'ung being most common.

Suddenly.—One sound, teh, guides this group, but no ingenuity can detect any uniformity in the significations.

Constant.—This group somewhat resembles No. 503, but it is a sub-group from No. 228; and all the characters are read k'ung; none are used.

A sovereign.—In combination this is occasionally interchanged with No. 755 and altered to kung; but the group is nearly uniform in sound and form; shih is an anomaly.

The use of this character as a phonetic or a radical is often perplexing; most are read yun, the rest yin, yen and rin; some of them are good examples of ideographic writing, as sick sound for drunk.

This is also correctly written shen; the sounds are all yin, but the meanings are unlike; it resembles the next in its form.

To concede.—This appears to be derived from No. 25; it is often contracted to han in common books; the compounds are read shi and han.

A measure.—The sounds here are tu, teh and tih; it resembles, but is not likely to be confounded with shih, a word, as that forms no compounds.

A group nearly all read yen and yun; the correct form is contracted to yen at all times.

This subgroup arises from No. 4 and is sounded fung; the primitive varies into shen at all times.

To revert to.—The primitive has been superseded by one of its compounds, No. 80, which leads to a sub-group; the sounds are shih and yin, and many characters show traces of the primitive in their meaning.

The sounds in this group are k'ung, k'ihun, k'ihun, k'ihun and k'ihun, but in only a few cases is there any hint of the meaning of the primitive.

Of this group, only two of the four come under it, which are read teo.

A homophonic collection read tsen, but only one or two of them show traces of the primitive in their signification.

To report.—This might properly have remained a sub-group of No. 221; with which it agrees in sound.

To memorialize.—These characters vary from tsen to chen in a few cases; the primitive is easily confounded with No. 633, unless care is taken.

This group is read ch'un nearly throughout; No. 782 is sometimes confounded with it, by being contracted to this form.

A foer.—This flows from No. 304, of which it is a derivative; the groups resemble each other in sense and sound.

The compounds are read to; the primitive is otherwise written shen without altering its sense; the sub-group No. 833 flows from it, but the others are unused.

Majestic.—This is sounded wei, but the characters are unusual, nor liable to be confounded with those under No. 233, if care be used.

A lit.—The sound hien varies into kien, chen, han and ken, and one derivative hien originates the few under No. 884.

Many of the derivatives of this primitive when used as a radical, show the difficulty of deciding where to put them; reappears in No. 847; the sounds are sui and fan.

The similarity of sound has raised this group, which in many cases decides whether to put it here or under the radical; the meanings are incongruous.

The sounds in this group are fuen, no and mein; the meanings in several cases exhibit traces of the primitive.

To hasten.—One character is read fuen, and the others puen; the form of this primitive suggests some affinity to No. 149.

Great.—This flows from No. 205; the sounds are mostly cha and a few te; they bear no resemblance in meaning.

The derivatives which have this primitive on the side are read peng, those with it on the top are mostly read pong.

Most of these characters are read chu, and others are read chin, chih and sii; three small sub-groups occur under chou, shu and chu, and a fourth under No. 812 is still larger.

This primitive is often carelessly written like No. 425; one compound reappears in No. 100; most of the characters are read lien, and a few kien.
INTRODUCTION.

This is really a sub-group of the yu, but that has only one or two compounds; nearly all are read yun; yak and on being the exceptions.

Cruc.—This group is read luh; the primitive resembles a compound of No. 549 in, but the two are easily distinguished.

To walk up.—The prevailing sound shin alters to yen and kien in a few cases; the phonetic often interchanges with No. 290 in.

To desire.—This resembles the character shu, but that forms no compounds; the sounds are uniformly yao.

A nearly homophonous group read siang and shuang; and the meanings are totally dissimilar; under No. 1007 雲 is a small sub-group.

To examine.—This primitive resembles No. 785 in sound, and both may be derived from No. 192 山; its sounds are all chao.

Curtain.—Most of this group are read me; only two follow the primitive in sound, and none in meaning.

A leaf.—The numerous sounds here are read yeh, sih, tieh, cheh, and sheh; and in several its meaning can be traced.

South.—A uniform group in sound, but unlike in meanings.

How.—Apparently derived from No. 158 韇; but its etymology shows a different source; its sounds are all hoo, but its meanings are diverse.

Soft.—These are read coins and nao; a large number exhibit traces of the meaning.

Strong.—The radical is usually placed under the primitive, as in 務; this group is read meu, ma, and maoh.

To build.—The derivatives are all read kien, but almost none of them exhibit its meaning.

A dwelling.—The characters in this group are read wu, or wu, but none of the meanings of the primitive enter into them.

Illusory.—This resembles No. 572 真, and some care is necessary to distinguish the two; the sounds are koa and koia.

Red. 178.—It is sometimes doubtful in which should belong to the primitive and which to the radical; we'll be altered to kaia in a few cases.

To carry.—These derivatives are sounded jin, but their meanings are incongruous; it is allied to No. 367 真.

Beautiful.—Jian is the usual sound in this group, except one or two read zhan; the meanings are sometimes like the phonetic.

All.—These are all read sai or si; their meanings have no relation to that of the primitive.

Eyebrows.—A group read meh throughout; the old form of the phonetic 眉 is often used.

Up to.—About half are read yuen, the rest are noen, huan and kieu; the primitive is interchanged with No. 928 眼 and No. 527 單 in a few cases.
To conceal—The sounds of yen and yen occur in these characters; this is a sub-group from No. 285 耳, but the two have no analogy.

To assault.—The sounds are yu, shu, and te; mostly the former; this and No. 517 賴 may hastily be confused.

A leader.—Half are read te'en, the others yu's and siu; it proceeds from No. 324 社, but the analogy between them is undiscoverable.

Guy.—This group is entirely homophonous; in many cases of the compounds it is interchanged with 從 and 从.

Rad. 188.—This group is quite unnecessary, as the characters under the radical contain all but one.

To explain.—This is similar both to No. 482 程 and No. 412 采用; most of the derivatives are read chyen, then tean, yu'en and ho'e.

Drains.—This group is all read niao; its meanings occasionally allude to the primitive.

Virginty.—All the compounds are read ching, but their meanings bear no likeness to the primitive.

It.—This group is read jen, je, noh and ch'en; it is derived from No. 130 月, but their meanings are diverse.

Flower.—This group is read sheng, and its phonetic is derived from No. 200 龍, but the compounds seldom take after it the primitive.

Sprouts.—A few in this collection change mino into niao and niao, but none indicate any affinity with the primitive.

Light.—This group is read jen, and one derivative has supplanted the primitive.

Law.—Most of these words are read taih or tai; and none indicate that the primitive has perceptibly influenced their meanings.

Mysterious—Uniform in its sound mino, this is derived from No. 123 耳, with which its meanings have the most affinity.

A star.—This group is read shing and thang; the primitive is derived from No. 164, 尊, and one or two derivatives are like it.

Who?—A large group sounded koh, nyoh, koh, kiah, yeh, kiah, kiau, c'; is often used for its primitive, and is a lead sub-group.

Ilicit.—The sound of niao changes into mei, fang and shu in some characters; this primitive is often contracted to shan in combination.

Alone.—Ya, yang, ngan and yu are the sounds; it somewhat resembles No. 577 月, and reappears in No. 921 爲.

To fatten.—Uniformly sounded shah; the derivative 裏 has three under it, but they are not common.

To think.—This is like 宽 favor, whose four compounds are rarely met; this group is sounded s'n, s', as and ta'i.

To fear.—A group read wei, and similar in form and sound to the next, but presenting no likeness in sense.

Stomach.—This primitive resembles 胃 a helmet, but that forms no compounds; these are read wei and kwee.

To frighten.—This phonetic is like No. 994 図, with which it is often interchanged; the words in this group are all pronounced yoh.

To crvse.—This flows from No. 293 吃, with which it is often interchanged, and agrees entirely in its sounds.

A very mouth.—These derivatives are soundecl kwo, ko, kua, kwai and wai; the primitive is not in use, and one compound 嘴 reappears in No. 924.

Beginning.—The sounds wu'en, chyen, jiu, chiai and shu'en, occur in this group, whose primitive is a contracted form of 維 singly.

TEN STROKES.

To rule.—This, a sub-group of No. 596 从, is read tiei, tie' and hai; the primitive exerts no influence on the sense.

To fill a cask.—The primitive is regarded as an old form of 負, and covers the radical; the sub-groups are No. 1004 之, with 負 and 負; the sounds are kien, lien, seh, chiai and sai.

A household.—These derivatives are all read kia; it is not a sub-group of No. 412 納, nor should it be confounded with No. 623 家.

To injure.—The sounds are hai, hiah, koh and koh; several of the characters are not unlike it in signification.

Narrow.—This is derived from No. 166 務, with which it is sometimes interchanged; the sounds are all chi.

A hollow.—A sub-group from No. 172 工; the derivatives are uniformly read xian.

Patient.—A group having little in common in the meanings of its characters, which are uniformly read xian.

This has now become an imperfect character, often contracted to shan in common books; No. 816 形 forms a sub-group; the sounds are xian, xian, king, xia, kio, liou and xiling.

The side.—An offshoot from No. 54 方; the derivatives are like the primitive in sound, but show little likeness in their meaning; a small sub-group occurs under 納.

Urgent.—These compounds are read tien, but their meanings are very incongruous.

Great.—These derivatives are read hang, and most of them are in common use; it is not likely to be confounded with No. 720 扮.

Royal robes.—Allike in their sound qian, these compounds show no affinity with their phonetic.

This.—A group read tie or tie, and having two small sub-groups; the primitive is properly written xian, but contracted to xian and xian.

To rear.—All the compounds are read xia, and a remarkable similarity is to be seen in their meanings.

Bounced.—This primitive resembles No. 917 納, and still more 宽 to compassionate; the derivatives are sounded sa, tra, and shu'en, and are in common use.
INTRODUCTION.

A shell.—This primitive was originally, now altered to accommodate the radical on the left, as in 硕; their sounds are 可, 親, 爲, 呼, 子, 呼 and 晚.

A speech.—This primitive flows from No. 244 老, but the meanings in this group are unlike either; most of them are read shi, not k'i.

How?—This primitive is also written 知 and 真, but in the compounds the correct form is generally followed; their sounds are 可, 呼, 親, 呼, 被 and 真.

A robe.—This resembles No. 618 僕, and is contracted to 父 in writing and common books; No. 929 父 flows from it; the sounds are 父.

A chestnut.—This phonetic rules the group under it; the character 畏 is very similar, and has seven derivatives; the two are easily mistaken unless care is taken.

To publish.—This and No. 748 畏 are very easily confounded; 殊 forms a sub-group; the sounds are 親, 親 and 親, the last being most common.

To prepare.—This is often written 畏 and incorrectly 畏, both of which lead one astray when searching for it; 呼, 親 and 親 are the sounds.

A chestnut.—This is also written 畏 as a rhinoceros, under eleven strokes, and both forms are correct; the sounds vary from 畏 to 畏 and 畏.

To expand.—These characters follow the sound of their primitive with two or three exceptions, some being read both 畏 and 畏.

Fragments.—This appears like a sub-group under No. 280 親, with which it shows no connection in sense or sound; all its characters are read 親.

Fish.—Similar in sound, these characters are unlike in form, a few being written 畏 which are regarded as synonyms.

Steam.—This flows from No. 235 畏 and has influenced many of its compounds, all of which are read 親.

Grandson.—This primitive resembles 畏 to join, and each of them form sub-groups; these are all read 親, but have no similarity of meaning.

To take out.—In this group the compounds all 畏 in sound from their primitive, which resembles No. 467 餘 in shape; all being read two.
INTRODUCTION.

How?—These characters are read hsi, k'i and hsi in nearly equal proportions; several sub-groups occur.

Air.—These characters are mostly read hsi, but show little affinity with the meaning of their primitive: which is an offshoot of No. 384 亀, varied in form.

To mount.—These characters are read ching, shing or shing, but none show much affinity in meaning with the primitive, which resembles No. 456 蜂 in its old form.

A derivative of No. 219 矢 resembling 腹 emperor; it is a contracted character, and the radical is placed on its right side, as 腹 & c.; the sounds tshing, shing, ying and ching occur; two or three sub-groups occur.

Formed like 續 from two sprouts, this primitive imparts its meaning to few or none of its compounds, which are read ts'eu, ts'ao and ch'ao.

This primitive, which is an offshoot of No. 258 素, is also written 素; the compounds are all read 乔, and it.

A brave.—This primitive, No. 838 亀 and No. 844 鳥, contain the same radical; this group bears no affinity to it, and its sounds kich and tsieh are unlike.

A manner.—This group is read pan, but is not connected in its meanings; its compounds are in common use.

A uniformly sounded shen, the primitive in this group imparts its meaning to none of its compounds.

A horned tiger.—This occurs interchanged with No. 507 王; the primitive is also read ti, and the sounds sh, i and chi are heard, but ti most of all.

To detain.—Other forms are 釵 and 釜 which puzzle the student, but this is most correct; the derivatives are all read tiu.

True.—A derivative from No. 411 真, for which it can io mistaken; the common sound ch'un becomes chien and shen in many cases; No. 1020 騿 forms a large subgroup.

Aged.—These characters are read sen, shen, ssn and sio; the primitive has no perceptible influence on them.

To pity.—This and the next two resemble each other; these characters are sounded sik.

Fetid.—Many of these compounds are like their primitive, which resembles the next; they are read chew, k'sun, and heu or hia.

A target.—The compounds differ from their phonetic in meaning; part of them are read goa.

An enervate.—This is also written 令 and 令, with 11 and 12 strokes, which perplexes the search for its compounds, which are read kuo and koo.

Black.—This primitive and No. 775 王 are easily mistaken, but the greater use of this as a phonetic and that as a radical will help to distinguish the two.

To dart.—The derivatives are in common use, and their sounds shé or tsé are analogous.

A few in this group are pronounced tsh, and interchanged with No. 654 進, but the greater part are read ch'hiu.

The sounds are shi and shai; the primitive has no analogy with the preceding.
INTRODUCTION.

The sound ǎi changes into ngai, hai and kai in most of the derivatives, whose meanings are more incognatous than their sounds.

Fragments.—This primitive resembles No. 782 無, and is often written ǎo; ao is the common sound of the derivatives whose meanings refer to communication.

A robber.—This is often written 光 as a cap; the compounds are all read kou.

The primitive regularly gives its sound to all its compounds, but its meaning to almost none of them.

A border.—Most of this group are read king: an errant sound kiang is heard in a few, enough to render all uncertain.

This is easily confounded with the next, but their sounds are unlike, these being read ti, tsieh and shieh: these forms a small sub-group.

To consult.—Similar to the last, it is less frequently found in combination, and all the characters follow the sound of shang.

This and the next resemble each other; the sounds of the derivatives are all tsien, and their meanings have considerable affinity with it.

Many.—The compounds are read che and cheh: one (39o) forms a sub-group, but the primitive import nothing to their meanings.

Rad. 200.—The Chinese found some difficulty in ascribing these characters, whose sounds are mii, mii, and min; as many have not under the radical, should have been placed under the primitive; No. 1025 亖 makes them a sub-group.

Common.—Part of this group is read jung and others yung; the primitive is contracted to 右, and often-interchanged with No. 227 邊.

Tranquil.—These derivatives follow their leader yang in sound but not in sense; this primitive and No. 391 比 resemble each other in form and sound.

This group and that under the radical are quite unlike; these are all read led but one, tsieh, which forms two compounds.

Uniformly like the phonetic 专 in sound, this group shows no likeness of meaning in the characters.

To separate.—Part are read chi, but more are li; one derivative 聯 leads a sub-group of 12 characters, most of them synonymous forms.

To drop.—These few characters are alike sounded ian, and the meaning of the primitive appears in each.

A leader.—This primitive has four sounds itself; its compounds are read tān, sōh and shawu; none of them bearing much likeness to it in meaning.

A suburb.—This is derived from No. 396 王, with which some of its compounds are interchanged; they are read kway; its shape resembles No. 802 復 and the next.

Who?—This, like the last, is derived from No. 396, and resembles Nos. 744 炎 and 742 眼; its compounds are read shuh.

Great.—This group is all read yung, but the number do not all retain a trace of their primitive.

This resembles No. 629 眼, but it occurs less frequently; the sounds are all siu, and the meanings unlike the primitive.

Rainbow.—This leads a sub-group under No. 19 ｗ, none of which bear much likeness to it in meaning, and the sounds are yiu, shu, and hu.

To trisurate.—This and No. 629 眼 look much alike, but this is the least common; most of the compounds are read chwan, chung and shuang.

The sounds here are hau, sui and siu; those read hui often interchange with No. 820 五, from similarity of sound.

Most of the characters in this group are read kud, others are huo; their meanings sometimes show traces of the primitive.

To blame.—The sound tsch changes into kii, kou, and chii in a large proportion of the derivatives, whose meanings exhibit little affinity with each other.

As echo.—A homogenous group read i; many of the characters exhibit the idea of blackness.

To take.—This is like No. 744 翠 and No. 728 難 but occurs more frequently; most of the words are read chih or chi, and others lian.

The sounds are king, kung and shung, but none show the influence of their primitive.

How?—A group where the phonetic yen leads the sounds of the compounds, but does not influence their meaning.

Proud.—Nearly uniform in its sound no, the others are read ao or you and chii; a few resemble the primitive in sound.

Sound stones.—The sounds are kung, kung and shung; this character is obsolete, and often contracted to 音 for its compound 音.

Apt.—These derivatives are read i, siah and shih; it closely resembles No. 742 眼, and the two are often confounded even by natives.

This group is read niu, with the exception of 聯; the compounds show some traces of the phonetic in their meaning.

To connect.—A group whose compounds follow their phonetic lian, but none of them resemble it in meaning.

The sounds here vary from chian to tsan and tsien; 聯 leaves a sub-group of three.

Solely.—This and No. 813 烏 are frequently confounded in poorly-printed books; the group is read chwen and twen.
INTRODUCTION.

A place.—The sounds here change from 動 to 以, 以, 以, and 以; their meanings are altogether diverse.

To resipire.—This is often incorrectly written 動; which is another form of 动 or shih; the compounds are read shih and mien.

Dignity.—All the compounds are read ts'un, like their phonetic, though few are influenced by it in their signification.

To signalize.—A large and regular group in its uniform sound of p'tao; a few compounds, as 言 and 言, lead small sub-groups.

To mount.—About half the compounds are read 里 like their primitive, the others 里.

Varnish.—This primitive resembles the radicals 谷 wheat and 谷 millet, but those do not occur as phonetics; this group is read shih and shih.

A girdle.—The sounds here are chai, tai, ti, and chi; some traces of the primitive appears, which is interchanged with No. 1077. 動 in many cases.

Nearly all are read hom, others are nan and ton; the primitive is not used; No. 1077 動 is a sub-group.

A few.—The primitive gives its sound k'in to most of the compounds; 聰 leads a small sub-group.

Equal.—This somewhat resembles 里 a couple, or altered to 里; the compounds are read man and man.

Violent.—The phonetic gives its sound k'ang to all under it; the form 里 is commonly used, but is still reckoned as having only eleven strokes.

To console.—This gives its sound to most of its compounds; they are read 動 or yin.

To look.—A small group, uniformly read lei, and many of its characters analogous to the primitive, which is contracted to 動 in poor books.

To practice.—This group is read shih and chek; the meanings are unlike the primitive.

To fly high.—The leading sound is tsch, but tao, tao, bang, k'iao, k'iao, and chek are also heard, rendering them all doubtful to a beginner.

To dark.—The right hand of this character is easier form of itself, traces of which are to be detected in the compounds; the sounds are uniformly yin.

To know.—The few derivatives are read shih, but their meanings are totally different.

To make.—This sub-group comes from No. 432 動; its derivatives are uniformly sounded 動.

An offshoot from No. 592 動, and an idea of injury runs through the group; the sounds are shang, then ts'ung and tang.

To sacrifice.—About half of this group is read ts't, and the others chi, chai, t'ai, si and chek; a sub-group of seven comes under 聰.

In two.—These few characters are read hao, like their phonetic, but are unlike it in meaning, and not much in use.

A bushel.—These characters are read hao, but their meanings are dissimilar.

To follow.—This and the next two are similar; half of this group follow the sound ts'ung, others are read tso'ng and chu'ang.
INTRODUCTION.

A kingdom.—Derived from No. 430 當; the compounds in this group are mostly read kweh; the phonetic, with whose meaning they have no affinity.

Sorrow.—Hsüan, ten and shen are the only sounds; the primitive is sometimes wrongly written for No. 298 當.

A peak.—This is very similar to No. 626 當, and the two are not carefully separated in books; it is like a bird, which is made from No. 472 當.

TWELVE STROKES.

A gutter.—The sound of this is given by No. 144 売 with which it has no other affinity.

To sound.—This is derived from No. 502 伏, and all its compounds follow its sound 伏 but not its sense.

To burn.—This has become obsolete and is sometimes phonetically written 伏, with twelve strokes; the sounds are chi, chi, and chih.

A youth.—The sounds are tung, chung and chuang; its sound and form resemble No. 558 伏, with which it is never interchanged.

This is now obsolete, and its derivatives are read cheh and sah; it resembles No. 825 鼻 and is still less like No. 815 鼻.

Sincere.—This leads the 59th sub-group under No. 391 計, of which No. 727 靶 and No. 728 退 are two others; the sounds are tan and tai.

Then.—This is derived from No. 397 並, but has no likeness to it in sound or sense; the words are tain and tawn.

Good.—This phonetic gives its sound shen, but has no appreciable influence on the sense of the compounds; it differs from No. 818 賓.

Wilted.—This guides to the sounds of all the compounds except three read lien; and an idea of fragility runs through many of them.

Fatigue.—This is a derivative from No. 614 賁; the compounds all follow its sound, but rarely its signification.

To suspect.—This is also written 釁 in most of its compounds, but the second form alone is a synonym of 釁; jui is the common sound.

This comes secondarily from No. 257 未, under which is a simpler form of this character; this group is read 釁, ni and cht.

Pure.—This and No. 567 貞 are derived from No. 256 真; its compounds are mostly read kieh, and some of them are skin in meaning.

This is derived from 貞, which unites with three radicals, one of them forming this sub-group, which is read kieh and kuei.

To light.—A group whose members are read fén and fén, but their meanings vary indefinitely.

Prodigy.—This is derived from 貞, which sends off four or five sub-groups, of which this is the largest; its compounds are read chi and shan, and are written sometimes with No. 529 貞.
INTRODUCTION.

隆 825 Lang  Opulent.—In some of these derivatives simply 隆 is written, but the full form is better; the group is read long.

筑 826 Chih  A guitar.—This derivative from No. 250 木 is incorrectly written without the dot; most of the compounds are arranged in Kuang's Dictionary under the 木 radical.

答 837 T'ah  To reply.—This is often contracted to 答 in the compounds, which are read tak and chah; it is derived from No. 285 双, being one of its five sub-groups.

舜 883 Shun  This group furnishes one character read chuen, and the others are shun; all are in common use.

為 839 Wei  To be.—The sound of 为 is heard in nearly half of this group, the others being read hweh, wo and kweh; 為 forms a small sub-group.

番 850 Fan  Foreign.—This is sometimes improperly written 番; some of its compounds are read shia, fan, pan and p'o; No. 963 寶 leads a sub-group.

登 841 Tang  To ascend.—This resembles 登 汀 a vase, which forms only one or two compounds; this group is mostly read ding, others are ching and ching.

發 842 Fa  To issue.—This group is read fah, fah and poh or pah; 傅 leads a sub-group of four read fah like itself.

由 843 T'oo  Down.—Half of these are read tsai or chii, and the rest chuen and kiao; no influence of the primitive on their meanings is perceptible.

無 844 Wu  None.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 404 府; its compounds are read su, hu and fu, and some of them as 無 無 lead others; a character like this also leads a group of six, read suu.

喬 845 Chiao  Grand.—This character, derived from No. 622 高, influences many of its compounds, indicating lofty, noble, &c.; the common sound kiao is changed to kiaoh in a few.

然 847 Jan  Certainly.—About half of this group is read jen, and the others nien; this and No. 997 燃 are somewhat alike.

須 848 Shu  Necessary.—This is derived from No. 525 須, and all its compounds follow its sound shu.

象 849 Shiang  Elephant.—Only one of these, read chang, differs in sound from the primitive, which bears a resemblance to No. 852 象.

復 849 Fuh  Repeating.—One of this group is read li, and the others fah; the primitive comes from No. 514 复, with which it is interchanged in a few cases.

焦 850 Tsio  Scorched.—This may be regarded as derived from No. 472 焦, and its derivatives are all read tsio; their significations have a little affinity with it.

集 851 Tsoh  To congregate.—These are read tas and tsoh, and one of the three is a synonym of the primitive.

衆 852 Chang  A crowd.—Traces of the meaning of the phonetic, which gives its sound chang to all the derivatives, occur in several of them.

集 853 Lih  United.—Like No. 837 答, this is derived from No. 285 双; it may easily be confounded with No. 698 合; the compounds are read khi.

尊 854 Tsun  Illustrious.—This group follows the primitive in its sound tsun, but not at all in meaning; it resembles No. 748 尊.

曾 855 Ts'ang  Already.—This and No. 912 会 are easily mistaken, and this is usually written 會 to diminish their likeness; the derivatives are read ts'ang and sang.

幾 856 Ki  Several.—This regularly follows its phonetic 几; in a few cases, like 葛 the primitive is abbreviated, but often to 几 as 梨, for 梨, &c.

盧 857 Hsi  Empty.—This is sometimes written like No. 765 之 and seldom like No. 764 因; the derivatives are read 几 and hsi.

箸 858 Ch'ang  A prop.—This is one of the offshoots from No. 501 質; and is also written 質 and 質 in some of the derivatives; their sounds vary from chii to chung.

箝 859 Tsai  A book.—This group is pronounced tsai like its phonetic, which influences the meanings of the compounds.

箋 860 Hwa  Flowery.—This is often contracted to ten strokes 華 as it is a sound character, but the dictionaries place the words under twelve; they are read hwa, yeh or yik and well.

箋 861 Mang  Fertilizing.—This word is troublesome to find, for it is contracted to 華 and 華, but the dictionaries place such under twelve strokes; they are read mang.

箒 862 Huk  Rad. 208.—One of this class; 畫 forms a sub-group of eight, and another 秃 of four derivatives; the compounds are read huk, su, and wuk, chiefly the latter.

箒 863 King  A prospect.—This like No. 608 畫 is an offshoot of No. 397 畫; the sounds under it vary into ying, kiing, hung and hau.

箒 864 Tsai  Important.—This is a derivative from No. 417 取; the compounds are read siah, chweh and tsai.

箒 865 I  A road.—This is derived from No. 272 路, and the characters are all read lu like the phonetic of whose meaning there is no trace in them.

箒 866 Kweh  Honored.—Two derivatives under this, 畫 and 畫, form sub-groups, and the former is often interchanged with it; they are mostly read kweh, others are tai, i and wai.

箒 867 T'an  Alone.—This is not unlike No. 822 畫 in form and sound; the compounds are mostly read tan, then cheh, shen, tah, and i.

箒 868 Mol  To buy.—This phonetic leads the sounds of all its derivatives, and one of them No. 973 畫 leads a large sub-group, though some etymologists separate them.

箒 869 Puh  Thicket.—This and No. 909 畫 resemble each other; the compounds here are all read puk or poh.

箒 870 Ch'ang  Spacious.—This offshoot from No. 501 質 has a few characters under it which follow its sound ch'ang; it is easily confounded with the next.

箒 871 丙  Brokes.—This is like the last and more common; most of the characters are read piauh, then pi, and ideas of injury pervade most of them.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

意 872 伊  Intention.—The group of characters which flow from this primitive are all read i or yih, and many of them partake of its meaning.

箒 873 Chai  A griffon.—This resembles No. 839 鷹 a little, but it and its derivatives are seldom met; they are read chah and tsian.

箒 874 Ying  A hunch.—This is easily mistaken for 鷹 a wild goose; but the latter seldom occurs; its derivatives are all read ying, and 庚 leads a sub-group.
INTRODUCTION.

875 [Lien] Frugality.—A derivative of No. 688 餓, with which it is rarely interchanged; this primitive gives its sound to all but two of its compounds read chien and taoen, but its meaning to none.

876 [Yang] Concord.—This is also written 幹 and 皆, but these forms are not common; their sounds are yung and tsen.

877 [Lo] An obsolete character, where the radical is found between the lower parts, as 遠; the characters are read le, lei, and ying.

878 [Pin] To state to.—This group derives its sound from 听, a graruary, and the two are considered the same primitive; the derivatives are read lin and lan.

879 [Ton] Grand.—This is often interchanged with No. 867 聲 from the similarity of sound; these are read tan, shen, and chen.

880 [P] Right.—This group is read i throughout, and some of the characters show affinity with the meaning of the primitive.

881 [Lo] Thunder.—This and No. 965 酉 resemble each other in sound; this group is read lei, and the derivatives occasionally intimate the meaning of the primitive.

882 [Tsah] Sordid.—This is derived from Raud. 179 鳧; its compounds are read sah and shah, and partake somewhat of its meaning.

883 [Swi] To follow.—This sub-group under No. 523 释 is frequently interchanged with it, and its derivatives are read sai; one of them 随 has six flowing from it.

884 [Ku] To excite.—A derivative from No. 524 剃; the characters in this group are read lun and lan, and many of them partake of the sense of their phonetic.

885 [Tub] To perceive.—This is not an offshoot from No. 416 释, but from 聲 altered; all its compounds are read tah.

886 [Shin] Holy.—This is a sub-group under No. 373 福 and is often contracted to 释; its derivatives are read chin or chih.

887 [Finn] Bold.—This is apparently derived from 释, but the sound indicates No. 628 鳧 as its origin; the sounds 释 and 聲 are curiously confused in the group.

888 [Tieh] Sharp.—This was at first written 聲, but this is now the proper form, and it is also contracted as in 聲; all are read teh.

889 [Kia] To strike.—The compounds in this group are read kih and kia; they have little likeness of meaning.

890 [Kiang] A border.—Occasionally interchanged with No. 758 释, and most of the compounds are sounded kia; 聲 leads three or four derivatives.

891 [Kim] Trader.—The compounds are also read kia, and are in common use.

892 [Kia] To prohibit.—This group comes from No. 432 林, with which it has little affinity; the compounds are read king, and look a little like the next.

893 [Chin] Grievous.—These characters sound like their phonetic, which resembles the preceding; they all contain the idea of suffering.

894 [Sheh] Avaricious.—This is contracted to 聲, and its compounds are read sheh, sheh and tsiang; several of them partake of its meaning.

895 [Kan] Ability.—This forms one of three sub-groups under No. 658 使用; its derivatives are read kaa and huwun.

896 [Sheh] Serious.—This properly has thirteen strokes, but the characters are placed under twelve in the dictionaries; they are read suh, suin and sin; 聲 forms a sub-group of eight.

897 [Tsa] A palace.—This group is read tien and tan; the characters are not much used.

898 [Phe] A model.—The meaning of this phonetic appears in several of its compounds, which are read pi, ph, pah, and with it the group is easily distinguished from No. 1014 聲.

899 [Sheh] Rough.—In the dictionaries, this is counted with twelve strokes, while it really has fourteen, and this discrepancy causes some difficulty in finding it; the compounds partake of its meaning and are sounded sek and sah.

900 [Cen] To live.—This group is uniformly read yii or wi; most of its characters have the idea of obscurity.

901 [Kia] To direct.—Chen is the common sound, and tau, yin and shen are the others; their meanings are quite unlike.

902 [Kia] To explain.—This is about equally divided between kiai and kia; the primitive is merely a phonetic.

903 [Wei] Minute.—This can be easily mistaken for No. 977 释; its compounds are read wei or wai, and a few of them are like it in meaning.

904 [Tsien] Fat.—This group contains the sounds tseun, tsien, tsien, and tien; No. 1003 聲 forms a sub-group.

905 [Hia] An imperfect character, to which No. 963 饢 bears most likeness; the compounds are read hia, hes, hia and hun; it is often contracted, as 聲 for 學 in poorly-printed books.

906 [Hui] To break.—This leads the sounds of its compounds, and traces of its meaning are seen in several of them.

907 [Kia] The four sounds of this primitive reappear in its compounds, as kia, yin, kia, and kia, as in the last the commonest; this and No. 741 聲 look alike.

908 [Kia] Obscure.—The derivatives in this group are read aan and yun; it resembles 聲, which has only three derivatives read yu.

909 [Kia] Birds.—This group is read kia; its meanings have no likeness; this and No. 724 饢 resemble each other.

910 [Kia] This is sometimes mistaken for 饢 which has itself seven derivatives read chi like it; these are all seen.

911 [Kia] All.—The sounds under this primitive are tia, eien, yen, hien, and lien, of which the last preponderates.

912 [Hui] To assemble.—This and No. 605 聲 are liable to be confounded; half of the characters in this group are read kieh; the others kiai, wai and kiai.

913 [Hia] A village.—A small group read hia, whose phonetic is liable to be mistaken for 聲 king, but that has no derivatives.

914 [Tia] Ought.—This is a sub-group under No. 501 释; it is frequently contracted to 聲 in cheap books; all the compounds are read tang; but their meanings follow their radicals.

915 [Kia] Fighting.—This primitive which resembles 聲 a place, gives its sound to most of its compounds, of which others are read kia and kia; two of them lead two or three derivatives each.
INTRODUCTION.

HEROIC.—The characters in this group are read hao; the primitive flows from No. 629 高, and is somewhat like it.

NECESSARY.—This primitive, also written 甲, is sometimes interchanged with No. 847 甲, which it resembles in sound and sense; it flows from No. 527 甲, and the compounds are read jî, vr, and sî.

You.—This is contracted to 丁 in composition; the derivatives are read 丁, lo, mi, na, ni, chîng, nich, si and sieu; 繭 has six derivatives.

THANG.—Just. One derivative under this 求 has four under it, which and the others are all read 求.

To dislike.—This is read both 丁 and yeh, and its compounds are read yeh, yeh and yeh, chiefly the first; their meanings show some traces of the primitive.

An obstacle.—A small group whose compounds are read 丁 and its.

To congregate.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 417 組, and looks like No. 852 段; the derivatives are read 丁, hwai, chun, and chang.

Longevity.—This group contains the sounds 丁 and 丁, but none shu; the primitive is written in many ways.

Intercept.—This resembles No. 1010 為 and is also written 航; its derivatives are all read 丁.

Glistening.—Formed by duplicating Rad. 155 赤, whose meaning it has partially kept; the words are read 航 and kia.

A terrace.—This group follows the sound 丁 of its phonetic, which is often contracted to No. 186 丁, and also to 航 with thirteen strokes.

To examine.—An offshoot from No. 429 丁, this primitive has affinity with its derivative No. 995 獨; the sounds are kien, yen, kien, but chiefly lan.

Completed.—All but one 丁 of this group are read 丁 and there is much affinity with the primitive in their meanings.

Phonegry.—This primitive, an offshoot from No. 254 丁, does not affect the sense of its derivatives, which are read 丁, tiao, yeh, yeh, choo and choi.

Diligent.—This is often interchanged with 丁 one of its derivatives, the two being regarded as synonyms; their sounds are yin and wen.

Steam.—The compounds under this character are read 丁 and hien; it has no affinity with No. 558 丁, nor will No. 1032 變 be taken for it.

Suspicion.—This conveys its own sound t to about half its compounds, the rest being read 丁, ying, chi and hai, and some having two or three sounds.

To give.—This resembles No. 905 丁, but still more the word 航, which has four derivatives read like it; this group is read yeh, 丁 and sî.

A prison.—The derivatives are here read both 丁 and yeh in different places; one is a synonym of its primitive.

To count.—Part of these characters are read 丁, and others twa; some of them are like the primitive, which is contracted to 丁.
INTRODUCTION.

Sagasous.—This is often contracted in writing to 贼 under twelve strokes; the compounds are read jai and sin.

To measure.—This flows from 齐 chih, which has also 春 shuang as one derivative, and No. 1033 睁 as another; 齐 is frequently wrongly written so as to cover the whole characters as 住; the sounds are hwoh and wah, lu and love.

Dream.—This perplexes one by its varied forms, in which 角 and 九 predominate; the group is read wuung and wung.

A necklace.—This is formed of Rad. 154 贝 repeated, and has its derivative in No. 1015 甲; they are all read jay.

Manifest.—This has been superseded by its common derivative 明 which itself has a few offshoots; the sounds under it are hien, shih, sih and yung.

To send.—This primitive resembles No. 682 信 but is not an offshoot from it; the derivatives are all read kien, but show no likeness in sense to the primitive.

To match.—This is constantly contracted to 甲; all the compounds are as much used as their leader, whose sound they follow.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

To judge.—This flows from No. 840 証; and its derivatives are read shih.

A kitchen.—This and No. 817 齐 both come from 陶 chu, a band of music; 齐 has also three or four common derivatives, as chu and shu; this primitive is very often written 齐 under 14 strokes.

Broad.—This comes from No. 824 黄, and its compounds are read kuang, wung and kwoh; one or two exhibit some analogy to it.

Iridescence.—This seems to flow from No. 722 蔚; in composition it interchanges with 蔚 and 蔚 in a few cases, and all the derivatives are read piao.

A shop.—This is often wrongly written, as if the last part was 蔚, but the two are unlike; this group is read chiu and chiu.

To nourish.—This group is read yang, but its members indicate no likeness to their phonetic, which flows from No. 218 羊.

Voice.—This is derived from No. 521 萬, but resembles it neither in sense nor sound; the characters are read it.

Afflicted.—This is sometimes contracted to 鬱; but only in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read joy and joo.

To mount.—This comes from No. 243 吉; its compounds are few and infrequent, and all follow its sound yiek.

To sell.—This comes from No. 808 賣, but its sounds are not so uniform as that; most of them are teh, then yuh, shah, shaw, teh, teh and mu; their meanings vary greatly.

A joint.—This derivative from No. 575 肩 leads a few common characters read tsih; it is contracted to 肩 by rapid penmen.

Essential.—This leads the sounds of its derivatives, a few changing from chih to chi; it is contracted to 背 even in good printing.

Rustic.—The derivatives here follow the sound lu except one read le; they have no likeness in meaning.

To prove.—This is sometimes contracted to 背 in combination, and resembles No. 909 背; the derivatives are read chang and chi.

Pleasure.—The characters in this group are read leh, yuh and shah, but mostly like; their meanings often refer to splendor; the leads three derivatives.

Prudent.—This primitive does not give its sound, as the derivatives are read chih; No. 854 背 suggests it in part.

Bristles.—The derivatives in this group are read leh and leh; in common books it is contracted, as 背 for 背 and one or two others.

To reflect.—This primitive resembles No. 917 背 and No. 990 背 in its general form, and shows some affinity in sound with them both.

To exterminate.—Some of these derivatives show a little affinity with their primitive; most of them are read leh and wuh.

Cruel.—This gives its sound pao to half of its compounds, and the others are read poh; they frequently show some trace of its many meanings.

Number.—This is an offshoot of No. 789 背; its compounds are read shih, seh and shu, and show no similarity to the meaning of either.

Fields.—This group and those under No. 793 背 and No. 881 背 are alike read leh, and their compounds are often interchanged; 背 has 12 derivatives, and 背 has six, besides others; 背 is contracted often to 背 as 背, even in well-printed books.

To stop.—This flows from No. 692 能, and is often contracted to 能 in common books; its sounds are poh, pi, joh and joo.

GIURTE STROKES.

Grandness.—This primitive somewhat resembles No. 872 背, but the group is quite unlike; one character is read kits, and the others hens.

Near.—Half of this character is sometimes wrongly written 卑, which is a synonym of 楚 the hazel; the derivatives are read chih and chih throughout.

Red. 212.—The group placed under this radical contains many in which it is properly phonetic; the prevailing sound is wu, with a few read chung, pang, shi and cheh.

To embalm.—This character is contracted to 汲 in composition; its derivatives are read hieh, and leads a group of three.

To ascend.—This flows from No. 219 能, and in sound is like No. 666 能 and seems to be a contraction of one of its compounds; the group is read tang through out.

Sudden.—This group resembles No. 626 能 in sound, and No. 948 能 in appearance; it is read leh, but the compounds are not much used.
INTRODUCTION.

Generations.—This is often written 蕃 under 14
strokes, but the dictionaries follow this form; it is also
contracted to 他 as in 異, when the radical is under-
neath; all are read lih.

Simple.—This is constantly interchanged with No. 603
both forms being regarded as correct; the sounds are
all apok.

To observe.—This primitive is derived from No. 945
異, but in practice the latter is contracted to 異;
neatly like No. 429 異, as in 接 olive; the sounds
are all lan.

To trust.—This is often contracted in composition to
No. 556 士, and the right side is also written like 士;
itself derivatives are read lāi, lai, lah, tal, and lan.

A swallow.—This and No. 846 彭 are often taken for
each other; the words in this group are read yu like
the phonetic.

To resuscitate.—This group is sounded su throughout;
the characters are seldom met.

Black.—Many derivatives under this character partake
of its meaning, and all but three read li follow its
sound; it resembles No. 917 處 and No. 931 處 in
form and sound.

Carroges.—This group conforms in its sound hiai to
its phonetic; the characters seldom occur and are diverse
in meaning.

Often.—The derivatives from this phonetic are all read
pin; few of them are much in use.

Suspend.—These characters are read hien, one of the
sounds of the primitive, of which one of the three is a
synonym.

A law.—This is an offshoot from No. 904 彭, but the
lower half of the primitive is often altered; the com-
pounds are read li and lai.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

Impediment.—This primitive comes from No. 608 役
and its derivatives are often interchanged with those;
all are read kien.

To encourage.—This is contracted to 動 in common
books; the sounds under it are mostly yang or yang
with sing, nung, and naa.

A victim.—This resembles No. 880 役, but occurs less
frequently; its compounds are all read li.

Hour-frost.—A derivative from No. 538 某, the sounds
are uniformly shang; it is frequently interchanged
with No. 739 彭.

To connect.—This flows from 彥, which itself has a few
other derivatives as 彥 and 彥; this group is read
lien and liu.

A barricade.—These characters are uniformly read lan,
and from one of them flow six derivatives; the
primitive is an offshoot from No. 532 彥.

Mixed.—This can be mistaken for No. 943 彥 from
which it differs in sound; the derivatives are read tsien,
chun, tsun and sien.

A lever.—This primitive is often contracted to 影
in common books; its derivatives are read chun and
sien, and one in common use is tsai.

Fresh.—A homophonic group read sien; the primitive
is not unlike No. 998 彭 in form but not in sound.
Those who are curious to follow the manner in which these primitives unite to form groups and sub-groups of
derivatives, will easily be able to do so by running one or
two through the radicals. It will soon be perceived
how far they really serve as phonetics now, and how
cautious one must be in deducing the sound from the
primitive, especially of words in the jieh shing. This
combination of radicals and primitives is easily paralleled
in other languages, especially in Greek and German,
whose facility of compounding and decompounding roots
and prefixes gives them such power and variety of
expression. If there was a possibility or use in a universal
language, in which mankind could convey their thoughts
irrespective of the sound of the symbols, the Chinese
seems to be the best fitted for it, inasmuch as the system
of combination here explained is susceptible of infinite
development to express almost any name or idea.

Out of this whole number 106 characters are either
imperfect, contracted forms, not in use, or such as are
rarely met with, leaving 934 common characters, most of
which occur as often as any of their compounds. One
advantage of learning this list, is the readiness it gives
the student in reckoning the number of strokes in a
character. When it has only a few strokes as 撮, 供 or
點, there is no hesitation in the search; but when their
number is over twelve, as in 嘴, 驟 or 椴, it saves much
time to know at sight, that they are to be found under

14, 13, or 21 strokes respectively. It is easy to ascertain
the strokes by inspection, after becoming familiar with
their construction, and is more rapid than to count them.
For instance, 彈 is composed of 口 mouth joined to 矢
the 256th primitive, and 彈 the 211th radical, making
21 strokes, under which number it is placed. In others,
like 彼, or 彈 or 彫, where the component parts are not
so easily separable, to know by sight that the characters
occur under 12, 14, and 17 strokes respectively, is worth
all the previous labor spent upon learning the primitives,
in the time it saves.

Callery has given a score of pages containing sentences
constructed out of the primitives, in order to assist in
learning them. It will be worth more to the student to
make and write sentences himself out of the characters
contained in the two preceding lists, and thereby familia-
risize himself with their use. The practice of repeatedly
writing the characters, is the best way to imprint them
on the memory; but it may be made more serviceable, by
trying to form them into sentences. The proper manner
of forming a character can best be learned byimitating
a native as he writes, and it is the only way to produce
well-shaped characters. It is not worth while to spend
much time in using the Chinese pencil, for we are more
familiar with the pen; and to make an accurate character
is more important than to write an elegant one.
### A SYLLABIC DICTIONARY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

#### AI.

See also under the syllables YAI and NGAI. Old sounds, a, au, ak, and ai. In Canton, oi and ai; in Amoy, ai and e; in Fukehau, a and ai; in Shanghai, a, e, ya, and yih; in Chihs, ai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>挨</th>
<th>From hand and really as the phonetic; it is interchanged with you to defer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To rely on, to trust to; to push away; to carry on the back; to place alongside; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; to strike on the back; to be the object of, to suffer, and thus it becomes the sign of the passive; next, near, contiguous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>相</td>
<td>to be next to each other; to lean on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有大山</td>
<td>靠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>向</td>
<td>a student's surety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>田</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>back to back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>進</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>打</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晚</td>
<td>towards evening; late in the afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肩</td>
<td>弟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>有</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>返</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 猿

From clouds and to desire; like the last.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>猿</th>
<th>Cloudy, obscure; sky covered with clouds; murky.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>dull or cloudy; applied to spectacles, as they can relieve sight; said to have been brought from Malacca in the Yuen dynasty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 藁

From plants and to visit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>藁</th>
<th>Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; shady, flourishing; fine, graceful, stylish, pleasing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>王</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>和</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>翠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>翠</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 環

From earth and to cover.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>環</th>
<th>Dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>clear, pellucid water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泥化生</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From dark or body, and to send. The second form is unusual, and confused to stutero.

Low of stature; diminutive, short, squat; to lower.

子 or 人 or 王 a pigmy, a little man, a dwarf.

的身量 of rather low stature.

子 a short fat man.

去 make it lower, as a door.

得 low too; very diminutive.

From eye and a bank; very often read a.

The outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.

to look at fixedly.

瞥 to glance at angrily, to look at aside threateningly.

From a place and advantage; the primitive is regarded by some rather as a contraction of a a great number; it is interchanged with ngok, 脣 dangerous.

A pass, a defile; in difficulties, strait; narrow, confined, straitened; urgent, exacting, stern; distressed; narrow-minded, low-lived, illiberal; impeded, as a path.

narrow, as a pass; met. contracted, as one's views.

a narrow lane.

a defile; the approach, as to a fortress.

poor and distressed, as from calamity.

a dangerous pass, as a mountain path; met. unjust.

appalled or excited, as if in perilous straits.

From mouth and a knot; it is also interchanged with 唾 of the crow of a cock.

An uneven or unnatural tone of voice; to chirp, as birds; to cackle; to hiss.

to belch, from wind in the stomach.

A part of these characters are also pronounced ngung. Old sounds, ngung and yung. In Canton, ong and ngung; — in Amoy and Fuhchau, ngung and yung; — in Shanghai, ngung; — in Chifu, ang.

In Shantung, the raccoon dog 豺 was once called 狸 by the people.

From sun and high; to be distinguished from 出.

To rise higher and higher, as the sun; to issue; to elevate; grand, stately, as a house; lofty, imposing; dear, as a price.

音 to carry the head high.

气bar; the price is rising.

serious; not afraid of men; satisfied and elated.

tall, imposing; proud, haughty.

然而 he entered in a dignified manner.

气 a pompous manner.

The original form is composed of 眼 and 前 a soul; the second form is most common, and must not be confused with 雨 max, or 雨 kying; it is like the last.

Great, high, to raise the head, as an attitude of expectation; used by speakers for; high priced; extraordinary.

物价低 the prices vary; they are now cheap and now dear.

is panic-stricken; public spirited and energetic, yet still self-possessed.

不 I do not pity myself.

The turned-up caves of a Chinese roof, called 翔 and 飞; when the gable or ridge-pole is turned up, it is called 喜鹏尾 or magpie's tail at Peking; and 金鹏头 or golden pleasant's head at Canton.

柳 Also read 之路. A horse-post is 马. Also hard, strong.

An angry horse is 犬 one who throws up his head; 马 startled and prancing.

Read dian. A horse with a white belly.

千里騸 a swift courser that can go a thousand li in one day.

The navel.

肺 the navel.

盈 a basin, a dish; a gurgle; a water jug; a sort of tureen; an earthen vessel for boiling time on; overflowing; sick.

瓦 a water ewer; broken pottery; potsherds. (Cantonese)

於背 his good keeping is seen on his back, as a fat man.

湯 a soup-tureen; water-coolers, a vessel to cool things in a well. (Cantonese)

rich and abundant, like a spring.

齊 an ancient name for old spirits, generous and rich flavor.
Old sounds, ta, tat, tap, tak, da, dat, and dak. In Canton, cha; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, chô and ta; —
in Fuhkien, chu; — in Shanghai, tsö, sô, sô; — in Chihsia, tsa.

From wood and fierce tiger or raft; the second form is commonest for the fruit, and is also used for ch’a 楂 a raft.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of hawthorn (Crataegus coccinea and piunatafidos), common throughout China; the fruit is called 紅果子 and 山紅 at Peking; and 山楂 elsewhere; the acid is much esteemed.

山楂 a sweetmeat or jam made from the haw.

The cry of magpies;

From wood and to obstruct; used sometimes for the preceding, and for 促 in sediment.

To put wood in the way to post the passage; to lie near to; conterminous and opposing; name of a place.

An unauthorized character.

The sound of indistinct utterances; a hisp.

| 杂乱 | [the sparrows] are twittering and calling to each other.
| 言款 | whispering together.

In Cantonese. A final particle, implying a short time.

等下 | wait a moment!

飲茶 | just take a cup of tea.

Sediment, refuse, lees, drugs, grounds, settings; the residuum left after expressing the juice; the granules of an article.

| 落 | penance, leavings, sinkings.
| 八角 | broken star-anisised.

紫梗 | shell-lac.

藥 | the refuse left after preparing drugs; a second decoction.

Read cha'. Name of a stream in the south of Shensi.

To place the finger on a thing, for the purpose of selecting it; to take, to press down, to feel.

The scab on a healing sore.

Red upland rice called 赤 by some authors; the term is local.

The third form is properly used only for pimples on the nose.

Discolorations or cracks of the skin, supposed to arise from the obstructed perspiration; a pimple, a blotch; pustules.

| 䜚 | chapped; a cracked and rough skin.

| 釆 | wine blossoms on the nose, sometimes called 粉刺 or flour thorns, from the pus in them.

Irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth, sometimes called snaggle-teeth.

From great above many, and is regarded by the etymologists as a contracted form of 禽; it is sometimes written 釆 but not quite correctly.

To open out, to stretch open; to bluster; to extend or display, as, a cause.

| 旨 | to boast.
| 戶 | to open the door.

心 | 體态 a vain disposition and unwieldy person.

| 儀 | 開 the two original powers are vastly spread out, as at the creation.

Not close grained, said of some kinds of meat; a scar; to adhere, to stick, as paste; cohering, close together.

鰞 | Broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns.

| 釀 | expanded horns.

From words and to boast; the second form is obsolete.

To speak hesitatingly, not straightforward; afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, disturbed in mind.

| 招 | incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

Also read, cha; the second, and most common form at Canton, is unauthorized, and has no doubt been altered from the first.

To take up, as by the fingers; to seize or take, as animals; to grasp, to clutch, to grab; take firmly, to hold fast; to work, as a bellows; to squeeze; a handful.

| 得穩 | I've got it safe; hold it steady.

| 福箱 | to work a bellows.
| 一大 | grab a big handful.
| 攤 | to keep a gambling-table.
| 水猪肉 | water-sogged pork; it is sometimes watered to increase the weight.
| 火筒 | to blow the fire-pipe; to act as a scullion.

有 | 手 | I have security for it.
| 着印柄 | he holds the power.
| 緊 | hold it tight; I've got it fast.
| 無 | 拳 there is nothing to hold on by, no security for him; also, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.
| 拳頭 | to double up the fist.
| 煉 | to crush to pieces.

To open; to widen out.

| 揣 | to expand; to come out, as flowers; to spread out, as the embroidered plaits of a Chinese lady's skirt.

| 開五指 | to open out the fingers.
An exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing.

Read *tāi*. To curse or scold at.

Sometimes written 蛉, but not quite correctly; see also under 蛼.*chá*.

A condiment of fish, prepared by finely hiding it with rice and salt, and setting it aside till fermented.

鱼 a species of edible Acaleph, or perhaps a Medusa; it is described as red like congealed blood, and draws crabs after it.

答 a general term for biliary and other calculi; bezar stones found in animals; this term is probably a foreign word imitated.

菱 A water plant, called ground hemp; the ancient name of a district near the present Kiu-hing fu in the north of Chekiang.

笙 Also read *tse*. Tones of a pipe. A basket for charcoal is called "cha" at Changsha in Hunan; a basket with a bale.

筍 Bamboo growing irregularly; uneven; also to play on a flageolet.

踏 An unauthorized character; also read *chá*.

cha To tread on, to walk through; to step on.

踏泥 I got my feet covered with mud.

踏雨 to walk through the rain and mud.

乍 The original form is composed of 閘 lost or forgotten, and 一 one inserted in it; as if on going out, a man should get one and then stop.

At first; for a moment; a while; unexpectedly, inadvertently; now, at this juncture; hastily, quickly, on a sudden; hesitating, as if something was in the way.

凉 It is cold and then it is warm; very fitful, as the weather.

急 abruptly, at once.

见 I happened to see it; it was suddenly seen.

寐 by sudden stops.

痄 A running sore; a chronic, severe disease.

痄 1. A scrofulous sore under the ears, running sores on the neck. In Canton, the mumps is so called.

痄 severe sickness.

痄 A loud rude noise; the noise of crunching, as of hogs when eating; for a moment; a loud noise.

呿 to run out the tongue, as when surprised or alarmed.

In Cantonese. A particle, implying doubt, it may be also; also a final sound, denoting it is so; I see it.

詐 To deceive, to impose upon; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning, false; fraudulent, underhand, pretending.

知者 he knew but pretended to be foolish; a wise man acting as a fool.

詐 to extort by false promises.

奸 to delude, designing, treacherous.

僞 supposititious, false; counterfeit.

實 to feign to be honest.

敗 to sham defeat; to skulk from the enemy.

巧 to clever at imposing on one.

瞜 to feign to be asleep.

覓 to cozen, to cheat out of.

匿 to disguise; to pretend to be hid away.

勒 to force out of, to exact, as taxes; to falsely demand, as a debt.

繩 protein, changeable, fickle.

榨 From wood or spirits and narrowing; the verb is often written 榨 at Canton, but not correctly; the second form is usually employed as the verb.

榨 A press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits; to press in order to extract the juice, as from fruit or sugar-cane; to squeeze, to press down hard.

房 a house or shed where oil or bean-cake is pressed.

油 an oil-press.

油酒 a spirit vat; a press for pressing the mash.

喨 A sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

喨 the cries of birds.

喨 to suck wounds.

螫 From to worship, insect and ancient; the second form is used as a contraction of 蜥 beewax so often, that it is too much used in this connection.

螫 The imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of the year for the crops, was called 大 in the Chen dynasty; the allusion was to the binding up or libration of things at that season.

熗 From fire and leaflet; it is interchanged with 焰.

熗 A crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder or burning thorns; a discharge, as of a gun.

煅 a sharp clap of thunder.

柟 One of the small branches of the River Han near Shiu chan in the north of Hupeh; this name is also given to four other streams in the empire.

椱 Careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.

椱 to do work in a slovenly, heedless manner; alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones; the phrase, however, is variously written.
Old sounds, mostly था, रा, and स्थ, with one or two in द and द. In Canton, चा, with two or three in थर; in Amoy, चा चा, and ठ; and nearly the same in Swatow; in Fu-chau चा, and a few in ता; —

in Shanghai, ठ; — in Chifu, ठा.

The fingers crossing each other, which the character is supposed to represent; it is also interchanged with 拇 and 傘 चा.

To cross the arms, to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands, as in bowing; diverging; a crotch; a place where roads diverge; a prong, a fork; cross-roads.

叉 1 a pitchfork; 鉄 1 silver fork; 魚 1 fish-grains.

三 1 a trident; also, a trivium.

熂 1 to roast or toast on a fork.

手叉身 to interlace the fingers and make a bow.

飛 1 the play of throwing up tridents and catching them.

叉 To fork up; to nip; to seize with pincers or a fork; a fish-prong or grains; to take up with the fingers; to drive out; to pitch out.

出 1 to turn him out.

上 1 fork it up; — as when putting a thing on a high nail.

叉 The skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

採 1 the opening of a petticoat, where it is not sewed to the bottom.

摘 1 the upper half or seat of a pair of trowsers, worn by dichters and workmen.

筍 A quiver, called usually 箭袋 or arrow bag.

差 From the left or wrong, and त त भ भ uneven branches contracted: also explained as things done in two ways, i.e. things wrongly done, which cannot be straightened.

To err, to mistake, to miss the mark; error, fault, difference; a discrepancy; an excess; unassorted, unlike.

不多 not much unlike, nearly the same.

得遂 very different, dissimilar; you are quite mistaken.

錯 a mistake; 1 錯脚 to step wrong; a blunder, a faux-pas.

一點兒 differs a little; they are very much the same.

若其酒醴之 1 respecting the different sorts of wines.

様兒 in Pekingese; extraordinary, unusual, as a linus nature.

若 differing; they are unlike.

Read 使. To send, as an envoy; to commission, to act for, to manage vicariously; a minister, a legate, an envoy; an official messenger.

使 1 a bailiff, an agent.

當 1 official messengers, who serve in turn.

役 governmental business.

解 1 the escort or guard which conducts a criminal.

役 a policeman, an official underling.

拋 1 to send a chancellor to hold an examination.

報 1 or 快 1 a government carrier; the first is one who goes to Peking.

聽 1 an attendant, an official servant.

Read दा. Uneven, projecting irregularly; discrepancies; to make a distinction; to go wrong; to act differently.

參 1 not uniform, unequal; not to do as one was expected.

各 1 every one has his own peculiarities.

 discrimination, no difference being shown to the excusable or the less guilty.

嗤 A final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; a euphonic particle, like Oh!

刺 To take up a thing with a fork or a bodkin; a small javelin.

用叉子 1 to stick a fork into a bit of meat and take it up.

柄 A young girl, for which 姬 is also used; an easy, retired life of leisure and respect.

茶 The character 茶 was once used instead of this, showing that the use of ten dates from earliest times; it was afterwards changed by dropping a line, so that it became, as one etymologist analyzes it, a 神木 or plant for man, the shrub itself was once called 茶, and the last gathering 茶; it must not be confounded with 茶 to respect.

The tea plant; the name also includes the genus Camellia, and forms part of the names of many plants which are infused, or which resemble tea; the earliest gathering of the leaves; a tea, an infusion of any kind.

緣 1 green tea; 黑 1 black tea.

茶 and 茶 tea pressed into cakes and brick tea; there are many forms of each.

葉 cured tea, the tea leaf; but leaf tea is 毛 1 intimating that it looks unprepared.

飲 1 or 喝 1 to drink tea.

倒 1 to bring in tea; used sometimes as a polite request to stop and take a cup.

歐 1 to hand tea to visitors.
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Like the last. Totalkextrav*
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to deceive by brag and talk.

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Toexamine

In Pekingese, read ^ch\i.
To
mix togetber, as sand and lime, or
mud and mortar ; to get jammed,

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used.

to flatter, to agree with.

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to audit accounts.

a sheep's stomach, but having no

;

it is

described as like


belly, body of a dull white color, eyes red as clots of blood, and drawing crabs with it; another name is 水母 water mother; it is sometimes eaten.

An unauthorized character.

A shrub, a fragment of pottery is 瓴 一 a river in Peking; when used as a verb, to split off, it is pronounced ch'hu; as 齊 一 a river to break or snap off even.

A stream dividing up into streams.

三 一 a river in Liaotung, and one in Hanyang fu in Hupeh.

三 一 the union of three streams.

From hill and divided; this and the next occur used for ch'a 又 a fork.

The place where roads meet; divergent paths.

道 一 a place where the road forks; a town at the head of Nankow Pass.

三 一 a trivium, or meeting of three roads.

In Pekingese. Wrong, as going astray; pained.

走 一 了 you are going wrong.

了滑了 a pain in the side, as physicians say.

旁 一 话 a digression, an episode; irrelevant talk.

From tree and fork; used with the last.

Divergent branches; crotch of a tree; a fish-prong; a kind of rake; a pitchfork.

春來發樹共生 the forests on the hills send out their branches in spring.

杖 一 a pronged stick.

雞 贊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.

在 一 某 something unlucky has happened.

找 一 去 to seek a fault in one; to criticize others.

Old sounds, tat and tap, with a few in daj. In Canton, chat, chap, and one or two in tao; — in Amoy, chat, chah, and chuvat; — in Fukien, chah, chowk, and cha; — in Shanghai, tsah; — in Chifu, tsah.

From wood and a slip.

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; often interchanged with 割 writings, document; a direction from a superior to a subordinate, a letter in a book; plates or follows of armor; a severe epidemic.

文 一 orders from a superior officer.

健 一 writing tablets; blocks cut for books.

幸 一 your letter, your esteemed favor.

惡 一 a letter, so called because one was fabled to have been taken by a wild goose.

委 一 an order received; similar to 來 一 the letter under reply.

天 一 an untimely death.

From silk and a slip of wood.

To bind the arch of a bow; to tuck in; to wind around and bind up; to tie in a bundle; to make secure; a bundle.

花 一 a nosegay, a bouquet.

綢 一 to tie up, as in a roll.

營 一 to set up a camp, to trench.

繫 一 to bind the feet of girls.

帳 一 to hook or tie open the bed curtains.

緊 一 to tie it up tight; as when one 帶 tightens his girdle.

From hand and a slip; it is interchanged with 割 to stab; also used for the last.

To pull up, as weeds; to make or cut out paper images; to prick, to pierce; to bind or fasten, as the slips in a wattled fence.

得 一 cut out to the life.

花 一 to embroider a certain design.

刀 一 to stick with a knife.

猪 一 to stick a pig.

掙 一 cannot exert myself; I am too weak to do it.

A small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far; it is also called 薏 一 or wheat locust.

鴺 一 a kind of Truxalis of green grasshopper, which makes a dull noise; the name is applied to a chatterbox, a woman whose clack never stops.

鴴 一 a water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chehkiang; it is probably a sort of sandpiper (Tringa) or dunlin; the 水 一 as described, include water birds like plover, snipe, redshank, or lapwing.

雀 一 red-breasted plover of Chihli.

髯 一 the eastern reed sparrow (Calamo, dyto orientalis.)

大木 一 woodcock (scolopac.)

From to answer and a knife; the composition of the word alludes to the old way of cutting writings on bamboo. The word chain, so much used by foreigners, is derived from this through the Cantonese pronunciation chay. Occurs interchanged with 札 but this and 札 are different words.
To prick, to puncture; to stitch in, to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular kind of paper for dispatches; a contract; a diploma; an order from a superior officer; a warrant or patent; to write out, as a list of prices or items.

From *grass* and *issuing* as the phonetic.

_a chah_ sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; to sprout.

Read _chah_, A sort of herb; a dandelion is called _kau_ in Chibhi.

From *rain* and *words*.

_a chah_ patterning of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; name of a place and river in Chibhi-kiang.

_read_ a chah flashes of lightning.

Read _sah_, Suddenly.

Read _saeh_, the hail poured suddenly down.

To sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

From words and to hurl grain.

_Dual verb_; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.

A double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.

A kind of tester or framework over a brick bed, on which clothes are hung.

From a gate and a scale; similar to the last.

A flood-gate, a water-gate; a lock in a canal; a dam; any thing placed to impede progress; a barrier, a guarded gate; a turnstile; a gate in a stockade; a barricade of posts; to shut a gate. In Fuhchian, applied to the front curtain of a sedan.

A guard-house at a barrier.

A pass; a barrier, like that formerly at Macao; to shut the gate.

An aqueduct; a sluice; a waste-weir with gates.

Street gates, common in Chinese cities; they serve to prevent the assembling of mobs, to divide off the wards, and aid the police in arresting thieves.

A guard-gate; to bar a gate.

To open the barrier; take up the portcullis.

To cut grass fine.

To cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.

From *fire* and *leaf*; but the unauthorized forms are the most common; the meanings of this character vary in different parts of the country.

To fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scalp by pouring on water.

To fry meat balls.

To fry crullers.

To knock the Ailantus leaves, they are eaten when tender.

The crowing of a bird.

From *metal* and to *chop*; it is commonly but erroneously contracted to _shu_ in Canton.

A heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fuller at the end; it is used to cut up folder, money, slips of sheet iron, and such things; to slice or cut open.

To cut grass fine.

A grass-cutter.

Also read _tsaw_ or _tsaw_, and used with the preceding.
From "a cover and to sacrifice, intimating that when human efforts were unavailing to find out a cause, then sacrifice was the best thing.

To examine, to get at the truth, to inquire into judicially, to act as a censor; to criticise, to observe closely, to scrutinize, to learn the particulars; to sacrifice; to survey.

密 | to examine carefully, especially as an officer, like the  司 provincial judge, does.

情 | to ascertain the circumstances.

要 | to examine and decide, as a case.

背 | a vexatious questioning.

省 | to make a self-examination.

息 | unsullied, as a reputation.

辨 | 其 微 he examined the minutest points.

明 | 無 屈于 庶子 to candidly examine an affair, so that the people feel no sense of injustice.

出 | to ferret out; to search and find, as a detective does.

前 | Similar to the last, and often employed as a synonymous form.

To inquire into every particular; name of a statesman in the Liang dynasty, A.D. 510.

From 刀 knife and 歼 to kill contracted.

A pillar or spire on the top of a dagoba or shrine, from which to hang streamers; a tope covering the ashes of priests; a Buddhist monastery.

實 | your convent; said to a priest.

梵 | a temple of Buddha.

上 | to visit a temple.

竿 | a staff for banners before a temple.

帝利 the kshatriyus, one of the Indian castes.

那 in Sanscrit kshata, the 90th part of a thought, reckoned to be the 4500th part of a minute.

Form a pestle in a mortar; occurs used with 插 and 鋒, to which it gives part of its own meaning.

To hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk.

築 | a beetle to pound adobie walls.

華 | agricultural implements in general.

From hand and up to: it is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

To receive; to take or gather; to raise up; to help; to lead; to bow with the hands nearly touching the ground,—the salutation of a woman; to tuck the skirt under the girdele.

引 | 引導 to introduce good people to the great.

收 | to get or collect.

走勞無 | to labor without adequate reward.

地 | to bow very low, as the Japanese do.

From hand and to pull wheat as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two and the next.

To insert; to pierce, to drive into or stick in, as a pole in the ground, or flowers in the hair; to thrust into; to set in a socket; to interfere, to meddle with; to insert, as stuffing in a fowl; an iron pointed pole or crow-bar.

秧 | to transplant rice-shoots.

票 | to stick in a label or mark.

手落去 | to meddle officiously, to want a share in.

八 | eight bearers and eight out-riders.

掙 | to make an effort to get in.

耳遊營 to stick flags in the ears, when [whipping a man] through the camp.

賊 | to furtively secrete in another’s room, so as to implicate him.

柳 | 柳成 陰 set out willows, and you will have a shade;—diligence will get its reward.

口 | or | 嘴 to interrupt, to put in a word.

旗 | to put out a flag, as an auctioneer.

草 | 草賣 身 to put grass in his hair and sell him, as the poor are obliged to do with their children in distress.

匙 | a narrow purse for keys.

安 | to find a place for one, to get one a situation.

翼 | 翼難 飛 he cannot get away, even if he gets a pair of wings.

燒 | to put in stuffin for roasting; in Canton, a concubine’s child is so called in sport.

錶 | Sometimes used for the last.

Spade or pick for turning up the ground; a large pin or skewer for fastening the outer garments; a flat hairpin, ornamented with feathers; a carrying beam; a sort of crow-bar.

扛 | to carry a pick; met. a farmer, a field-hand.

香匙 | a little spatula for incense.

The name of demons 羅 | which bring pestilence; they are the rakshas of the Hindu mythology, the agents of evil; also written 龍利 by many persons. Also used as the name of a foreign country.

侘 | Irresolute; to boast; to be diverted from one’s purpose is 侘, said of disappointed aims.
CHAI.

Old sounds tai, dai, dat, and ək, with one or two in tab, tat and əm. In Canton, chai; — in Swatow and Amoy, chai and əch; — in Fuhon, əch and chai; — in Shanghai, tea and sa; — in Chifu, tea.

From 齊 even and to worship; the third form is used in the classics, and the contraction is common in cheap books.

To respect, to reverence; to abstain from; to guard against, to purify, as by fasting or penance; pure, serious, reverential; a study, a closet; a retiring room; a fine shop, as for the sale of medicines; lenten fare.

打 (ch) paper storks on which the soul flits to heaven: met. a panther.

清 (ch) he has only vegetable food.

不入 (ch) 不 [cumons] are not regarded as proper food for fast days.

期 (ch) fasting days.

期 (ch) to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-souls.

公 (ch) a pilgrim—to a Taoist shrine.

食 (ch) to fast on vegetables.

書 (ch) a study; a library-room.

雅 (ch) elegant leisure.

居 (ch) to live at ease.

惟 (ch) respectful, modest.

Read 俓. A mourning dress for parents.

In Cantonese. A particle, implying that it is so, it was said.

也人話 (ch) who dared to say so?

好似而諸 (ch) it is just as he said.

階 (ch) Like the preceeding, but restricted to a dwelling of thatel, a hut; while the last is a more substantial edifice.

樑 (ch) From wood and to bury.

Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

債 (p) From man and to blame.

To owe money; to bear a burden; a debt, an obligation; freight or passage-money, so called by the ship-owners.

欠 (p) to owe a debt.

主 (p) a creditor.

人 (p) for [ch] in Cantonese a debtor.

還 (p) to pay up, to settle a debt.

僧 (p) to honor one's endorsement.

討 (p) to collect a debt; whence 請 [p] a term for the spirit of a son who died before he could recompense his parents; and of an unpaid creditor which torments the debtor.

放 (p) to lend money, shave notes; it indicates usurious lending.

rift (p) a miserable debtor, one overhead and ears in debt.

酒 (p) a tavern; score.

花 (p) to spend riotously.

威逼 (p) to force one to pay up, as by intimidation.

錢 (p) 細 故 the debt is of little consequence.

兇孽 (p) a revenge due for an injury received in a former life.

敵 (p) From wood and to fill a crevice; both of these are regarded as aberrant forms of 柴.

A stockade for defense; a palisade; a hold, a guarded retreat, like a hold, a guarded retreat, like a Muari pah; a cantonment or encampment, a military station; a pen for animals, a corral; a brothel.

營 (p) barracks; a military post, a cantonment.

山 (p) a temporary defense hastily thrown up; a hill fortress, like the New Zealand pahs.

却 (p) to plunder a post.

賊 (p) a bandit's hold; and ① 主 is the wife of the bandit chief.

難 (p) a stockade guarded by cheveaux-de-frise.

棚 (ch) a log-house fort.

老 (p) in Cantonese, a bagnio; and 打 (ch) is to frequent one.

The original form is thought to represent a crawling beast, and resembles the second character; the first is the 153rd radical of a group of characters referring to feline beasts, of which the second is the obsolete, pedantic form.

To discriminate; a fabulous monster called 豎 (p), having one horn; others picture it more like a deer; it can discriminate right and wrong, and eats fire in its ravenous fury, even to its own destruction; it is drawn like a tiger on the wall which screens a yamun, as a warning to rulers against extortion; provincial judges and censors once wore it as their insignia; and are designated 武, a term also applied now to district magistrates in respect.

鷹 (p) an ancient name for an executioner's cap.

Read 俓. A worm or grub; reptiles without feet.

長 (p) progressing like a caterpillar.

錦 (p) a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

子退其志庶有 [手 if you carry out your purpose, Sir, do you think it will be quiet?

酸 (p) A press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a kind of strainner.

癟 (p) From disease and to worship.

A wasting disease; weakness, like marasmus, distress, trouble, care.

勞 (p) a debilitating disease, slow consumption of the energies.

自 (p) to bring disease on one's self.

凋 (p) atrophy of the bodily powers.
CH'AI.

Old sounds, ch'au, c'ov, cat, running into d'ai d'at and d'ak. In Canton, ch'au;—in Amoy, ch'au, ch'a, t'ou, and ban; with slight changes in Swatow;—in Fuhchau, ch'ai, ch'au, cha ch'a and t'ou ang;—in Shanghai, d'gh;—in Chifu, t'sai.

釘

From metal and a fork.

A hair-pin, broad and carved, so that it will lie across the occiput; met. females.

釘 | to divine by a hair-pin.

釘 | a bevy of women.

釘 | a maid-servant.

釘 | a thorn hair-pin; met. miserably poor, because she cannot buy a metallic pin.

耳 | her hair-pins and ear-rings dazzle one.

鳳 | a pin with a phoenix.

金 | a kind of medicine, the stem of an epiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, whose dried yellow stalks are likened to hair-pins, and look like liquorice roots.

柴

Chai, the strips of meat dried in the north wind, called 1 被 were anciently prepared for winter provision.

Read 依. Rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

柴

Chai, from wood and this; when officers went into the wilds, they stockaded their lodges;柴 is now used in this last sense.

Brushwood; faggots, firewood, fuel; to step up; to screen, to protect; like the next, to make a burnt-offering to Heaven, as Shun did on the mountains.

一把 | a faggot of firewood.

打 | a woddenstake, a lumberer.

破 | firewood split up for use.

一 | a knotty stick.

破 | to split wood.

花 | kindling wood.

把 | a quantity of firewood, or faggots.

火 | fuel, wood.

門 | my cottage, my humble abode.

水 | drifted timber, or that which has been rafted.

乾 | dry wood.

near the fire,—they will ignite; met. don't go too near temptation.

瘦 | a poor stick, a useless fellow.

瘦 | an empty panted fellow.

瘦 | an empty panted fellow.

瘦 | a kind of sudorific medicine, which, otherwise called mouse-ear;柴胡 is another mode of writing it.

瘦 | a kind of sudorific medicine, from beast and talent, but the combination is said to allude to its leanness, as like a stick of wood; the second form is not so correct as the other.

瘦 | a lean and tawny beast akin to the dog; it loves rapine and destruction; the wolf; met. wicked, wolfish, treacherous.

積 | a wolf (canis lupus); in ancient times two animals were here designated, of which the first was the common wolf, the other a smaller species, or a hyena or lynx, to which the description answers better; 積子 it now denotes the wolf alone, and 積 includes the jackal; met. evil beings who tempt man.

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瘦 | a lean dog, or a wild dog.

瘦 | a lean as a wolf.

瘦 | he has a tiger's heart and a wolf's face; the latter is said to smile on seeing a man.

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瘦 | a lean as a wolf.
Old sounds, tom and dam. In Canton, chan and chams; — in Swatow, cham, chou; t'ou, ch'ih and chan; — in Amoy, chum, chan, chien and tam; — in Fuhchau, chang and tang; — in Shanghai, tè; — in Chifu, tsoan.

From words and to incroach; it is also read cheh.

To talk and gabble; to joke with, as children; guileful, artful talk; incoherent; to convey one's words; occurs used for tovan.

To whisper in a friendly way.

To piquant raillery; sarcastic.

From chariot and ox, alluding to a battle field, or to an ancient military execution by destroying a criminal between two chariots.

To sunder, to cut in two; to decapitate by public execution; to cut off, to root up; to sever, as intercourse; temporary, shortly; furiously, bravely; faded, forgotten.

To decollate, as is done in cases of crime or capital crimes.

To subjugate [a refractory state]; to destroy; to prune trees.

To cleave or cut open.

To cut [a criminal] in twain.

To oversee an execution.

His posterity is all cut off, as of a great rebel.

To break off all intercourse with.

To cut an iron nail; met. decided, certain, fixed.

To sever the influences and aura, — as in geomancy.

The troops forced the defenses and carried the place.

Used with the last. A wine cup made of jade, deeper than the lamp-cup.

From dish and small.

A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; a classifier of lamps and glasses of wine.

A cup for a water-lamp.

The brass cups of the ice-vendors are rattling briskly to invite purchasers.

Formerly used for the last in a wine goblet; it is now applied to spirits, which beginning to clear itself is allowed to remain over winter.

Turbid liquor not yet settled.

To fly swift and powerfully like a falcon is], referring to its darting here and there for its prey.

Read tsien. Martial; warlike.

A covered loft; a scaffold, a terrace; a way made along a cliff, a pathway or bridge in narrow, steep places; a hearse; a bamboo tumbril, for which the next is also used, the body of a cart; a storehouse, a ware-room; a workshop; a pen or corral surrounded with stakes or boards; a small bell; a kind of fragrant wood.

A warehouse, a go-down.

Storage; the price paid for storing.

A path over and along a steep cliff.

A horse-pen or stable; a corral.

To put into store.

A plank road, a corduroy way.

A carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

A sort of ambulance; also, a kind of hearses.

A military chariot.

A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.
To stand up; to stand still; standing, standing; a stage, a fixed governmental post; a journey, a day's travel.

The distance between post-houses; at the end is the 头 or stage-house.

一 路 one stage; it is about one league or ten li in length.

住 stand still; stop!

立 on his feet; standing.

間 stand off a little.

起來 stand up; get up.

包  to engage to make the stages, as cartmen are often hired to do.

From pearl and together with or frugal; the last character is sometimes read 交 and the first also 車 and 車.

To impede, to interfere with, as by underselling; to sell at a profit, to gain; to palm off, as poor goods; to overcharge, to ask an exorbitant price; to mistake; to earn, to be in the receipt of.

錢 to make a profit.

得多 it has been very profitable.

加倍 to double the cost.

得作 I had the work for my profit; i.e., I got nothing but bother for my pains.

食 to get just a living.

詐 to palm off on one.

幸苦 to reap disappointment and sorrow.

没有 or 不者 I made nothing on it; there is no gain in it.

From earth and wily.

To border or dye which defines the limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.
Ch'An.

To gourmandize, to love good eating; greedily, glutonous. The second form also means to sip or taste; to peck at.

| voracious, glutonous. |

not particular about one's food, not fastidious; not much appetite.

A cliff; a high peak, a summit that rises above the clouds; the first form is commonest.

| a craggy, steep ascent; rocks piled up, high precipices. |

Also read ch'ien. A kind of monkey, found in Yunnan, the whose description allies it to the dusky; its swiftness on the trees is said to be like that of the flight of a bird.

Produced, to breed, to bear; the increase of anything; a birth, a parturition; productions or resources of a country; the natives; an estate, a patrimony; an occupation, livelihood; a sort of flageolet or large reed with three holes.

1 real estate, a property.

1 to found or buy an estate.

1 the estate is totally lost or dissipated.

1 the productions of a region.

1 constant occupation, means of living, a regular income.

1 to increase; to bear a child.

a midwife.

tonic for pregnant women.

an abortion.

the vagina, a medical term; it also means accoucheurs, and

1 is the art of midwifery.

To breed domestic animals.

Windings among hills.

A devi's path among hills, a goat-path.

Name of a small stream, a league east of Si-foo in Shensi, a branch of the R. Pa river, which flows through the Blue Field.

To put a shoe or patten on the bare foot.

From metal and to produce; the second is an old and unusual word used with the next.

A thin iron plate; a shovel; a spade; a plane or shaving tool, like a spokeshave; to cut and pare; to smooth, to level off. In Fu-ch'ien, to shell off or scale, as the plaster from a wall with a chisel.

or a rice shovelful, used by cooks.

1 mountain, to scarp hill-sides, to dig into hills.

1 set of tongs and shovel.

1 to root up plants; to extirpate root and branch.

Interchanged with the last. To spade up, to level off; to trim, to pare down; to cut grain; to cut with a weapon or edge-tool.

To plane or sharpen a razor by shaving the edge.

1 a dark fragrant wood, or sandal-wood shavings, burned for perfume.

1 to smooth off.

1 to wound, as with an ax slipping.

A tree of a sort growing in Nga-li, which produces a fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow color; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum.

Read shan. A mattress.

Composed of three sheep and house contracted, to represent sheep huddling under a shelter.

Sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

To ride a horse barebacked.

A kind of meat skewered on a spit.

Complete virtue, as shown in one's life well spent in good actions; a company, a group of people.

To regret, to repent; among Buddhists and Rationalists, a class of ritualistic works, which are intended to be used as manuals.

1 to reform and do right, as submissive insurgents.

A dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.

In Cantonese. A word of indignation; to devour.

here then, eat it!

you have clean gobbled up all my dinner!—said to an importunate sorcerer.

An earthen pitcher for boiling.
Old sounds, _LINUX,  LINUX, and  LINUX. In Canton,  LINUX,  LINUX, and  LINUX; in Swatow,  LINUX,  LINUX, and  LINUX; — in Amoy,  LINUX,  LINUX,  LINUX, and  LINUX; — in Fuhc-han,  LINUX,  LINUX,  LINUX, and  LINUX; — in Shanghai,  LINUX, with a few in  LINUX; — in Chifu,  LINUX.

From the upright and  LINUX man underneath, but its present composition is explained to be from the eye, and for  LINUX to change, and  LINUX, for  LINUX hidden, referring to the power of genii to change and ascend to heaven.

To change the corporeal into its pure essence, to become one of the genii; among Taoists, it means divinity, immortality, no cross, essence; true, real, sincere, unfeigned; to act as the soul prompts; genuine, unadulterated; authoritative, as a classic; spiritual, pure, ethereal; in reality, truly, no mistake, in fact; a likeness or portrait; actual, not secondary.

正 truly, indeed, actually is so.

係 it is really so.

誠 it is true; he says the truth.

不知 I don't know whether it be true or false.

容 the true image, as seen in a glass.

不愧 utterly unworthy of trust.

心 true hearted, ingenuous.

理 true, orthodox principles.

認 thoroughly do a thing; earnest to get any thing proven when claimed.

賊 his veritable property, as a stolen thing proven when claimed.

宰 the true ruler; Heaven; a Moslem word for God.

天 heavenly endowments, referring to temper and virtue.

人 a phantom of a man, is one who possesses divinity, and therefore can become invisible.

寫  to draw portraits.

本 original source or vocation; first condition, said of persons or things; but  LINUX is the real cost of a thing.

四 are the four great disciples of Laotss'; named Chwun-ts' 莊子, Wān-ts' 文子, Lieh-ts' 莊子, and K'ang-sang-ts' 康桑子; they are worshipped with him.

From worship and truth.

To be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

Dropsical swelling, like anusarca; a puffy swelling of the legs.

From tile and a klin; it is also read  LINUX.

To mold; to model, as a potter does the clay; to act on, to fashion, to mold another's mind, to make like; influenced, guided; to examine, to distinguish; to act on reciprocally; in epitaphs used for alarm, or whatever horrides; to avoid; plain; a potter, a modeler in clay.

陶瓷 to fashion and guide all things, as God does.

別 people to discern men of talents.

一種 a bright blue orchid, the  莲 which grows in the south of China; other names are  植, ground fir, and  蝌属 toad orchid.

From  植 and  植 bushy hair contracted; the second is a vulgar form.

Whatever is noble, precious, or beautiful, rare, important, excellent; a prize, a rarity, a delicacy; to prize, to esteem.

珠 pearls; 珠粉 pearl sago, named from its pearly look; 珠花 the Spira of sago, or meadowsweet, from its white corymb; and 珠米 one of the names for maize—all refer to their resemblance to pearls.

寶 precious things.

味 a delicious, savory taste.

鳜 a dainty.

鍼  a needle; a pin; a sharp probe, a cauterying needle; a sting, any sharp, thorny thing; to probe, to prick; pine leaves.

穿 or  穿 or 引  to thread a needle.

繡工 embroidery, fine needlework.

繡  the stitches are coarse.

乞巧 to beg for excellent needlework; met. she is very skillful.

鈎頭  a hair-pin used in Canton.

鼓槌  a drumstick needle—a Cantonese name for a pin.

如坐  a needle like sitting on a cushion of needles,—is a troublesome or unsatisfactory affair.

法 rules for the acupuncture.

灸  to cauterize; to probe.

風雨 a barometer.

寒暑 a thermometer.

鍼  exactly opposite, like two needles; i. e. their ideas are just the same; exactly in point; diamond cut diamond.

皮削 mean, petty, close, lit. one who saves by sewing skins and scraping iron.
chān

Interchanged with the last.

A probe, a needle; to pierce; to warn, to exhort, to urge a reform, to expostulate; admonition, appeals to reform; maxims warning people; pointed, cautionary.

ání or 1 諾 surgeon's probes, formerly made of stone.

 plains or 1 諾 warning words, admonitions.

閹 restraining laws.

閹 to criticise defects, to probe another's faults, to satirize.

閹 an ancient officer, like a censor.

鰂 [chān] The needlefish, as the character imports; it is described as a slim, small fish like the Lumpsuck, or Chinese white-bait, and noted for the extension of the snout like a bodkin; it is the Hemiventulus intermedius, called 長短 [or 準] at Canton; i.e. the long-short bodkin; in Kiangnan, it is known as the 馬鰂 fish or scolding old-wife.

From peck and very; giving the sound.

chān To pour from or into, to empty out, to ladle; to add to; a ladle or cup; to deliberate, to adjust, to arrange.

泰如 佳 it will be better to consult about it.

茶 to pour out tea.

妥了 it is all well settled.

細 1 carefully talk it over.

議 to discuss, to settle by consultation.

楓 [chān] A kind of wood good for arrows; it is probably one of the conifers, like a larch or juniper; a target.

苗 a mushroom or fungus found on this tree.

質 a target; to kill criminals by making a target of them.

Read 檗, a synonym of 桐, the mulberry fruit, also called 桑 mulberry seeds.

chān An old name for the bag tied to a horse's head when bailing him, now called 馬囊 or horse bucket-bag.

From stone and to incroach; used with the next.

chān A block on which to beat clothes; a square stone or block; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting and pitching it.

板 a board used by butchers; a chopping-board.

石 a horse-block; a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽 to lift the weight, as soldiers do, to test their strength, like throwing the discus.

篲 a straw anvil, or stone to beat plants on; also, an old term for my husband; as if he were a block for me to beat on.

chān Constantly used for the last, with which it is nearly synonymous.

Read 槲n. Peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.

礿於 青霄 the lofty peaks pierced the sky.

左右石 立 the stones were piled up like pillars on both sides of the dyke.

靈靈 a name in the P'an Tsao for a meteoric stone from Liu-chen fu on the mainland north of Hainan I.

From extreme and to enter.

The utmost, the highest degree; extremely; to reach; a multitude, many; to collect.

百 福駕 may all blessings settle here; a phrase put on doors.

澤 四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

Also read 槲n. Abundant; exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated, a collection of; to wear on the head.

chān The Chinese hazel or filbert is 蕊子 (Corylus heterophylla) shaped like the pecan nut; it grows in the northern provinces, is smaller than the European nut and more oily; a thorny tree, like those in quickset hedges, whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins.

chān One of the small headwaters of the R. Hwai in Honan; also, a river in Hupeh; to reach.

1 abundant, as a crop; thickly placed, as houses; loose, easy, comfortable.

chān To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.

From wood and walking.

chān A pillow; a rest for the back in a carriage; a stake to fasten cattle; to use as a pillow; to lean on, to pillow on; to lie on the side; contiguous, conterminous, adjacent.

1 a pillow; 耳 a kind with an ear hole.

1 a bedfellow.

1 in bed, asleep; while asleep.

骨 the occiput; the neck bone in fishes.

後 your occiput is thick,—met your friends are strong.

門 the socket of the door-hinge.

1 in bed; in private, secretly; a wife.

曲肱而 hong he pillow his head on his bended arm.

安 无忧 now I can sleep without anxiety.

1 鬆難安 cares disturb his rest.

轉 Sleep turning and rolling on my pillow—restless.
From disease or flesh, and
pearl contracted, referring to
their term; ch'ân 疳 is sometimes wrongly used for it.

Pustules of any kind, a
rash; eruptions, pimples,
sore lips or fever sores; fever breaking
out in sores; measles— to
remove which, the 說神娘娘
is worshiped.

痘 small-pox pustules.

痘 out子 to have the measles or scarlet fever.

痘 小 pineles, as in measles.

To ascertain the state of; to
verify, to examine, as when
a disease shows itself.

脈 to feel the pulse.

夢 to interpret a dream.

From eye and a contraction of 火 fire and 質 養 joined
as in 水, which is not the same
as this character, though sometimes
misspelled for it.

The pupil of the eye, the want
of which makes one blind.

兆 the subtle germs of
good and bad things— used
in this phrase wrongly for 要,
in American.

From cart and bushy hair
contracted for the phonetic.

To turn, to revolve; to move;
to act in behalf of; a cross-
board to lean upon in a carriage;
met. a carriage; distressed, sorrow-
ing; cramped; legs for cords in a
lute; the last of the 28 constellations,
including the stars β δ η ν in
Corvus.

與 wains and carriages.

轉其道 the carriage went
rolling on its way, or revolving
in its rut.

士卒般 military carriages
in numbers.

憐 compassionating; kind feel-
ings towards one.

念 kind thoughts of, to think of
and do something for.
CHÁN.

1. CHÁN. 2. CHÁN. 3. CHÁN.

1. Object, charm, spells; magic.
2. To invite the gods to come to a house to protect it.
3. To quiet the fears; to repess breezes.
4. At el. entrepot, a trading-mart.
5. A fair; a town more important than a village, but less than a district.
6. To awe the whole land into peace.
7. To guard, to keep watch and ward.
8. Provincial rulers, both civil and military. l, guard and salute the whole people.
9. A brigadier-general, a military officer next under a major-general; there is at least one in each province.

Originally written with 月 moon and 火 fire, and 月 hands joined, now contracted; the combined idea refers to the virtue of light and limits of man's power.

In early times a common word for I, me; but appropriated by Twin Chi-hwangti, n.c. 221, for the royal We, Ourselves; subtle, incipient.

Our royal self, our Imperial Majesty.

Our virtue.

We are well; the reply written on the cards sent to high provincial officers to ask after the Emperor's health.

The incipient springs of the germ not yet acted on; the first idea of a protoplasm.

From bird or spirits and walking.

A bird like the secretary falcon, also called 同力岛, with a long, black neck and red bill it eats snakes, and is supposed to be so noxious that fish die where it drinks, the grass around its nest withers, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison; in this sense, the second from is used.

Some parts of this description accord better with the latter, as its voice is noticed as remarkable; a poison; virulent, venemous; mortal, deadly.

To introduce, poison, poisons.

The head of a beetle or mallet; a plant, whose leaves when burned, furnish a material for distillation; it is probably a kind of saltwort or Sabula.

From rain and to shake or excite, occurs used with the next.

To shake, as thunder does; to quiver, to tremble, to strike with lightning; to awe, to move; impressed by, startled; to quicken, as a faint; to alarm, to intimidate, to arouse; thunder, thundering, terrible; marvelous, surprisingly.

An earthquake.

Struck or killed by lightning, the rattling sound of thunder.

One out cry, one shake.

Terrified; to scare terribly.

To strike with awe.

Shattered by the concussion or noise.

To move, to disturb; to act on, as the vernal sun on nature.

The fourth of the eight diagrams; it refers to the quickening movements of nature.

A lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.

A gentleman, lads, such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler.

Liberal; rich, affluent; to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity; bounty, supplies.

To aid the distressed.

To feed the hungry.

To strike or stab; the noise of setting wood.
CH'ÁN.

Old sounds, dán and t'én, with some in t'één, dam and dam; in Canton, ch'án, ch'ínn, and shán; in Swatow, t'én, ngón, tém, tin, sin, and chien; in Amoy, chin, tin, tém, sin, t'én and tien; in Fuhcian, ching, ting, t'ing, t'óng, sing and ch'íng; in Shangháii, t'ing, dâng, tén and yang; in Chi-fu, ch'ín.

To get angry, to rail at; passionate; scolding.

生 1 or 怪 1 to get very angry.

并不 1 if he never scolded him at all.

他不尋 1 你来 he does not seek to irritate you.

Read t'ien. To bluster, to bully.

怒氣 1 胸 anger filled his breast.

From eye and true.

To glare at; to stare angrily at a person.

怒無度 1 incensed beyond all bounds.

天 1 大 眼 set his eye on him in anger.

From gem or pearl, and 玉 sombre abbreviated; the second form is unusual.

A beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bears bring.

天 1 水怪 beautiful gems and natural curiosities.

郴州 A superior district in the south of Húan, on the headwaters of the R. Siang; it extends along the northern slopes of the Nan-ling.

林 To stop; good, set in order, as trappings or attire.

ch’án | 靑 a sort of feather or hair flounce, which was apparently sewn along the hem, something like the fringe on the ancient Persian dress.

参 Uneven; 1 垠 irregular, as the peaks of mountains or the ch’án tops of trees.

The second of these is also read t'ien.

To stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

麪 to pull and work the dough, as a baker does.

From 早 a piece, and 木 wood, joined with 申 going; the etymology refers to the virtue of the element wood in the state of Ch’án; the surname ch’án is only written in the first form, the two last are mostly read ch’ín.

To arrange, to set in regular order, to spread out; to dispense; to diffuse; to state, to express carefully, to lay before, as an officer; to reply; what has been stored long; a long time of old; stale, not fresh; turned, as eggs or fruit; dried up, worn out; many, all; path leading up to the hall; a feudal state of the Chén dynasty, lying southeast of the present capital of Honan, comprising also Ch’íncehü; it existed from about n. c. 1100 to 477; thirteen princes are enumerated.

申 1 or 申 1 to state to a superior officer; the phrase is employed by consuls when addressing a governor.

布 1 or 布 1 to seat or rank in due order.

腐 spoiled, as grain; obsolete, out of date, inapplicable.

人兒 1 one long in the employ, an old hand; a veteran.

設 to arrange in place.

情表 a statement or plaint to the Emperor.

粟 the old grain in the granary.

绝粮 to lack food in Ch’án; met. to be short of supplies.

皮 dried orange peel, — lit. "old skin.”

| 當 a case of long standing.

| 鋪 鎮錦 to spread out the embroidered tester; met. the wedding-day.

年 1 日久 old and antique, out of date, as curiosities.

Read ch’ái? A rank or file of soldiers; a battalion; an army, troops, forces; to place in rank, to set in array, to marshal; a battle, a fight; as a classifier, used to denote a gust, blast, burst, or time, a shower, a short space; transitory, a little while.

上 1 上 in the fight.

去 1 to go into battle.

排 1 to deploy or post troops.

打頭 1 the van, the front troop; the front of the battle.

敗 1 defeated the army.

勢 the force of the army; valiant, martial.

申命 1 hebraved the enemy and rushed on the foe.

攪女人 1 get a woman to start the quarrel.

迷魂 1 besotted with, infatuated, to act silly about.

樓 1 sleepers for the floor.

－ 1 冷 it is growing colder and colder.

－ 1 雨 a passing shower.

－ 1 煙 a puff of smoke.

－ 1 明 1 不明 one while you know, and then you don’t know.

－ 1 火粉 one explosion of fireworks.

陳 A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism; the ch’án herb, or 茜, is a fragrant plant (Artemisia abrotanum), from whose leaves a decoction is made for fever patients to drink.
From earth and deer, as these animals raise a dust when herding.

Dust, small particles: molecules, atoms, exhalations; traces, example; to make one's self dusty; met. the dusty world, the age; worldly wise and pleasures; confused and troublesome days; in Buddhism, fleshy perceptions of the senses, as the six dusty ayatanas, or outward conceptions.

| 黧 | dust, dirt. |
| 封 | to dust things. |
| 埋 | covered with dust. |
| 土大 | a cloud of dust. |
| 洗 | to wash down the dust—to feast a friend on his return. |
| | to follow another's example, to walk in his dust. |
| 紅 | or | the toils and vexations of this world; a Buddhist idea, designed to exalt asceticism. |
| | it | passions, evil desires. |
| 清 | the dust cleaner, — a poetical term for the wind. |
| | it | is perfectly clean. |

The original character is supposed to represent a man bending low; it forms the 131st radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

An attendant, one who is subject to another; a vassal; a minister, a courtier who can speak to his sovereign, a statesman; to serve in office; to bend before; to rule, to act the lord over; only Chinese statesman use it for I in their memorials.

| 君 | prince and minister, one of the five social relations. |
| 忠 | a loyal officer. |
| 群 | or | the officers at court; statesmen. |
| 文武 | civilians. |

In Pekingese. Heavy, a synonym of chung 重 weighty.

分 | excessively heavy.

魴 | The roe of fish; the parts of this character are sometimes wrongly transposed in Canton; and perhaps the character ch'ün 橫 eggs, commonly used there, is derived from it.

陰 | dull, lowering; it looks like rain.

農 | The female of the 麝 elk; as the sexes of this animal have separate names, it is to be inferred that it was once common.

撈 | Similar to chu' 振 to shake. To rub, to wipe clean; to give; to adjust, to contract; to shake and cleanse.

衣 | brush clothes. |
| 服 | to arrange firmly. |
| 刷 | shake and brush—the coat. |

啟 | Hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering.

辰 | hopping and dancing about from joy.

The original form is supposed to represent sprouting plants transformed by heaven; it forms the 161st radical of a small, incongruous group of characters.

To excite to action, to move, to influence; a day, a time; times, hours, seasons; a Chinese hour or one-twelfth of a day, but especially the time from 7 to 9 A.M., heavenly bodies which mark the times, and especially the sun and moon; applied as in 大 | to the planet Mercury; the fifth of the twelve stems, over which the dragon rules; spots in the sky where no stars are seen; the elements.

| 一个時 | an hour of the Chinese day. |
Composed of \( \text{di} \) day, or \( \text{ch'än} \) clear contracted, and \( \text{chen} \) time.

The sun beaming forth; morning, dawn; clear.

The cock heralds the dawn. A lucky day.

to-morrow morning.

turn day into night.

came at daylight.

From a cover and time as the phonetic.

Retired rooms where the Emperor dwells.

The maple rooms; met. the palace, the Emperor.

The capital, the imperial city; the name indicates its seclusion within the inclosing walls.

An isolated peak, like an aiguille, tapering and lofty; a steep bank.

A medicine, probably the Scutellaria or skullcap, but written wrongly.

the sharp peaks; the old name of a small feudal family in Honan.

A river in Han-chung fu in Shensi, a branch of the R. Han; also called Huang Shui or Yellow Water: pure, limpid; mountain rills; to soak; stagnant; puddles in rats and tracks; to get fish out of a fish-pool.

long drizzling rain.

the falling tears came fast.

footsteps filled with water.

Sand mixed in things as in grain or dishes.

vulgar, not in good taste; sordid, grimed.

Interchanged with the last. Ugly, deformed.

hang the head in confusion and shame.

Vinegar-like, sour.

Dirty, dusty; turbid water; obscure, as when the sky is filled with dust.

dirty, begrimed, covered with filth.

From silk and to lend; also read tyin.

A rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilege of the nose.

to hold the ropes of a pall or catafalque, as is done by the bearers.

From go, and 粗 bushy hair, or you contracted, for the primitive.

To follow, to come up behind; to avail of, to embrace, to improve, as an opportunity; to go to, as a fair; or to frequent, for which the second form is most used; as a preposition, at the time of; by, through.

go and learn the state of the market.

to go to market.

learn the secrets of another's art or trade.

just as I wished.

to improve the time or occasion.

take advantage of the chance or opportunity.

when there's a wind, hoist sail.

you did it when you had the power.

goes on a trading voyage.

avil yourself of this shower.

From a door out of which a horse is going.

To thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly; forcibly to push ahead, and against etiquette; lawlessly.

to slip by the pass, to disregard the customs' regulations.

to put out the head; to distinguish one's self.

to rush in, to rudely intrude.

to force open the office door; to rush into a yamun.

to rush across [an officer's] pathway.

be rushed out violently.

a thief, i.e. one who rushes in at daybreak.

to induce calamities.

an epithet for the rebel Li Ts'el-f'ing, who overthrew the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1648.

From disease and fire; it must not be confounded with 病 with which however it is often interchanged.

A fever which breaks out in sores; a febrile feeling; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'AN.</th>
<th>CHANG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From dress or man and personal; the second form is obsolete.</td>
<td>The wood next to the body; i.e. a coffin, especially the in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner garments next the body; ornamental but not necessary; to give effect, to show off; to make a largess, to dotate, to assist; to patronize, to befriend.</td>
<td>ch'àn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To help the priests by alms.</td>
<td>1 colour to beautify the person; to allure by meretricious arts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a handkerchief carried in the girdle.</td>
<td>1 put on for effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girdle fobs, as those for fan, chopsticks, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1 to bring forward in illustration, to explain by figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 a fly-leaf in books.</td>
<td>1 to give custom to; to assist in any way, as to a support; to give strength to; to toady.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From bow and to lengthen. | 1 To donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes. |
| To draw a bow; to extend, chang3 to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to state, to proclaim to, to publish abroad; to grant to; to appoint or set out, to display for sale; to make much of; displayed, adjusted; to string a lyre; to boast of; a classifier of things which show much surface, as a table or bed, paper, a proclamation, a chair, &c. | 1 the recompense received by donors for gifts, in being led to heaven. |
| 1 to hang up for display, as festoons. | 1 to open out, as goods; to set up a business; to sell; to re-open, as at new-year's. |
| 1 I've sold nothing to-day. | 1 I have no idea as to how it is; I cannot decide the point. |
| 1 to open wide, as a door. | 1 I wish or desire - one chair. |
| 1 to have a brilliant [shop] opening for three days. | 1 third brother and Li the fourth; sell two common surnames used, as John Doe and Richard Roe. |
| 遠 to make a parade, to show off; to put one's house in the best of trim. | 狂 wildly, furiously. |
| 大 to make much of. | 罵 to cast a net to inveigle others. |
| 詩 self-laudatory, boastful. | 犬 the surly dog pricked up his ears. |
| 1 maintain fully your six armies in good order. | 1 to spoil an affair by sudden fright. |

CHANG.

Old sounds tung and dung. In Canton, chénngy1; in Swatow, t'ũi6, ch'ë1 and chiëng; in Amoy, chiong and tiông; in Fuchan, tiông, t'ìông, and chiông; in Shanghai, tiông; in Chifu, chang.

From sound and ten, referring to the finishing of a strain in music; as a primitive it usually gives the idea of a barrier; it occurs used for ch'ang and others of its compounds. A piece of music; a character or section; an essay written according to strict syntax; a pattern; a statement; statutes, institutes, rules, items; clear, beautiful, as the Milky Way; variegated; to polish; to decorate; courteous, elegant, as blazony on a flag, or a piece of weaving; a display; a grove; a classifier of documents; name of a small state in the Chou dynasty, an old name for a maternal uncle. 1 a chapter; an article or paper. 1 in sections and paragraphs. 1 in many documents; several papers or statements. 1 to write essays, such as are presented at examinations.
an ancient style of cap in the Shang dynasty.

1. a complete affair, a finished thing—referring to a finished composition, as 不成 means an inelegant essay; we confused, in disorder.

采 ] adorned, variegated; the 五 ] were emblematic figures on ancient robes.

程 ] regulations, rules of action, directions; bye-laws.

择日 ] guide for selecting lucky days.

秦 ] a memorial to the Throne.

法 ] orders issued by the magistrates.

今 ] the under-secretary of the General Council, who receives decrees from the Throne and transmits them to the Inner Council.

の ] or 印 } a seal, the instrument to stamp orders.

八 ] the metonic cycle of nineteen years.

晶物咸 ] every article is well arranged or disposed.

魚 ] or 舉 } the pulp or large cuttle-fish; large sized ones are caught along the coasts.

食 } Food, particularly fine white rice for the table.

以除其 ] he laid up the rice, or supplies, like a hill.

餅 } cakes made of flour.

餳 } a general name for bun, sweet cakes, biscuit, &c.

翁 ] a husband's father; while 姑 ] denotes both his parents.

兄 ] a husband's brother.

僚 } interchanged with the last and the next.

同志 } fear; in the phrase 同僚, terror-struck, alarmed, horrified.

惶 } terrified; 1 哚 } scared out of one's wits.

彰 ] to go fast; 1 鳥 } to walk in a great hurry, and as when alarmed; to proceed awkwardly.

From feathers and elegant.

The variegated pelage of animals or plumage of birds; beautiful, adorned; to exhibit, to show; to give distinction to; to make manifest; plainly.

昭 } luminously displayed.

嘉言孔 } his excellent sayings were very impressive.

展 } exhibiting his virtue and dignity.

信兆民 } by his display [of liberality and humanity], the people all trusted in him.

樟 ] the camphor tree (Laurus camphora) said to be so named from 5a chang 鼻章, the ancient and classic name for Kiangsi, because the tree grew there.

木 } camphor-timber.

脼 } gum-camphor.

香 } camphorated; a camphor odor.

潭 ] a large tributary of the R. Wei in the northeast of Honan and south of Chihli, called the 雩 } or Cross-flowing Chang, from its course of west to east; it has two main branches, the clear and the muddied Chang; part of its waters join the Pei-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels.

縣 } a district in Kung-chang fu in the southeast of Kansuh.

州府 } in the southwest of Fukien, about 35 miles west of Anomy.

璋 } a kind of ancient stone ornament like a flat ruler, used in state ceremonies; a jade plaything.

左右 } the attendants presented the batons.

弄 } to bear a son, because this thing was anciently given a boy to play with.

郜 ] an ancient feudal state, now part of Tai-ugan fu in central Shantung; also an ancient city in Fu K'uei in Shantung; name of a large province in the Ta'm dynasty comprising the south of Nganliwu, where Hwai-chan fu lies.

裳 } the housings of a saddle.

鬃 } a hornless deer or muntjak (Hydropotes inermis) akin to the musk, known as the river deer, common in Kiangsu, with long tusks; it is a graceful and elegant animal, as the composition of the character intimates; other small deer are popularly so called.

銅 } the silver or white chervotain, — which appears when a good king reigns.

麝 } [fragrant as] the musk and roebuck; the terms 麝鹿 are specially applied to the roebuck.

四 ] a Formosan deer (Cervus Steinboeri), so called from two spots near its eyes.

鶴 } a bird belonging to the waders; another name is 水鶴 water-hen, and it is perhaps a bird akin to the 青 } a book name for the heron, called 青莊 in Chihli jacana or rail.

掌 } from hand and constantly as the phonetic.

掌 } the palm of the hand, the sole; a webbed foot; a hoof; to grasp; to slap with the hand; to rule, to control; a jurisdiction, what is under one's hand.
拍 | to clap the hands.
看 | to scrutinize the hand; palmistry.
[ | to command the forces.
事 | to direct a matter.
管 | an overseer, a director.
教 | to teach and direct, as a class of graduates; ex oedipus teaching.
史 | a department in a yamun.
易如反 | [he ruled the empire] as easy as turning over the palm.
鼓 | bewildered, unmanly, as from fuming and bustling; from he has lost his balance.
熊 | a bear's paw.
仙人 | the cactus, more especially the flat leaved kinds.
辋 | The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.
打皮 | to put on a sole.
打個 | to put on a patch,—either cloth or leather, on shoes.
[ | the family name of Mencius' mother, and still retained in this form in honor of her; his own private given name was K'o.
帳 | From a cloth and extended; it is interchanged with the next in some senses.
[ | a curtain, a canopy, a screen; a tent; met. an abode, a dwelling; a plan, a reason; to calculate, to spread out; an account, for which the next is now substituted; to reckon, as an account; occurs used for a to screen.
布 | or | an awning, a screen.
巖 | a hanging screen, before a door.

將軍 | an awning, as over a court; a great awning.
設 | to pitch one's tent; to open a school, to turn teacher.
頂 | a tester, the top fringe of a bed-curtain.
混 | unreasonable, incoherent, stupid, muddled.
營 | a soldier's tent.
毒 | a scroll given to old people on their birthdays.
鎖金 | a scroll in gold letters, sent to mourners.
圍 | or | a screen; a curtain hung around a bed or kung for protection or concealment.
白雲 | the white clouds.
錦 | a beautiful bride.

賤 | An unauthorized character in general use for the last; it affords a good example of the power of the radical in relation to its influence on the meaning.
賬 | a debt, a claim, a charge; to reckon, to sum up.
算 | or | to estimate gains; to reckon or settle with.
不安 | don't charge that in my account; it's none of my business; I'll not allow that item.
收 | to collect accounts.
目 | accounts; | 祟 | a bill.
房 | the counting room, where the and or 各 account books are kept; also, the counter in an inn.
清 | or | to clear off, to pay | 尾 | or balance of an account.
欠 | to owe debts.
務 | to be embarrassed with debts.
放 | to let out money, to shave notes; to give credit.
開花 | to charge articles not really bought, to foist in fancy items.
得 | to transfer the accounts and debts to another, to make an assignment; to fail.

In Cantonese. A synonym of"kung" a time, an occasion.

來 | I came here once.

水 | dropsy in the abdomen, ascites.
腹 | puffed, a sense of fullness, as from indigestion or repletion.
腫 | or | the belly hard and puffed.
消 | to relieve the swelling.
滿 | the belly hard and puffed.
數 | to charge interest on credit sales. (Pulchrum).

癌 | Like the last. Dropsical swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.

張 | The extension of water; an overflow, a freshet; to immoderate, to swell and wash over, as the bank; to expand, as iron by heat; applied also to prices advancing,—a use common along the coast.
水 | or | the flood is rising, the water advances.
潮 | the tide is coming in.
涨 | or | an overflow, bursting of the bank, a crevasse.
滿了 | filled with water; up to the banks.
破了 | swelled and burst, as a log by the water in it freezing.
春日 | 雲 | the clouds in spring cover the peaks.
價錢 | the price will advance.

流質 | the elasticity of a fluid,—a term in mechanics.
海 | a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

瘴 | From disease and section as the phonetic.

Malaria, isma, pestilential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.
A dyke, an embankment; to separate, as by a bank, to stop up.

A steep cliff, a range of hills that serve as a limit. A line of steep hills that serve as a limit.

A cataract forming, as the composition of the character, meaning green water poured into the pupil.

The original form is a combination of 舟 hand grasping + 门 ten.

A line of ten 10th or feet, reckoned in the tariff to be 141 English inches; but it varies according to the foot used, to even less than 120 inches in some parts of China; to measure; an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.

To separate so as to screen or protect; to divide off, to shut up inside, to include; to embank; to raise a dyke; an intervening distance that serves as a protection; a barricade, trench, or dyke, that divides or protects; a terminus; a screen, as of cloth, serving as a nominal defense.

A defense; to defend the barriers; met. a capable minister.

whatever stops the onset or path.

close against ingress.

to throw up defenses.

to screen off, to rail off.

a protection on the border or frontier.

a brocade screen.

A steep cliff, a range of peaks. 峰 a line of steep hills that serve as a limit. 青 green hills.

山重叠 the steep peaks rise one above the other in the distance.

屏 the green paths wind up the intervening hills.

From man and a measure; interchanged with the next.

Weapons of war, sharp weapons; to fight, to come to blows; to rely on, to look up to; to depend on, as a man on his wealth or influence.

to get the victory.

defeated, vanquished.

join battle, as armies do.

to fight, to go into action.

to insult people because one has power (or friends).

to get an ally.

a responsible office to one.

to look to, to implore aid from a superior.

military arms.
CH'ANG.

Old sounds, ēng, dāng, dzàng and shōng; in Canton, ch'ūng and a few shōng; — in Swatow, ch'üng, tāng, t'ī and p'ī; — in Amoy, ch'üng, tōng, ēng and sēng; — in Fuchian, ch'ūng, tōng and a few sēng; — in Shanghai, tāng, dz'āng and a few sōng; — in Chifu, ch'āng.

CH'ANG.

From the sun and to say, referring to sunlight; as a primitive, it exhibits some of its meaning in many of the compounds.

The light of the sun; effulgent; flourishing, prosperous; fine-looking, elegant, beauteous; suitable, as just words; increasing in wealth or peace in which sense it is used in shop names; powerful, affluent; to illuminate, crowded; prosperity.

| 盛 | abundantly; prosperous; having many descendants. |
| 吉 | well off, lucky. |
| 光 | splendid, brilliant. |
| 夢 | prosperous who obeys Heaven. |
| 其 | it is really a lucky sign. |
| 順 | ill luck follows after good fortune is exhausted. |
| 克 | if your prosperity is insured by your descendant. |
| 古 | plants of all kinds; all things, the world. |
| 今 | the six stars of the Dipper; others give only the three stars μ υ ζ in the Great Bear; and others only the star Dubhe. |
| 禧 | the calamus (Acorus terebrinus); its leaves are hung on door lintels on the 5th of the -th moon to ward off evil influences; a water Iris is sometimes wrongly so named. |
| 闘 | one of the gates of Su-chau. |

The elegantly building.

The gate of heaven, called ch'ang, kept by Kwan-ti or the Chinese Mars; it is also applied to the emperor's palace gates, and to the west wind, which is a cool wind.

From man and long; it is also read ch'āng.

A herd of animals fleeing.

在 | mad, ravenous, like dogs; insubordinate, boisterous, seditious. |
| 摩 | violent, acting like mad, possessed. |

From woman and elegant; it is constantly interchanged with to lead.

A singing woman; her children cannot enter the examinations.

From earth and laid out; the first form is correct, but the second is most used.

An area of level ground set apart, an open waste plot; a field, a lot; an arena for any purpose, as drill, gaming, theatricals, or executions; and extended to study and examinations; a sacrificial ground; a threshing-floor; a kitchen garden; a company of the society; a classifier of affairs, a fit, a spell; and in some places of a job of work.

斬 | a parade-ground, a field for review. |
| 星 | a building-ground. |
| 庭 | a court-yard; a lawn. |
| 官 | among the officers; the official style of things. |
| 通 | all are alike, as a uniform set or body. |
| 戰 | the field of battle. |
| 法 | an execution-ground. |
| 會 | the tripod, the hall; as 進 to enter the examination as a candidate, either civil or military. |
| 賭博 | dice-houses, gambling tables or liks. |
| 禾 | or a threshing-floor. |
| 好 | a commodious residence; a respectable neighborhood. |
| 監 | to oversee a literary examination. |
| 大夢 | this life is like] one great dream. |
| 佛 | a Buddhist festival. |
| 不知 | to be unacquainted with etiquette. |
| 仲 | to raise a disturbance during the performance, to make a little excitement at the fête. |
| 坛 | an altar in the open air; the ground about it. |
| 是非 | a place where a man is criticized. |
CH'ANG.

From flesh and expanded.

The intestines, the bowels; ch'ang they are divided into the large or lower intestines and colon, which the Chinese suppose connect with the lungs; and the urinary intestines, which join the heart and bladder; met. feelings, affections, visceral or, the bowels, the inwards, the viscera.

直 | or | 肠 the rectum.

腸 | to stuff pork sausages.

竪 | a serpentine, winding road.

好心 | kindly disposed; tender feeling for another.

絞 | gripping pains, as in cholera; spasms and gripes.

自有肺 | he has his own lungs and bowels; opinionated, self-poise.

賠 | to make compensation, as for property destroyed.

心願 | my desires are gratified, to pay a vow.

殺人 | to kill a murderer forfeits his life.

謗 | to pay up the indemnity.

還 | to pay back, to replace; to restore, as lost things.

要我抵 | he wants me to indemnify for the loss—as of life.

願望 | it will be hard to fulfill his old wish, as for an old man to get a degree.

當 | From the will and to manifest; and the second, with it, sweet, refers to tast, the first form is the best.

ch'ang | To taste, to test; to essay, to prove; to deliberate; when preceding another verb, it denotes past time; usually, formerly, ever; the autumnal offering of first fruits to ancestors.

CH'ANG.

他 | 他 | he once tried to hang himself.

— | or | 先 | 之 | first try it; taste it once.

— | some | taste a little of this.

業 | hereditary property.

試 | I have tasted it; 試 | to try, to attempt.

未 | not yet occurred; I never knew of it; I have had no experience in it.

問 | I have ever heard it; it is usually the case; and 问 | I have thought, it is commonly supposed; these phrases are opening expressions in an essay.

烝 | entailed property, whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

何 | who has tested it?—nobody knows of such a thing, it never happened; 何 | 不 | how can it be otherwise?

實 | 未 | 於 | 該 | 稱 | 經 資 | I really have not been the one who detained this ship.

長 | One original form indicates a man appearing above his dress; as a primitive it serves chiefly as a phonetic; it forms the 168th radical of a few characters, most of which relate to hair, as this radical is regarded as a contraction of the 190th radical 人 long locks.

Long in time or distance; ball; constantly, regularly, always; used to, skilled; grand, much used; direct, straight; to excel; to make profit; often occurs in names of places.

生 | long life— a enthusiasm for a coffin, in order to avoid a direct allusion to death.

生不老 | a green, old age, denotes the physical immortality of the Taoists.

久 | a long time, from old; enduring.

氣 | long-winded, as a great talker.

歸 | the long return or home, a Buddhist term for the soul's abode.

出 | 紅 | to issue a notification or report, as by a neighborhood at Canton.

使 | spent more than the limit.

CH'ANG.

短 | the length of a thing; traits of character, the long and short of the, pros and cons, merits of; often answers to expediency, trimming to circumstances; also, a turn in affairs.

論人所 | to speak of what men excel in.

門 | 關 | the door is constantly shut.

各自所 | in what each one excels.

長 | durable, lasting.

一無所 | changeable, no perseverance, vacillating.

計 | 三千兩 | the profit was reckoned at 800 taels.

黃 | 棍 | a common snake (Elaphia) near Peking.

Read 'chang. Old, senior; superior, greater; an elder; one who ranks; able to lead; to excel; to increase, to grow; to cause increase, to prosper; to think highly of, to elevate; too heavy, as in weighing; to swell, as wood, or a boil.

家 | head of a family, the patriarch-families.

子 | the eldest son.

我 | 比 | 你 | I am older than you.

貴 | 尊 | 多 | how old are you?

尊 | or | 年 | a senior, a venerable person.

房 | family of the oldest brother, especially when he lives on the estate.

保 | a constable, a headman.

大 | to grow larger, to swell, to develop.

不 | 進 | he does not improve—in his studies.

君子道 | the good man's ways.

然後來見 | 者 | will he then come to see the elders?

蟲 | it bred worms.

生 | born and brought up; trained, reared.

他 | 士 | 誠 | 賞 | he praised the other's good qualities.

人 | 明 | it makes men wise.

此 | 風 | 不可 | this custom (or practice) cannot be suffered.

百夫 | a centurion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蘭</td>
<td>A pleasant fruit called 楮, the carambola or bilimbi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled</td>
<td>A large, level land; a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub bright, to burnish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>A high spot, like a terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寬</td>
<td>Or broad, ample, as a mansion; spacious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一片地</td>
<td>A broad, open space of ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>A dangerous, contracted spot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事還</td>
<td>The business still requires some further discussion; it is not yet finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廠</td>
<td>From shelter and spacious; the second and unauthorized form is most common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廠</td>
<td>A shed, a covered place not walled in; a temporary erection; a dépôt, a depository; a storehouse; wholesale stores; an extensive workshop, a manufactory of government stores; a place to receive taxes; a street of workshops; occurs used for a mine, as of silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤炭</td>
<td>A coal dépôt; a coal shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤渣</td>
<td>A mat shed, erected for a temporary use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤桶</td>
<td>A mint for casting cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤票</td>
<td>An office for selling lottery tickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草棚</td>
<td>A thatched shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>营</td>
<td>A customs’ or tidewaiter’s shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醒</td>
<td>Alarmed; irritable; nervous and decomposed; apprehensive, disturbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睡</td>
<td>From day and ever; occurs interchanged with ch’ang. It is joyous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斜</td>
<td>A long day; remote; bright; pensive, as when a ray shines through; extended, filled; clearly perceived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>A long day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>摇</td>
<td>The downy feathers of a crane or other long legged bird, used in trimming fine dresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>A kind of cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by women; a shroud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>Down of the crane, used in adorning dresses; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn by actors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洞</td>
<td>Great billows, raging waves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>Read ‘t'ang. To leak, as a roof; to run as water in a gully; to drip; to perspire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洞</td>
<td>The water runs down, as from a roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出水</td>
<td>The water drips down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>管</td>
<td>To drip with perspiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>An eaves-gutter; a water channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>From mouth or pipe and elegant; the second is obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>To lead, as in singing; to go before; to act as a corypeus; the leader or master of ceremonies; to sing, to carol; to give or pass the word; to crow; anciently applied to a division of a night watch, equal to one fifth of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>To sing and play quietly, as amateurs who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>命</td>
<td>To call out one's name, as at a levee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>A fine looking person; a leader, an example, a guide; to introduce; to induce, to lead, to seduce; to start, as a tune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隨</td>
<td>To lead on, as a reconnoitering party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隨</td>
<td>To lead a riot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隨</td>
<td>To speak first; to lead, as a preceptor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隨</td>
<td>To lead and follow, as a husband and wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>An inventor, one who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>A mint for casting cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤</td>
<td>From field and increasing; it is the original form of the next, but the two are now distinguished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>A broad barren plot of ground or country; name of a place in the old feudatory of Wei, now the north of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>The waste and neglected fields—have no inhabitants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chang.

Originally like the last.

The inner qualities developing; joyous, contented, in good spirits; exhilarating; as home music; penetrating, thorough; spreading, filling.

| 當 | bold, hardy; presumptuous. |
| 當 | delighted, happy. |
| 當 | pleasant conversation. |
| 當 | social feasting. |
| 當 | the eleventh moon. |
| 當 | according to one's wishes. |

通 | 路 | going through; perspicuous, as a style; clearly expressed.

賜 | Losing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes. |

賜 | In Pekinese. The eyes blurred and swollen. |

賜 | Disappointed in one's hopes; vexed; dissatisfied. |

賜 | 懶 |然 | lamentable and provoking too. |

賜 | A case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover. |

賜 | 虎 | a sheath for a bow. |

The original form is composed of claw and two hands pulling; as a primitive, its influence is apparent in several of its compounds; the second form is a common contraction.

To wrangle; to contest; to litigate; to emulatur, to strive for precedence; to debate; to differ; used with chang' 賜 to reproach, to expostulate with.

和 | amicable, not harsh. |

先 | striving to excel, contentious. |

講 | to go to law; litigious. |

功 | to land one's own deeds; to emulate merit. |

奪 | to seize by force or process of law. |

奈 | howbeit, still, nevertheless. |

執 | obstinate, pig-headed. |

競 | to squable and wrangle. |

闘 | to come to blows, in consequence of | 口 | 闘, getting into a dispute and angry. |

自 | self opinionated. |

賜 | of | 賜 in which 米 grains is fermenting, 賜 and 魚 a spoon underneath; it forms the 92d radical of a few obsolete characters. |

Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric; to put a bow in its case; the case.

酒 | mixed wine. |

香 | odorous spirits made from millet, which it was thought caused the gods to draw near. |

草 | aromatic herbs. |

主 | 弓 | he puts up his bow. |

茂 | luxuriant, as plants growing vigorously.

旧 sounds are tang, têng, dîng and réng. In Canton, chang, chang and lông; in Swatow, chê and chang; in Amoy, chang, têng, and tông; in Fukchou, chang, and chang; in Shanghai, tsang; in Chifu, chang.

爭 | The original form is composed of claw and two hands pulling; as a primitive, its influence is apparent in several of its compounds; the second form is a common contraction. |

爭 | To wrangle, to contest, to litigate; to emulate, to strive for precedence; to debate; to differ; used with chang' 賜 to reproach, to expostulate with. |

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闘 | to come to blows, in consequence of | 口 | 闘, getting into a dispute and angry. |

自 | self opinionated. |

難 | it's not easy to measure lances with him. |

限 | the difference is very little. |

的 | 上 | I came very near being galled by him. (Cantonese.) |

賜 | A fabulous griffon like a leopard, having five tails and a horn; others describe it as like a flying fox. |

賜 | horrid, repulsive, hideous. |

賜 | To open the eyes. |

賜 | to look at angrily, displeased at the sight of. |

賜 | 一 | to open one eye; keep a watch over the thing. |

賜 | From bamboo and wrangling. |

賜 | A sort of virginal or harpsichord, having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum. |

風 | jingling stones hung in pomegranates, or under the eaves; they are attached to kites, and hence 風 is to fly kites, especially singing ones. |

賜 | to thrum a virginal. |

賜 | shrill piercing sounds. |

賜 | The changing jangle of metals struck together; a small cymbal or gong. |

鼓 | the din of drums. |

賜 | The second form is not much used, but is probably more correct than the first, which is also read tang'. |

賜 | To sit and doggedly look at; to fix the eye on; to gaze at in a supercilious way. |

賜 | the vacant stare of one just awaked from sleep, before his thoughts are collected. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'ANG.</th>
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<th>CH'ANG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>挟 ch'ang</td>
<td>挟 ch'ang</td>
<td>挟 ch'ang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pierce, to stab; to file; to amass, as property; to collect; to nerve one's self.</td>
<td>砜 to stuff a fowl with sand (Cantonese).</td>
<td>A a race of pigmies, described as being seven inches high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 砜 to block up the way.</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>錳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 牙 to get something between the teeth.</td>
<td>記</td>
<td>錳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>硬 shang</td>
<td>硬 shang</td>
<td>硬 shang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determined; energetic.</td>
<td>To remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.</td>
<td>To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家 jia</td>
<td>家 jia</td>
<td>家 jia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take care of a family.</td>
<td>誹 jia to reprove and warn; to oppose arbitrary power.</td>
<td>牙 minium or red lead,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開 kai</td>
<td>開 kai</td>
<td>開 kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to break away, as a horse from his halter.</td>
<td>議 kai to debate, to discuss faithfully with one; to dispute.</td>
<td>天子之間議可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>襟 jin</td>
<td>襟 jin</td>
<td>襟 jin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to embroider tambours.</td>
<td>天子之於議可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?</td>
<td>開 to unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 了ось to make money, to get rich.</td>
<td>天子之於議可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 脫 to get rid of one.</td>
<td>天子之於議可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang, djiang, and dang. In Canton, ch'ang and ch'ong; — in Swatow, ch'ang, t'ang, and tang; — in Amoy, t'ang, ch'ang, ch'ong, and ch'ien; — in Fuhchau, ch'ang, ch'ong, and tang; — in Shanghai, t'ang, tang, and dzang; — in Ch'iu, twang.

The original form of the next two, now used in combination as a primitive.

A prop, something to shore up; a post out of the perpendicular.

From hand and to prop; used with the next.

To prop, to shore up; to distend; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole, to push off; to buttress; to open out; to adjoin, bordering on; to run up, as a firh into the land; to prop, a fulcrum, a stay, a leaning post.

To pole a boat, — which a generous man can do in his belly; a metaphor for his liberal views.

to push across the ferry; met. to intrigue with officials.

to curry favor with one.

To eat much.

To get gormandize, to eat ch'ang to excess.

often read ch'ang.

The hair in disorder and ch'ang standing up.

untrimmed hair, short and not combed smooth; applied often to the beard.

From hill and wrangling.

To rise high; overtopping, excelling; conspicuous, as a peak.

如立 [like] standing alone on the airy peak.

digonid, high; used by physiognomists as 頭角如果 he has a noble brow; eminent; lofty, as a character.

A thorn on a tree; sometimes rendered a fagot, a bundle, from the similarity or misprinting of 束 and 束, in dictionaries.

The tinkling sound of gems or sonorous glasses striking together.

tinking; a phrase intended to imitate the sound.
Several of these characters are heard as if sounded chiao. Old sounds, to, tok, do, and dok or dot. In Canton, chiu, chau, and shiu;—in Swatow, chio, chié, jio, tió, sio, tan, chau and tié;—in Amoy, chian, tian, chau, and tan;—in Fuzehau, tiu, chau, chiu, and chwa;—in Shanghai, tao, dao, and dao;—in Chifu, tao.

昭
From day and to call.

The brightness of the sun; bright, luminous, resplendent, splendid; manifested; to show forth, to display; shrined on the left in the hall.

昭
From hand and to call.

To beckon, to motion to, to hail with the hand; to let people know; to invite, to induce, as by proclamation or handbills; to entangle, to provoke, to annoy, to excite; to raise, as troops; to confess, to assume; self-crimination; a sign-board; a placard; a signal, a wave of the hand.

呼 to call and beckon to; to wait on.

安 to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.

充 engaged to serve, as a clerk.

帖 a handbill, a poster for sale of goods; a shop-card.

不詐 "Sick no bills here."

工 or 工人 to engage or advertise for laborers.

昭
his reputation is illustrious.

君 the fillet of Queen Chiao of the Han dynasty, now worn by the Chinese; it somewhat resembles a small havelock.

From hand and to call.

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To beckon, to motion to, to hail with the hand; to let people know; to invite, to induce, as by proclamation or handbills; to entangle, to provoke, to annoy, to excite; to raise, as troops; to confess, to assume; self-crimination; a sign-board; a placard; a signal, a wave of the hand.

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不詐 "Sick no bills here."

工 or 工人 to engage or advertise for laborers.
1. He confessed his crime by his evidence.
2. To offer a house to let.

To ridicule another, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.

白 to jeer at; gibes and jokes.

骂 to rail sarcastically, to abuse and ridicule.

 coûtal and a dragon-fly, and laughed at the tortoise and dragon; — for they could neither of them fly, big as they were.

Interchanged with the last, but some say not properly.

Chao in the phrase "talkative, verbose.

Chao is usually pronounced "chaw" in Peking, and often written "choa" but wrongly.

To scratch, to tickle, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to please, to cajole.

住 to clutch, as a hawk; to pounce upon, as sidewaiters do on snugglers.

不 scratched his face so that it bled.

透明 to scratch the head, as when in perplexity.

烟囱 to draw lots.

替 the pester another — till he commits suicide, as is believed to be done by the spirits of suicides to their enemies.

Similar to chao, a nest.

A raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; a kind of grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net.

Read "chiao", and used for "to execute."
# ABSTRACT OF THE CHINESE DYNASTIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF DYNASTY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SOVEREIGNS</th>
<th>BEGAN B.C.</th>
<th>ENDED B.C.</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tai Hao 太皞</td>
<td>Seventeen, averaging 26 years to each monarch's reign.</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen Ti 炎帝</td>
<td>Twenty-eight, averaging 23 years.</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwang Ti 胡帝</td>
<td>Thirty-four, averaging 25 1/2 years.</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao-hao 少皞</td>
<td>Two, one reigned 37 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shun 顓頊</td>
<td>The beginning of Shun Chi Hwang-ti's reign is placed at B.C. 221, and the end of the Chen dynasty at A.D. 249; for 28 years—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the empire had no emperor. Some writers divide this dynasty, making the After Shun endure 46 years.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourteen, averaging 16 1/2 years.</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twelve, averaging 16 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A.D. 25</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two, one 2 years, the other 41 years.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The San Kwoh 三國 which divided China during this period were the Han 漢, Wei 魏, and Wu 吳.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four, averaging 14 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eleven, averaging about 9 1/2 years.</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eight, averaging 7 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>419</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five, averaging 4 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four, one 48 years, and three 7 years in all.</td>
<td></td>
<td>479</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five, averaging about 6 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>502</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The four last dynasties are known by the collective name of Nan-peh ch'ao 南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties; the Wei Wei dynasty divided the country with them from A.D. 420 to 550, under fifteen princes.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three, one reigned 16, and another 12 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty, averaging 14 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two, one 8 years, and one 7 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four, averaging 3 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two, one 7 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two, three years, and one 1 year.</td>
<td></td>
<td>986</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three, averaging 3 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>951</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The last five shortlived dynasties are collectively known as the Wu Tai 五代 Five Dynasties; they had 13 monarchs in 54 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nine, averaging 18 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nine, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nine, averaging 9 1/2 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sixteen, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven rulers up to 1861, 217 years, averaging 31 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Ta Yu, B.C. 2205 to Tung-chi, A.D. 1862, are 4067 years, during which time 236 sovereigns reigned, each about 17 years.
爪

The original form represents three talons; it forms the 87th radical of a small group of characters relating to clawing; sometimes written like 抓 as a verb; the second and antique form represents the nails growing on the hand.

Claws of animals; the talons of birds; to scratch, to claw; to hold in the claws; to grasp with the fingers; met. an agent, a minion, a runner for, an aid.

| 持 | to bind a girl's feet. |
| 龟 | to scratch. |
| 矢 | to tear in pieces, to dissever. |
| 窝 | to hold a bird's feet. |
| 别 | to bind a girl's feet. |
| 酉 | to scratch. |
| 矢 | to tear in pieces, to dissever. |

From hand and spear; it must be distinguished from 我.

To supply what is deficient, to make up; to pay a balance; to seek, to look for; to exchange, as money; to barter; settled, as an account.

1. 数尾 to pay off the balance of the account.
2. 孽 to seek for, to search.
3. 换 to exchange, as silver into cash or bills.
4. 门路 to seek for employment.
5. 足数 make up the number; return the full sum.
6. 着 supply the deficiency.
7. 票子 to change a bank note.
8. 出來 he has changed it, as a bill.
9. 不着 I cannot find it.

Read hua, and used for hwa.

划 a boat, for which it seems to have been miswritten.

沼

A fish-pond; an irregular tank; a pool.

A water-lily pond.

池 pools and tanks in parks.

瀕 a celebrated, fine fish-pond of Wán Wang.

爪
to cover the head.

頭巾 a turban or cloth to wrap around the head, as the Fuhkien sailors do.

From to go and resembling.

To hasten, to visit a sunrise, as very small fies did; a few; acute; a long time; to pierce; an ancient feudal state in the south of Chihli and Shansi; its capital was the present Chao-ch'ing bien; 城 a town on the R. Fán.

州 a prefecture in the south-west of Chihli; and also a district in the west of Yunnan, south of Ta-li Lake.

久 a good while.

趨 to hasten, quick traveling.

明日奉 I will return it tomorrow, as a borrowed book.

篾

From bamboo and claw as the phonetic.

A bamboo skinner; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one on a tree.

篱 a wire ladle.

桞

The first is also read chub, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress. The second is also read choh, a table. The first is derived from 木 wood and 漆 to wash contracted.

An oar, a scull; a long, steering oar projecting from the bow; to row with an oar (its only use at Canton, where it is sometimes wrongly written 拼 to denote the verb); to shoot, as an arrow; to throw away; — these uses are confined to southern dialects.
CHAO.

民 the people, the mass of the people, the million.

億 in the multitude of his men.

敗 a bad sign; rather ominous.

頭 a sign of; as 雪花飛
出先 a good sign of a new year when the snowflakes have six sides.

吉 a good prognostic.

預先之 a foreshadowing omen.

京 the capital; a great city, a vast mart; its magistrature is 京尹; he is now only found in Peking.

杜 The bank around a grave; a border, limit, or bound.

宅 the boundary of a grave.

旐 chao  a flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises, one of four kinds used in the army.

旐 banners and scrolls in funerals or other processions.

設此矣 raise on high this battle flag.

召 From banner and omen.

召 chao  from to divine and to cite.

召 chao  to prognosticate, to inquire by auguries, to divine.

肇肇 chao  the second form is very common, but not so correct.

肇 chao  to commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project, to devise; at first, the beginning; to rectify; to strike; to extend; capable, intelligent.

慶府 the city of Chao-k'ing fu, lying west of Canton; it was once the provincial capital.

十有二州 there were twelve provinces at first.

讌 the clue or rationale of a thing.

說 the original institution; the first plans.

德 his forefather's virtue laid the foundation of his prosperity.

劍 From metal and knife.

To pare, to l'p off; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a crossbow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on.

召 from mouth and knife, alluding to the sinicess of the citation; its meaning appears in several of its compounds.

To call by words; to summon, to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invoke.

召見 or 宣召 to be called to court.

召令 your gracious summons; a phrase in a note of thanks.

召令 or 無所 do not delay when your father calls.

召令 or 六卿 to convoké the six presidents.

召令 to invite [the ghosts to their feast]—as priests do.

徵使 to send for an officer to appear at court.

召令 Read chao when used for 那, an old city in Jih-neng fu in Honan; the appanage of 伯 lying in the present 福州 in Shansi.

召令 From words and to summon; it occurs interchanged with the last.

To proclaim, to announce, as a king; to instruct by decree or order, as a sovereign; a usage that began with the Han dynasty; to animate, to encourage; a royal proclamation, a mandate; name of a small state of the Laos people in the southwest of China, A.D. 850, called 南, now Tsim-i fu, situated in the north of Kwêi-chên.

恩 a gracious proclamation, as a pardon.

命 or 王 a royal mandate.

告 to proclaim; and 隆 is to issue the proclamation.

皇 or 敎 or 凤 an Imperial mandate.

召 to consult with the Emperor.

旨 a rescript from the monarch to his cabinet.

合奏議 mandates, orders, and memorials; i.e. official records of every kind.

頒天下 to issue a decree from the Throne; to make an imperial announcement over the empire.

子以義方 he taught his sons the principles of justice.

待 a petty officer in the Hanlin Academy who makes poetry.

遺 the Emperor's will, which is afterwards 白 proclaimed to the people.

召 to give orders about, to direct.

昭从 fire and bright, i.e. the light of fire illuminating.

昭 chao  to enlighten, to shine on; to regard, to care for, to oversee; to patronize; to front towards; to accord with, as a precedent; as, like, according to, same as; light, the reflection of light; as an initial word, it often answers to whereas, seeing that; something given or referred to as evidence, in which cases is often used elliptically to include much that has gone before; a permit, a pass, a release.

鏡 to look in a glass; but 鏡身 means a pier-glass.

鏡 to pay attention to; to buy of, to patronize.

火 a blaze; fire, flame.

高 large candles or lanterns used in temples or processions, probably named from the phrase 吉星 高 may a lucky star shine down on you; a candlestick and candle are called a 手 or hand-light.

正 or 反 denote the direct ray and the reflected ray.

樣作 do it like the pattern.

抄 copy it so.

挿 as you say.

算 according to the account or number; the number tallies.

臨下土 shine over the world.

明 to manifest, to consider.
Several of these characters are heard ch'iao. Old sounds, čo, do, t'ok, dok, č'io, č'io, č'ok and diop. In Canton, ch'ao and ch'iu; — in Swatow, tio, ch'io, ch'ao t'io, eua, and ch'a; — in Amoy, ch'iau, t'iau, ch'au, ch'au and ch'a; — in Fubchau, ch'ieu, tieu, ch'au, and chau; — in Shanghai, t'iao deau, and t'siao; — in Chifu, t'iao.

**Ch'iao.**

- the recall of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unbent.
- a large bow.
- the red bows all unstrung.
- to be grieved; extravagant.
- grief, as a child mourning for his mother; disheartened.
- From hand and few; it is much interchanged with ch'ao. a bill.
- To seize a little, to take some; to search, to hunt up; to lasso out; to transcribe, to engross; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequestrate.
- to attack from behind, to come on an enemy unaware.
- to copy an official decision
- to beg, said only of mendicant priests.
- to search and seal up a house, as when confiscated.
- to embroil money intrusted to one.
- the Peking Gazette; in the provinces it is often copied out.
- to take out with a spoon.
- to copy other's compositions, as at the examinations.
- Near, as a crosscut; to fold up.
- go by the nearest road.
- to put the hands in the sleeves, and sit idle.

**Ch'ao.**

- to keep as evidence; a part cut off to be retained as a tally or proof.
- see into his designs.
- light him; give him a light, as to one going home by night.
- to understand thoroughly, as a friend.
- to oversee, or look after.
- to regard kindly, to look down on.
- a communication between foreign and native officers of equal rank; to inform officially.
- evening, the evening sunlight.
- a passport, a safe warrant, a paper that protects.
- a river-pass.
- to look after, to be interested in; to intercede for; to oversee, to regulate.
- be it known; whereas, referring to; — used in official papers.
- for you, Sir, to look at; — a phrase on a bill of goods.
- to illuminate it, lighten it; i.e., please cast your eye on this edition or paper.
- to take photograph likenesses.
- photograph pictures.
- another form of the last.
- bright; visible.
- clearly seen and understood.
- still are clearly seen.
- to spade the ground to get out bad soil; to open up a fallow field; a bank, a boundary.
- a wall to divide or screen off.
A nest on a tree, distinguished from its one on the ground; a lurking-place, a haunt, a retreat, a den; used to designate the holds or camps of an enemy or rebels; to nestle; to make a nest; a sort of post-dawn pipe; a small ancient state, now Ch'ao pien ；縣 in Li-ch'i, north of Wuhu on the Yangtse River; it was here in Nan Ch'ao 南 that Tang imprisoned Kiel, the last sovereign of the Hia dynasty, B.c. 1766.

雀 | or | 窩 a bird's nest.

百鳥歸巢 the birds have gone to roost; met. a wooded, rural region, the resort of birds.

居 to lodge, to sojourn at a house.

賊 a resort of robbers; the enemy's (who are always deemed to be rebels) camp.

毁 to rout out the robbers.

父 a sage in the days of Shun, who when asked to take high office, washed his ears to remove the defilement.

無家可歸 houseless, beggar, destitute.

穴 to skulk in, as a brigand.

In CANTONESE. Crumpled, wrinkled; rough, like a piece of coarse paper; shrivelled, as dried fruit.

好似亞婆皮嚢 as wrinkled as a Granny's face.

嘗 show wrinkled, creased, rumpled.

巢 

A lake in Hoh-fi, pien 合肥縣 in Nanhu, which produces gold fish; its name, meaning nest water, has probably a reference to its position.

From chariot and nest, referring to the form and use.

飾 a turret or lookout place on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.
CH'AO.

1 關 an office for stamping duty receipts on goods; a douane.
2 糧 tonnage-dues; port charges on ships.
3 放 to burn paper money to Neptune.
4 攻 to force people to pay taxes.
5 費 to waste money, lavish.

Crit. | historical readings; studies in history.
税 | transit dues; duties.
田 | to plough or harrow the ground.
冰 | when the water is on rake it thrice.

CHÉ.

Old sound, ta, tak, and tat. In Canton, ché; — in Swatow, chia, ché, and su; — in Amoy, chia and gan; — in Fuhchau, chio and chié; — in Shanghai, tsü and tsâ; — in Chêih, chê.

遮 chō

From is to go and 在 people.
To cover, to screen, to shade, to veil; to cut short, to intercept; to shut off, as light; to protect from; and hence the thing that protects, as an umbrella, a parasol; to care for.
1 遮 to hide from view; to hush up, to conceal.
2 榮 to veil what modesty requires; to parry, to evade, as an accusation.
3 飾 to disguise, to excuse, to throw dust in one's eyes.
4 灰 to screen from the dust.
5 擋 to fence off; to protect by an inclosure.
6 一 a sun-shade or parasol.
7 雨 an umbrella. (Cantonese.)
8 太陽 to shade from the sun.
9 不得 it will not cover it; it can't be concealed.
10 盖 cover it over; to cloak.
11 覆 to hide, to conceal.
12 擋 to stand between, to take the part of; to impede.
13 瞒 to hide one's shame; thoroughly mortified.
14 周 lquacious; great, discursive, as talk.

柔 chō

Firm.

莫 chō

A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.
風 狂舟 the vessel rolls when the wind is high.

Acc. chō

Occurs used with chō, 踣 to arride.
To limp, to walk lamely.

A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.
wind}

A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.
風 狂舟 the vessel rolls when the wind is high.

Acc. chō

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CH'EI.

CH'EE.

CH'E.

The original form is intended to depict the body, wheels, and axle of a carriage; it forms the 159th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to vehicles.

A wheeled carriage; a cart, barrow, coach; a frame with wheels in it, as an irrigating trough or lathe; to turn a wheel, to turn over; a frame-work.

車 chu

輪 or 輪 辮 a cart-wheel.
一輥 | one cart.

夫 or 賈 | a cartman; a charioteer, a cart-boy.

敢 拦 or 驅 | I presume to arrest your carriage, to invite a guest.

這 迹 chie

From reddish and that which.

赭 che

石 ochre stone, used as a coarse paint; it is hematite iron ore, and one sort, called a red ochre from Taichou in Shansi.

衣 a Padu's dress, which is often made of nankin.

其山 made the hill brown—by clearing it of trees.

From to go and words; it was originally read you; the contracted forms are common in cheap books.

To meet, to receive; a demonstrative pronoun or particle; this, the nearest here; now; this thing.

裹 here; 1 this.

樣 such, this sort.

八的人 people of this place.

時候 now, at this time.

麼下雨不止 such an incessant rain.

1 件事情 this affair, this matter.

還了得 that bea's all.

In Cantonese. An adverb of time, placed at the end of a sentence; just now; shortly; momentarily; a form of the subjunctive.

打過 | let me whip you.

等吁 | stop a moment.

蔗 麦 shan

蔗 is the first of the forms given in the dictionary, but the second is most common; the third occurs very seldom.

The sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum) grown in southern provinces, called甘蔗, sweet cane, or 竹蔗, bamboo cane, and 竹 reed cane; 鬱 dark or reddish cane; 高 sugaring sheds.

刻 or 槽 to extract the juice.

熱 | boiled cane, hawked about for sucking.

渣 and 柄 the refuse-after grinding, cane shreds.

尾 the cane slips for planting.

合 tuft of top leaves.

The common partridge or 鶏; the grouse and francolin are probably included under this term in some parts of the country.

麹 chie

麹 is a sort of grasshopper; also an insect found in rat holes, flat like a turtle and scaly; it is probably a sort of land Isopods, or wood-louse; or perhaps a large species of Porcellio; another name is 土魔鬼 ground turtle.

蛇 a sort of serpent.

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夫 or 賈 | a cartman; a charioteer, a cart-boy.

敢 拦 or 驅 | I presume to arrest your carriage, to invite a guest.

轎 or 轿 one horse cart.

圍 the covering on a cart-top.

腳 or 輐 or 鞮 a cart-hire.

棚 an awning over the horse; the calash of a carriage.

風 a windmill; a whirligig.

旋光 to polish on a 牀 or 架 a turner's lathe.

滑 a pulley; and 滑 a pulley-block.

大 or 長 a baggage cart.

指南 an old name for the mariner's compass.

小 a wheelbarrow.

過 turn it over.

剎 to exact usury (Fukhau.)

天 an elevator.

下伊始未及周知 he has just reached his jurisdiction, and is not yet conversant with everything.

前草 the cart-way grass, the plantain, (Plantago major) used as a diuretic.

玉 to work gems, to cut jade.

三 the three carriages, a Buddhist term for three modes of crossing sunsara to nirvana, as if drawn by sheep, oxen, or deer, which shadow forth the three degrees of sainthood; this term (trigaya) is also written 三之数 and
CH'I

three vehicles, and is further used for three developments of Buddhist doctrine.

Read "ch", and used for large vehicles; but both this sound and "cheh" are given it in sentences without any real distinction in sense.

The chariot in Chinese chess; its powers resemble those of the queen; the black piece is distinguished from the white by being written 白 with a dot at the side; a wheel in mechanics.

兵 | a public office.

| 马 | carriage and horses at the door, met. a rich man.

| 马 | two horses to a chariot.

牙 | or | 龈 bone the jaw-bone.

CHEH

An aluminous mineral, "cheh" with pearly luster, and veined; the opaque white official buttons for the sixth grade are made of it; it is brought from Yunnan; the name seems to have been given from the veining resembling that in the 车 or mother-of-pearl shell; it is a kind of pyrophyllite.

From hand and to spread open; the second is a common but vulgar form.

To tear open, to rive, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; to track.

| 上 | haul it up on top; hoist!

| 中 | pull it up.

| 船 | to hoist sail and haul the tow-line.

CHEH


折

From hand and "zh"; explained by a reference to frozen plants snapping in two; it must be distinguished from "ts'eh", 拆 to tear.

To sunder, to snap in two, to break off in the middle; to annul; to fold; to oppress; to repress; to decide or discriminate between; to deduct; to stop; to reprehend; to injure; to lose one's heir; to exchange or lose in trade; to make amends for, to set over against; to break and then rejoin; to abate, to lower; part of a coffin, a matted frame laid above it to receive the dirt; act of a play; to be deprived of one's future peace by dying unmarried, the succession being lost.

| 損 | to injure, to break.

| 拆 | to decide causes, clear the docket; to make a jail delivery.

打 | broken or snapped off.

| 現 | to condescend to all classes.

| 增 | reckoned at two stone of corn.

| 將 | to stone for error by future merit, as officials do.

| 曲 | to tune and bend; to allude to.

| 面 | to reprimand personally; to take to task, as an elder brother has the right to do.

| 價 | to abate the price.

| 扣 | or | 賣 to take a discount.

| 服 | to induce rebels to yield, as by a defeat.

| 不得 | it won't break.

| 隻 | what dividend will you pay?

| 福 | to lose one's mercies; to waste things.

| 工 | to mortgage one's labor to pay a debt.

| 對 | to decide as umpire or referee.

| 竑 | to sell cheaper; to retail.

| 中 | to decide equitably; broken in the middle.

| 蠟宮 | to obtain the honor of a 來 from the emperor; the phrase refers to a legend connected with the moon.

| 短 | an untimely and disastrous shortening — as of life.

| 食 | or | 供 a money equivalent for rations.

| 炎 | greatly afflicted, as if broken and ground to powder.

| 蠟 | reduced to extremities.

In Cantonese. To tickle; to spatter at; to spurt, as from a hose.

| 搪 | To join a seam; to cut or engrave.

| 拆 | to join or rabbet planks together; to sew a seam.
CHEH.

To sting; a sting, or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind; a sort of vine that climbs trees, like the Glycine.

The waving of trees, as maple.

A trailing plant that runs over trees.

This is sometimes made synonymous with dish, but the two are different.

A fold in garments made when ironing; a tuck; gathers, pleats, or flouces, like those in a Chinese lady’s skirt; plaited, puckered.

To fold, to plait; to lap over, as when tightening the dress.

An embroidered and pleated skirt.

To fold up bed-clothes.

From hand and to practise as the phonetic.

To injure, to destroy; to fold, to double together; to rumple; to pile up; a fold, a doubling; a paper properly folded, as an official document; the paper itself.

A document for government.

A memorial to the Throne.

To bend the body.

To thank one with a graceful courtesy.

To pile or fold up, as garments.

A fleet courier.

To turn down the corner, to make dog’s ears.

A written digest, a précis.

A paper for memoranda.

An old name for a hog in Honan and southwards; a term given to fat ones.

The sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly, without permission; a disease of the feet.

I must forthwith presume;—an apologetic phrase.

hastily, suddenly, forthwith.

to reduce to one.

to sit all day with benumbed feet.

Supposed to represent long ears, which are considered to be a sign of wisdom; it is now used only as a primitive, seldom conveying any meaning to the compounds.

To take up other’s words; to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

From flesh and a slip.

To slice off meat; to mince, to hash meat; a hash of mutton, beef and fish.

A scabbard, a case for a knife; one author defines it soft leather.
Old sounds, ch't and ch'ak. In Canton, ch'it and ch'ak; — in Swatow, t'iet, ch'ieh, and chehk; — in Amoy, t'ieh and ch'ek; — in Fuhchoo, t'iek, ch'aik, ch'ak and chak; — in Shanghai, tseh, ts'ak and s'ikeh; — in Chifu, ch'eh.

From 赤 to step and 支 to tap, with to rear between them; it is often interchanged with the next two.

Pervious; discerning, perspicacious; to penetrate, to go through; to remove; to peel off, to skin; to cultivate during the Shuen dynasty, a tithe; on a share system of rental; mutual division of crops; a road, a by-road; to destroy.

i 或 通 1 to penetrate, to fully understand.

底查明 1 to sift and investigate to the bottom.

田 為 福 1 allocated the revenue on the land.

不透 1 superficial, not taking pains with, careless.

始 1 終 1 to understand thoroughly, from first to last.

飯 1 to remove the dishes — when the band played at sacrifices.

候 1 an order of merit instituted by Kao-ti, b. c. 201.

法 1 the rule for tithing.

江山 1 similar to the preceding and easily confounded with it.

被風 1 the wind whisked it away.

開 1 to remove; to peel; to take off, as a wrapping.

回 1 to withdraw or cancel, as a license; to recall, as an officer from his post; to do away with.

在 1 to supersede an officer by sending another.

酒 1 食 1 a syphon, used to decant liquor.

不 1 薑 食 1 應 never omitted to eat ginger at meals.

炎 1 烈 to remove calamity.

席 散 椅 1 to clear off and leave the table.

去 1 to carry off the [table] things; to remove, as a shed.

產 1 Occurs wrongly used for 徹 thoroughly.

產下次 1 to follow in the old track; he acts as badly as ever.

產 1 dreed-up rut; i.e. at the last gasp, used by borrowers.

可循 1 this precedent can be followed.

依 1 而行 1 follow on in the old paths.

史 1 The original form represents a plant sprouting; below is the root, with the culm shooting up and two plumules on its sides; it is only used as the 45th radical of a few miscellaneous characters, some of which refer to springing plants.

朋 1 The form of the character is intended to represent a number of slips containing decrees tied together.

A slip, a memorandum with writing on it; to record on tablets; a register, a list, an inventory; a volume, especially one with a hard or board cover; records; a census; a patent or commission; to plan; to choose, to appoint.

冊 1 to enrol one's name in a list; to write in a list.

戶 1 or 丁 1 or 戶 1 a list of the population, a census.

門 牌 1 a door register, giving a list of the family.

造 1 to make a list of people or things.

封 1 a book sealed in an envelope.

貴 1 an imperial register of population.

當 1 王 he was promoted to be a king; to make a man a king, and give him the patent or invest him.

一 本 1 one register.

書 1 and 1 稷 books, documents, archives, law-papers, &c.

史 乃 1 祝 the historiographer then recorded the prayer, saying.

棚 1 From wood and slips; also read shaw; nearly synonymous with 朋 ch'ah.

棚 1 A palisade; posts of a stockade; a railing of posts; window-bars; movable upright slats that serve for a door.

門 1 a sort of turnstile, a door-way railing.

欄 1 or 母 1 or 陣 a street stockade, or gateway of posts, used to divide the wards in a city.

連營立 1 the whole force raised a stockade.

看 1 the guard at a stockade.

箇 1 a fence, a line of posts.

棧 1 an inclosure of posts, as in a corral.

暮 食 深 1 慐愧夫人恩 having plenty to eat and a wide park to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at its keeper's kindness.

哲 1 From stone and to break-off as the phonetic.

To drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

巢 1 to destroy the nest of such a bird with a pole, or by stoning.
CHEN.

Old sounds, tian, tian, and tan. In Canton, chian and chen — in Swatow, chiam, chi, chian, and tian; — in Amoy, chiam, tian, chien, and tian; — in Puhchau, cheng; — in Shanghai, tad, sod, and ced; — in Chifu, chen.

占

From 丁 to divine and 甲 mouth; q.d. asking by sortilege; also read chen, and used with 估 to usurp.

To divine by casting lots; to observe signs, to wait for a verification; to look towards, as an augury; divination, sortilege; a lot.

卦 or 占 to cast lots; the first is usually restricted to divining by the diagrams, or by the dried carapace of tortoises.

不验 a false prediction or sortilege; — the reverse of a 验 or 愈 a verified lot.

算 consultations.

口卦 to predict by what one first hears; to tell fortunes merely by word of mouth; it is also written 占 to guess events, and have the words recorded.

童女 蓋 a girl guessing fortunes by the lampwick.

騰 to decide a thing by sortilege, as in bibliomancy.

候 to foretell the weather, as farmers wish to do.

兆 to see a sign of; to discern the omens.

遺 a posthumous command, an order left behind one.

城 to Cambodia or Chiampa; the second name is an imitation.

沾

To moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; to participate in, to be a recipient; obliged, benefited; infected with; affected by, imbued with.

恩 to receive favors; I have enjoyed kindness.

光 got it through your favor; also, to make some profit on, as a shopman does through a customer.

染世 情 corrupted by bad company.

病 to catch a disease.

汗 | 背 the perspiration wet his back.

苦 | 傷 sorrow and joy are equally divided.

| 病 soiled; influenced; infected; it usually means 诟 defiled; made turbid, dirtied, — literally and metaphorically.

| 言 自, very well satisfied, delighted.

柳汁 | 衣 the willow drops have soaked his clothes [blue; met.]

| 他 has become a 仕等 one.

深 | 惠澤 I am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Read tien. The old name of Loh-ping hien 樂平縣 in Ping-ting chen in the east of Shansi.

Read chen. A small stream in 壘縣, in the south-east of Shansi, a branch of the River Chang.

霖

Interchanged with the last. A drizzling, soaking rain; to wet, to soak; pattering; soaked; to moisten; to bestow favors.

| 依 dead drunk.

| 粱 wet through, — by the rain, by the rain.

| 祿 or 篤 soaked through; moistened — by your kindness.

| 細 wet to the skin.

| 約 wet to the skin.

| 累 clothes are so wet as to cleave to the skin.

仁恩 | 浴 immersed with your favors and goodness.

其 | 足 is when [the ground] is thoroughly soaked.

| 之 foot. From hair and faithful; the contracted form is common.

Felt of any kind; coarse fabrics, rough and nappy, as rugs, carpets, blankets, felted hats.

| 帽 a felt hat.

| 包 a carpet bag.

| 子 a rug; if large, it is 地 a carpet.

| 坐坐 at the foot of; to huddle together on the rug in winter.

| 洋 a blanket; a carpet.

| 五彩子 a flowered rug; a Turkish carpet.

如坐針 [uneasy] as if you were sitting on needles.

| 潮 the second form is unusual, and also means to hide away.

| 潮 to turn around; to remove; to follow; to run; — unable to advance is 退, usually referring to want of success in life, unfortunate in one's plans.

| 愕 1 lane, halting in one's walk.

鷺 | 鷺 A kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.

| 陰 an ancient name of a place in Kansuh.

如獲如 | like hawks and kites.

鱷 | 鱷 From fish and faithful as the phonetic.

| 鱷 A large sea-monster, the sturgeon, described as 20 or 30 feet long, and weighing a thousand catties; the mouth opens below the muzzle, and a row of spines run along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow; it is also called 鱷魚 wax fish; 鱷魚 imperial fish; and 黃 | yellow fish.

| 鱷 sturgeons and whales; — to which unscrupulous men are likened.

| 鮓 | 鮓 Congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled, thick and rich.

| 鮓 | 鮓 粥 watery congee and thick porridge.
Much the same as the next.

A silken banner of a reddish color, plain and triangular, used in the olden time to announce the prince's order or approach, because he had no embazonry.

建 a flag and 旗 crimson, used with the last.

A silken banner; a staff bent at the top to allow the banner to hang well; it was used to call or to signalize a high officer; used for as a final particle; attentive.

表 a signal flag.

戒 to respect or keep aloof from.

蒙 a term for the five years in the cycle having 乙 in them.

上慎重 may he be careful.

舍 take it away; reject it, as a story.

梅 A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, 胭 called 桃 in imitation of the Sanskrit chandas or sandal wood, but including too the Pterocarpus and Stryx trees; the wood is used for carvings, fine furniture, and boxes.

詹 Composed of 八 high 阿 for 分 to divide and 言 wordy q.d. to talk high and unreasonably; as a primitive, its meaning seldom appears in the compounds.

枝 Verbose, talking; for which the next is preferable; at such a time; to oversee, to direct; excellent; a government angur in old times; to reach; sufficient, more than enough.

事 the bureau which manages the households of the empress and heir-apparent; its officers are chiefly Manchus.

CHEN.

小言 the sound of low, unmeaning talk; gabbling; loquacious.

謹 to carefully provide.

謨 Talkative; nonsensical, wild or prattling talk.

發 發 to talk like a fool or a crazy person.

From eyes and to over as the phonetic.

To look up, to reverence, to regard very respectfully; to revere.

 aş to regard, look up to.

仰軸 these children look up to you.

仰 to look up adoringly, as to a sovereign; to have an audience.

失軸 to make mistakes in public ceremonies.

民具 目 all people have their eyes fixed on you.

望 to long for, to anticipate, as if with bated breath.

彼月我 look at that sun and moon; i.e., upon my troth, I am as true; a kind of asseveration.

盈 to look at thoughtfully.

禮 ceremonies of an audience, ritual forms; the term 禮日 has been used to denote the Sabbath, and 一禮 then means Monday, and so on.

國 name of a portion of Annam in the T'ang dynasty.

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

From wind and to divin as the phonetic.

Anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.

風乱 to shake, as things in a tempest.

The original form is composed of 作 body and 工 workman repeated four times, showing united action.

To open out, to unroll and inspect; to expand; to exhibit; to stretch out at one's ease; to judge of, to look into; to prolong; something great attained; true, sincere; cheerful, pleasant.

一笑 to laugh.

眉 to raise the eye-brows, to look cheerful.

放 to blossom out; to open.

開 to open, as a book; to spread out, as a map.

看 to display for a sight; to inspect.

限 to extend, as the time.

發 to exhibit.

舒 gratified, at ease.

玉 may you open this—a phrase put on the address of a letter.

大奇才 to develop rare abilities.

幣 to display a bridal trousseau.

To bind up; one says, to wipe away, as tears. This character is wrongly read 'nien by many, in the sense of to twist, to curl, to twine; as 重 to twist thread; 重 to take or pay a quota; but 勝 is more correct.

摺 stretched as wide as possible.

布 a duster to wipe a table.

From carriage and to open out; it is also read 'ch'an; and inter changed with 胞 摺 a roller.

To turn half over, to roll over on the side.

轉 to revolve; back and forth; over and over; and fro.

轉難念 continually thinking on, unable to forget.

水 a water mill.

Read 'nien. To roll on.

車 一車 the barrow has rolled (or made) one rut.
From body and faithful as the phonetic.

**頥**

Naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.

1 身 赤 體 stark naked and exposed.
1 調 衣服 stripped off his clothes.

**顦**

To tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scab; the scurf skin, the epidermis; a scab; skin peeling off.

皮 開 肉 [beaten till] his skin broke and the flesh layed off.

Read 顦'. The skin of the face chapped and sore.

**頭**

The head awry; shivering, chilled through; trembling, shaking, unsteady, as the hand.

四肢 熱 the limbs shaking with cold.

寒 shivering; and 惮 trembling, either from weakness or cold.

心驚肉 so terrified that the flesh creeps, as when in view of danger.
1 微微 a child blubbering or shivering, as when afraid.

Read 橤. To smell.

**穀**

From grain and faithful as the phonetic.

A sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.

From horse and to roll.

驢 chen

A horse rolling himself in the dust, commonly called 打 餓 象 or 滑 滑, making a whirl or boiling the dust.

**贖**

From property and a shop.

To scheme how to get the property of others by fraud or robbery.

A kind of white veined wood, well fitted for making combs and spoons.

From man and to divine; this form is rather modern, and some etymologists call it erroneous; it is commonly employed to distinguish the two tones and meanings of the second form, which is also read chen'. It is used for, 棒'en 現 to see.

To usurp, to seize by force; to arrogate, to take a liberty, to assume; to possess; to trespass upon; to take improper precedence of.

驢 to invade and possess, as 頡 田 fields for sowing.
1 先 to presume; to rudely take or go first; to push forward.
1 便宜 to take what one likes; to speculate, to take some profit or advantage; not considerate of others.
1 蹂 to forcibly occupy.
1 多 to demand or covet more than one's share.
1 地步 to incroach a little, to make a grievance.
1 侵 to trespass on; to appropriate.
1 人妻 女 to wheedle and get other people's wises.

Read 橤. Careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skim.

恥 恥 light, trifling; as 勿 學 I don't slight your lessons.
1 竜 嘚 to him, to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

In Pekingese. To pay close heed to; to do faithfully.

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**戰**

From weapon and single; others derive it from 無 weapon and 狀 wild beast contracted.

Alarmed, terrified; fearful; to join battle, to fight with numbers; a battle; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; anxious dread caused by rumors of war.

對 1 or 步 1 or 相 1 to join battle, to fight.
1 縱 drawn up in battle array, on the 1 場 battle-field.
1 死 or 1 没 died in battle, as a 士 soldier.
血 1 or 衛 1 a long and severe battle; a bloody fight, as in a prize-ring.
1 勝 victorious.
1 鼓 drums sounding.
打 冷 terrified, scared, as one going into the mêlée; to shiver, as with cold.
1 懦 or 1 懈 paralysed, trembling with fright.
1 懦 燦 frightened, quaking with consternation.

下 1 書 to send a challenge, to declare war.

好 1 閣 pugnacious, given to quarrelling.

焉 有不 1 而勝者乎 who ever yet got a victory without having to fight for it?

拇 1 to play the game of morra at a feast.
1 頂 a war-junk; a man-of-war.
1 a veteran, one used to war; a long war.

兵 1 矢 a flag of truce, made of board with these three characters on it.
Old sounds, *chiam, ch'an, chian* and *cam.* In Canton, ch'en, ch'en and shen; — in Swatow, chiam, ch'en, and tien; — in Amoy, ch'ian, ch'ian, tian and tien; — in Fuhchau, ch'eng, tieng, and ch'ien; — in Shanghai, te'om, to'om and de'om; — in Chifu, ch'en.

**ch'ian.** A bordered curtain on a lady's cart, in which sense *ch'an* it is like the next two; a coverlet.

**ch'ian.** A lady's chariot has curtains.

**ch'ian.** The hearse had a fringe or curtain.

**ch'ian.** Read *ch'an.* Felt clothes.

**ch'ian.** From clothes and to oversee; the second form is least used.

**ch'ian.** An apron or flap; the skirt of a robe, which shakes when walking; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress; flapping.

**ch'ian.** Wipe or clean an apron.

**ch'ian.** Wipe a screen, a covering.

**ch'ian.** Nice and trim, as a robe; a skirt flapping.

**ch'ian.** Not enough to fill one apron.

**ch'ian.** Such neatly dressed.

**ch'ian.** Similar to the last; the second form is commonly used for valance.

**ch'ian.** The curtain of a carriage stretched along its sides; a screen on an entrance; the lappet that hides a seam; to break or snap off.

**ch'ian.** A bed-curtain fringe or valance.

**ch'ian.** His tears bedewed his apron.

**ch'ian.** Also written *shen* in this sense. Discord; a jarring noise.

**ch'ian.** The discord of notes, harsh sounds that grate on the ear.

**ch'ian.** When the five notes do not confuse each other, there is no discord.
CH'EN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'EN</th>
<th>CH'EN</th>
<th>CHEU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a 'ch' an carriage.</td>
<td>To laugh loudly.</td>
<td>覷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捲車</td>
<td>仁</td>
<td>愚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the ebony carriage is quite ruined.</td>
<td>To extend steadily and persistently.</td>
<td>譯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>譞</td>
<td>仁</td>
<td>譯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoherent talk, as of one in a fever; irregular and incor-</td>
<td>Etymologists derive this character from 去 to leave and 貨 or 負 property changed and</td>
<td>留</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch' an rect expressions.</td>
<td>combined.</td>
<td>點</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>仁</td>
<td>點</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To flatter, to cajole; to lie to one by flattering; to worship a god, or praise a man, beyond what is due to them; to pandeer, to fawn, to court; adulation, sycophancy; gratifying to one's feelings.</td>
<td>Also read ch' an. To pull or extend anything, to attempt</td>
<td>間</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>仁</td>
<td>間</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貪</td>
<td>仁</td>
<td>嘕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor and yet no flatterer.</td>
<td>To strike, to beat.</td>
<td>嘿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 貪 sycophantic; to cajole, to play the licksipite.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 詰取容 to praise one, in order to get his favor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 笑 to laugh and joke with, in order to please.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 人可鄙 the flatterer is despicable.</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHEU.

Old sounds, tu, t'ut, du, dut, chiu, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, chau; — in Swatow, chiu and tin; — in Amoy, chin, tin, and liu; — in Fuhchau, chiu, ch'iu, tin, teu, and chua; — in Shanghai, teu and zeu; — in Chifu, chin.

周

Composed of 口 mouth and used to use; the three next-derivatives are interchanged with it; as a primitive it usually conveys an idea of everywhere, if it influences the sense of the compound at all.

To provide for, to supply; to extend everywhere, to make a circuit; to envelop; plenty, enough; secret, deep; subtle; a curve, a bend; open, honest, the opposite of 比 'pi; to the end, extreme; entirely; close, fine. 封 everything is ready. 密 secret; crowded, close together; well arranged, satisfactory; definite and particular; no defect.

朝 the famous feudal dynasty of Cheu which lasted from B.C. 1022 to 255, under thirty-four sovereigns; it was so called because the emperor's power reached everywhere.

施 to treat friends cordially; to make a circuit; circulating, as the winds do.
The offering or present is inadequate.

A heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.

Interchanged with çao 棛 in this sense.

An evergreen found in Hu-nan, furnishing a hard, tough wood, good for presses, thills, carts or poles; the bark of one sort furnishes a coarse paper; a tree like the Styrax; a pole for poling boats; name of a river.

In Puchau. A closet, cupboard, or cabinet.

The original form depicted a canoe, three cross bands and a turned-up bow; it is the 137th radical, and the characters under it form a natural group.

A vessel, a boat of any sort, a "dug-out"; to go in a boat; to transport; if the people are likened to a water, the prince is the boat; a stand for a cup; to carry in the girdle.

The captain of a boat, or a flotilla; 子弟 a ferryman.

何以之 what did he carry at his girdle?

Cargo of a vessel; to transport.

次 on board a vessel; a landing-place; 次大活 the boats are lying at Takn.

葉扁 one punt, one dingey; a wherry.

車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.

之 to boat it; to take a thing with one.

山 or Chusan L, so called from its shape being thought to resemble a boat.

To cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade. 偽 chéi 子美 who has deluded my beautiful one?

張 false; to deceive.
circular faces; and | "the
superior continent," is the northern
continent of kuru-dheja or uttara-
turu. 2. A cubit, where the inhabi-
tants have square faces.
沙 | a low island; a bank awash in
a river or sea.
田 | alluvial fields; made lands.
九 | the Nine Islands near Macao.

To strike; to pluck out; the
winding lines of hills; a
place called Chen-chih | 屋
in Shensi, south of the R. King, is so
termed from its winding val-
leys.

From words and long life as the
phonetic.

The original form represents a
hand holding a cloth in the house; the second
form with bamboo is most used.

To sweep up dirt; a bosom of
twigs; a broom, written
only with the second form.

The sieve and broom
holder, — a term for a con-
caine.

A species of goose-foot
(Chenopodium Kochi scoparii),
whose tender leaves are eaten;
it is cultivated in Chili for
beams and coarse brushes, which
are prepared by simply drying
and trimming the whole plant;
the book name of 地膚 is per-
haps identical with it.

A kind of gibbon or macacus
found in Sz ch'en, and said
be as large as an ass; it is
the female of the Colobus,
and perhaps denotes a species
which has not yet been described;
or it may be the dusky gibbon
(Hylobates fuscus).

州 To grasp, as a fan.
# to flirt or hold a fan.

From flesh and inch, referring
to the pulse at the elbow.

The elbow, the joint of the
fore-arm, and also includes
the wrist or fore-arm sometimes;
a fore quarter of meat; to conceal;
to hold in the elbow; to take by
the wrist; an old measure of 2 or
1 chhi. — probably a cubit, or
the length from the elbow to the
finger-tip; the Buddhists say it is
the 16,000th part of a yojana,
or the 1000th part of a mile.

to hold as near as the elbow
to the side; — a dear friend, a
near relative.

a fore shoulder of pork.

the elbow; the wrist.

to hold one by the wrist.

when he starts it
sticks to him.

to hold the arms.

the dangers of a bare
arm,— i.e. of want or exposure,
referring to a sleeve that reaches
only to the elbow.

From spirits and an inch.

New, ripe liquor; pure, strong
spirits, thrice distilled, and
enjoyed to be drunk by the
sovereign in summer; it was
prepared for the libations and feasts in
the ancestral temple, and was
made in the first moon so as to
become mellow by the eighth
moon, when it was wanted.

or wine money, was a vail
paid to chamberlains at a ban-
qued by feudal princes.

punished for having vile
spirits.

A trace in a harness; the
crupper of a saddle, which is
made of wood and passes
across the hames; it is now
superseded by the next.

或 | the infamous mon-
arch, whose crimes caused the
ruin of the Shang dynasty, b. c.
1122.

Chinese.

Descendants, posterity; said
only of the families of gran-
dees.

the oldest son.

the sons of high statesmen.

the sons of the last
and with the stomach; the second form
occurs in the classics as a
synonym, but is usually read
胃.

A helmet, formerly made of
rhinoceros' skin; it seems occasion-
ally to denote a visor.

meritorious and cuirasses; de-
defensive armor worn by warriors.

To hold, as the earth does;
all ages, past, present, and
future; from remote anti-
quity till now.

the hils and rivers in the world do
not change.

From two mouths over儿
man; the first mouth was
altered to words, in order to
denote the verb; it was at
first the same as 行 to bless,
but was subsequently employ-
ed by the Buddhists for the
dhara, a charm or magic
formulas, which are defined
true words.

To curse, to imprecate; to recite
over spells; an incantation, an
imprecation, a charm to hurt an-
other; a litany, such as priests
CHEU.

Recite, and for which sense they employ mostly the form 入 as a technical, using it only as a noun.

念 | or 諸 | to recite prayers or incantations.

大悲 | the charms addressed to

江 | or 江 | to curse, to blackguard.

將 | to invoke imprecations on one.

詭 | to rail and curse one.

他死 | may he die! curse him dead!

To ask blessings on; to bless, to pray for; a man's name, a statesman during the T'ang dynasty.

的 | The seal character, called

奇 | or | 也 | from Ch'ien

奇 | 太 | a high officer of Siteng-wang of the Ch'en dynasty.

光 | of 804, who invented this form of the character; to study.

畫 | From 日 and 畫 to divide.

奇 | Daytime, daylight; half of the twenty-four hours.

夜不息 | or 不合 | 夜 | going or day and night; uneasiness.

於手茅 | in the day, collect your rushes and reeds for the thatch.

白 | broad daylight; openly.

CH'EU.

Old sounds, 潼, 亲, 直, 直, 恕, and 趙. In Canton, 潼; in Swatow, 潼 and 亲; in Amoy, 潼, siu, hin, and t'in; in Fuchau, 潼, 潼, and siu; in Shunhai, 潼, 潼, and zee; in Ch'iu, 潼.

絖 | Composed of 手 hand and 由 from, which is a contraction of 頒 to detain, as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

絖 | To take out with the hand; to lift; to take out, as a dividend; to levy or assess, as duty; to select, to draw, as a lot; to expand, as the plants in spring; to utter aloud; to raise water; to pluck up; to receive one's portion; to whip; a tenth, a fee.

收 | to levy duty on.

頭 | or | 水 | to take a fee or percentage; a commission.

自 | 起来 | lift it up.

自 | 出 | reject it; take it out.

草 | 新 | 春 | 春 | when the plants throw out green shoots, we know spring is coming.

筋 | 拗 | or | 脚筋 | is an old punishment of pulling out the tendon achilles.

一 | 陣 | 鼓 | convulsed by spasms; quivering from a fit.

剝 | to extort; to exact illegal fees.

解 | 他 | drive him off with a whip; I | 你 | I'll whip you!

加 | 以 | to add a tenth.

身 | to go out, as on a visit.

不 | 身 | 悠 | I have no spare time.

不能 | I cannot take the time; also, I cannot release or free myself, as from a visit.

身 | 跑 | he took himself off; he ran away.

闲 | or | 坐 | 坐 | to take a little leisure or vacation.

份 | to lay by a percentage, as for expenses.

實 | lifit it carefully.

 série | to weight or hest the stone — a martial test.

底 | lift it by the bottom.

稅 | to levy taxes, but not to include such illegal rates or fees.

案 | to abstract the papers of a case from court.

在 | 潞 | To miss; 丝 | to drop a thread in weaving.

In Pechingese. To smoke; it is also wrongly used for 燕 to shrink, to contract.

竿 | a drawer in a table.

煙 | to smoke a pipe.

懽 | Vexed, annoyed.

業 | 懊 | dissatisfied, disappointed in one's wishes.

懺 | From disease and to fly high.

业 | To be healed, to cure; convalescent; to reform, as by teaching; remedy; an injury.

云 | 不 | does he say he is not yet well?

不 | incurable.

病 | healed; well; cured.

症 | From man and long life; occurs used with the next.

業 | A company of four, a party; a class, a sort; a comrade, a mate; fellows, friends; who? to cover, to screen.

類 | a circle of friends.
CH'EU.

派 [ch'eu] a partner, a match.
倡 [ch'eu] a band of fellows.
黨 [ch'eu] a clique, a ring, a camarilla.
為 [ch'eu] who will do this for him?
鶴 [ch'eu] a young bride; the phrase alludes to the oriole's voice.

From field and long life; used with the last.

築 [ch'eu] A cultivated field, particularly a field of hemp; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.
故 [ch'eu] or [ch'eu] heretofore; time past, previously.
易 [ch'eu] that to cultivate the arable fields.
難 [ch'eu] the diked fields are rich and fertile.
九 [ch'eu] the nine fields, denote the divisions of Yu's Great Plan in the Book of Records.
否 [ch'eu] who asked about it?

From bamboo and long life as the phonetic.

讀 [ch'eu] or 輒 [ch'eu] to draw a lot or tally.
更 [ch'eu] to strike the hours, as a watchman; a clysdras.
派 [ch'eu] to give out tickets, as to a soup kitchen.
矢 [ch'eu] to pitch reeds into a jar; name of an old game.
運 [ch'eu] to plan strategy in his turn; met. a high general.
策 [ch'eu] or 謂 [ch'eu] to devise; to scheme; to set a trap for, to plan.
畫 [ch'eu] to settle and arrange, as a way of action.
碼 [ch'eu] a counter in play.
通盤 [ch'eu] to calculate the whole thing at once.
竹 [ch'eu] a tally or bamboo billet.

CH'EU.

嘆 [ch'eu] he never proposed one plan; he has no cleverness.
Embarrassed.

諸 [ch'eu] irresolute, undecided; unable to get on, wavering.
From spirits and region as the phonetic; the other forms are unusual.
To pledge a guest; to urge him to drink, or toast him in return for his bumper; to recompense, to make a return; to repay, to requite.
還 [ch'eu] to pay, as a vow.

酬 [ch'eu] pledging, as a host and guest.

一 [ch'eu]酬都非偶 even the interchange of wine-cups is not a fortuitous thing.
一 [ch'eu]酬 to return thanks, especially by a return present.
一 [ch'eu] 永 神 or 答天恩 to thank the gods; to acknowledge heaven's favor, as in being saved from fire or death.
應 [ch'eu] 大 at a great expense, as for entertaining.
金 [ch'eu] a gratuity for service, as when one 要 requires for trouble.
客 [ch'eu] to return an invitation.

訓 [ch'eu] occurs used with the last, and for chiu 說 to revile.
訓 [ch'eu] To answer, to respond.
對 [ch'eu] to reply to.

緞 [ch'eu] A single coverlet; a bed-curtain; to cover, as with bedclothes; an under-shirt.
緞 [ch'eu] coverlets and sheets.
緞 [ch'eu] a curtain.

Read tao. The sleeve of a coat.

From heart and from; also read yiu.

幃 [ch'eu] Grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.
心 [ch'eu] a sorrowing and anxious heart.
心 [ch'eu] careworn; weary and sad looking.

CH'EU.

陸 [ch'eu] A medicinal plant with a biterish root, called 荨 and 地描 the ground elm; it is a species of Hedysarum.

從 [ch'eu] from grain and everywhere.

穀 [ch'eu] Grain growing rank and close; thickset, crowded; a crowd; dense, close together; viscid, stiff; thick, as paste.

人 [ch'eu] people closely crowded.

恐 [ch'eu] a very great crowd.

穀 [ch'eu] there is both thick [soup] and thin.

縂 [ch'eu] From silk and everywhere as the phonetic; used with the next and last.

緞 [ch'eu] Thin silk; wash silks, like ponee, silk, or levantine; to bind; to wrap around, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.

生 [ch'eu] stiff or raw ponee.

縂 [ch'eu] soft or boiled silk.

緞 [ch'eu] silks and satins; a general term for silk goods.

緞 [ch'eu] reeled ponee.

緞 [ch'eu] silk and cotton mixture.

緞 [ch'eu] coarse serge of wild silk; raw crapes or pateaju.

緞 [ch'eu] to wrap around, to intertwine, to wreath; to hold consultation with.

緞 [ch'eu] a kind of silk or thread camlet.

緞 [ch'eu] a quilting needle.

緞 [ch'eu] fine, close woven, beautiful.

緞 [ch'eu] Used with the last when denoting ponee.

緞 [ch'eu] To draw out threads for weaving; a chie, a thread; to arrange the details of; to search, as a cause; to try the tone of a string.

緞 [ch'eu] to investigate the causes of.
緞 [ch'eu] to wind off threads, as for weaving.
CH'EU.

From words and two birds; the first is also used for *ch'eu* 醜, "to p'edge", and both are contracted to the next.

To contradict, to oppose in argument; to recriminate; to abhor; to hate; to compare and verify, to collate; to revenge, to pay off; to requite; an enemy, a competitor; dislike, enmity; to class; a sort, a match for or pair.

匹 or 1 11 豪 the same kind; to class; to pair; an opponent, a rival.

宽 | a wrong, a cause for revenge.
合 | to cherish a grudge, for which one must pay for revenge; it usually means blood revenge.

敌 | an enemy, an opponent.
口 | to asperse, to blackguard.
恨 | 極 to hate, to detest; I cannot endure him.

始 | to get the real market price.
恩 | 報 to return evil for good.

仇 | 1 11 仇 an abbreviated form of the last.
人 | my opponent.
宿 | two men urged on by their unappeased dead ancestors to destroy each other.
與子同 | I will be your comrade.
手 | to hand up or draw spirits.
成 | an appeasement; a blood feud.
| 1 mortal enemies; very proud, haughty.

Read "ch'iu". A great portrait painter, named Kiu Ying, of the Ming dynasty, also known as Shih Chen 石洲 Stone Island.

雌 | 雉 A brace of birds; the alternations of birds; to wrangle, to bicker; a silkworm found on the Atlantes tree.

CH'EU.

The panting or grunting of an ox; to go out, to issue from; an old district in Honan.

The original form resembles a hand holding things; others say it is like 1 ten inside of 2 two, because the twelfth moon is called 1 月 "ch'eu yu ne".

The second of the twelve horary characters or branches; the second hour of the day from 1 to 3 o'clock A.M. or the fourth watch; it is denoted by the ox, and astrologers say that persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.

小 | the merry-andrews in a play, the jesters; also called 脚; they paint their faces.

白 | seeds of the morning glory (Plumbago nil), used as a purgative.

From spirit and demon.

Abominable, ugly, deformed, vile; disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to act violently; to compare, to bear a likeness to; a sort, a group.

命 | an unhappy fate or lot.
貌 | or 橫 ill-looking, as an ugly face.

知 | brazen-faced, hardened.
見 | ashamed for — or of.
可 | shameful.

類 | scamps, vagabonds, hoodlums.
比 | 比 compare one sort with the other.
家 | a disgrace to the family.
惡 | 毒 1 1 毒 a vile disposition; ungrateful; impatient and impracticable.
小 | a miscreant; a mean wretch.
事 | or 行 disgraceful conduct.
理 | to presume and act rudely.
其實 | the reality is its reproach.
好 | 美 | are opposites, good and evil; handsome and ugly.

CH'EU.

From self and dog, alluding to the scent; several characters under the radical 自 have this primitive in combination, to which it gives a hue of its meaning.

The scent of a track followed by a dog; to scent out; an odor, a smell, now confined to bad ones; effluvia, stench, putridity; displeasurable, unsavory; to stink, to rot; heretical doctrines.

名 | a bad reputation.
| 贓 bed-bugs; met. foul-mouthed fellows.
| 氣 a bad breath; a stink; — not so noisome as 臭 putridity.

他們早就了 they will soon come to a quarrel.

造 | 萬年 to leave a perpetual reproach — upon one's name.
| 口 a foul breath; high priced, exorbitant; — a Peking phrase.
| 銅 "stinking copper", denotes a hard-fisted miser, and an officer who bought his post.
| 腥 noisome, rank; putrid, as fish.

語難聽 vile talk ought not to be listened to.

東西 worthless, as a corrupt thing, or a scamp.

Read "hia". Fragrance; to smell; to injure.

之 | smell it.
善 | a pleasant smell.
前 | 賞時 how fragrant and in good season.

From spirit and demon.

To discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable, in which sense it is like the last.

無 | 我 I don't wish you to cast me off.

趣 | to go as if weary; to walk.

In Cantonese. To sprain, as the ankle.

我 | 親 I sprained my foot.

溴 | ch'eu Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in Ming hien 孟縣 in the north of Honan; it is about fifty miles long; the effluvia of water.
Old sounds, tei, tai, dai, ti, tat, dat, zhat, tiz, dik and dit. In Canton, chi and chei; — in Swatow, ti, chi, chei, and si; —
in Amoy, chi, si, ti, chu, and che; — in Fuzhou, chi, ti, tê, chie, chai, and chê; —
in Shanghai, tsê, wâ, and dass; — in Chêfu, chi.

From dart and mouth, indicating the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated; it occurs
interchanged with chi 智 magni-
city.

To know, to perceive; sensible or knowledge, information; to manage, as one who knows; to be acquainted
with; to tell, to inform; an intimate friend, a fellow; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; healed.

We heard so.

To notice, to advert to.

Self-conscious, having emotions, intelligent.

Contended, satisfied.

Self-knowledge, information; to comprehend, to fully know.

You should reform when you see your faults.

Who knew it? i.e. nobody knows it; unexpected.

My friend, one who knows you.

Ourselves; the thing is known to Us; used by the Emperor as a reply to reports and memorials.

I have heard of it already.

An old friend.

I am sure of it; I know it certainly.

I do not know it thoroughly, or the reason for it.

Mistrue, false; misrepresentation; accessory before the fact.

Abuse, the doltish; ignorant fellows; uneducated rascals.

Prefect; i.e. one who knows the prefecture.

A moderate scholar, not well informed.

A fortune-teller, a sight-
sorcer.

Ignorant of; unaware; unconsciously; unacquainted with.

A private or confidant clerk; also, a sub-abbot or sub-
prior, a karmadana one who
looks after the food, guests, build-
ings, &c., in a monastery.

To manage public affairs.

Sages; a foreign term for a prophet.

To be the patron, one who recommends another to office.

To tell to, to communicate; in a semi-
official or private manner.

A plant, called which
appears to belong to Verben-
aceae; its seeds are used as a
cooling medicine and ex-
pectorant.

An insect, the a spider, applied to all the
Aranea or spider family; the
etymology of the name is
know i.e. the insect that knows
how to kill.

A ring worm.

The original form represented
a plant issuing from the ground,
andwards gradually altered to
its present shape.

To go to, to progress: towards; for, in regard to; to pass from one state to another; the sign of the
genitive, when placed between
two nouns after the subject of a
verb, it becomes an expletive
particle or like a partitive; as a pro-
noun in the accusative, — it, him,
them; which, what; and in these
cases shows the action of the pre-
ceding active verb; occurs used
like 者 after a noun to make
the abstract; or as a relative this,
that; or to denote nouns in opposi-
tion; in most cases it must be con-
structed with the preceding word; to
leave behind.

the person who hears it.

heaven's plain decree.

How then will it be?

if so, how then?

there is no such thing.

I have not heard of it.

that to which the mind inclines.

this same child (i.e.
bride) went to her home.

heaven orders it.

he did not know the road there.

those who were three
years old.

where are you going?

nothing of it; impossible.

was killed or died; here it
is a sign of the past tense.

a virtuous man.

which is great and influential is
called holy or sage.

when the bird is dying, its note is sad
indeed.

the goddess Tienben.

she swears to be faithful
until death.

A plant, often drawn in the
month of deers, and regarded
as felicitous from its durabili-
ty; six varieties of different
colors are noticed; the preserved
specimens, or wooden gilded models
of them are common in temples; it is
a sort of braneling boletus, called
the Polyposis ignarius, or similar sorts
of fungus; bringing good luck;
**USES OF THE TWELVE HORARY CHARACTERS.**

The application of the Twelve Branches to the hours of the day dates from before the time of the construction of the Sexagenary Cycle (A.D. 2637), and is ascribed to the Celestial Sovereign. They are also called Ti Chi 地支 Earthly Branches, and the animal which represents each branch is supposed to have great influence upon the destiny of the person born during the hour it rules; the Mongols, Coreans, Japanese, Siamese and Annamese apply these animals to the same signs; and the combination of the animal with the hours, and then with the zodiacal constellations, on through the points of compass, and the elements, all furnish the groundwork for the astrologer's skill and influence. To express European hours it is enough to prefix k'ao 火 and chiang 乙 to the characters; thus, chiang-ts'ou 正子 is midnight, chiang 乙 is 1 o'clock A.M. and so throughout. Each Chinese hour is divided into eight k'ao 刻 of fifteen minutes each.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TWELVE BRANCHES</th>
<th>SYMBOLICAL ANIMALS</th>
<th>ZODIACAL SIGNS</th>
<th>POETICAL NAMES</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING HOURS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ts'ou 子</td>
<td>Shiu 鼠</td>
<td>Aries.</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>11 to 1 A.M. is 三更</td>
<td>NORTHERN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'eu 丑</td>
<td>Niu 牛</td>
<td>Taurus.</td>
<td>乙</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 四更</td>
<td>N.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin 寅</td>
<td>Hu 虎</td>
<td>Gemini.</td>
<td>寅</td>
<td>3 - 5 is 五更</td>
<td>E.N.E. 45° N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao 卯</td>
<td>T'ung 兔</td>
<td>Cancer.</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>E. 45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh'ian 辰</td>
<td>Lung 龙</td>
<td>Leo.</td>
<td>七</td>
<td>7 - 9</td>
<td>S.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz'su 夔</td>
<td>Sh'e 猴</td>
<td>Virgo.</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>9 - 11 is 上午</td>
<td>S.S.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu 巳</td>
<td>Ma 马</td>
<td>Libra.</td>
<td>九</td>
<td>11 - 1 P.M. is 上午</td>
<td>S.S.W. 45° W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei 午</td>
<td>Yang 羊</td>
<td>Scorpio.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 下午</td>
<td>W.S. 45° S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh'an 未</td>
<td>H'un 鹿</td>
<td>Sagittarius.</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>3 - 5</td>
<td>S.W. 45° W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu 申</td>
<td>Ki 青</td>
<td>Capricornus.</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>W. 45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suh 酉</td>
<td>K'uen 犬</td>
<td>Aquarius.</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>7 - 9</td>
<td>W.N.W. 45° N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai 戌</td>
<td>Chn 猪</td>
<td>Pisces.</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>9 - 11 is 二更</td>
<td>N.N.W. 45° W.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
枝
From wood and to diverge; it is interchanged with the last.

枝
A branch, a twig; a slender upright post, while a leaning post is called 桿; to branch, to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, pens, flowers, arrows, spears, coral, &c.

1 花 a flower, met. a pretty girl.
1 軍 a detachment of troops.
1 軒 a roost or platform; met. to get a post or literary position; a sinecure.
1 葉 leaves and branches.
1 折 to leave the subject, to branch off to another topic.
1 指 an extra finger or toe.
别 生 節 other shoots will sprout; disorders will spread; other contingencies may arise.
莫 敢 桿 he did not venture to become a pillar; met. to take the management.

肢
From flesh and to diverge; the second form is vulgar.

肢
The limbs.

肢
四 the four limbs.
1 體 the body.
1 腿 嫉 娃, slim, small waisted, said of young girls.
1 解 to cut into four quarters; to quarter.

肢
From worship and reaching to; not to be confounded with 桿 梆 桿 梆 sacrifice, though the two are said to be mere variants.

肢
A disjunctive conjunction, only, but, not only, yet; to invoke; to respect, as when seeing the gods; awe, regard; reverently; to attend to reverently.
1 敬 or 聆 to reverently receive, as from the Emperor.
冈 盤 子 天 盤 民 he did not regard the bright principles of Heaven, or the awfulness of the people.

肢
1 可 however; still it can be.
1 望 to expect.
1 有 一 檔 there is only one sort.
1 1 to revere what is reverend.
1 此 only this.

肢
From flesh and reaching as the phonetic.

肢
A thick, indurated skin on the hands or feet; a wart or callusity on the knuckles, said to proceed from eating too much pickled food.

肢
Grain when first ripe, or beginning to ripen; to transplant rice.

肢
From flesh and excellent as the phonetic.

肢
Horned animals of all kinds, whose fat is firm; fat, hard, mct., grease; viscid juices or dried gums of plants; applied to mineral bales and soapstone; to grease, to daub; wealth; glory.

肢
cosmetics, rouge; though 1 粉 is the white cosmetic, and by met. the fair sex, the girls.
1 民 the fat of the people, their money.
1 出泥入 1 to get out of disgrace or poverty into honors or wealth.
1 膏 greasey matter; unctuous; met. wealth.
1 飾 to paint — the face.
1 花 1 juice of flowers.

肢
赤石 1 a red bale, used in making certain ointments; amonious or unctuous earth.
1 車 衛 馬 he greased the cart and fed the horses.
龍 骨 1 a gum obtained from a species of Euphorbiaceae.

肢
The character is supposed to represent 人 a man with 早 a seal underneath.

肢
A cup to measure meat and drink; a goblet holding four gills; a syphon.

从 tree and goblet.

肢
A plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow, the Gardenia floribunda and radicosa, called
1 子 or 黃, 1 , the becho nut; when roasted it is 黑, and is exhibited in fevers.

肢
A small kind (Gardenia floribunda), of which the blossoms of some varieties are used to scent tea.

肢
the Gardenia rubra.

肢
The javanese and pomegranate contend as to their goodness.

肢
From bird and to diverge as the phonetic.

肢
A lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.
1 鴿 supposed to be a bird akin to the magpie, whence the 鳥 觀, a fine monastery in Shansi, built about A. D. 40 by Wu-ti, of the Han, derived its name.

肢
In Cantonese. A particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.
1 係 certainly it is so.
1 聳 the buzzing of bees.

肢
Light down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or plush.

肢
A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called 拆 the socket; to prop, to shore up.
1 起 懺 戶 prop up (or open) the window, referring to such as have hinges at the top.

肢
The base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood; the use of stone for bases and pedestals has now become general.
The original form rudely delineates a person coming behind another; its only use is as the 34th radical of a dozen unusual characters; most of which are themselves primitives, and relate to progressing.

The original form represents plants growing on a tree, which they define; it forms the 77th radical of characters, chiefly relating to stopping, modes of progress, &c.

To halt, to be stopped, as by the edge of a lot of land; to cease from, to desist; to be still; to remain, to wait; right department; to dwell, to lodge at; an object, that which the mind rests satisfied in; stopped, as a cough; hindered, detained; as a prisoner; a final expiatory; as an adjective, but, only, however, not to stop at; but after a negative, it often makes a neat climax; — as 愛之如身不若子之愛他, he loved him not as a son merely, but as himself; used by the Buddhists for ten trillions.

是 only is.
得 merely can.
不 [mêng] not merely three, i.e. there are more than that.
血 to staunch blood.
知 he knows when to stop; sagacious.
息 to desist from; it came to a stop.
不 [mêng] will not, or cannot be stopped.
容 department; air; but 口 容 means not to talk at improper times, to keep the door of the lips.
怒 pacified; to calm down; appeased.
禁 to forbid; prohibitions.
可以 [kâi-le] may you have this day's joy, or daily joy, or abundant contentment; — forms of salutations in closing letters, denoting a desire for the reader's happiness.
受 被 to be blessed.
特异 near particularly anxious for present felicity.
君子 如 if our prince would be happy — in the good.

From plant and to stop as the phonetic.

A fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative; it resembles orris root, and is the root of a flower-de-lis (Iris florentina), of which the tincture is employed; 自 [se] and 泽 are common names, but some of the roots so called may be derived from unambitious plants like the Opopanax.

陽 name in the Tsin dynasty of Si-ning fu, now in Shensi.

From water and to stop as the phonetic.

A small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.
子沼子 among the pools and islets.

From worship and to stop as the phonetic.

Happiness; enduring contentment; the satisfaction which comes from attaining one's end; to take pleasure in.
福 joy, blessedness.
頃 [gi] or 時 may you have this day's joy, or daily joy, or abundant contentment; — forms of salutations in closing letters, denoting a desire for the reader's happiness.
受 to be blessed.
時 near particularly anxious for present felicity.
君子 如 if our prince would be happy — in the good.

From silk or kerchief and a surname; the second form is unusual; silk or cloth was used for writing before paper, which was invented by Ts'ai Shên Twâi King-chung, alias Twâi Lun, about A.D. 100, of the bark of the Broussonetia, old rags, and fishing-nets, all cut and rasped together.

Paper, stationary; a document; classifier of writings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHI</th>
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<th>CHI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>打牌 to play cards.</td>
<td>中流 a peak in the current, i.e. a patriot statesman, or a man unmoved at danger; the allusion is to the Ti-chu hill in Shen ch'en.</td>
<td>贂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>繳花 to paper walls of rooms.</td>
<td>禄</td>
<td>a monster of a double-headed snake, described by the Chinese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>警</td>
<td>也</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>藥材, paper,</td>
<td>The character is composed of 會, the name of Ti-uen hien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>藥材, paper,</td>
<td>Excellent; pleasant, tasted, delicate; meaning; intention; purpose, design, scope, sense; the Emperor’s will; an order; a decree, a ukase, a rescript.</td>
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<tr>
<td>糌</td>
<td>to collect provisions.</td>
<td>二月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立</td>
<td>firm and unmoved.</td>
<td>人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>A terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshiped the five Shangti.</td>
<td>致</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>數</td>
<td>The original form is intended to represent the delicate lines in needlework, it is the 204th radical of a group of characters relating to embroidery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>智</td>
<td>The original form was composed of 白 clear, 聰 seriatim contracted, and 知 knowledge, now reduced to the present form; it occurs interchanged with 知 to know.</td>
<td>于</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>智</td>
<td>Wisdom, understanding; knowledge of all kinds; prudence; wise; sagacious, discreet; shrewd, sharp.</td>
<td>使</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聰</td>
<td>brave and capable.</td>
<td>是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>知</td>
<td>a good, clear judgment; intelligent.</td>
<td>以</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>识</td>
<td>wise and discerning; in Buddhist canons, the last and highest of the six virtues called prajna, or intuitive wisdom; he who attains it passes on to nirvana.</td>
<td>招</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>he become a prudent man.</td>
<td>委</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勇</td>
<td>無</td>
<td>indiscreeet; no apprehension of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勉</td>
<td>universal knowledge, the highest degree of intelligence (surajna) attainable, and is applied to every Buddha.</td>
<td>意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>to resign office.</td>
<td>仕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>the two are not unlike.</td>
<td>誠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td></td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>to prepare stores, especially for public use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訪</td>
<td>to prepare stores, especially for public use.</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諫物</td>
<td>to provide whatever is needed.</td>
<td>備</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>師</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>知</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>轉</td>
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<td>給</td>
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<td>一</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | | 大 | a resume; in general.
From silk and to cause; occurs interchanged with the last.

To mend garments; to patch; soft, delicate; close, fine in texture; torn, tattered.

beautiful, exquisite, fine, delicate.

soft, elegant.

handsome, suitable to.

fine, minute and beautiful.

虚词 a well planned, cunning falsehood.

Composed of 刀 knife and 未 incomplete altered; it is interchanged with the next.

To cut and pare; to form; to govern, to regulate; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a rule; a practice, a law; mourning usages.

佐 to make, to do.

有節 I can only do so much; I am restrained by the rules.

法律 laws, rules, restrictions.

限 to bring within rules.

錢 fixed rate, as of land rent.

度 to form rules; management, plans; to restrain and subdue.

禁監 to restrain; to set a limit.

講 an Imperial order.

地 the Court, the seat of Government.

國 the rule of a state; the Government or Administration.

品 the etiquette of Court.

皇帝 his Majesty is pleased to say.

臨朝称 [an empress] ascending the throne is termed 陛下.

兩 a governor-general; he is addressed as 部 your excellency commanding the army.

自 self-restraint; 自不住 I don't care. I'll not be hampered.

守 attending to mourning; this phrase is written on a son's visiting cards for nearly two years.

在 deep mourning; the phrase is put on doors to announce it to friends.

政府 prestige or property; what is issued by public officers, or for public purposes.

士死 an officer dying for his loyalty.

From clothes and to form; it is similar to the last.

To cut out, as garments; to invent, to make, to manufacture; to compound, as medicines; a mode, a pattern; a rain-cloak, a fur robe.

美 well contrived, well done; handsomely dressed.

造 to make, to manufacture.

裁衣之形 to make (or cut out) clothes after the fashion.

法 a good prescription, either to | 藥 compound medicines; or to | 炮 decoct by boiling or using fire.

古法 put up according to the old prescription.

御 done by the Emperor, or for him.

狐 a fox-skin garment.

From fish and to prepare as the phonetic.

A fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

魚 the roe of a sort of perch eaten at Canton.

治 water and venerable; also read 理 and 理.

Name of a small stream in south of Shantung peninsula; and one in the southwest of Fukien in T'siün-ch'en fu, called 水 T'ai-shui; to govern, to rule well; to heal, to remedy; to oversee; to form; to try, as a legal cause; to compare; demanded or required by the nature of the case; practiced, experienced; fitted for ruling, talented; a prosperous or good government; the ruler's residence, or seat of his government; a retired room or the cloister of a Tao priest.

下者 subjects; those under his rule, the governed; those within the 属 official jurisdiction of a magistrate.

喪 to attend to funeral rites.

病 to practice medicine.

家 to manage the family.

心 to regulate one's desires.

無法可 there's no way of managing him; it cannot be brought about.

一乱 at times the country is peaceful, and then it is disturbed.

獄 to try causes.

處 or 罪 to try and punish crimes; to sentence or condemn prisoners.

女所 it was your doing.

治天下 to govern the empire.

政日新 his rule daily improves.

平 general tranquility.

世之才 fitted to rule the world.

府 the prefect city.

於人 ruled by men, or by a man.

屠待 The difference between these two probably arose from confounding their radicals.

To wait on; to store up and provide for.

儲 to gather in readiness for a contingency, as food or stores.

值 to meet, to happen, to occur; to hold, as in the hand; to manage, to attend to; happened, chanced; a turn in course.

現 or 適 just then; just at this time; it so happened.

其事之粉紅 it happened in the multitude of his affairs.

日 the day on which the 常 of or certain officer is in charge.

相 to meet rather unexpectedly.

班 the class which comes on duty, or in turn.
Read chih, when used for chi, 
the price of a thing; value, 
worth of.

1. 不 is it cheap or not?
2. 不 is it not worth a cash.

what is the price of it?
1. 不 it is not worth while to argue it with him.

From net and straight, but the primitive is however regarded 
as an equivalent of pi 護 to cease; the second, from 
correr and true, is less used, and 
not always exactly identical with it.

To dismiss; to let go, to 
put aside and take another; to 
establish, to make firm, to place; 
constitute, as a new district; to 
arrange, to employ; to determine, 
to judge, to decide; to buy, to lay 
in goods; when used before 
other verbs, it often implies merely present 
action, as 不兼 neither of 
the cases need be made the sub-
ject of inquiry.

建 | to build; to establish.
處 | to decide; to sentence, as 
a criminal.
廢 | to remove, as from office; to 
supersede.
1 故 | 買 to buy (or 
settle for) all things necessary.
本客 | we (in this shop) at-
tend to buying or preparing 
our goods ourselves.
身事 | I have nothing to 
do with it.
無路 | no way of escape, no 
place to hide myself.
家 | to take a wife.
業 | to buy an estate.
予于 | cherish me in your 
heart.
念念 | unceasingly thinking of 
him.
辞 | to speak properly or accu-
rately.
郵 | a post-station.
巳從之 | to settle on what 
course one will follow.

From water and belt, perhaps 
with an allusion to a girdle 
crossing.

1. 稔 indigestion; a stagnant 
market, overstocked.
2. 限 impedes to restrain.
3. 障 unprosperous; bad luck; 
he don't get on.
4. 妥 | or | and | an oldfogy, who 
cannot adapt himself to new ways.
5. 妨 | hindered, as a case in court.
6. 妨 | obstructed; prevented from 
doing or going.
7. 氣 | a stoppage in the fluids; 
the nerves system deranged; 
bilious; out of sorts.
8. 梦 | constipation, bowels bound 
up; stiffened or congealed.
9. 食 | indigestible; as 贰 | fat, 
gross food.
10. 情 | to relieve repetition; to aid 
digestion.
11. 留 | to tarry long in other 
places.
12. 他 | 向 | to tarry long in other 
places.
13. 五 | the "five serious hind-
rances;" a Buddhist term for the 
gautaka-klesa, or the 五難使 
five dull messengers which 
pose perfection, viz 贪 avarice.
14. 充 anger, sophilis...
From pearl and to hold; used with the last.

From bird and holding.

A present of homage given when visiting a superior, or requesting a favor of one, as alluded to in Proverbs xviii. 16; a fee when entering school;—gems, silks, birds, and fruit were given in ancient time.

鸟

A sort of barrier, which alights on cattalo.

鸟不著

Hawks do not go in flocks; met. peerless, unequalled.

猛怯

valiant; ruthless.

無懼

soldiers who are contented.

熱

A heavy laden horse; a horse with crooked legs, caused by overloading.

馬

Cannot go the horse was overladen and could not go.

痣

That on which the mind determines; the will, the inclination; a resolve, a good determination; a fixed purpose; earnest thought; a sense of right; to record, to collect and digest data; statistical works; collected memoirs on various subjects, annals;—in which it is used with the next; an arrow-head.

痣

a purpose, the will; a mind for, determination.

痣

inclination; wish, object.

痣

thoughts, great thoughts.

痣

good resolutions, hearty will.

痣

not to be turned from; conscious of power.

痣

a mercurial; a reckless, shiftless waif.

痣

to follow one's whim; unsettled.

痣

my mind is fixed on this.

痣

I have a settled purpose to finish the work.

痣

Annals of the Three States; they succeeded the Han dynasty, A.D. 221 to 265.

痣

From word and purpose; the second form is usually read shi, this use being confined to the classics. Used for the last.

痣

To remember; to record for the purpose of remembering; to write in; a record; annals.

痣

archives, records.

痣

to keep in mind; to journalize.

痣

to study much and remember it too.

痣

an unfading memorial of, as a work of genius.

痣

an epitaph, a eulogy.

痣

Black or red spots on the body; a mole; a hair-mole.

痣

spots on the face; freckles.

痣

the hairs growing on a mole.

痣

mark by which one is known.
A medicinal plant from Shan-si, called 遠志 or 遠志, the roots of the *Polygonum tenifolia* and *P. sibirica* used in fevers; another sort from Yunnan is sweet, and is the root of a different plant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>惹</td>
<td>Enraged, angry at; to be resentful; the second also means to stop, to desist from; to hate; cruel. 愤 angry, enraged at, irritated.</td>
<td>金子 to inquire the price. 金兩的長短 find out the measure of that wall. 金玉深藏 ascertain the depth of the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惑</td>
<td>To record; to remember. 銘</td>
<td>The seeds of a plant resembling the gall-nut. 榧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恃</td>
<td>To write or engrave, so as to be perpetual; to indelibly record; to cut, as in the rock.</td>
<td>仔 another name for the 牛膝 Achnarthus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悸</td>
<td>To judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.</td>
<td>眼 Fine bright eyes; to pass before the eyes, to get a sight of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颱</td>
<td>A goblet of horn holding three; <em>siang</em>升 gills, anciently used by elders; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.</td>
<td>一旦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潦</td>
<td>Said to be derived from 亙 or 尻 to bind and lead, and 可 to stop; as a horse led or stopped by his nose.</td>
<td>晦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撺</td>
<td>Prevented from acting or advancing, as a wolf stepping on his own tail when retreating; hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over.</td>
<td>撼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撐</td>
<td>To compare things together in order to see wherein they are alike; to try, to ascertain.</td>
<td>撰 Stubborn, froward; to dislike, injurious to others. 不</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CH'I.**

Old sounds, ㄔ'ai, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'it, ㄔ'et, ㄔ'ap, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'ap, ㄔ'ai, ㄔ'it and ㄔ'ik. *In Canton, ㄔ'i; — in Swatow, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, and ㄌ; — in Amoy, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, ㄌ, ㄌ, and ㄔ'i; — in Fuchau, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, ㄔ'i, and ㄌ; — in Shanghai, ㄔ'ai, ㄔ'ai, and ㄔ'ai; — in Chifu, ㄔ'i.*

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<tr>
<th>CH'I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>瘤</td>
<td>From disease and doubt or knowledge; the second form is least used.</td>
<td>1 悶 or 1 呆 headless, stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟</td>
<td>Silly, foolish; inapt, simple, luckless; doting after, longings, lustful; wandering, idiotic; out of one's head, daft after.</td>
<td>1 狂 or 1 呆 headless, stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘤</td>
<td>Doting on books, unpractical, pedantic.</td>
<td>1 情 salacious, lusting after.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟</td>
<td>蹦</td>
<td>1 心妄想 the unfounded hopes of a fool; a silly notion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟</td>
<td>嬌</td>
<td>1 男勝過巧女 a simple man is far better than a crafty woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟</td>
<td>愚</td>
<td>1 孩ish, imbecile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟</td>
<td>理</td>
<td>1 孩ish, imbecile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From insect and elfin; also read chi.

A dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to gruel.

A mountain elf, a brownie; an evil monster, with a man’s face and a beast’s body.

From eye and elfin as the phonetic.

To examine things in a series; to go from one country to another to examine its customs.

Glutinous, pasty, sticky; to stick on; to attach or glue on.

The fine fibres of the Doli
copherus bulbosus, or of hemp; fine grasscloth used for napkins.

Gauze fine linen.

Finely embroidered linen.

Fine and coarse linen.

An ancient earthen jar or amphora for holding spirits; some of them hold a stone or 12 gallons, others half that quantity; presents of wine were sent in them, especially when borrowing or returning books.

From bamboo and table; q. d. bamboosed before the bench.

To flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan or a ferule; to bamboo, to bastinado, to scourge; to correct, so as to reform and make one ashamed of his bad conduct.

The bamboo and sticks used in a yamien for beating.

To bamboo, to whip; to punish in the courts.

To beat the buttocks.

Give, him forty blows.

To flog with rattans.

Laws directing the degrees of bambooing.

To beat with sticks.

Composed of insect under the earth, and a sprout; as a primitive it sometimes gives the sense of rude.

A worm; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance.

The uneducated masses, the ignoble vulgus; plain people.

Stupid, unpolished, country.

To contemn and use harshly.

Self, clever and dull people each think well of themselves.

Ch’i Yu first raised rebellion in c. 2637; a comet is sometimes called after him, because it foretells war.

Laughter; to laugh heartily, to laugh at.

Laugh aloud.

Laughing and smiling.

People; the people there laughed at him for—his odd dress.

To laugh at one’s self, for one’s blunders.

A kind of dog, apparently from the Desert, called having long shaggy hair; it probably denotes the fercious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.
ornamental cover or pall of woven bamboo; a prefecture east of Nanking in Nankin.

水 | a tank, a reservoir.

鱼 | a fish-pond.

城 | the city-pond.

海 | a great mont or canal.

池 | ponds and ponds.

堂 | a bath-room, the washing tank.

心 | the heart; and 肝 | the kidneys; are Taoist terms.

酒 | a tank of wine and a forest of meat; i.e. plenty.

池 | the pool around the examination-hall in the Confucian temple.

四 | four small stars near 大角 or Arcturus.

物 | I am not like a | thing in a pool.

砚 | the place for water on an inkstone.

差 | uneven, not of the same height or length 差 | 共羽 how the [swallow's] wings flittered.

咸 | an ancient piece of sacrificial music; a star north of the stars 木 ι ι in Virgo.

驰 | A horse galloping; to go quickly, as a courser; far, spread abroad; fast, fleet; a courier.

馬 | a rapid courier, a postman; by quick post.

道 | the imperial highway.

馬 | to race or gallop horses.

口 | running here and there with wild stories and talk.

難 條 | to earnestly strive, as for honors.

驅 | to drive fast; met. to act for another.

駕 | to ride post.

四 | the name has traveled everywhere; widespread, famous.

送 | a great gathering of people.

生 | 男 in men's toils passes away like a shadow; - we are soon forgotten.

To go and fro.

蛋 or larve of ants. conception or pickle, in which they form a part.

From earth and reaching to; also read 8i.

An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; to bank in, to stop; an embankment; a place in a river dyked up, as a platform.

坡 | a slope down to the water; a levee.

如 | 京 [there will be grain enough] to make an islet or heap a mound.

From earth and rhinoceros.

a porch, a court in front of a hall; a kind of open piazza or vestibule, and the steps leading up to it; the raised path leading from the gate to the palace.

丹 | the vermilion avenue, i.e. the emperor's palace, the court; it is also called 玉 | perfect avenue, and other names.

廓 | the courtyard of the palace.

从 to go and rhinoceros.

Slow; dilatory; late, behind time, the opposite of tiao 早 early, not urgent; to delay, to walk leisurely; to procrastinate; to wait for, not to hurry; tardy; slowly and surely, by degrees; used for 'nad' in the phrase 今 then be ordered him.

来得 | he came too late, or after time.

来不及 | you'll be too late — to reach the boat.

意以外 | the sun is going down slowly out of doors.

是以 | it was therefore delayed from time to time.

- | I wait one day.

拖 | to put off continually; to defer; to cause delay.

疑 | irresolute; in doubt.

慢 | late, dilatory.

To cut open the skin; to disembowe1; to cut and cleanse a fish.

the ignominious slow punishment of cutting to pieces.

To grasp, to seize hold of; to observe, to maintain, to direct with a firm hand; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.

把 | to manage, to take the direction of.

法 | to uphold, to assist.

法 | to vindicate the laws.

中 | to demean one's self with dignity.

杯 | a hand a cup of wine.

逸 | obstinate, unaccommodated.

使 | very capable; having good administrative ability.

操 | to direct military affairs.

令 | to hold in the hand; — as 扇 一 one fan.

委 | or to a firm resolve.

— as not to drink.

身 | to restrain the passions, to keep the body under.

可以 | I will try hard to attend to the matter.

A contracted form of 趨 to walk briskly; to approach or retreat with a quick step.

— lengthened in time.
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<tr>
<th>CH'I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>笙 笙</td>
<td>笙 笙</td>
<td>笙 笙</td>
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<tr>
<td>A sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying.</td>
<td>To cling to, to depend on, as a child on its mother.</td>
<td>The original form represented the teeth appearing in the open mouth; it forms the 211th radical of a natural group of characters relating to teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璶 璶</td>
<td>璶 璶</td>
<td>璶 璶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the earthen bell and flute, were two sacrificial instruments that were employed to regulate the ceremonies; met. fraternal love; brothers.</td>
<td>From man and many.</td>
<td>The front teeth, especially the upper; the mouth; words; age, years; a sort, a class; associates, equals; serratures; to toothed, as a serrated leaf; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record, to write in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膽</td>
<td>膽</td>
<td>膽</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undecided; to step over.</td>
<td>Extravagant, profuse; large, tending to expand; superfluous.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騦</td>
<td>騦</td>
<td>騦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From clothes and a horned tiger as the phonetic.</td>
<td>Satisfy profuse, wasteful; as 奢</td>
<td>父</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷹</td>
<td>鷹</td>
<td>鷹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take off clothes, to disrobe, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe.</td>
<td>from extravagances of all kinds.</td>
<td>遗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丞</td>
<td>丞</td>
<td>丞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From ear and heart, because the ear reddens when a person is ashamed; the second form is common.</td>
<td>Use a profuse outlay.</td>
<td>獵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>貌</td>
<td>貌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgraced, humbled, ashamed; to feel shame, to blush, to reden; shame, chagrín.</td>
<td>Interchange with 'ch'ī 恤 gap, opened out.</td>
<td>德</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>女</td>
<td>女</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be ashamed; chagrined, mortified.</td>
<td>To separate, to part; diffused, spread out.</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>你</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you not dread being ashamed?</td>
<td>别</td>
<td>別</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堆</td>
<td>堆</td>
<td>堆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covered with disgrace.</td>
<td>to crush the teeth, in anger.</td>
<td>切</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>被</td>
<td>被</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get laughed at.</td>
<td>言</td>
<td>言</td>
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<tr>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
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<tr>
<td>afraid of a scolding.</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>人</td>
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<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>無</td>
<td>無</td>
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<tr>
<td>徒</td>
<td>徒</td>
<td>徒</td>
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<td>無</td>
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<tr>
<td>疑</td>
<td>疑</td>
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<tr>
<td>shone, devoid of honor.</td>
<td>獨</td>
<td>獨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>養</td>
<td>養</td>
<td>養</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confused, mortified; crest-fallen; — used in polite language when complimented.</td>
<td>登</td>
<td>登</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惡</td>
<td>惡</td>
<td>惡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covered of poor clothes and clothes.</td>
<td>崩</td>
<td>崩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剛</td>
<td>剛</td>
<td>剛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the master is shamed by beating his servant.</td>
<td>華</td>
<td>華</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勢</td>
<td>勢</td>
<td>勢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he was quite disgraced;</td>
<td>A fragrant flower, called 華</td>
<td>金</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子</td>
<td>君子</td>
<td>君子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the superior man abominates a shameful act.</td>
<td>cultivated for its scent, and which serves as a term for fragrant flowers in general.</td>
<td>従</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From plant and teeth.

A weed, the 马  | 落 (Portulaca, it is also known as 瓜子菜 or melon-seed greens; and 長 命 業 or long-life greens.

The blaze or flame of fire; glare, effulgence, splendor; a dazzle of lights; to burn, to catch, to spread; raging, as lust; numerous.

To stop, to detain; once in use among the people of Han or Manchuria.

To obstruct, to embarrass, hinder; to raise, to take up; to select; to draw, as lots; to pull; to grasp, to hold, as the hands.

To leap; to jump about or over; lame, a signification preserved in Kiangsu in the phrase 手 a maimed hand.
The original form is composed of two old characters, meaning a hand seizing and to terrify, here written like 駉 happy, and altered in combination.

To apprehend, to seize; to look after, to take in hand; to pick up, to lay hold of; to persecute; to bring and show; to retain, to keep; to hold as, to look upon; to maintain; to stop up; what is retained, as evidence; what is in the hand; obstinate; set; engaged in, attending to.

手 to take by the hand.
手 to keep, as evidence.
手 to draw lots.
手 to maintain the just medium; candid.
手 biased, prejudiced.
手 or 固 or 罅 pertinacious, set in his way; obstinate, not open to conviction.
之而已 keep (or take) it, and make the best of it, — as a bad coin.
之 a receipt, as of the reception of a: official document.
之 to take bids among stockholders.
之 to maintain the law, to abide by the rule.
之 each follows his own trade or profession.
手 a manager, to manage; the retinue of an officer, a procession; as 共無 事人役 those who have nothing to do with the cortège; officers who have no retinue.
手 schedule of a procession; a list of duties of official retainers.
字 to set types.
手 to hold the pen, as an amanuensis.
手 vigorous, brawny, forcible.
手 to arrest, as a criminal.

1 友 a father's friend; 父 a father's equal in age.

在 Cantonese A heap; a handful; a group.

糧 chih 1 living together in one community.

一米 a handful of rice.

From silk to keep.

穀 chih 1 To tie up or tether an animal; to connect, to secure; a cord; a fetter, a shackle.

一維 to shackle; hampered or confined, as by duties or promises.

言授之以其馬 give him the ropes to bind his horses.

From horse and middle; like the last, and also read shih.

騾 chih 1 To fetter a horse; a foot-ropé; a restraint; a bond.

天黑天 heaven has burst our bonds.

From insect and to keep.

睡 chih 1 To hybernate; stored, hid in quiet; insects or animals burrowing or becoming torpid; gone into darkness.

驚 the fifth of the 24 terms, from March 5th to 20th, when the “torpid are excited,” and spring begins.

子孫 1 分 the pleasant gathering of children and grandchildren.

蟲 animals that become torpid.

熱 chih 1 To lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.

豪強 1 服 the brave man has succumbed and yielded.

汁 chih 1 Juice, gravy, drippings; slush; the expressed juice, the li-

quor or best part strained off; settle; rain, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.

汁 juices; sap, exudation.

水 essence, juice.

菜 the pot liquor, left after boiling vegetables.

雪 to suck the juice.

雪 melting snow.

醬 gravy; met: pleasing to the taste.

葡萄 grape-juice or wine.

糕 betel-nut juice and saliva.

石灰 a cake or crust of mortar harden like stone; a Peking term.

具, 'chih' Represents the mouth with the breath issuing from it; much used as a contraction of chih, as a classifier, but not quite correctly.

一宜 or 一可 this will only be the right; this alone is proper.

一管 merely for the present; on the spur of the moment, incon siderably.

我 is not but I don't want it; I just don't need it.

一有 merely have.

一有 一有 there is only one thing or affair.

一此而已 just this and no more.

一見 just observed, only saw; it came to pass.

一得 obliged to, no alternative; only can.

母 天 Oh, mother! Oh, heaven!

樂 1 君子 they rejoiced in that he was an honorable man.

In Fuhchau. Used for this; here.
質 質

The substance, matter, or grosser nature of, as distinguished from the aura or subtle parts; to substantiate by evidence, to establish; to appear as in court; to cross-examine, to confront, to set over against; to fix or settle; to perfect; opposite to, appearing in presence of; essential; plain, not figured; honest, sincere, true; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit.

気 | or 地 | the natural disposition or parts; the mind; the constituents of a vapor.

體 | substance, elements of.

鰐 | disposition, capabilities.

對 | to confront the parties, as for proof.

訊 | to cross-examine or confront, as in court.

苦 | a bitter principle.

好姿 | perspicuous, very clever.

真 | a firm tint, said by dyers; a good disposition.

性 | an honest disposition.

信 | evidence of something to go by, an earnest.

樞 | plain, unostentations, not extravagant.

文 | elegant, delicate.

文 |之於人 | I’ll ask people about it, so as to be sure.

文 | and | are opposites; plain and flowery; showy and real; elegant, polished and solid learning.

爾 | complete what concerns your officers and people.

美 | a good mind; brilliant, gifted.

Read chih? A witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market-place.

交 | to exchange hostages or pledges.

庫 | or | 銋 | a pawn shop; it is less extensive and cheaper than the 當舖 or security shops.
室

To stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; the moon in 庚 or nearly in opposition; to pare off.

竪

to hiccup.

手

at difficult to manage; impeded in every way.

築

a bedroom door; an old term for the entrance to a grave.

塞

to stop, to choke or fill the entrance of.

其實不無| 真之矛 there are no doubt some difficulties (or objections) in the way.

螳

An insect that burrows, the 螳 is a sort of field-sparrow that weaves a tubular web on the ground; probably a sort of Mygale or Actidius; it is also called 中 版 or ground spider.

錘

From metal and extreme as the phonetic.

錡

A small sickle or toothed bill-hook; met. the grain which it reaps, which was the head cut off short; an old name of Suh chen, near the River Hwai, in the north of Ngan-hwui, during the Han dynasty.

刈

to reap grain near the ear, leaving the straw.

禾

a sickle.

納

to pay in the grain due on the government land tax.

秩

Orderly, regularly, in a series; to dispose in order; a station, a post, an office; usual, acquainted with; permanent; clear, explicit, as teaching; a decennium, or increase of ten years in one's life.

品

or 級 official rank or precedence.

序

or 次 a series, a rank.

德音

methodical, being instruction; an unsullied name.

于

a graceful sloping bank.
From foot and people; it is like the next.

To tread, on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

自 無 | 有 to pass or leap out of chaos or non-existence into being; now here and then gone.

丞 | a leader of thieves, a sort of Robin Hood in early Chinese history; hence 者 | 之 分 as unlike as Shun and Chih, i.e. as Peter and Judas.

Like the preceding.

The sole of the foot; the foot of birds.

| 賀 | a bird’s foot.

From a dart and a sound.

A sword; others say, to gather, or a synonym of skilh, or potter’s clay; it is only used as a primitive, without conveying any meaning to its compounds.

From silk and to govern; contracted; used for a flag.

To weave; woven; weaving.

| 縉 | a loom.

布 | to weave cloth.

| 得精織 woven very beautifully.

| 馀 | a weaver’s thorns, ends of the threads.

| 羽 | the blazonry of birds on the flags.

| 紙 | to weave figured fabrics.

职工 | a name for the cricket.

| 職 | an officer in Kiangan who attends to procuring silk and porcelain for the Court.

From ear or body and a sword; the second form is pedantic and unusual.

To record events; to act officially; to govern, to oversee, having the direction of; to make a thing important or leading; official duty, title, office; used for I, when an officer speaks of himself, as | 道 | the

Intendant; presents from other states; single; really, certainly; numerous, as duties.

役 | to govern, to manage.

| 在 | in office; its duties; the post itself.

加 | to confer an honorary title or nominal office.

職 | I, the officer; those who are in the service, down to low officials, even when only titular, call themselves chih, and 传 | when addressing a superior.

澳 | an official title; an officer, either actual or titular, a functionary of any grade under a red button.

革 | to deprive one of office or title.

受 | to receive an office.

分 | a title; official duties, of which once the 六 | comprised the various departments.

章 | numerous, said of an officer’s duties.

納 | to pay tribute; i.e. the presents or customary offerings to the Crown.

世 | hereditary office or title.

事 | official duty; to specially manage an affair.

設官 | to institute a post and define its duties.

| 帶 | a retired officer who is allowed to retain his titles.

These two characters are used in ancient rituals with the same meaning, though not altogether identical.

Pieces of jerked meat, a foot or more in length, formerly reckoned among betrothal presents; high, of not putrid meat; sticky, adhesive.

ポマト

From place and a step.

To ascend; to enter on a higher office; to mount, to go up to; advanced, promoted; to proceed.

| 梯 | to go up a ladder or stairs.

直 | to behold from on high, as God does.

| 體 | to degrade and to advance; official changes.

降 | to advance and retire, as to and from the altar.

彼 | 仰 | ascend that high peak.

臣 | 责位 | do you ascend the throne.

進 | 頃 | to be admitted into the holy regions.

Composed of 目 eye, 十 ten, and 瘞 hidden contracted; for ten eyes can see a thing straight; it is used for 真 and the next; and is easily mistaken for chih.

真 | 合 | just; the upright.

直 | just; the upright.

| 途不 | to speak without reservation; to tell all.

| 衣 | and the also 吴 and | are opposites; crooked — straight; devils — upright.

| 道 | self-evident doctrines.

| 去 | be left immediately.

| 程 | go directly on, follow the straight road.

| 入 | go straight in; — | go straight on.

| 走 | go straight ahead.

| 來 | I came directly here.

打 | true, fearless, blunt; always speaking his opinions.

伸 | 腿 stretch out your leg; met. stretched-out legs, i.e. dead; for which | is also used.

不 | things they only fled a hundred paces.

| 領 | or 骨 | sturdy, stiff-necked, willful; honest, trusty.

舉 | 隻杖 promote the men of integrity, remove the double-dealing.
CHIH.

To fatten, to enrich; to produce, to prosper, to grow; to be largely produced; to get rich, to amass; price, value; to raise the price of; to appoint, as to an office; to set upright, like the last, to plant, to cultivate.

封 | to appoint to office; to hoard or store money.
封 | even, level; regular.
豐 | abundant, prosperous.
不 | 貨 do not be greedy of money, do not set your heart on riches; do not raise prices.
物 | 貨 all nature flourishes.
有 | 禮 appoint upright men to office.
同 | 姓 不婚 惡 不 | 也 people of the same surname must not intermarry, lest they do not increase.
我 | 有 田 畦 子 畦 | 之 we have fields which Tsz'ch'an got for us; — who will do so, when he is dead?

植, chih

The grain first sown; the first grain that comes up; sometimes applied to the wife first married.

植 | 田 植 | first sow the pulse and then the wheat [for the next crop]

From hand and a plain; it occurs written 拋, but this last is more commonly read 椟.

To throw down or at; to fling away, to reject; to waste, as time; to pitch, as quoits.

中 | to hit the mark.
喫 | 子 or 一色 to throw dice.
下 | or 拋 | to throw down.
楽 | to discard; to throw away.
回 | or 週 | to return, as a memorial to the writer.

光 | 陰 or 虧 | to throw away time; to idly spend it.

飛 | 石 or | to throw stones and brickbats to and fro.

地 | 金 | [like] the sound of ringing brass striking on the ground, — so is this rhythmical composition.

九 | 仔 | to gamble (Cantonese).

蠟, chih

A large green caterpillar, the caterpillar, which feeds on the bean; it is perhaps the larva of a sphinx moth.

蠟, chih

Embarrassed, bewildered.

蠻, chih

irresolute, inept; advancing and retreating, as dancers do, or as when venturing into a palace; also the name of the Rhododendron indicum.

CH'IH.

Old sounds, t'ak, tük and ts'ik. In Canton, ch'ik and shik; — in Swatow, ch'ü, ch'ük, ch'in, and ts'ek; — in Amoy, ch'ük, ts'ik, sek, and hwa; — in Fuchau, ch'ük, ch'ük, ch'ih, ts'ik and sek; — in Shanghai, ts'ük, ts'ük, and sek; — in Chifu, ch'ih.

尺, chü

From 手 a body and 乙 to understand combined; it refers to the fingers, for when the hands were laid side by side and opened to their widest extent, the length seems to have been a popular measure for a foot; used for the next.

A cubit, or the Chinese foot of ten ts'ü"n"; it has in different dynasties been divided into 8, 9 and 10 ts'ün" 尺, and the present varia-

丈 | a five foot measure.
曲 | a carpenter's square.
寸 | 有大小 there are different sorts and sizes of the article.
多少 | 寸 what are its dimensions?
這 | 亜地方 that's a place where etiquette is to be observed, where you must mind your ps and qs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'IH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>向不意寸 not of full stature or dimensions.</td>
<td>帝 the god of Fire.</td>
<td>賊匪充 the filechers and banditti are numerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六之帝 a minor reigning very soon after his father's death.</td>
<td>室 an infant; the emperor so calls his subjects, indicating his love.</td>
<td>章 to degrade, or take away a titular rank by a higher functionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戒 or a ruler, a ferule.</td>
<td>道 the equator, the south road.</td>
<td>不所修何 it does not point out the peculiarities of things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>為天  a sextant.</td>
<td>身 or 體 or 光 naked; stark, nude.</td>
<td>侯 to spy another's conduct in order to find fault; to keep a watch on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>量日 measure its length.</td>
<td>心 guileless, sincere; it is an appellation of Kwanti.</td>
<td>叱, To cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一之書 a brief epistle, a sharp note; the — was a name given in the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote his orders.</td>
<td>膽 a pure heart.</td>
<td>狗 to drive out a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有度 measurable; what is done by rule; one who works methodically.</td>
<td>六 to throw aces and quares, or the red faces of the dice.</td>
<td>盤 or 呼 to scold and abuse; to blackguard, to rail at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三劍 the three foot blade — of the first emperor of the Han.</td>
<td>口口红 mouthing days, are those on which the Cantonese avoid bargains.</td>
<td>歎 to breathe hard, to speak loud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三孩童 a lad of three cubits, a stripling.</td>
<td>手 empty handed.</td>
<td>从 mouth and seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三法 imperial laws; so called in reference to the size of the paper used.</td>
<td>地 unoccupied wastes; pampas; a steppe.</td>
<td>From strength and order; the third form is also read flat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三两  a three foot scarf, alludes to a bowstring or halter.</td>
<td>土国 the red earth country; an old name for Siam.</td>
<td>To try, to attempt; an ordinance; an order, what is done by special command of the Emperor,—for which the next character is the verbal form; a charter, a special permit or precept from him; to carefully look after; to have charge; to give in charge, as to punish; to receive warning; the execution of a charge; steady; urgent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地 a circumscribed narrow spot; insufficient.</td>
<td>土国 an old name for China; 土 is another name used by the Moslems.</td>
<td>書 credentials, letters-patent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坪 a two foot rule, struck at a funeral by the undertaker to call in the spirit.</td>
<td>紅 flushed from drink; red in the face; as 脸上—紅—的 his face turned red and then crimson, — on being detected.</td>
<td>封 by Imperial appointment, a special title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>割 斤 the second is the earliest form, composed of 斤 a shelter and 交, perverse, contracted to the first; the second also means to put a top to.</td>
<td>斥, 敕, 勃, ch’ih’</td>
<td>誠 royal orders, laws, precepts, prohibitions, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赤jac, ch'ih’</td>
<td>composes of 大 great over 火 fire, as shown in the second and antique form; others say 火 and 土 i.e. hot earth, both referring to the dark skin of southern people; the south pertains to fire and carnation; it forms the 155th radical of a few characters, all relating to red.</td>
<td>赐 to bestow honors on an officer's dead parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The third of the five primary colors, a reddish carnation or cinnabar color; a purplish light red; color of a newborn infant; naked; poor, destitute, barren; to redden; to strip, to denude; any highly polished metal.</td>
<td>面 to reprimand, to speak severely to.</td>
<td>行 the Emperor's mandate promulgated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日 sultry; a very hot day.</td>
<td>指 to point out faults.</td>
<td>閾 or 命 an Imperial order; his Majesty's will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>明 to blame, plainly.</td>
<td>令符 charus containing the “special orders” of a god; they are hung on the lapel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From to eat, man, and strength; it is often used for the last, and must not be confounded with shih 食 to adorn.

To make a thing firm; reverence, careful, respectful; to enjoin on or instruct, as a superior does a subordinate; to direct, to command; to adjust, to make ready, to prepare to do; diligent; prepared.

差 to dispatch on public service.

谨 to issue orders.

嚴 to use care in doing.

仰 to strictly charge.

整地方 to preserve order in a region.

躬自戒 be fasted and kept under his body.

愼 知 I have respectfully copied the orders for your information.

戎車既 the war-chariots were all ready.

力以 長地財 use diligence to increase the productions of the soil.

如 to make orders known to an officer, that he may do them.

鷂 鵬 From bird and method, because the cock and hen always walk in proper order.

A beautiful water bird, the 潟 鶻 which has a broad and upright fan tail, described to be like a rudder; it is perhaps allied to the mandarin duck, though the muscovy duck or the pied duck, is rather more likely to be intended.

栻 From tree and pattern; it is also read shih.

栻 Name of a tree; a thing used in divination, in connection with maple seeds and the heart wood of the Rhamnus date.

CH'ING.

Old sounds, ting, and ding in one instance. In Canton, ching, and one or two ch'ing; — in Swatow, cheng, teng, ch'un, ch'ing, and to; — in Anhui, ching, and one or two ch'un and to; — in Fuhchau, ching, ting, and chung; — in Shanghai, ch'ung, and one or two ch'ang; — in Chefoo, ching.

貞 composed of 貝 pearl and 卜 to divine; or, as in an ancient form, of 鼎 a tripod and 卜 to divine.

To inquire by divination, either by cowrie shells, coins, or other things; chaste, pure, virtuous, undefiled, uncorrupted; moral, high principled; a term for the inner row of the 64 diagrams, the outer row is named 徵 hou.

烈 chaste, even to death.

正 firm in the right.

誠 reliable, trustworthy, faithful.

潔 honest, chaste; undefiled, as a virgin.

玉 濁 pure and unsullied, virgin purity.

固不 搖 immovable, energetic in maintaining the right.

幹 the elementary parts.

節 a chaste widow, one who will not marry again; many 
節坊 honorary gateways are found in China to their memories.

守 a betrothed girl, whose affiance died before the nuptials, and she refuses to marry.

槇 The chaste tree, a common evergreen growing in northern China; it is the 閭 or wax tree (Ligustrum lucidum and L obtusifolium); it is also called chuse, because it maintains its pure green color through all seasons; its seeds, called 貞 女, are much used as a tonic.

邦之 a high statesman, a stay of the realm.

節 planks used in making adobie walls.

禎 Lucky, felicitous; a good omen.

禎 auspicious; a sign indicative of heaven's approbation.

槇 The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kwang-tung, whence was an old name for Wang-yuen hien 翁源縣 in Shaochen fu.
From go and correct; it is interchanged with 從 in some senses.

To proceed, to get on; to pass; as time; to reduce, to chastise refractory states; to subjugate; to levy taxes, to take duty; to be in the army; to spy.

仗 to reduce [a feudal state] by force.

收 to collect taxes by force.

勸 or 誣 to exterminate, as seditions rebels.

出無道 to go to war against barbarians.

而月斯 and your months are also going.

汝izia do you go and coerce them; a punitive expedition.

請 to demand with authority.

量 to collect taxes on the land.

夫 imperial troops; an envoy and his suite.

以 a clerk of the taxes in a district magistrate's yamn.

客赴長 the travelers proceeded on their long journey.

怔 Restless; afraid.

忪 or 順 one agitated, nervous; unable to sleep.

肅肅霧 to quietly pass the night.

灸 To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

鉈 From metal and correct.

鈴 Cymbals or small gongs set in a frame, used to sound a halt to troops; a brass tambourine used by priests; the place outside of a bell where it is struck.

神 the divine cymbal, a stone drum spoken of in ancient books.

樹頭銅 the brazen cymbal bangs in the tree; i.e. the sun is shining through its branches.

姬 Name of a woman; a correct deportment, as the two parts intimate; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

The character is intended to represent fire under vapor ascending; it is used with the next.

Vapor made by fire, steam; mist, watery exhalations; to steam; to cook by steaming; to stew, to distil, to decoct; a multitude; to act as a prince; a winter sacrifice in the ancestral temple; to enter, to make progress; to bring forward; to set forth offerings; all; clouds of dust rising like vapor; to lie with or debauch superiors; liberal; generous; to lay down; an initial explicative.

熟 to steam thoroughly.

飯 to steam rice; the usual mode of cooking it is in a 銅 or steaming-basket.

民乃食 all the people then had grain.

酒 to distil spirits.

皇皇 energetic and splendid.

父 to gradually lead to self government.

水鐡 the boiler in a steamer.

進 to introduce into.

女王 one how Yan Wang rose to be a true prince.

From plants and steam as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last in some of its senses.

The twigs of hemp (Sida) used for fuel; small faggots; hemp torches; to rise, as steam; vapor; all, numerous.

天生民 heaven produced all men.

11 日 on daily rising better and higher, as a state, or when doing business.

冬 the winter sacrifice.

Read ching. The reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; vapor rising through the sun's heat.

From disease and steam; it is sometimes written like the last.

A disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains; the knee of a sort of syphilitic cachexy.

生乾 to eat but never grow fat.

乾 is applied to withered fruit; dried up while on the tree.

The cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; delish to ascend.

From 微 fine and 王 good which is explained, that by acting right in small matters, the moving principle will appear.

To set in motion, to induce action; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to testify, to witness, to make clear by proof; to be called, to summon, to cite; to complete; to seek, to hunt up, to inquire after; proof; verifications; fulfillment, as of a prayer or hope; to levy, as taxes; to raise or enlist, as troops; an old name for Chi'ing-eling hien 澄城縣 in Shensi, near the elbow of the Yellow River.

飲 to gather, as the tribute.

有 verified; proof exists.

明 plain evidence.

騐 verified; we see its effects, as of a good medicine.

無之言 unfounded assertions.

兵 to enlist soldiers.

立据 to establish proof.

收賦稅 to collect taxes and duties.

召 an invitation by Government for good men to serve it.

聘 to induce by a present, as Balak did Balam.

逐 to visit often, to seek continually; to hang around, as an idler; to weary by coming.

納 to send the betrothal presents.

貴 or 价 a noble bearing, a lucky look, alluding to the.

八 eight evidences of good fortune which the physiognomists look for in one's face.

Read chi. One of the five musical notes, regarded as corresponding to fire.
CHING.

From disease and proof as the phonetic.

A swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and viscera.

From biliary calculi.

Spasms from biliary calculi, or from obstructions in the colon.

Composed of 束 to ray 東 a sheaf, and 正 to straighten; the allusion seems to be to the farmer's work.

To place evenly, to adjust; to do with, to work on; to repair, to put in order, to mend; to marshal to arrange, to make new, to trim up; the entire amount, the whole of.

齊 to put things to rights, to settle; to organize.

順 to set in order, to repair.

年 and 置 it is warm all the year;

橋修路 to mend bridges and repair roads.

隊 to lead on detachments in order.

肅肅容 grave, serious, precise deportment.

作 to make right.

天家 or 天 the whole day, the livelong day.

吊給他 give him the whole bill.

理規模 to reform a usage.

東衣冠 to arrange one's dress carefully, as for worship.

的破的 the whole and the broken, those which are of first quality and the inferior.

表 to mend a watch.

修 to spoil, as when trying to mend a thing.

好 or 翻 to make as before; to put in order.

詐馬 to set a catch for one.

The sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.

From sun and regular.

From hand and an aid or pint measure.

To lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.

救 to save from danger; to rescue, as from hell.

民於水火之中 to deliver the people, as from fire and water.

Correct, proper, legal, straight, right; not awry, erect; not inclined nor deflected; exact, as a full-formed character; regular, constant, usual, proper; really, truly; orthodox, the opposite of 靡 depraved; genuine, as goods; the first, the principal, of two colleagues; to govern, to adjust; to rectify; what makes right; rule, government; to execute the laws, to punish capitally; to assume or enter on, as an office; instant, while, at the time; a fair copy, not the first draft; in mathematics, plus, and in the minus; an old term for a trillion.

中 put in the middle; the exact centre.

不 呢 is it straight or not?

三百兩 exactly three hundred taels.

合時 just in good time.

要再問 just as I was asking him again.

發 to put a thing straight; to set upright.

是 just is; is so; yes; that's it.

坐 to sit properly.

講 to speak literally or exactly.

貨 genuine goods.

正確 a correct death, one for which all preparation has been made, also called 狐死 a fox's death.

當 all right; as it ought to be.

如所云 let it be as you say.

宗 the true rule; the true laws of a science.

不經 immoral, disregarding law; the opposite of 派; a respectable, honest man.

堂 the main hall; the chief officer.

鄉 village elders.

先 upright men of olden time.

擬 to propose a primary and secondary; a candidate and his alternate.

南面 to sit facing the south; i.e. to be emperor.

朝 to have an audience.

從 principal and secondary, as among the nine ranks; 正 and 子 sometimes also denote classes, as chief and subordinate; the tariff and transit duties are so distinguished in the customs rules.

大夫 heads of departments.

六 are six official virtues.

法 to put to death, as a criminal.

人君子 an upright man.

令 your wife.

寫字 write the characters out in full.

道名功名 a degree earned by talent, not bought.

敬 the Mohammedan faith or sect.

就於人 ask some person about it.

八 or 門 道 are the eight true entrance gates, or correct paths (murya) of the Buddists into nirvana, meaning thereby the rules of correct conduct in life, as 看 correct views.

命 pure life, &c.; that which will infallibly lead to beatitude.

Read ching. The center of a target; the frontage of a room to the sunlight; 月 first month of summer in the Cheu dynasty; now the first of the year, so applied by Duke Yin 隔公 of Lu, and confirmed by Ts'in Chi Hwangti, B.C. 221.
From 支 to strike and 正 correct as the phonetic.

The causes of disease; a chronic malady, originating in organic disturbance.

From word and correct, or to ascend; the first form is most used.

To inform truly; to prove, to testify, to substantiate; evidence, proof; legal testimony; to remonstrate with, a meaning which is confined to the first form, as in 信 to take to task for, as a superior.

From praise and to lift up, alluding to the gradual lengthening of the blade when growing; the second form is obsolete.

To style, to designate, to call; to say, to talk about; to remark, or report; in which sense it often indicates a quotation; to compliment, to commend; to plead an excuse, to feign; to take up; to weigh, to heft; an excuse; a name, an appellation.

A listener.

A speaker.

A dilemma; a choice.

A general term for.

A disease; to feign sickness; to malinger.

To state; to say with care.

To take up arms, to fight.
From tree and sage.

The tamarix (Tamarix sinen-
sis) described as a willow
with reddish bark, very grace-
ful and delicate in shape; it fears
neither snow nor hoar-frost, but
is very sensitive, and indicates
rain by its branches moving; it is
called 柳, and 三春柳
or third spring willow, from its
flowering late.

From insect and sage.

A bivalve shell, the razor-
shell, or Solen; the name
also includes some narrow
kinds of clams and mussels; it is
reared on the southern coasts;
乾 and 鮟 are terms for
dried clams and fresh cockles,
and common shell-fish in various
forms for sale.

成 is the muscle which holds
the solen to its shell.

成 is composed of 茂 a stem, denoting
flourishing and 丁 branch or
man; q.d. a 成丁 or complete
man, one arrived at full age.

To finish, to effect, to com-
plete; to do one's duty, to become,
to fulfill one's part; to bring about,
to make, to rise to; to accomplish,
to terminate; to be completed; to
assist; to pacify; entire, perfect,
completed; determined on; whole,
filled, overwhelming, full; comple-
tion; duties to be done; the results
of; the quality of a thing, as of
timber, metals, &c.; doubled; a
compact or covenant; a rest in
music; a tract of ten square li; a
tenth; name of a district on the
R. Wei in the south of Kan-suh.

不得 impracticable; unable
to do.

就 to bring about; successful.
不句 it makes no sense.
何事體 what thing do you
ever finish?
現 or 行 or 了 done,
succeeded; it is carried out, or
into effect; all finished.
CH'ING.

第 | to build a wall.
第基 | base of the wall; above it is the | 棟 or foot of the wall.
第楼 | tower over a city gate.
第門 | at the city gate.
第上 | or 頂 on the city walls.
第一 | one citadel; one city or its wall; one fort. 上 | or 進 or 入 | to enter the city; to go to town. 閉 | to bar the gates as on an enemy’s approach.
守 | to guard a fort or city.
固 | or 衛 | to beاعguer a city, to surround a fort.
紫禁 | the Forbidden City, in which are the Imperial palaces in Peking.
崇 | the Emperor’s dwelling.
五 | five municipalities of the city of Peking, under special officers, subordinate to the Censorate; their courts are called ch'ing; and to hold court is 坐 | to sit in the municipality.
萬里長 | the Great Wall; i.e. the long rampart of ten thousand li.
佳 | the happy city; i.e. a tomb or cemetery.
火 | a great array of torches, as in a procession.
金 | the golden city has majestic moats; i.e. the imperial citadel is well guarded.
干 | a great general.
難解 | it is hard to open the castle of your grief.

From a covering and completed as the phonetic.

CH'ING.

敬 | sincere regard, pure-minded reverence.
役 | to return to allegiance.
實 | sincere; earnest about a thing.
克 | capable of sincerity; disciplining one’s self.
心在手 | sincerity of heart depends on a man himself.
著 | 去 僞 employ the upright and dismiss the treacherous.
不知 | I really am ignorant of it.
至 | 故神 entire sincerity will move the gods.
中庸不外一 | the inculcation of integrity is the whole object of the True Medium.
虔 | 再拜 devoutly repeat the worship.
輸 | to be earnest in a work, to do it heartily.

成 | The name of a small fendal state lying in the west of Shantung, included in the present Tung-chou near the Grand Canal.
陽 | an ancient town in the present Hwai-k'ing in 懷慶府 in the north of Honan.
澄 | Clear, limpid; still, pure.

澄 | 清 | pure, transparent.

月 | 明 bright, as the clear moon.
江 | a limpid stream.
州 | an ancient region in the north of Kwangsi, in the present 柳州府 near the Willow River.
城 | a district in 同州府 in the east of Shensi, along the Yellow River.
海 | the district in Kwangtung in which Swatow lies.

敬 | Like the preceding.
敬 | Still, limpid.

CH'ING.

承 | Composed of 一 a seal over a hill, and 二 two hands reverencing, altered in combining them; q. d. small hills assist a higher peak; it is like the next.

To aid, to second; a deputy, a coadjutor, an assistant; used chiefly in official titles.

相 | a prime minister; — an ancient term.
縣 | a deputy to a chi-hien, or district magistrate.
文 | 武 the civilian premier and the military guardian, — are the names of door guards written over doors as a charm.

承 | The original form is composed of 一 a seal over a hill, and 二 two hands reverencing, as when receiving a seal of office; used with the last.

To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take a charge, to carry out a plan; to be honored; to take in hand; to catch, as water from a spout; to receive orders, as a shopman; to anticipate; to withstand; to go with, as an escort; to contest, to compete with; to assist, as a deputy; to support, to carry on; to uphold; in rhetoric, the opening up of a proposition; next, second to; to stop.

繼 | to adopt, to take an heir.
接 | to take in, as a job; to contract for.

你貴言 | I hear your representations, or advice.
奉 | adulation, flattery.

定 | to take a business off another’s hands.
不畏 | 于 旋 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.
今不 | 于 古 if we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

受不起 | he is inadequate to do the job; he cannot accomplish it.
CH'ANG.

| 戴 | to contain, as a ship's hold. |
| 不起来 | it cannot support, or bear up so much. |
| 莫我敢 | they will not dare to resist us. |

这事我 | 立起来 | I will answer for that matter; I will bear the brunt.

石 | a stone base or plinth.
子产争 | heirs disputing about the division of an estate.

发 | to receive a dispatch and forward it; the officer in a Board who does this.

From month and to flatter; as a primitive, it sometimes imprints the idea of presuming on.

To state to a superior, to complain to a plea, a statement; to hand in a petition; to offer, to present to; to show, to discover.

上 | to lay before a superior, as in a plea, petition, or accusation.

露 | it has come to light.

进 | to present a plea to a high official; to memorialize.

即 | I now send this statement.

览 | or 電 this paper is for your inspection.

按 | to put in a requirer or demur; to accuse a party in court.

瑞 | signs of general prosperity.

递 | to send a letter or report to an equal.

政 | to send [an essay] for revision, as to a teacher.

期 | the days on which papers are received by a court, at the most six in a month.

程
From grain and a statement.

| An order, a series; a minute measure, the hundredth part of an inch, now known as a 厘; a rule, a pattern; a regulation; a limit, a period; a task; an allowance; a measure, a percentage, a part; a touch in assaying silver; to measure, to estimate; to use as a pattern; a road, a post, a journey; to travel; a Taoist word for a leopard, which was its local name in the Ts'in state, n. c. 300; an earldom in feudal times. |

送 | to give one for his traveling expenses.

起 | to start on a journey.

限 | a day's travel, a stage.

路 | or | 途 | a road, a journey; the way gone; met. one's career or course in life.

不 | 竭 | I wrongly estimated his strength.

先氏是 | they do not pattern after the ancients.

快 | to travel fast.

旋歸 | I am thinking of the quickest road to get home.

秉 | 走 | to travel an extra distance; a forced journey.

一 | 一 | 百 | ninety-nine to a hundred it will do; — i.e. it is most probably so.

式 | a form, a pattern to work by.

是 | 不 | 子 | 否 | have you been well these few days (or lately)?

是 | 足 | what touch is it?

数 | a percentage on one's accounts; also the quality or meltage of silver.

工 | a job of work, as in building.

个 | 领 | each looks forward to his future preferment; whence 多 | 何 | what rank do you now hold?

程
A brilliant stone worn at the girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or diamond.

豈 | 美 | 無 | 能 | it cannot compare with the beauty of the diamond.

程
To disrobe so as to leave part of the body naked; spreading garments; to carry in the girdle.

裸 | half-naked.

衣 | under-clothes, garments next to the skin.

醒
To drink till fielded; half sobered, ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.

解 | to get over a debauch.

憂 | 如 | 悼 | sorrowing so as to look like one stupid from drink.

墳
From earth and a statement; an authorized character used in the southern provinces.

An amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, having no ears or handles, and with a small mouth; used to hold oil, spirits, or water.
水— | 一 | 酒 | a jar of spirits.
油 | 一 | | an oil biggen; it holds 30 catties.

在 Fuhkau, used for 場 坟
A floor or arena for drying grain; an area before a house.

庒 | 一 | | a place for refuse, a compost-heap.

塲
A dike or ridge between fields, made high and broad, on which the laborers can pass from one field to another.

夏 | 異 | 夏 | 田 | 泛 | 雲 | in midsummer the diked fields look like clouds of waving green.

從
From heart and proof; the second contracted form is most used.

治 | to repress, to correct, to curb, as officials do miscreants; to correct one's self; to punish; to reprimand; to reprove; a warning, a caution; punishment, as a corrective.

急 | to govern strictly, just as the law requires.

念 | to restrain one's wrath.

念 | 一 | 一 | | an admonitory hint.

勤 | to exhort and warn.

剑 | to keep in order; to train by good laws, as a teacher does.

從
to strictly carry a sentence into execution.

定 | 不 | I certainly shall punish and not pardon them.
### Ch'ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>干戈</td>
<td>anger for battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>强压</td>
<td>to browbeat the villagers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恶行</td>
<td>to rob and pillage without restraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骑</td>
<td>to go in a path; a galley or way worn by the rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>健</td>
<td>to ride on fast, to drive rapidly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>词</td>
<td>an animated style; lively, forcible writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其言</td>
<td>his words (or expressions) are difficult to be understood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Choh

Many of these characters are heard pronounced like choih. Old sounds, diok, dok, djak, dak, tak, tok, tet, and tot.

In Canton, chenok, t'echok, chut, chok, and chok; — in Swatow, ti, chuet, chinok, chwat, chwak, to, and tok; — in Amoy, choiok, tiok, tok, chok, and chwat; — in Fupehau, chiuok, tiok, chiuok, chwok, and chok, and tank; — in Shanghau, tiok, t'echok, and tok; — in Chifu, taoch.

着, chao

Originally the same as cho; it has gradually been altered from that to denote the differences in their meanings.

To cover over; to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send; to stick to; to place; at, in, present; must, ought; after a verb, it gives force to the meaning, and indicates a transition or completed action, as 遇 | I met one. I came across him; 洗 | having been washed; between two verbs it makes the present participle, as 滑 | gliding and going, i.e., gliding on; before a verb, it is an auxiliary, let, make, permit, as |

丁前赴天津辦事 | let Ting proceed to Tientsin to attend to the affair; when used in a reply, yes, so, truly, right, exactly so; a way, a manner; to add; a move in chess.

### Choh

From grain and even; it is used for ch'ing 轻, but only in this tone.

一把 | a steelyard.
| 到 | to weigh, to adjust by weighing; a steelyard; a weight of 15 catties.

一把 | a steelyard.
| 到 | it is weighed accurately.
| 杆 | the beam of a steelyard.
| 钩 | the poise or weight.
| 钩 | the book.

司码 | to weigh full weight, or 10 taels to a catty; the weights themselves.

### Cantonese

Correct; suitable, useful.

1 某 is right or no? will it do? 1 数 cheap, good for the price.

1 用 useful; it will serve.

1 好 | it suits well, as a coat.

點遇得 | how shall I get it to him? | 使 | let | 一 | I shamed him completely.

In Fupehau. Seized, taken with, as a fit; to hit a mark.

1 聽 | hit his pulse; — I shamed him completely.
CHOH.

To set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.

Also read pao, and interchanged with the next.

A shooting star.

A meteor that rushes across the sky.

Used with the last.

A board or plank laid down to bridge a stream.

The plank lies across the rushing creek.

From woman and ladle.

A go-between; to consult concerning surnames, as a match-maker.

An intermediary for marriages.

From wine and ladle; used with choh, 勺 to ladle.

To pour out liquor, to fill a cup; a glass; wine; liquor; a feast, a party; to deliberate upon; to choose the right and act on it; to adopt, to imitate; to avail of.

My slight repast, — said by the host.

A marriage feast.

To drink healths.

A new-year's entertainment. The return feast given by the bridegroom.

A feast given on a birth; the 'f', the 中, and the 下, are the main feast, the servants' course, and what is left for muleteers, &c.

To pour out wine; to entertain guests.

To scorch a terrapin's (or Emys) shell to use in divination; this shell is selected because it has 26 segments, answering to the Chinese zodiacal signs.

Brooch, raised a blister.

From rat and a spoon; it is also read pao.

An animal described like a large marmot, the 鼠 found in Szech'uen, also called 疏鼠 and 正鼠, the great rat; it is most probably, the North China squired (Sciurus Davidianus), which lives in rocky hills and holes, and its hair is used for pencils; also an animal that can fly like the flying squirrel, or the Anamalures of Africa.

To cut with a sword; to chop, to ent up fine; to amputate, to hew off.

To cut in twain.

To rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to reunite, as a cart.

To suspend work, to rest.

Do not remit or interrupt your studies.

To cease work and take a holiday.

Ancient name of a city in the state Tsi, now in Tsien nan fu in Shantung.

Mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

Undecided; sorry.

From head contracted and out to issue.

The cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

The cheek-bones.
From 1 to step out and 2 to step; it is used in the contracted form as the 162d radical of a large and homogeneous group of characters relating to travel.

Going on, and stopping; to run fast and stop.

To establish, to make firm; stable and lofty; to surpass; tall or raised above others in person or talents; eminent in; distant, profound; reached, as in a time.

Fine-looking, excelling all; supremely in ability.

As meritorious, as officials who are mentioned at the quinquennial examination.

This doctrine excels in profundity and difficulty.

Superior to others in any way; tall, stately.

From man and to surpass.

Tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.

Clear, luminous.

There is a plain road.

As brilliant as the Milky Way!

From wood and surpassing; the second form is used least; the first is also used for chao, as one.

A table, a stand; name of a tree.

A table.

Chairs and tables.

A low writing-stand.

To eat by one's self.

A side table; a sofa table, on which are placed flowers, &c.

A euphemism in Peking for wearing the cane.

The Eight Genii table, is one for eight sitters.

From hand and leg, perhaps referring to the act of a policeman.

To seize, to arrest; to gripe, to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch.

To arrest a criminal; to catch, as a thief.

To grip firmly; to seize.

The subordinate troops who guard the frontier— an old term.

In Cantonese. To guess accurately; to apprehend; to see through.

I can see all your thoughts.

To suspect; to hit one's fancy, as in a gift.

To soak; to steep in water a little. To dampen.

A man of the Shang dynasty, famed for his power of standing others.

In Fa-hchau. Searf on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.

From metal and leg.

To bind the feet with gyes; fetters; a hoe.

From mouth and pig tied by two legs.

To peck, as a fowl; to preen or plum the feathers; a bird picking up food; in penmanship, a quick stroke to the left.

To dress the plumage, as a duck does.

The woodpecker; the Dendrocopos majorius also called great crow.

To eat, as birds do.

To break its shell, as the inclosed chick does.

To rap, as on a door, when coming in.

In Cantonese pronounced thing.

To thump one's self with a brick, as beggars do.

To pound one's skull.

Sometimes used for the last.

A multitude of people disputing.

The notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.

In Cantonese. To coax, to beguile one to do a thing.

Used with the next.

To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.

To knock at the gate.

Interchanged with the last.

To strike; to ram; to afflict; to castrate, for fornication in the palace; an old term for emaciated.

Rapping on it again and again; knock after knock.

From water and a pig tied by two legs for the sound.

To drop, to trickle, to fall drop by drop, a stillicidum; to strike on the water; name of a stream southwest of Peking, which gives its name to 1 shun Tien fu; but Choh-luh li, the capital of Hwangli (n. c. 2680), was the present province of Sien-hwa fu, northwest of Peking.

the rain has wet my dress.

A dropping, as a spring trickling down the rocks; spattering and dripping.

To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress up jewels; to work on; to choose, as good expressions.

A lapidary.

Like cutting and polishing; met. the labor of making a fine composition.

A useless thing, or cannot be put to any use.
From hand and a flabelum.
To pull up; to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite; to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

From water and worm as the phonetic.

From mouth or to blow, and to connect; the last form is unqualified.

A heavy rain.
Grass starting; the budding forth of plants.

A garden spider, which makes its web on the grass, and has a door to go in and out of it.

A sort of cymbals, or small bell plates, anciently used for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand-stove; bracelets, wristlets.

To rinse, to dip; to wash; great, bright, as a flame; sleek, glossy; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer.

A stupid, unhandy, unskilful, the opposite of 聰 clever; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves; clumsy, unworkmanlike; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; gradually becoming worse.

To drink with a noise; to taste; to sip, to suck; to kiss; to prate incessantly and praise people; to sub.

Noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

Looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.
From tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.

To grate the teeth; an anger or tool to make a hole.

Petty, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.

Cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.

**CHU.**

Old sounds, té, ta, tot, dé du, djet, t'o, and t'ot. In Canton, chû, and a few cho; — in Swatow, chu, th, and ta; — in Amoy, chu, cho, ta, and t'ou; — in Fuhchau, chîo, chîwô, chu, tu, t'u, and tûu; — in Shanghai, tsî, tsû, ts'ô, dzô, tau, and dzu; — in Chifu, chu.

**CHU.**

The trunk or bole of trees; a classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stumps, stalks of shrubs, &c.; low, degraded, kept down, in the lowest place.

Sang su-ch'î | there were seven mulberry plants.

1 枝 | a tree broken off.

1 木 | a trunk of a tree.

1 守 | confined to one corner, as a clerk who cannot leave his home; met. kept in obscurity.

1 柏 | a hard wood, good for navels.

1 桑 | a grove, a forest of large trees.

1 沙之間地区 the region of the rivers Chu and Sz' where Confucius taught.

From gem and red.

A pearl; a bead; a string of beads; small and round like a pearl or bead; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like; beaded.

1 粒 | or 一畝 | one pearl.

1 江 | the Pearl River, which flows by Canton; the application to the entire stream is not known to the people.

From tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.

To grate the teeth; an anger or tool to make a hole.

Petty, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.

Cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.
From insect or frog, and the next character contracted.

The spider; called in Peking | | ; whence a lazy, good for nothing fellow is called 土 | | the name of the burrowing spider or Atyopus.

™ a spider's web.

| | filaments of the web.

™ ground spiders, like the Epeira.

™ everything prosperous where there are plenty of spider's webs.

From words and red as the phonetic.

To seek for in order to punish, to make judicial inquiry; to punish capitally, to put to death, to kill; to reprieve; to involve for another's crime; to eradicate, to clear away.

累 to involve in punishment.

除 or 滅 to utterly exterminate, as a family or rebels.

决 to cut off, to execute.

伏 to be decapitated; executed.

当 to reduce to subjection, to punish.

其 to expose and reprove his crime.

章 to dig up and clear off plants or grass.

求無懲 to desire inordinately; insatiably, as a conqueror.

以 amenities to overcome hatred with kindness, or evil with good.

天 a divine judgment, as to be killed by lightning, or some remarkable casualty.

An unauthorized character, probably altered from one of the last two, used in Canton for the cheeks.

面 扁 full rosy cheeks.

To hop, as a wren; to get on by hops; used for 遇 in emergency, unable to get on, uncertain what to do.

| | hopping about.

城 was a city to which the people of Chu 邕 were removed; it is near Hwang-chu in 黃州府 in Hopeh, on the Yang-tze River.

To curse.

Red garments; to dress; elegant.

播 short dresses, under-jackets.

| | a red coronet, is a term given by one author.

From plant and red.

A small tree, the 吳 | environment Baynita rubicunda, allied to the Xanthoxylon, growing in the eastern provinces; its bitter seeds are used by the Chinese in congers and tonic medicines; the ripe capsules are deep red, and the seeds black; which herbalists say should be gathered on the 9th day of the 9th month to be most efficacious.

| | the fruit of the 山 | 黃 | a sort of dogwood, (Cornus officinalis) used as a vermifuge and in fevers.

From words and this.

To discriminate, to distinguish; an adjective of number placed before its noun, not one only but many, all, every, several; as a preposition, it marks origin or place, to, in, respecting, in regard to; at, upon, from, modified by the preceding verb; it stands for the pronoun at the end of a sentence; a final particle implying doubt or asking a question; it is sometimes introduced only for the rhythm; frequently occurs in names of places.

書 了 | 著 wrote it on his girdle.

遇 了 met him on the road.

人其 | | will men reject him?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHU.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>猪</td>
<td>猪</td>
<td>蟲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHU.</strong></td>
<td>From dog or beast and that; it is interchangeably used as a verb.</td>
<td>One says an edible worm or larva like a silkworm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A hog; any animal of the genus <em>Sus</em>; to dig a trench or pool.</td>
<td>蟲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Or</td>
<td>子 a pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 母 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 父 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 子 or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 父 or</td>
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</table>

**CHU.** The original form of this character, which is now used as the 3d radical of a small group of miscellaneous characters, originally represented a flame, as of a candle.

As fire appertains to the heart, this character has come to mean the ruling power of the will, or the clear intelligence of the heart, for which the next is now used.

A point, a dot, such as is put on the top of the character 王 to vivify the ancestral tablet; in penmanship, read 作, for 點 a dot.

**主** The character originally represented a lamp-stand with the flame rising.

**CHU.** That which gives light; a ruler, a lord, a master; a host; the chief; the head; to rule, to make one the chief; to indicate, to show what is to be; certainly, with authority, as a lord's will.

1 | the host; the head of the house; a master. |
1 | a pater-familias; used by children and domestics. |
1 | a landlord, the owner of real estate. |
1 | the master of a wedding. |
1 | or | 巴 or | 在 our sovereign; used in speaking of him. |
1 | the emperor; a sovereign; the chief ruler of a country. |
1 | the emperor's sisters. |
1 | the emperor's aunt. |
1 | who is lord here? who manages this? |
1 | I'll make you my lord in your house; i.e., I am going to visit you. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHU</th>
<th>CHU</th>
<th>CHU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 顧</td>
<td>a patron, one who buys much.</td>
<td>'挂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>she has a head; she is married; also used by traders, [the goods] are spoken for.</td>
<td>'柱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>the Lord of Heaven; God is so called by the Roman Catholics, and 天教 is the name for their sect and the Greek church; but 天 and 真</td>
<td>柱 or '柱 a crutch, a stick; to lean on a staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天父</td>
<td>the heavenly Father and merciful Lord.</td>
<td>酉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宰</td>
<td>the controller, the superintending power; a term often applied to God.</td>
<td>'煮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>句</td>
<td>a term for the Sabbath or Lord's day.</td>
<td>酉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>the ancestral tablet; intimating that the deified lord resides in it.</td>
<td>采</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我不敢專</td>
<td>or 我不敢</td>
<td>张</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意</td>
<td>I have a plan.</td>
<td>意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>張</td>
<td>to give directions, to manage; an overseer.</td>
<td>盥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爲</td>
<td>to be or to take the head, regarded as chief; it is of the greatest moment.</td>
<td>盥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稚</td>
<td>a district magistrate.</td>
<td>稚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>and 副</td>
<td>考</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>守</td>
<td>to guard, to protect.</td>
<td>守</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>必</td>
<td>得福</td>
<td>it will certainly bring you good luck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下雨</td>
<td>it indicates rain.</td>
<td>下雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>治</td>
<td>to govern; to rule as an autocrat; a Buddhist term for an abbot.</td>
<td>治</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>財</td>
<td>or 財</td>
<td>老</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>free, voluntary; as I like.</td>
<td>自</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>施</td>
<td>a donor, as to a temple or a charity.</td>
<td>施</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
止
to stop, prevent progress.

驅
to a hindrance, stumbling-block; something in the road.

隔
an impediment, as a hill; far separated and thus hindered.

礎
to prevent from accomplishing, to retard, to try to defeat.

難
hardships, straits; everything working against one.

攔
or 擋
to stand in the way of, to block, to oppose.

事
何况 to hinder business, as an untimely visitor does.

山川修
the hills and rivers render us wider; — as friends.

風于瓜步
a head wind detained me (Su Tung-p'o) at Kwau.

在
In Cantonese. A sign of the past tense, used after other verbs.

去
he has gone; left.

於
he has brought it.

obuf
From fire and to rule as the phonetic.

chau
That which guides the flame; a wick; a stick of incense; to light.

香
to burn incense sticks, to worship the gods; but — 香 is one incense stick.

燈
a lampwick.

三
香
three incense sticks; this number is usually lighted at once by worshipers in reference to the trinity of gods.

蛙
Insects like the *{Ptilus, which eat books or clothes; moths in furs; insects like the carpenter beetle, especially referring to the fly; to eat, as such insects do; eaten, bored.

礦
spoiled by insects.

空
all eaten through.

虫
it is all worm-eaten.

霧
From rain and flowing water; like the next.

霧
A seasonable rain, one which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.

霧
Like the last. Water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.

霧
timely showers cause things to grow.

霧
saturated with water; enriched by favors.

霧
From horse and to rule as the phonetic.

霧
To rest one's horse; to stop, to sojourn, to live at for a while; a stopping-place, a hostelry.

霧
to lodge, to tarry over; to put up at with one's carriage.

霧
or
霧
or
霧
or to be stationed at, temporarily filling an office at a place; appointed to live at.

霧
places where the Emperor halts in a progress.

霧
def to live on guard — in the provinces; applied to the Banermen stationed out of the capital.

霧
From man and to rule; it is easily mistaken for 'swing 往' to go.

霧
to halt, to stop; to cease; to detain; to dwell; to live in; to endure, to erect; when following another verb, it usually forms the present tense, or shows that the action has just stopped, as 驱 hold it; 戰 rested a little; but it also forms the imperative, as 驱 stop it up; 停 stop walking, hold up your going, — according to the context; a classifier of birds.

霧
keep guard over the places.

霧
stay your steps; stand there.

霧
hold up; stay your hand.

霧
I am not equal to that, I can't endure it.

霧
where do you live?居 住
living at.

他
he ceased talking.

他
he stopped crying.

他
unreliable; an unsafe dependance.

他
a custodian of a temple; the resident or head-priest.

他
The noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for chau 見 the bill of a bird.

他
to chuck for fowls when calling them.

他
From wood and to rule as the phonetic.

他
A pillar, a post, a stanchion, a joist; a main dependance, a support; a statesman; a chief agent or manager in; to uphold; to rely on; a row or line, as in writing; clusters of stars in Auriga and in Centaur.

他
the leading ideas in a paper; the heads, as of a sermon.

他
the base or plinth of a pillar.

他
at the South, denotes a house of five pillars.

他
or 高 a high statesman.

他
one who bears up the state, the Atlas of his country.

他
a hall supported on pillars, a pillared porch.

他
之材, the ability or service of beams and pillars; i.e. useful officers or statesmen.

他
the nuts of a lute.

他
the red pillars; a poetical name for a 琵 lute.

他
a kind of official cap.

他
From water and to rule; it is used with the next, and occasionally for chau 著 to manifest.

他
Water, flowing off in streamlets, or shooting over a ledge; to lead water in channels, to flow out; to soak, to saturate; to fix the mind on, to direct the thoughts to; to collect; to comment on, to record; to strike; belonging to.

他
to remember, to ponder.

他
attentive; to think on much.

他
于我心 I had that idea already.
From *plants* and *this*; it is the original form of *chub*, 着 to cause, and is interchangeable with *chu* 注 and *chu* 注 to narrate.

Bright, clear; conspicuous; to set forth, to manifest; to write an account, to narrate; to fix, to settle; to publish, as a book; the space between the gate and the screen wall inside; the revolution of a year.

其名 役 | his name is increasingly known.
---|---
述 | to narrate in a record; to write occurrences, as in a journal; to write a history.
善 | to pretend to his goodness.
表 | or 頌 | to manifest, as Christ did the will of God.

From bamboo and this or helpfully; the first also means a delicate sort of bamboo, and the second is defined the hermit-crab or its temporary abode.

Chopsticks; to take up food with them.

牙 | ivory or bone chopsticks; the 比 | are usually made of bamboo.
一雙 | a pair of chopsticks.
架 | 一 | put down your chopsticks, in pledge of a glass.
飯 | 飯 | cooked millet cannot be taken up with the chopsticks.
不 | 不 | it is not worth putting the chopsticks into it; i.e. uneatable.
舉 | 用 | take up your chopsticks and begin to eat.
玉 | 玉 | he has jade cups and ivory chopsticks; i.e. he is very extravagant and lavish.

From strength and furthermore.

To assist, to help; to succor; beneficial, strengthening.

助 | to succor, to aid.
成 | 成 | his success helped him to finish the affair.
你 — 勢之力 | I will lend you a helping hand.

From feathers or to *fly* and *this*; the second form is rather pedantic.

To fly upward; to soar into the sky, as a phoenix.

鳳 | the phoenix soars on high; — denotes a bride going to her husband's house.

鳳 | 鳳翔 | a flying phoenix and soaring argus; — a newly married pair.

From metal and *longevity* as the phonetic; occurs read *chuh*.

To cast, to fuse metal for running into molds, ancient name of a small feudal state in the present Shantung, north of the River Tsé; used for *chuh* ，祝 to wish happiness, to bless.

錢 | to cast cash or coins.

冶 | 工 | the founders cast vessels.

錘 | to found; to melt and cast, as a boiler.

聚集 | 鉛字 | all the iron you could get would not suffice to cast your faults.
金事 | such virtues should be cast in gold — to preserve them.

弊 | A horse with the near hind leg white, or one having white knees; to ease one leg, as a horse does, by standing on three.

駕 | 沙駕 | harness up my dappled lightfoot.

足 | a name for *chuli* 驚 the fourth diagram, referring to the mode of shackling a horse's two legs to teach him to amble.
From a shelter and a men; but the original form represents a strong room to contain stores or preserve them, for which the next is now used; some of the compounds show traces of its meaning.

The space between the throne and the retiring door behind it, is called ト, where the attendants stand within call.

From precious and to store up as the phonetic.

To store up; to board; to lay by for safety; to put in its place; a store of, a board; an accumulation, a treasure.

1 to keep in store, as the government does.

蔵 or 槙 to warehouse; kept in the warehouse.

存 or 無幾 there’s not much left.

倉 it is put in the treasury.

粟 to store up grain.

In Fuzhou. Containing; to hold; holding; contained in.

水 it holds the water.

舌 or 鼻 so full as to touch the nose, as a bowl of rice.

A coarse kind of hemp cloth; suitable only for bags and wrappers or poor clothes.

From eye and to store; it is similar to chu 注 to fix.

To stare at.

1 to fix the eyes on, as when stupidly amazed.

A lamb five months old.

既有肥 the fatted lambs are ready.

That which is known; knowledge. This character is contracted to 疇 unless it is used for the personal name of the late Emperor Hienfung.

To inter valuables with the dead; to temporarily place a thing; metals in their ores, which are to be known by the aspect of the surface soil, whether 銀 or 金 or 鍍 or 鋼 for ores are beneath.

From wood and 予 to give.

A shuttle; thin, as the wheels of a cart, which cut into the mire; long, said of the head; a low, scrubby oak, for which 三千 is another name, and 柔鹿 another form; a water trough or flame.

豐人 首 long-lived people have long heads.

腹 經緯 he is full of learning as a filled shuttle.

轴其空 the shuttle and reed are empty; a time of wait; these two parts of a loom seem to have been once differently named, as the chu; 軸 is said to be the shuttle, and the other the reed, and made of earthen.

孟母斬 陈icus’ mother cut the web in the loom, — in token of her grief and disappointment.

The nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

CHU.

Old sounds, tê, t'u, t'ê, t'op, dé, du, and dot. In Canton, ch'ê, ch'ê and shû; — in Swatow, ch'ê, k'ê, tâ, ch'û, and t'û; — in Amoy, ch'û, ch'ê, k'ê, k'u, tû, and t'û; — in Fuzhou, ch'ê, ch'û, kû, yû, and tâ; — in Shanghai, tê'ô, tê'û, t'ê, t'ê'ô dâ, dzu, and tê'; — in Chû, ch'û.

CHU.

CH'U.

FromLiteral and garment, alluding to the tailor’s craft.

ch'û To cut out clothes, i.e. to begin the making of garments, which is the first step in civilization; to begin; the first; at first, the early part; incipient.

1 or 2 when it began; at the first.

發市 to make a great show at opening the shop.

來 a new comer; the first visit.

太 at the beginning.

開天地 at the creation.

— the first day of the moon.

1 句 or 1 謂 the first decade of a moon.

1 言 which day of the [first] decade did you come?

學 to commence study.

出 the first part of next moon.

八之 1 性本善 man’s nature originally was good.

1 次 the first-time.

開市 to open a new port for trade; to found a mart, as Raffles did Singapore.

慣豳 be careful how you begin a work.

生 the firstborn.

In Cantonese. A final particle; to stop or wait.

亞 a novice, a raw hand.

The character is intended to represent 青 grass bound in two staves or faggots; the second form is unused.

To cut grass; hay, dried grass for animals, fodder.

一束 a bundle of green grass.

飼 fodder for cattle; to fodder them.
CH'U.

1. a scarecrow, a straw man; effigies burned at a funeral.
2. grass and reed cutters; met. the people.
3. four domesticated animals which are reared, viz. the horse, sheep, ox, with the dog.
4. a name for the magpie.

To scold people; a colloquial word, imitating the sound of scolding or reproving.

From wood and a corner; q.d. the stick that keeps the corner.

The wooden pivots on which a door turns; an axis, a center, that on which a thing hinges; what is indispensable, fundamental, cardinal; the source of power; a spinous tree like a beech, or hornbeam, called needle or thorny elm.

the controlling power, as the boiler in a steamer; the moving spirit, the guiding mind.

the station of chief authority.

the central part on which a machine works; the gist of an affair.

a term for the moon.

or the secret pivot; an old term for a general; in the Sung dynasty, the secret of the Privy Council.

the pivot's wall; a name for the Conservator.

the powers or machine of government in the capital and provinces.

A feline animal called marked like a fox; it is big as a dog, and was once used in sacrifice; it is probably the cheetah or ounce, but may also denote the lynx.

A kind of stone, the whose description alludes it to the jasper.

CH'U.

From wood and prayer for rain.

A tree with glossy bark and fetid leaves, whose timber is fit only to burn; it is another name for the ch'eu or ch'eu, common in northern China; it is also applied to the Eucalyptus, or bladeroot of Japan.

useless material, as the ailanthus and scrub oak, neither of which furnish very good timber; a depreciatory phrase used by officers when speaking of themselves.

the ailanthus hen, is a beetle with gray elytra and red wings, common on this tree; it makes a humming noise, and is called the Red Moon or Red Damselfly; it seems to be a sort of Cerambyx.

Pleased, gratified; for which the next is also used.

to make antics and perform like mummers, for which slaves were once employed; it now means to play cards.

From hand and anxiety it is used with the last, and much resembles to capture.

At ease, pleased; to scatter; to ascend; to mount as a carriage; to discuss and settle.

to set forth one's views, to express one's ideas.

the dragon (i.e. fleet) whose distance all the others.

he fully understood and made known the six classics.

From woman and carnation as the phonetic.

A pretty woman; a beautiful, accomplished female; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

beautiful; a bright face.

CH'U.

that elegant, handsome man.

a pretty face, a handsome lady.

The steps going into a palace; the vestibule or porch; the space between the door and an inner screen; to take off, as a dress; to exclude, to root out; to remove; to divide or subtract; to do away with; to pass, at time; to take away; to be kept out; to exchange; to open; to vacate; as a preposition, besides, excepting, exclusive of; and is used in regimen with or outside.

to lay aside mourning.

to divide by one or more figures, as in division.

to eject, to push away.

to remove disease or its causes.

if, when, premising, thereafter.

besides this; not including this.

take it down.

taking away the tare; not reckoning the case.

the outer porch.

to cleanse or prepare a road.

to remove from office, to degrade.

besides what is now received, some is still owing.

the days and months glide by us.

to suppress the evil and quiet the good.

A small branch of the Yangtze River that flows into it between Nanking and Iching, which gives its name to Chi, which is one of the new confederate persons, a hunchback.
Ch'U.

A small medicinal plant, otherwise called ground elm; it bears white flowers with a yellow center; it is perhaps allied to the Hedytarrina.

From insect and person or all; the second form is little used, and also means a huge caterpillar.

A toad is called; parts of it are used medicinally; it is seldom eaten, and sometimes grows to a huge size; it has many local names.

Name of a small stream flowing from the Hang Shan in Tai-tung in the north of Shansi, into the Sang-kan and Yung-ting Rivers, and thence into the Pei-ho at Tientsin.

From man and all as the phonetic.

To collect, to lay up for need; furnished with; to assist; to be second to.

stored, bonded, warehoused.

accumulated, in store.

or the heir-apparent.

an imperial pleasure-ground.

From shelter and to stand waiting; the second is a common, but unauthorized form.

A place for killing and cooking animals; a kitchen; a case for holding books, clothes, crockery, &c.; a quiver.

or or  a kitchen.

a scullion, a cook's mate.

a public cooking-shop, a restaurant.

a large kitchen; with an attached.

a gauze safe (Pekingese.)

a clothes-press; one wardrobe.

A screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.

Undecided, as if one's feet were fettered.

at a loss how to proceed; sometimes used to intimate a desire for advice, or for help to relieve one from perplexity.

Similar to the last.

Puzzled, in a fix; uncertain what to do.

From fruit and dried grass.

A chick which can pick its own food; a fledgeling; the callow young of birds; to rear a brood.

The second character also denotes the name of a bird, the variety of the peacock.

rears its brood inside of its hole, as the kingfisher.

a little chick.

the birds are very callow.

his strength was not equal to lift one fledgeling, as of a duck.

From metal and to help or furthermore; the second form is not much used.

A hoe, a mattock; to cultivate the fields, to hoe and delve, and thus assist the growth.

a hoe.

or to hoe up, as weeds; to hoe the ground.

a stout farmer.

the business of agriculture, as of those who work the shoulder of the hoe.

he took his classic and went off to his hoeing.

unfitted for each other, unsuitable, like putting a round handle into a square hole.

From woman and dried grass.

A pregnant woman; a widow.

be kind to the widows.

The stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the panniced millet.

From plough and to assist; q.d. the plowman aids the land.

A kind of corse or sacage of the Shang dynasty, consisting of a certain number of day's work on the king's land as a way of paying rent, and thus assisting government; to assist in working land to pay taxes.

A species of mulberry, from whose bark the Coreans and Japanese make paper; a coarse kind of cloth is also made of it by them, but the paper itself is much used for garments.

paper money; such as is used in worship and then burned.

paper from the mulberry.

a slip of paper, as that for notes.

money given by friends for funerals.

I specially send you this short note.

bank-notes, paper bills; this term was common in the Yuen dynasty.

A bag or satchel for holding clothes; a valise, a portmanteau; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.

a high pall, or catafalque, over a bier.

From wood and noon; q.d. the sound of the pestle heard at noon tide.

A pestle; a beetle or beater with which to ram down earth; to beat with a pestle.

a board or block, and the beater;—used by washermen.
CH'U.

The second or abbreviated form is composed of 止 to stop and 几 a sent; q. d. one steps on reaching his seat; 府 is added in the full form as the phonetic; it much resembles skien 庭 devot.

To be at, to rest, to dwell; to repress, or stop one's self; to be appeased, to rest from; to act, to occupy the place of; while in; to occupy as a country; to distinguish, to decide, to judge; to attend to, to do what is proper, to place; when preceding a verb, it sometimes denotes the past tense, or increases its force, as | 斩 executed; or | 治 to govern.

分 to judge one's abilities; to decide an officer's demerits.

士 an unemployed graduate.

女 or 子 a young lady, a maiden.

夫 妻 when I was married; during my married life.

貧 to be poor.

豊 how I could do it.

兩 難 either course is hard.

暑 limit of hot weather; name of the 14th term, from August 23d to September 8th.

交部議 hand him over to the Board to decide his sentence.

難 not easy to judge.

相 friends living together.

君 to be an officer near the emperor.

決 to sentence after trial.

置 placed, put safely.

置他 to manage, to do for one, to settle him; — implies a great difficulty in the case.

世 to enter on life.

不來 I can't bear him; I can't live, or get along, with him.

死 to visit with death; I mean to be the death of you; to compass one's death.

手 明 here we had ample room to dwell in.

原山響 | hear the washing boards resounding among the hills in autumn.

春 | to pound with a pestle.

碎 | to beat very fine.

臼 | a mortar and pestle; used as a metaphor for brothers, dear friends, married people.

金剛 | the "diamond club," a Buddhist term for the vajra or scepter of Indra; name for a kind of mace used by priests when exercising or praying, and as a symbol of the all conquering power of Buddha, who overcomes sin by pradhāna or wisdom.

楚 Originally composed of 林 a coppice, and 足 to walk in its center; q. d. it is hard to walk in a thicket.

A cluster or clump of trees, a bramble-bush; spinous, sharp; used with the next for painful, distressing; orderly, well-done, properly-finished; a large feudal state in the Chen dynasty, existing from B. C. 740 to 350; under the rule of twenty princes; it occupied Hu-kwang and parts of Honan and Kiangsu, having King-ch'en fu on the R. Yangtze for its capital; the name is still applied to the two Lake Provinces.

new and clean, as garments.

苦 | suffering, distress, anguish.

辛 | grievous, hard as work; toil and drudgery.

清 | perspicuous, as style; well-done, clear, fresh; spiced up, tidy.

夏 | a herm for punishing turp.

南 | was the region about the Mi-ling, in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

In Cantonese. A form of the past tense, like 'quen 完 done.

食 飯 | I have done eating.

整 | the job is done; it's all made right.

楚 Interchanged with the last in the sense of grieved, miserable, pained.

础 | the base or plinth of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.

潤雨 [a halo round the moon] and a moist plinth, are signs of rain.

From man or to stand, and to store; the first is rather the commonest.

To stand and wait a long time; to hope and wait for.

| 立 to stand near.

望 | to hopefully expect, longing and waiting.

| 我 wait on tiptoe; I eagerly look — for a reply.

倚欄 | was leaning on the railing and looking afar at it.

 зуб | The teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

澄 | Small streams which flow off aside, when a large river overflows its banks.

澄 | Clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

澄 | From plant and to store up.

A plant like a nettle, the Boehmeria nivea, called rumie, chama, caloi, and China grass; it is one of the hams of China, of which ropes, grasscloth, coarse linen, and sackcloth (string) are made.

 hemp roots, they are ground with rice-flour to be used for food.

 hemp fiber, or plants, grown chiefly in the central provinces.

店 | a grasscloth shop.

藤 | 糭 cannabis the hemp garments were worn to rags and their hair unkempt; — a time of misery.
Read ch'ü. A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition, a point of a matter; used as a relative pronoun, as '雨之钱' the money of these two persons; when added to a noun, it sometimes makes the plural, as 大豆 the large or soar every-
in it elsewhere.

別 | elsewhere.

所 a location, a place; the

CHUH.

Old sounds, tok, dok, and t'ok. In Canton, chok; — in Swatow, tek, to, soku, chek, and tok; — in Amoy, tik, chiok, chwat, and tek; — in Fuchau, tuuk, chuuk, and tug; — in Shanghai, tsok and d'ok; — in Chihfu, chuh.

The original form represented leaves dropping on two stalks, in which way the Chinese draw the bamboo; it is the 118th radical, called sometimes 花頭 i.e. bamboo flower top, and the characters under it mostly refer to kinds or articles of bamboo.

The bamboo, of which the Chinese reckon sixty varieties; musical instruments made of bamboo.

1 竹 tabasheer.
2 竹 bamboo seeds, said to ripen mostly in years of famines.
3 竹 bamboo sticks or poles.
4 竹 the silicious skin of the bamboo.
5 竹 bamboo roots; engravings, or bamboo walking-sticks; umbrella-handles.
6 竹 bamboo splints or threads.
7 竹 shavings for cushions.
8 竹 簯 ribbed, ridged, corrugated, like bamboo joints.

南天 | the Nandina domestica, much cultivated for its red seeds.
1 竹青 or 竹葉 a clear spirit in which bamboo leaves have been steeped; hence the 13th day of the 5th moon is called 竹醉日 because this liquor was drunk on that day.

亦有可取 | he has still some good points.

尊 | and 敢 are terms in letters for You or Sirs, and We, when the names are not mentioned.

癇 | Rough, hispid; not smooth.

癇 | From sickness and to remove.

癇 | A scar; scarred; stupid, not comprehending things.

癇 | 不達 thick-skulled; not quickly taking the meaning of.

Grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.

愛心 | sick at heart and cast down.

From wood and the next character contracted.

An ancient musical instrument of wood used to start the band; it was made like a tub with a handle in the middle, or a chapper hung on the side that hit it when turned.

From to worship joined to mouth of man; i.e. to implore by words.

To help the master of ceremonies; to ask the gods for blessing, to pray for mercies; to supplicate the gods; to recite prayers; to be obliged for; to tie or bind; joined to, allied to, akin; to afflict, as by taking away one's friends; to cut off; to reiterate, to repeat as prayers; the origin; an ancient name of 爾城縣 in Tsinan fu in Shantung.

司 | an officer who recites the ritual.

無 | may your [Majesty] live for ever.
頌 | 九如 to felicitate one every happiness, as when seventy.
1 吏 or 1 禧 to say prayers, to implore, to ask the gods; to repeat 1 女 or forms of prayer.
1 禧 to pray for blessings.
1 禧 to congratulate another on his birthday.
葬 | an acolyte in a temple.
1 髮 to cut off the hair and tattoo the body.
慶口魚 | he both cursed and prayed.
不必在彼遊歷 | I beg of you not to wander or ramble about there.
1 體 a god of fire worshiped in summer; he is the deified son of 額頌 an early monarch.
Read 額頌. To curse.
侯作侯 | they go on cursing still.

姐妹-in-law call each other 1 姐, but not in direct address.

Read 額頌. The mind not at ease; disquieted.

憂心 | sad and moved is my heart.

轴 | carriage and support contracted; it is interchanged with support in the last meaning.

That which supports the cart, the end of the axle; a pivot, that which turns as a center of power; the axis of motion; a catch, a bolt, a spring, whatever causes a thing to work; weak or crippled in walking; a roller, as of a map; a classifier of maps or pictures rolled up; and often denotes the chart, map, or drawing itself, the reed of a loom.

車 | or 1 子 an axle-tree.
1 須 a catch, a bolt.
1 男 | one who manages — the country, or an affair.
1 人 | a water-wheel turned by five men.

祭 | a eulogistic scroll suspended near a coffin before its burial.
1 年 or 坤: the heaven and the earth; their revolutions and movements as the axes of the universe.
卷 | a roller, as for a map; rolls.
剪 | the rivet of shears.
畫三 | three mounted pictures, or on rollers.
千 | 不如一書 a thousand drawings are not equal to one book — studied well.

舳 | The after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands, the tiller or scull.
Read 額頌. The bow of a vessel.
1 舷 a sort of scow for transport; the stem and stern of a vessel.

From a dulcimer with wood under; occurs used for 額頌.

chuh, a sister-in-law.

To beat down hard as a threshing-floor; to ram down the earth; to make chunam pavements or adobe walls; to raise, to erect; to build dykes or intrenchments; to gather; to flap the wings.

1 堪 to build mud walls.
1 馬頭 to make a jetty or landing-place.
1 石橋 to build stone piers, bridges, or sea-walls.
起 | 修理 to raise a fort.
1 提 to raise the banks.
修 | 基固 to strengthen and repair, the dykes or foundations.

From bamboo and to grasp.

A kind of crooked dulcimer, shaped like a rude harp, having five strings; it was afterwards made with thirteen strings that were struck with hammers.

1 陽 the old name of Kuh-ch'ing; 額頌 顏 the capital district in the northwest of Hupeh.
貴 | 縣 is the capital district in Kw тепло province.

曠 | 也 belonged to; 額頌 屬 also occurs used for this; the second abbreviated form is common.

To bid, to order; to engage or ask another to do; to commit to another's charge by request or injunction; to enjoin upon.
1 唆 to charge one to do; to instruct.
1 附 to commission, to give in charge.
賄 | to bribe, to see in a case.
賄 | to suborn.
書 | a will; a written injunction.
吩咐 | 附 to repeat an order, to reiterate it, to din it in the ears.

媚 | The obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one recieving instruction.

斷 | to cut up the ground.

chuh, 額頌 to hoe and dig.

株 | to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.
凝神遠 | to gaze at from afar with earnest attention.
1 望 to look at from afar.

從 | foot and worm.

To walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace.
1 額頌 | to hesitate in walking; to pace off, to step haltingly.
額頌 | to amble, as a horse; to walk with a halting step.
1 額頌 | the rut of a wheel.
羊額頌 | a species of Hyoscyanus; the name probably alludes to its rejection by sheep.
In Cantonese. To knead with the feet, as in working or mixing things; to press on.

出脚 to crush out the bowels, as when trampled to death.

燭, chiu

A kind of medicinal plant, called also 黃杜鹃 or yellow Azalea, and 老虎花 or tiger's flower; it is regarded as poisonous; it may belong to the Aposyos or oleander family.

From fire and wood; the contracted form is also read chu, to dry by the fire.

The illumination of torches; a candle; a torch; to light a candle; a light; to give or shed light upon; to illuminate.

蠟 or 蠟 a wax candle, a bougie; a tallow candle inclosed in wax.

硬油 hard candles, like those made from the tallow tree; harder than 生油 tallow candles.

水蠟 or water candle, the Typhol or cat-tail rush.

花 painted candles, such as are placed before shrines or used in worship; they are also made of wood, and called 花 or show candles.

花 a wick, when it is partly burned; its form is sometimes taken as an omen of luck.

斗 or 高 or 插 a candlestick.

剪 snuffers.

坐花 refers to the part of a marriage ceremony when the pair are seated at the nuptial table before the candles.

洞房花夜 the lighted nuptial chamber.

小心火 take care lest you set the house on fire.

無微不 to shine everywhere; metaph. he sees the case clearly; he assists his relatives.

从是 to walk and 蠅 a pig contracted.

From is, to drive or push out; to expel; to order away; to fray away; to exorcise; to take up in order, as the heads of a discourse; to press, to urge, on, to hurry up; in earnest, sincere; successively.

出 or 去 to turn out, to drive away, to expel.

骂 to order off with abuse.

日 daily, day after day.

一 or 一个 to take up one by one; to arrange orderly.

三仕三見 he held office thrice and was thrice dismissed.

朋友微 to gad here and there, as companions urge or coax one.

细 minutely and carefully.

少而进 to advance step by step, to gradually become familiar with or learned in.

赶 to eject, to deport, to turn out by force, to evict.

其欲 he was really sincere in that; in this phrase it is also read tih tih.

瘡, chiu

Sores arising from cold.

 Poke, chiu

shibblains on the hands or feet.

遠, chiu

A weed, called also 羊蹄 goat's hoof; it is difficult to extinguish, and seems to be a sort of Rumex or dock.

我行其野言采其 I went about the country gathering the docks.

州, chiu

From 家 a pig, with a cross-mark to denote that two of its legs are tied; it is used only as a primitive, but conveys no meaning to most of the compounds.

洲 the appearance of a shack on a pig trying to get out.
The CH'UH.

The original form represents stalks thrusting themselves out of the ground.

To go forth, to go out; the opposite of jiah, a out — in; abroad — at home; to issue or manifest; to proceed from; to surpass; to ejet; to leave finally; to spring from, to beget; its force is often modified by the next verb, and it frequently serves as an auxiliary verb to denote completion or progress of an act; as 了 [ch] for sale; or 了 [CH] to let; when joined to not after a verb, implies its negation.

1 合 to come out, as from the room; this phrase succeeds other verbs to denote the present tense, as 写 1 合 I am writing.

你替我查 1 合 do you examine it for me.

辨不 1 合 they cannot be distinguished.

物不 1 合 I can't express it well; I don't understand it clearly.

只走 1 一半来 he will then have gone only half-way.

行 1 合 to carry into practice; to bring forth fruit, as of a belief.

闹 1 合 to create a disturbance.

1 头 to act for others.

1 头地 to take the lead of others.

1 人 an informer.

1 主要 to give directions about.

1 仕 to enter on public office.

1 身 to enter on life, to begin the world.

他做了甚麼 1 身 what did he spring from?

嫁 or 1 閣 to marry a husband.

家 to become a priest.

欠 to retire from a post, having filled the term.

人才 1 身 surpassing others in talent, preeminent.

没無常 appears in a surprising degree; very unusual, inconsistent.

想 1 我 cannot recall it to mind; it is inconceivable.

從心所 1 it was at first [my own] idea.

外 to travel abroad; to go out.

門 or 街 to go out of the house.

何時 1 世 when were you born?

天花 or 瘡 to have the small-pox.

似 to retire respectfully; — to case nature; 1 多少回叢呢 how often did the medicine operate?

将和入相 doors for entering and leaving the stage.

名 famous; 不名 do not let my name appear; insidious; sub rosa.

息 perquisites, extras; to fee for services; douchers.

一位 1 本一位 1 身 one finds the capital, the other the service.

量入為 1 reckon your income before you spend your money; estimate your expenses carefully.

百弊展 1 one cannot reckon up the defects; too many bad qualities to estimate.

言 1 如山 his words are as stable as the hills.

隨你 1 心 do as you like about it.

貴 he brings honor to the family.

言 1 言 to speak out loud; to say something.

混入脂 to get out of the mire into the fat; i.e. to rise from poverty to affluence.

露 1 马 脚 to let the horse-hoof appear, to let the cat out of the bag.

氣 to fume, to fret; to avenge another's cause.

愧 to be dejected; to draw odium on one.

From black and to issue as the phonetic.

ch'u Writing to degrade; to dismiss from office; to blame; to expel or drive away.

三 1 three dismissed from office — as 柳下惠 in the Chou dynasty was, and then recalled.

陟幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.

革 or 退 to cashier, to degrade, to dismiss officers.

辱 to expel dishonorably.

In Cantonese. To wrench or sprain.

1 手 to sprain the wrist.

Using for the last.

細, Crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; to stitch coarsely; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

縈 1 to bend and to straighten; elevated, joyous, and then depressed, dull; uncertain.

支 1 or 且 short up for money.

財用之 1 impediments in the way of trade, as a want of capital, or bankrupt.

From field and black, referring to heavy soil good for pastureage; others say 田 field and 紫 increase contracted; it is interchanged with the next.

To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate; to herd together; to entertain, as a guest; to bear with;
to restrain; to detain; to obey, as a child; cattle, domestic animals; to board; to store up.

君子尤 to restrain the prince from committing wrong.

生 you brute!

六 the 26th diagram, relating to wind.

養 to rear, as slaves, children, or animals; but 牧 is to pasture or rear only the 六 six domestic animals, which men use in sacrifice or food.

眾 to assist the people.

臣 to gather persons in a palace, as catamites.

德 to cultivate virtue.

難 hard to stand; not easy to serve, as an unjun prince.

蓄

Used with the last.

chi To collect; to lay up in store; to bring up; to rear, as vegetables.

积 or 聚 to accumulate, to board, to lay by.

力 to husband one's strength.

馬 to breed horses.

女 to bring up slave girls.

疑 to strengthen suspicions.

我有旨 I have a good supply of vegetables—for winter.

意未释 my anxious thoughts are not yet removed.

私 selfishly to lay up things—unknown to one's parents.

挎

Bent down.

chi unable to extricate one's self, compelled to stoop.

挎 From heart and to rear, as the phonetic.

To nourish; to foster; to hate; to excite.

騐 to encourage or develop pride.

怒 to stir up wrath; angry, wrathful.

不我能 I be cannot (or does not) like me.

拒

From hand and to rear.

To drag along by force; to shake rudely; a spasm or cramp of the tendons.

拒 to be taken with a cramp or numbness; convulsed.

濁 Water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.

濁 waters running together.

慚 Afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

慚 apprehensive.

追之徒 a wretch who is tempted on by avarice.

觸

From horn and worm as the phonetic.

To butt, to gore, to push with the horns; to run against; to oppose, to excite, to offend; stirred, moved, excited; to render one's self obnoxious; among the Buddhists, denotes sensation, touch, perception.

怒 to irritate, to exasperate.

怒 starting; to recollect suddenly.

距 to butt, to run at each other, as rams.

犯 to insult; to sin wilfully.

山之力 vast, herculean strength.

牛 角 the oxen are butting; also applied to fellows fighting.

機會 to suddenly meet a chance, as for solving a doubt.

目驚心 interesting and startling; as a style or a narrative.

延羊 箸 the ram rushed against the fence, and was caught by his horns.

義 引伸 to single out one idea, and bring out—its bearings and results.

景生情 the circumstances excited his feelings, as of joy or sorrow.

歎 Choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name.

怒 filled with wrath.

叔 園 a region beyond sea, to which Chwen-hinh's son was appointed.

食 A dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.

甘 a dish of sweet flag.

聳 From straight thrice repeated.

聳 Rising above others like an overtopping tree; lofty as a peak; luxuriant growth; straight and upright; to stand or set upright, as a pole.

然不聳 upright, without any deception.

崇山 the lofty hills rising like galleries.

直 the very straight like a flag-staff.

閹 From door and three men inside; it is considered to be a Budhistic form of chung 集 a multitude.

閹 A crowd standing in the doorway.

阿鶴 or 阿或 or 阿 or 阿 or 阿 or 阿 a fabulous Buddha, called Alchabhist or 無動佛 the motionless, or impassive Budha; it is also defined as the kingdom of joy (abhirati), where this Budha dwelt; and a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.

亍 The step with the right foot; first the left, then the right foot; this makes ㄊ行 to walk; in these three characters there is an endeavor to depict the appearance of walking.
旧声，ti, tui, tut, tap, di and dut. In Canton, chui and ch'ui; — in Swatow, tui, chui and ch'ue; — in Amoy, chui, tui, choé, ssi and twat; — in Puhchau, tui, tui, chwok, toii, chwoi, ch'ui, and ch'oe; — in Shanghai, taó, dzúé, and tsù; — in Chifu, tsii.

From to go and a mound of earth. To follow after, to pursue; to expel; to escort; to come up with, to overtake; to trace out, to follow to its source; to advert, to; to sue for; to reflect on, to look back on; retrospective; a wild ancient tribe.

to chase, to try to overtake.

到 or 及 to catch up with.

他回来 hurry him back; run and call him back.

I could not catch him.

悔 to feel remorse.

谨 a close chase.

妥善 carefully attend to those gone, and follow departed ancestors.

封 to obtain posthumous honors for one's parents.

念 to reflect on.

事 to lay the blame on others.

债 or 帝 to dun for debt.

银不囘 the money cannot be recovered.

逝 逝孝 he thus evidenced his inherited filial duty.

究 to sift to the bottom.

不 尘 let it drop; it need not be again spoken of.

将来者可也许 [evils] may perhaps be averted.

思往日 to recall past days.

兵 soldiers in pursuit.

Read, tui. To engrave; a graver.

琢其章 to engrave and carve the ornaments.

Also read, tui.

From to go and a mound of earth. To follow after, to pursue; to expel; to escort; to come up with, to overtake; to trace out, to follow to its source; to advert, to; to sue for; to reflect on, to look back on; retrospective; a wild ancient tribe.

chui

The original form rudely represents the short tail feathers of some birds; but must not be confused with 谗佳 excellent; it now only serves as the 172d radical of characters relating mostly to birds.

Short-tailed birds, as pigeons, owls, sparrows, &c.

翻翻者 the doves fly round and round.

Read, tui. The wind waving the groves.

山林之畏 the wild woods dread the tempest.

chui

Used for the last.

A pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper; also called 雉 or 雉雉, and many other names.

抄 the snipe.

chui

The character 狸 is sometimes used for this as another form.

An awl, a bor er, a sharp pointed tool; the pex; or tip to bore, to pierce; a trifle; unimportant.

毛 a Chinese pencil.

子 a mere penman; a copyist, a hair-awl, one useful only to wield a pencil.

安毛 why longer use the pencil? — the sword is better; a saying of Pan Ch'iao, who became a great general.

刀之末 an awl's tip, a small matter, a trifle.

無地立 not even a spot to stick an awl in; no land, not a foot of real estate; miserably poor.

鉞 the point of a weapon.

孔 or 眼儿 to bore a hole.

鑽不动 the awl won't go in.

搓 to stitch shoe-soles.

chui

To stick a bullock is not equal to giving a cock or a pig; — referring to the one being offered to deceased, the other to living parents.

刺股 he pierced his thigh with an awl; said of Sn Tsin, a diligent student of old.

處囊 the awl placed in the bag — cannot be kept down, but will work itself out; — a genius cannot be repressed.

chui

From rat and weasel contracted, referring to its habit of boring and gnawing.

The common rat or mouse was formerly called chui in Honan, and the name is retained in books.

chui

A black horse with white and dark gray spots.

chui

鳥 a dark gray spotted horse, the charger of Hiang Yu 羽 of Tsin, n.c. 220.

有 驛 there were gray and white spotted, with white and yellow spotted horses.

黃 魚 a yellowish kind of carp.

chui

From hand and to hang down; sometimes used for schui 揾 to beat, and for the next.

To beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating.

扑 to beat a criminal.

鈎 the bit of a bridle.

chui

From wood and to hang down; similar to schui 揾 a mallet.

A cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating.

楚之下 in the agonies of torture.
To press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to ram down; to make a thing sag; sagged, loaded; hanging down.

### 殘

A swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.

### 損

Mournful, sorrowing; the moan of grief; in great straits.

### 墜

From earth and falling; the second form is oftener read tui'.

1. Grand, extravagant, wasteful; to settle down, to fall of itself; to slide, as earth; to sink, as into hell; to tumble into ruins; to crumble, to topple; pendants, as from a fan or a chatelain.

2. Den or down it fell down; it slid off.

3. Into to sink to the bottom.

### CH'UI.

Old sounds, t'ui, t'ui, t'ui, ai, chui, dup. In Canton, ch'ui and shui; — in Swatow, t'ui, ch'ui, ch'ui, and sai; — in Amoy, ch'ui, t'ui, and sai; — in Fuhchau, t'ui, sai, t'ui, and ch'ui; in Shanghai, ts'e', dzüé, and tsö; — in Chifu, ts'ei.

**Chui**

From mouth or key and to give; the second form is antiquated; interchanged with the next.

### 吹

To blow, as by the breath or wind; to play on wind instruments; to puff; to breathe, as fishes do; to speak in praise of, to puff up; a puff, a blast, a gust.

1. 燈 to blow to magnify unduly.

2. 筒 a sumpitan; a pitchpipe.

3. 燈 a blow-pipe.

### 殭

Troublesome, unmanageable; difficult to arrange.

1. 轟 a falling of the womb; a miscarriage.

2. 晒騎者必 it is the skillful riders who get the falls; met. presumptuous confidence.

3. 跌 it all fell down, as from too great a strain.

4. 竈於地 [their designs] have not yet collapsed.

In Fuhchau. To mark a price on; at, after.

### 致

From a pearl and to place.

To pledge, to pawn; hanging on, connected with; a ven, an excrecence; a useless appendage; a parasite; tautology; repetition; unsuitable, irrelevant; to obtain.

1. 出 to go from a father's to a father-in-law's house to live before marrying his daughter.

2. 娶 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.

3. 招 or 入 to go and live at the house of a wife's father.

4. 就 to act improperly.

5. 累 reiterated, verbose.

6. 多 tiresome talk.

7. 潔 I am mortified with your importunity.

8. 言 or 話 reiteration, verbage.

9. 再 or 筆 or 及 a postscript; to add a postscript.
1. The wind; the noise of drums.
2. To dress food; to cook, especially by steaming.
3. A boiler, a shallow kettle.
4. The drum sounding, a band.
5. Used for the last.
6. This character is now obsolete, but at Amoy its sound is retained in the colloquial word for water, for which 水 is written.
7. To suspend, to hang down; to drop, to let fall, as the hands; to hand down, as from olden time; to reach to the future; to make known; to regard, to condescend to inferiors; to bow; nearly, presently, almost, near to in place; approaching in time; suspended; reaching to; a boundary, for which the next is properest; a lodge or station for a guard near the hall; an ancient place in Tsi (now northern Shantung), and one in Honan.
8. To make a tassel.
9. To knock, to beat; to hum; to tremble.
10. The weight on a moneyard.
11. To work out wrought iron, as on an anvil.
12. Interchanged with the last and next; the first also means to reject.
13. A wooden mallet, a beetle; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pummel, to knock; a frame for silk-worms to wind their cocoons on.
14. To drum with a drumstick.

Read ts‘i. To work gems.

From metal and to hang down; interchanged with the last; some regard them as identical.

An ancient weight of twelve brilings, or about a pound avoirdupois; the weight on a steel yard or in a clock; heavy; a forging hammer.

读 or 砍 the poise or weight on a steel yard.

I. the weight on a money yard.

I. to work out wrought iron, as on an anvil.

A wooden mallet, a beetle; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pummel, to knock; a frame for silk-worms to wind their cocoons on.

I. to drum with a drumstick.

I. to discard kindness and right.

I. to cast stones at.

I. to shampoo; to knead the back.

I. knocked him down with a blow of his fist.

I. give him a thump, hit him a settler. (Pekinese.)

I. blockhead like, stupid.

I. to pound the pillow and beat the bed; met. so anxious as to be unable to sleep.

I. to pound the breast and stamp — in anger.
CH'UL.

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on Shantung promontory, established by Ts'in Chi Hwáng-ti. |

The front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples, called 翹 堆毛 or the cold-brushed hair. |

高 | 食 | The ringed and lofty coiffure has once been arranged, she cannot again let her tresses fall; i. e. a girl once married is fixed for life. |
| 鬱 | 鬚 | The wind blowing things over nearly to the ground. |

CHUN.

Old sounds, tan, ton, dan and don. In Canton, chun; — in Swatow, chun and tun; — in Amoy, tun and chun; — in Fu-chou, tung; — in Shanghai, tsang; — in Chi-fu, tsin.

To inculcate, to teach carefully, to impress on one; to reiterate and enjoin; carefully, earnestly, really. |

言 | 食 | 然 the saying of Shun? |

叮頻 | 食 | to repeat and reiterate one's orders. |
| 仁 | 食 | 求 mutual hatred. |
| 支 | 食 | I taught you with unwearyed care. |

Incoherent babble, never ending nonsensical talk. |

言 | 食 | 言 maundering, drivel. |

Read fun'. Discontented, grumbling; the feelings restrained by fear. |

言 | 食 | To inter with respect. |
| 金 | 食 | 防 to lay a coffin away for the long night, i. e. to bury. |

准 | 食 | 从 bone and to pursue. |

From bone and to pursue. |

蔚 | 食 | A projecting forehead. |

蔚 | 食 | 项 the vertebra on the neck; others say, those on the back. |

蔚 | 食 | To dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse. |

蔚 | 食 | To fall of itself, to come to the earth; to crash down. |

蔚 | 食 | A star, or meteoric stone, fell to the earth.
CH'UN.

Old sounds, t'an, t'en, dan. In Canton, ch'\un; — in Swatow, ch'\un; — in Amoy, ch'\un and t'\un; — in Fuchau, ch'\un; — in Shanghai, t'ang; — in Chifu, t'\an.

The original form represents \( \mathcal{H} \) the sun under \( \mathcal{G} \) plants contract-ed, denoting the quickening effects of the sun.

Spring, the beginning of the year, when all nature is excited; vernal; wanton; lustful; obscene; joyous; glad; prosperity; return to health; to rejuvenate; met. times, periods; budding, starting; wine, liquor.

新 \( \chi'\un \) new spring; i.e. a new year.

分 \( \chi'\un \) the vernal equinox; — the 4th of the 24 terms.

迎 \( \chi'\un \) going out to meet the spring by officials, accompanied by a \( \mathcal{J} \) clay ox, borne by men who afterwards break it in pieces.

色 \( \chi'\un \) cheerful, delightful, as a view or a gay procession.

秋 \( \chi'\un \) springs and autumns eminent; i.e. advanced in years, about sixty.

青 \( \chi'\un \) the spring-time — of life, is applied to youths under twenty.

百病 \( \chi'\un \) he can reprice one from all diseases.

CH'UN.

1. To exactly learn—his haunts
2. to look carefully.
3. to look a beyond; — it will then be fixed.
4. to follow the measure or rule.
5. or \( \chi'\un \) or \( \chi'\un \) end of the nose.
6. a big or Roman nose, which Europeans are said to always have.

祖 \( \chi'\un \) a target, a mark; a mound; a pile of earth; a park or place for archery.

A bundle of straw; grass or hay tied in faggots.

The symbol \( \chi'\un \) represents a mouthful filled with the vernal breeze; i.e. persuasive in speech.

三 \( \chi'\un \) the bright green willow in spring.

王 \( \chi'\un \) the first moon.

小 \( \chi'\un \) the tenth moon.

易 \( \chi'\un \) how old are you?

若 \( \chi'\un \) I shall expect you to be at my spring feast.

心 \( \chi'\un \) or \( \chi'\un \) lewd thoughts, lustful desires.

From wood and spring; not the same as ch'\un, a post.

A long-lived tree, and hence a symbol of a father; in northern China, the 香 denounces the Cedrela odorata, and \( \theta \) the Ailanthus glandulosa; silkworms feed on them, and the fragrant leaf-buds of the former are cooked for greens.

大 \( \chi'\un \) or \( \chi'\un \) your father.

堂 \( \chi'\un \) or \( \chi'\un \) may your parents both be vigorous.

覺 \( \chi'\un \) your respected father keeps his vigor well.

A salt water fish, with cirri, called \( \chi'\un \) and \( \chi'\un \) at Amoy, probably a species of mullet; at Canton, the \( \chi'\un \) is a sort of roach or Lepiscus.

Also written \( \chi'\un \) in some books.

A hearse used by great men in old times; the \( \chi'\un \) had dragons painted on it; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the ooze.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'UN.</th>
<th>CHUNG.</th>
<th>CHUNG.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>泥乘</td>
<td>From <strong>insects</strong> and <strong>spring</strong>.</td>
<td>腫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梳</td>
<td>To crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move, to rise up against just rule; stupid, foolish; uncomplaining, doltish, lumpish; rude, contrary.</td>
<td>蹇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
<td>1. inapt, foolish.</td>
<td>获</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
<td>1. 動為惡 to stir up evil, to act insubordinately.</td>
<td>駭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
<td>1. 頽 doltish, dull, inapt.</td>
<td>俸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
<td>1. or</td>
<td>餓 headstrong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
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</table>

**CHUNG**

Old sounds, tong, dong, and t'ong. In Canton, chung and ch'ung; — in Swatow, tong, chung, ting, and cheng; — in Amoy, t'ong and ch'ieng; — in Fuhchau, tung, ting, t'ung, chung, ch'ung, and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, taung and dzung; — in Ch'fu, ts'ung.

**Read chung.** To hit the center; struck by, as a fit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable.

1. 酒 to get drunk; affected or giddy from liquor.
2. 寒 to catch cold.
3. 暑 a sun-stroke.
4. 肯 is fitly done; all right; it meets the exigency.
5. 我意 it suits me; it is what I wanted; it is my wish.
6. 高 to reach the high degrees, as 過 the name of Lewchew and modern Peking.
7. 不得 unattainable.
8. 風不語 struck with a paralysis.
9. 猜 or 估 to guess aright.
10. 量 guessed [the weight or size] correctly.
11. 射 hit by a bullet.
12. 着了 approved (or guessed) at a glance.
13. 許 to make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan; to be taken in or deceived.
14. 他的圈儿 I have been deceived, he has fooled me.

---

**Composed of 袋 mouth to represent a square, with a passage through it to connect the sides.**

- The middle, the center; the heart or core of, in the middle of; half; within, in; inner; medium in size or quality; to accomplish, to fill; to estimate a quantity; complete, exact, undeviating.
- 不用 useless, inefficient; effete, unserviceable; often remarked by people of themselves.
- 有 there are such; more are to be had.
- 年 middle aged.
- 造 halfway, incomplete; as 造而没 died before he had completed it.
- 陽 between, inside, among.
- 正 in the center; indifferent to.
- 等 same; common, mediocr, he has only ordinary abilities.
- 善 in the midst; while going on.
- 心 the center or heart of;
- 心 in my mind.
- 天景 the noontide of prosperity had then come.

**From **insects** and **spring**.**

1. or 保 an arbitrator or umpire; an agent; a daysman; an intercessor.
2. 上 and 下 terms for goods; superior-middling and inferior-middling; better than ordinary, and worse than ordinary.
3. 免 the rather ordinary, not the best.
4. 有二十石 I guess that there are twenty pecks.
5. 州 ancient name for Honan.
6. 山 an old name for Lewchew.
7. 都 a name of Peking, used by the Mongols.
8. 國 or 萬 or 土, or 原 China, the Middle Kingdom; the first is also used by met. for the Government, the power or the people of China.
9. 外 native and foreign; China and other countries; at home and abroad.
10. 唐 the exact medium or Doctrine of the Mean; name of the Classic by Ts'-'sz' 子思, who was the grandson of Confucius.
CHUNG.

From heart and center.

**忠**
Loyal, patriotic, faithful; devoted, sincere; attached to; sedate; to maintain one's integrity; unselfish, honest, earnest; upright.

1 我 a loyal, devoted minister.
2 忠 faithfil to the last.
3 竭 to be depended on.
4 端 faithfiil and upright.
5 心 言最faithful and true; an unchanging regard.

**篤念** I recall his entire devotion.

**衷**
Inner garments, which the character indicates; underclothes; the center; the heart or mind; rectitude, a right moral nature; goodness, sincerity; equity, a fair, just judgment, a full knowledge of, conversant with.

不 flop

**無不** inflexibly upright; just.

**言不由** your words are deceptive.

1 懷 the mind; to bear in mind; to cherish.
2 折 to distinguish justly; to weigh opinions.

**皇上帝** the High Shangti has conferred a discriminating heart on mankind.

1 曲所發 thoughts which arise; the train of thought.
2 安 or 豐 the feelings.
3 我 a desire or intention of benefiting one.

**冬**
From silk and winter as the phonetic.

The end of a cocoon or ball of silk; the end, the termination; a finis; a euphemism for death; to the last, all of; the utmost, extreme; to end one's days; met. dead, the deceased; a cycle of twelve years; a space of a thousand square li; before a negative, it is equivalent to never; as if 未

1 不 not at all, none of, not the least.
2 不不 this he paid not the least bread to it.
3 1 or 1 whole day.
4 之 蕭 during the time of a meal, an hour's time.

**年** the end of the year.

1 始 the beginning and end, first and last.
2 1 to stop halfway, not to complete an undertaking.
3 身 大事 the great affair of life, usually refers to marriage.
4 古 through all ages; for ever.
5 領 到 the end of one's days.
6 頭 it is absolutely necessary; I must have it.
7 端 it is hard to change one's nature.

**從一而** faithful to one husband.

1 善 a happy death is one of the five happinesses.
2 能天年 to fulfill one's normal life.
3 於 a 日 they have disagreed at last; again have fallen out.
4 慣 to render the last dues to the dead, refers to a funeral preparation for a parent's funeral.

**冬**
A long-headed green hand-hopper, the *Truxalis*, called 稲 or *Truxalis*, called 稲 and 青蟈 at Canton, and 青蟈 at Nanking.

**冬** may you children be numerous as the grasshoppers.

**剮** To scrape things; to oppose.

1 削 to fight and quarrel, to injure each other.
2 In Fuchau. To kill; to behead, to execute.
3 良 to kill a thief.
4 頭 to decapitate.

The second form is unused.

An agitated, quick manner, resulting from awe or fear.

**什** restless, nervous, fidgety; explained as not knowing what to do with the hands and feet.

Like the last. The mind agitated with alarm.

1 宜 you should be impressed and startled.

An ancient measure, equal to four 斗 or pecks; others say 34 斗, and others again to ten 1 蘇 or 640 gills; a small cup; to bring together; to bestow, to confer; gifted, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat; name of a small ancient state in the present Ssu-ch'ien in the northwest of Kiangsu.

1 酒 a wine goblet.
2 情 ardent feeling, warm affections.

**龍** imbecile, childish.

1 電 yu 1 drained a thousand cups in a flash.

1 爱 whom I love best; a dearly beloved.
2 鬥 1 a genius; one gifted with varied talents, like a prophet or sage; 1 1 is also the luck of a grave, the distinguishing favor of heaven to a country or spot.

From metal and lad.

**鐘** A bell with a flaring mouth, generally without a tongue, and struck with a mallet; a clock; things hollow or sonorous are often so called.

**打** or 騎 to strike or ring a bell.

1 鐘 a watchmaker's shop.
2 打一点 the clock has struck one.

時辰 a clock; usually denotes one that strikes the hours.

1 樓 a belfry.
### 搃
- **chung**: To ring a hand-bell.
- **子**: To knock a wooden bell;
- **木**: To intrust business to a fool;
- **丙**: To be disappointed; to demand extortionate prices or gratuity.

### 畏
- A sort of rodent found in western China, marked with spots like a leopard, and large as one's fist; it may be an animal allied to the *Juparina* or *Barinxia* of Java.

### 蹂
- **chung**: To walk in a staggering way, head downwards, as if faint or tipsy; a shambling, uncertain gait; a toddling walk; to faint and halt as one goes, like a paralytic.
- **从 foot and child; it is also read chung**.

### 館
- **chung**: Composed of 旨 to inclose and 家, a pig ried, as the primitive; this character is very often written like young 家 dull, but the dictionaries distinguish them.
- A tumulus or barrow, made high, as if it inclosed something, for which the next is now used; the peak of a hill; eminent, great; honorable; first.
- 宦 a high statesman; the premier, the president of the Board of Civil Office.
- 土 a mound or earth-altar on which to worship the powers of earth, or Ceres.
- 子 the eldest son; originally confined to a prince's heir.
- 君 an old term for a sovereign.

### 懒
- **chung**: Interchanged with the last, and made to restrict its meaning.
- 田: A sepulcher, a tomb; a barrow or mound, such as cover graves.
- 由: An abandoned grave, at which no one worships.
- 修: To dig a grave and prepare the tomb.
- 义: A public-cemetery, which is open to all applicants.
- 明: A vaulted tomb, one that can be entered; it is made by some families to retain their coffins till lucky times.
- 埋: Or a 墓, a sepulcher; a burying-ground.
- 春: To ram down the earth solid in the bottom of a grave.
- 古: 鬼然 the old barrows are just like a row of hills.
- 崂: A small hill shaped like a tumulus over a grave; the last is sometimes wrongly written in this way.
- 燥: Fire flaming up brightly; to kindle.

### 焈
- From disease and heavy; it is like the next.
- 燘: A swelled leg; a dropsical disease of the legs.
- 从 flesh and heavy; the second is like the last; and also denotes a swelling of the legs arising from damp.
- To swell, to tumefy; a boil, a swelling; inflated, swollen; boastful; the galls or protuberances on trees.
- 从: To swell up.
- 漏: Puffy, dropsical.
- 浮: A dropsical swelling.
- 伤: A bruise, a contusion.
- 起: Swollen up and turned black and blue.
- 疼: Swollen and painful.

### 惟
- Also read chung.
- Careless, reckless.
- 从 foot or to stop and heavy; the second form is unusual.

### 蹺
- From foot or to stop and heavy; the second form is unusual.
- The heel; to follow at one's heels; to imitate, to do after another; to act in the same way; to rule as a precedent; to reach; to visit.

### 種
- From grain and heavy.
- A seed, a germ, a kernel; that which produces its second or double; a sort, a class, a kind; to select or use, as seed; ancient name of a small state near Tibet.

### 播
- To sow seed; such as 種 grain, seed corn, rice or wheat.

### 打
- To beget, to sire, as animals.

### 轉
- To leave heirs or issue.

### 育
- He gave the people the best grains.
- Not everything went wrong; but also means short hair and careful.

### 傳
- To propagate a kind, as fruit; to introduce a sort elsewhere; to transmit by descent.

### 雜
- Mixed kinds; illegitimate, in which sense it is used in reproach; a bastard.

### 附
- The source of misfortune and sorrow.
Read chung'. To sow or plant seeds; to cultivate, to raise; to propagate; to spread abroad; to beget.

| 仏 | 来 to raise vegetables. 一
| 仏 | 福 to bequeath happiness, i.e. to be a source of prosperity to one's descendants.
| 仏 | 植 to set out trees.
| 仏 | 布 to disseminate, as doctrines.
| 仏 | 症 vaccine virus, which is used to infect vaccine with; also called "花兒" in Peking.

重 chung'
Some say it is composed of 丁 encasing 東 east as a phonetic, and explain it as 重 is the most important thing in the earth.

Heavy, weighty; the opposite of light; trifling; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government or imperial use; to regard as difficult, to consider as important; to honor, to give weight to; very; a sign of the comparative; crowded, near together.

人偷 to elevate the social relations.

罪 an aggravated offence.

欲 to think much of one's self, self-respect.

大 grave, important.

好 still better; 更 heavier.

打 to beat severely.

位 an important post, a responsible office held by臣 a high minister.

女 a chaste woman.

以其中國 he therefore honored that state.

三 are three important things in government, viz. 祭 禮 settle the rites, 制度 make laws, and 考文 examine the literati.

寳 very sorry.

星 a name for the planet Jupiter.

武不可用 the sword must not always be appealed to.

用 to repose confidence in, to regard.

不虛詞 don't mind the unimportant expressions.

數 frequently; but 数 不 is a series; several layers.

不偽 not to rely on the basis, disregard the fundamental law; to discard trustworthy men.

十斤 it weighs ten catties.

三起 仿 three crowded fleets of vessels.

恩 如山 his favors have been great as the hills.

地 reserved, secluded, or important spots, like palace-grounds not open to all; also dangerous places, as a gampower room.

以論 to be understood in the strictest sense, to be rigidly interpreted, as a law.

不足輕 the affair is of no importance; he is not much.

Read chung'. To double, to repeat, to do over; to add; a time; again; a thickness; a classifier of thicknesses or layers.

九 or 九重 the nine-entrance palace— the Emperor's.

打入圍 to break through the besieging army.

列 a second set of blocks, a new edition.

複 duplicated; two at once.

叠 or 叠叠 reiterated; piling one on another, as mountain peaks; often, duplicated.

陽節 the double-odd festival on the 9th day of the 9th moon.

夫 a second husband; i.e. she will marry again.

抄 to write out a copy.

Read chung'. A variety of rice.

From body and heavy.

A woman with child.

仲 chung'
The second of three, the man in the middle; the second born of brothers; used for 中 in the second month in a season; inferior; a sort of musical instrument.

秋 the eighth moon, middle of autumn.

父 a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief adviser.

伯 the two eldest brothers; as 伯叔季 are terms for the four eldest brothers.

尼 the style of Confucius; he was regarded as the second brother, the hill Ni 尼山 being held as the chief, though Măng-pí 亜皮 was really his brother.

From 眼 eye and 人 man three repeated; the first is a corrupted form, and the third a very common contraction.

A company of at least three; a concourse, a majority, a quorum; a sign of the plural of persons; an adjective of number, much, many, all, and precedes the noun; a classifier of Buddhist priests; the people, as apart from their rulers.

得 to get popular favor.

位 all you gentlemen; the company here.

公 or 人 the public; the crowd; mankind.

目所見 every eye saw it.

生 all living things; a Buddhist term.

僧 a priest; 諸僧 how many monks are there?

論 or 論 public opinion.

雨 copious showers.

盛 a great crowd and an abundance, said of a mart.

寡不敵 the few cannot withstand the many; we (the minority) are no match for them.

出 extra, not ordinary, no common thing or man.

約 at Canton, all the wards or neighborhoods.

多 a great many, a multitude.
The murmuring of water is a spoken of a bubbling spring at the foot of a hill.

The mind excited; moved, perturbed.

A wide smooth expanse of water.

From ice or water and middle; the first is most used.

To shake, to agitate; to collide; to strike against, as things do in the water; to dash against; to rush at; young, immature, delicate; peaceful; deep, hollow; used for the next, to rise in the air; to send, as a letter; to infuse or steep, by pouring on hot water.

1 day or 1 雨 to fly or glance towards heaven.

怒气天 or 氣牛 his wrath waxed furious, - as if it filled the sky; the second phrase refers to the Dipper.

1 颱風 to rush on an enemy and break his ranks.

1 風如 1 like the noise of cutting ice.

1 is also the tinkling noise of ornaments hitting each other; and the loose look of reins hanging down.

日子相 1 the day will be unpropitious or untoward.

1 和 on good terms, harmonious.

1 擔 to disagree with, to beg to differ from, to offend in word; - a polite phrase.

出言 1 謂 to talk rather impudently.

1 年 or 1 年 young in years.

1 人 a sovereign who is a minor.

1 破 to defeat; ruined, collapsed, as an affair.

1 災 a rhetorical term for a wide digression in a discourse.

1 暴 overpowering term for a wide digression in a discourse.

1 謂 to precipitate over, as a fall or cascade.

某日 1 sent [the letter off] on such a day.

1 茶 to infuse tea.

From wings and middle; used with the last.

From mind and lad.

Unsettled, irresolute, disturbed.

1 往来 hesitating, wavering; many passing to and fro.

Read chưng%. Stupid looking.

A common path, a thoroughfare; a place of great concourse; to move towards, to rise on or rush against; to
sustain; to move; to excite; towards; abrupt; a machine employed in seiges to protect the sappers, probably a portable shed or mantlet.

水 a canal, a sluice; an open drain.

相 to meet, to collide, to rush against.

倒 to overthrow, to upset.

中 the pulse in the middle finger.

能折 it can be resisted; not impregnable.

折 an old name for a general.

笑 to rush against.

撞 to butt against, to meet suddenly.

子午 the characters tze and wen are opposed — the people whose horoscope has them had better not marry.

亵渎 frequented, troublesome, wearisome, and difficult — are four terms applied to provincial posts to indicate the relative importance of the office.

要 a post much traveled, is applied to the first of these four.

cho to run at the horse's head, to impede the way, as a beggar might; to come in conflict, as with a bully.

蠍 A spring-net to catch birds; others say a rabbit hutch, or a frame to entrap them.

雉子 the pheasant shuns the snare.

虫 The original form represents a snake coiled up, with its head projecting from the center; it is repeated thrice to intimate the great number of insects, and in many of the characters grouped under it, as 1425, it is duplicated without change of meaning.

An ancient term for all animals with legs, whether hairy, shelly, scaly, or bare, or such as 360 species of each class; it now usually denotes the smaller sorts of animals, as snails, frogs, worms, insects, &c.; a person, a comrade, one of a craft; a demeaning term for a son.

類 or 都 comprises the order of entomology in Chinese zoology.

百 insects generally; all small animals.

長 a snake.

積 worms in the bowels.

小 one small bug; — an affected phrase for one's son.

雕 小 to carve worms with little skill; — to get one's living by light literature.

俳 a pheasant; a poetical name.

桃 peach bug, a name for a wren or the tailor-bird.

蝝 the irritation of great heat, perhaps referring to prickly heat.

餈 To eat, as insects like moths and white ants do into things.

種 Tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

申 From dish and middle.

申 a covered cup, such as tea is made in; a bowl, usually with a cover.

湯 a soup bowl.

牛油 in Canton, a butter-dish.

茶 a covered tea-cup, in which the tea is infused.

酒 a wine goblet.

龍 From a shelter and a dragon; the second form is common but unauthorized.

To think much of, whether of one's self or others; to place high; kindness, grace, regard for; favor of superiors; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; to indulge unreasonably; doting on, as a wife or girl.

錦 a special favor, as of the king.

恩 loving-kindness, tender affection; the emperor's regard.

愛 to delight in; ardent love, for a concubine.

内 or 督 a favorite concubine, who rules her husband; and hence 納 is to take a concubine.

得 to find grace in one's eyes; to win a husband's love.

承天 to receive favors from heaven or the emperor.

希惟 do me the honor of coming to see me.

母 吾 納 愈 don't give place to favorites and thus get contempt.

崇 From hill and honorable.

鶴 High, eminent, lofty; estimable and honorable in the highest degree; greatly; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to honor; to extol, to adore, to reverence, to approach with respect; to be made honorable or exalted; to collect; to go to; entire; a small ancient state, and since used in many proper names.

倉 to regard as preëminent.

庸 to worship.

敬 to reverence.

朝 early in the day, the entire morning, as before breakfast.

福祿來 may your prosperity be the very highest.

安 I wish you great peace, — a phrase in letters; it is also a district in Kien-nung fu in Fuhkien, famed for good tea.

欣 to regard with great respect, as if from the Throne; to reverence.

山 a noted peak in Yung-ting lien in Hunan, west of Tungting Lake near the Li-shui, to which Hwan-ten was banished by Shun.

明縣 Ch'ung-ming district, the island in the mouth of the Yangtsz' River.
CHUNG.

CHUNG.

CHWA.

Name of a small feudal state, anciently written like the last, which lay in the present Hu bien Prefecture of Shensi.

Hollowed out by an ax; bored; a sort of shell for firing balls, fired in the muzzle; a blunderbuss, a gingle; a mortar-gun, a petard; a pistol; small arms.

1 炮 cannon; fire-arms generally.
2 手 or 首 cannoniers; those who fire salutes from the 鉄 or petards in a yamun.
3 手 short guns, like a mortar; a kind of land petard used in salutes.
4 了去 to peck, to chip off, as with a chisel.
5 出巡 when three petards are fired, he goes on his circuit; — said of the municipal god.

To leap, to skip, to hop about.

In Cantonese. At once, altogether; to push, to hit.

一 三抖有 at a clip he has three pecks; i.e. I don't know why he is all at once so angry.

In Shanghai. To grab, to lift.

一 手 a pilferer, a shoplifter.

Simple, foolish; one naturally unteachable and obtuse; one not amenable to law.

一 笨 stupid, uneducated.

To come in upon one abruptly; to invite one's self to a meal; to nod.

From wood and error.

A switch, a horsewhip.

Like the last.

A switch made of a twig, used when riding.

To beat a drum with a pair of drumsticks; to knock on a bell.

一 婦翁 an old name for an orphaned girl.

From hair and to sit.

To dress the hair, as women do; an ancient funeral coiffure, which originated in the state of Lu, when the women went out to receive the bodies of their countrymen killed in battle.

一 鬍 in old times, a woman's mourning coiffure; now applied to the hair coiled hastily on the head, and not made into a bow.

一 而相骂 they disheveled their hair and mourned with each other.

The thigh; the ham of an animal.
CHW'AI.

Old sounds, tui. In Canton, ch'uai, and ch'uai; — in Swatow, ch'uai and chui; — in Amoy, chui; — in Fuhchau, ch'oi; — in Shanghai, ts'a; — in Chifu, tawai.

From hand and for.

To thump, to pommel with the fist; to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.

起 to put it in the bosom.

宜肚饱不可怀 | when you have eaten your fill, there's no need of pocketing anything.

麵 to knead dough, in making bread.

着一本书 to carry away a book.

肚子的瘪 in Pekingese, to cherish evil schemes, as a hypocrite does.

Read ch'i. To split; to knock to pieces.

腫 To be distinguished from hoh, micce meat.

丑 ugdy, repulsive; obese, gross, and therefore unable to stir about.

猪 an overfat hog.

肉 overfat pork.

這塊 he is only a piece of fat, he is very gross and obese.

那人很胖是個臃 that man is too pursy, he is only a lump of fat.

From hand and beginning; it is also read 'ch'uai.

To estimate, to measure; to try to find the origin or cause of, to essay; to feel, to ascertain; to push away, to exclude; to detect, to ascertain.

度, or 摩 to feel after, to guess, to conjecture after much inquiry; to examine thoroughly.

不 unable to detect.

線 to study and imitate, as a good author.

測 to penetrate the meaning; to measure, as a hill.

CHWANG.

Old sounds, tung and dung. In Canton, chong, and one nong; — in Swatow, chong, tung, ch'ing, chwang, chang, chiang, and chang; — in Amoy, chong, gong, and tong; — in Fuhchau, chong, ch'ung, maung, kung, and taung; — in Shanghai, tung and azong; — in Chifu, tawang.

莊 From grass and robust; often contracted like the next.

Chuang Suckers sprouting vigorously; sedate, serious, stern; correct in conduct; used for highly dressed out; a farmstead, for which the next is also used; a thoroughfare, a high road.

貴 grave, stern, as an officer is deemed to be.

莊 a strict propriety, said of females; a close observance of etiquette.

整 dressed in the tip of fashion.

重 or 敬 serious and respectful.

色 hypocrirical; put on.

柳 a prosperous appearance.

飯子 a large restaurant. (Pekingese.)

子 or 周 a famous philosopher of the Rationalists in the Ch'ei dynasty; he has the reputation of being a great sorcerer or magician.

庄 Much used for the last; it is properly read s'ang, meaning even, level.

A cottage, a grange, a farm-house; a work-shed, a place where rural labors are carried on; a place of business; a store, a dépôt; a firm or house; a dead-house or public larium; a division of a township like a parish; a hamlet, a village; in Kiangsu, occurs used as a classifier of affairs, as — | 事體 one affair or enterprise.
CHWANG.  

口 or 稼 人 a farmer, a peasant.

田 men on a farm, not the 茶 茚 a tea depot in the hills, where the leaf is gathered.

寄 to store a coffin, as in a dead-house. (Cantonese.)

布 a mercantile house, a firm.

作 a resident partner, one who manages the store or packs off the goods.

妆 粉 精 chuang From woman or rice and a phonetic; the second form is the most common.

To adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; to gloss; ornamented, dressed up.

梳 to arrange the hair; to dress up; the 梳 盘 is a paper toilet burned on the 7th evening of the 7th moon to the Weaver.

扮 the style of dress; a costume; the fashion.

饰 dressed out, adorned; met. glossed over, falsified.

素 plainly dressed, not rouged.

鸳 or 鳳 a bride's trousseau; a marriage portion.

次 or 次 the place of dressing; met. your ladyship; used in letters.

著 over-dressed, flustering in colors, bedizened.

假 or 佳出来的 dressed in a character, as an actor.

外面 作羊似的 dressed up to look like a sheep.

腔 pedantic, put on, as an actor; like 模样 he is pretending; he is playing a part.

孀 a dowdy looking coiffure.

赐 the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

装 chuang Used with the preceding, but that is confined chiefly to dressing the body.

To dress; to bind on, to tie; to busk, to prink; to put into, to pack, to load or store in; to catch, as rain in a tub; to receive, to contain; to imitate, to adopt; to pretend, to affect; to send or forward; style, costume, fashion.

行 traveling dress; equipage and baggage.

间 in deshabille, common attire.

 secrecy or 襤 to enshroud a corpse.

载 to pack, as a cart; to stow, as cargo in a ship.

卸 to unload, as a boat.

鎗 to load a gun.

房 a store-room.

頭蓋面 (or 頭面) to put the best goods on top to sell by; as 頭 is a style; a sort; a pattern of thing.

扮 作 唐 to dress like a Chinese. (Cantonese.)

幌子 to counterfeit a trademark or sign; to carry the mark of the shop or calling, as a blacksmith his apron, or a groom the smell of the stable.

佯 to pretend not to know or hear.

不聼见 he pretended not to notice, or hear the man.

無天 there's no place for you to hide in.

燥 or 濕 to put in order, to furnish up; the latter refers to the Milky Way, to which new things are likened.

神像 to make and dress up idols or images.

裱 to mount scrolls, to hang pictures.

箱 to pack a box; to arrange [paper] trunks — to burn to the spirits.

天然 飾 [these spring flowers are] Heaven's dressing up.

椿 From wood and to pound; it is not the same as chun 椿 the Allantus.

— A post to tie a horse to; a stake driven in the ground; a log, a stick; a club, a bludgeon; to strike; used with 色 for chien 件, a classifier of affairs.

拔 to drive piles, as the 松 | fir joists or piles.

心 he beat his breast.

浮 | a buoy.

半子 half a post, is a name for a boy of fifteen.

拴马 a post to hitch a horse to.

一大事 an important affair.

腰 赤子 a frame to strap a horse to shoe him.

拔 to pull up stakes; to have done with, to return home with one's things, to leave a service.

你牵我拔 | you bring the ox and I'll pull up the stake; — I'll do the hardest part.

梅花 an abattis outside of the moat.

千斤 | an upright windlass for hoisting boats up a lock.

iances A short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in chuang company.

踏 chuang To tread on; to step on, as a stool.

蹣 or 蹣 A bird allied to the cuckoo in its habits, called 蹣 or the Sz'ch'un cuckoo; others describe it as more like a thrush; in Kiangnan the people say it appears in April, and sings 麦 黄快割 the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

装 chuang Large; powerful, as the phonetic.

Large; powerful, as a robust horse; short and stout, as people; to make great.

的细的 some [of the sticks] are big and some are slender.
From scholar and splint as the phonetic; one old form is 襳 referring especially to animals.

Stout, strong, robust, bold, hardy, healthy; full-grown, manly; manhood, at the age of thirty; fertile; full and flourishing; abundant; and hence a classical term for the eighth moon or harvest; to cauterize; to wound; to inspissate; to animate.

大 lusty, strong; like 盛, which is also applied to exuberant health.
旺 fat, vigorous; in its prime.
丁 an able-bodied man, one fit to serve for a soldier.
勇 volunteer troops; same as 勇 the militia.
年 manhood; in strong health.
少 young and hearty.
健 a healthy, sound frame.
灸 三 cauterize it three times.
肥 fat, as animals; in prime condition.
志 firm, set, willful, resolved; used in a good sense.
他 膀 incite his courage; animate his heart.
大 name of the 34th diagram, which refers to thunder.
武 or 乂 one accomplished in manly sports.

From heart and rustic.

From dog and lad.

Savage people classed with the yao 猿 or satyrs, said to live near Hainan; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make hats; some of the Miao-ts' or Laos tribes are probably intended by this contemptuous epithet.
CHW'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ung, dung, tong and shong. — In Canton, ch'ong, ch'üng and shong; — in Shantou, chong, t'eng, ch'üng, chang, chwang, t'ung, and swang; — in Amoy, ch'ong and sōng; — in Fuhchau, ch'ong, ch'üng, tung, and sōng; — in Shanghai, t'ong, sōng, and song; — in Ch'ifu, t'sang.

The original forms depict the lattices used for windows, of which there are several shapes; the first form is composed of a hole and 聰 bright, contracted, or a window that opens on hinges.

An aperture to give light in a room; a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

| 外 | latticed paper windows; glass sashes. |
| 間 | a window that opens on hinges. |
| 幕子 | window curtains. |
| 天 | a sky-light; a dormar window. |

The original form of the preceding; it is also read t'ung.

The vent or flue of a furnace or fireplace.

To beat, as a drum or gong; to motion to.

金黄 to sound the gong and drum.

Spring.

Composed of an pestle, with a mortar, with two hands grasping a 根 pestle between them; it is also read ch'üng and ch'ang, and is to be distinguished from ch'ung.

To pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

米 to hull rice.

黃 to make mud or adobe walls; and 麦 is to pound chumman walks, as in Canton.

容大篇 what an inordinate length this paper (or document) has!

頑 to pound and hoe,—a poetic name of the white egret heron, from its habit of bobbing its head when seeking its food.

From sickness and granary.

A sore, a boil, an ulcer, an abscess; an eruption; used for the next, a cut, a wound. 火釘 a sore that comes to a head.

長 or 生起 to have a boil.

寄 or 過 to give away a sore, by means of a charm.

楊梅 a buph; venereal ulcers.

天花目 the starved and wounded everywhere meet my eyes; used by an emperor when speaking of the sufferers of the people.

疤 or 疤 a scab, a scar.

刮肉成 to scrape the flesh to make a sore; — to meddle and cause a serious business.

From 刀 a sword and 一 one cut; the third form is usually read ch'uang, except in this sense.

A wound made by a knife or sword; to wound; cut, gashed; a prop or inclined support, for which the second form is only used.

身被多 he received many gashes.

風 a side or baffling wind.

折 to tack in sailing.

全 a wound with a sharp weapon.

Supposed to be intended to represent the left half of a stick just split in two, but this and 飨 are both regarded as derived from the lower half of 鼻 a tripod; its phonetic power is taken from 鼻 and 聞 and it forms the 90th radical of a few characters chiefly relating to walls and beds, or their connections.

In Shanghai read bu, as if another form of 邊 a side. A preposition of place; also used for 顔斑 as a classifier of shops, firms, &c.

床 a bed, a couch; a lounge, a sofa, a settee; boards for a bed; a wall-curb; a sled; a framework; a measure of eight cubits, q.d. as long as a bed; a classifier of bed-clothes.

床 a bedstead.

鉤 the bed and bedding.

鋪 to make up a bed.

榻 a couch, a divan, a settle.

上 to go to bed.

大 a double bedstead.

牙 the jaw-bone; also bedsteads inlaid with ivory.

床 a son-in-law.

床fellows.

兪 a couch or divan for guests in the hall.

停了 to he is fixed on the bed; he will surely die, they have given up hope for him.

床 to draw an ice-sledge.

棉一 or 被 one coverlet.

第之 生 married life, conjugal affection.
From rain and strong; it is also synonymous with ts'ung 拐 bubbling.

A great rain, sudden and heavy.

天沛然作 the sky suddenly darkened, and there was a great shower.

A curtain for a carriage, placed to screen the side window; a sort of distinguishing pennant; streamers hung from the roof.

 characterized by hanging scrolls of silk before a shrine.

海寺 the Honam temple opposite Canton.

Read 亱. Screening.

他翼 he set up the shading curtains.

To sow seed; to plant seed in the ground.

To eat immoderately, to stuff.

Grain that is half grown or withered; one says, to cut the stalks of grain.

Evil, wicked; to obstinately oppose with a wicked temper.

To harbor evil against one.

To wound slightly.

To break the skin, as with a knife or a contusion.

To hurt or cut the skin.

I run a splinter into me by accident.

The arrow-head hit him.

To rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.

To see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

Sad and wounded in heart.

To sorrow; to pity; sick at heart.

Disappointed.

The original form was composed of 丝 and 々 tender care of, to which 亱 an inch has been added; the second form is common, but not well authorized, and was originally a form of 亱, as in.

One, single, only, particular; devoted to, attentive; bent on, to attend to one object; to take upon one, to engross, to assume, to presume; self-willed.

I specially address this...
CHWEN.

From tile or stone and only.

A brick; a square tile, used for pavements or floors; a block or piece shaped like a brick, as 銅 pig iron; in the tea trade denotes brick tea, of which there are several sorts; pressed cakes; to cover with brick.

一客 a brick-kiln.

石 a stone tile or flag.

階 square red tiles; or 方 large tiles for flagging.

火頭 bricks burnt red.

大塊 you great brick or doll! (Cantonese)

城 at Peking, the very large bricks with which the city wall is built.

桂元 cakes of the dried lung-yen fruit.

拋 1 引玉 throw him a brick to get back a gem;—said in compliment to literary persons who correct compositions, and of persons making a little present in hopes of a large reward.

青 1 or 沙板 common or blue bricks.

青 1 林 a brick pear,—a local term for a niggard.

地 a brick pavement.

滿地 to pave the ground.

金 1 golden tiles, a poetic term for a rich man.

春泥 1 to make adobie bricks in a mold.

Uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

挍 to accord with; to blend; mild, unresisting.

畑 秀媚 [these mountains] are so delicate and beautiful in their tints.

An ancient place situated in the present Wei-hwui fu in the east of Honan.

一門 an ancient city lying west of K’ai-fung fu in Honan.

A sort of large fish found in Tungting Lake, and sent as presents; the soup is excellent; a salmon- trout?

名 a name of a brave man who tried to kill the king of Wu, n. c. 540, and put a poisoned dagger into the belly of this fish to do it with.

Read chwan. A kind of grunting-fish found in the southern seas, which betokens a drought; it may denote the drumming fish found about Hainan I.

From head and only.

To carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.

一表 rude but respectful.

一頂 an early sovereign of China, a grandson of Hwangti, n. c. 2513-2435, so called to denote his ability and rectitude.

両 and ancient town, now called Muang-yin hien 蒙 隆 署 lying in the southeast of Shantung.

From foot and whole.

To kick, to trample down; to bend the body, to cuddle up; to lie along; to crawl.

身子一着 to curl up the legs, as when lying on a short bed.

莊 to crawl, as a baby.

To cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two. Also read chwen, in the sense of 事 to assume; and 無, to cut out, as a tailor.

From carriage and single.

To turn, as a wheel; to resolve, to transmit, to shift, to turn over to; to forward; to transport, to carry; to circulate; to comprehend; to alter the condition of; to go back; to interpret.

一旗 turned his flag, he has left his party.

了土音 to interpret the local dialect.

一曲 serpentine, winding, as a road.

法輪 the rule of the metempsychosis.

想兹|他 I will try to bring him round.

一遂 to be in better luck; bettered; to transport, as goods.

瞬 or 一間 or 一息間 in a twinkling, instantly.

我心匪石不可|也 my heart is not as a stone that can be rolled about.

一折太|太 much changing and confusion, very troublesome.

質 見人 to sub-let to another.

一致 to convey a hint; to send a message.

一輪骨 a ball-and-socket joint.

一鵞 to petition by proxy.

相效 尤 they will then all act still more badly.

二語 to turn the subject.

一丄 to turn a corner.

一風 the wind is veering.

一症 the crisis or turn of the disease.

Read chwen'. A revolution, a turn; to move away; becoming more, still more; a disjunctive proposition having the force of — on the other hand, on the contrary; the middle term in a syllogism, the minor premise; the carpet of a carriage.

日輪一 1 one revolution of the sun.

反 1 to turn over, as a box.

一丄來看 to look behind one.

一手于人 turn it over to somebody else to do.

一軸兒 the axle turns too with the wheel; i. e. I have no leisure, I am driven day and night.

In Pekingese. To benumb; to finish a thing.

一舌 1 or 一條 in Cantonese to deprive the tongue of taste, as by eating hot things.
From mouth and turning.

Warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

A sweet voice.

A nightingale's song.

The warbling of the mango bird.

The square and involuted form of Chinese characters invented in the Chou dynasty, called 字 or 書 or seal characters, from their use; any complicated form of characters, resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to engrave this kind of letters; to call or name; bands on bells.

From bamboo and pig.

An ornament on the top of the tablets or badges held by courtiers in ancient times at an audience; it resembled a seal character; to engrave such ornaments. Fine gems ought not to be engraved.

To turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.
CHWEN.

Old sounds, t'en, dan, and ch'an. In Canton, ch'ien, shun, shen, and shun; in Swatow, ch'w'an, chun, hun, and ch'un; in Amoy, ch'w'an, ch'a, swan, and ch'lan; in Fukien, sung, ch'ling, ch'wan, ch'w'an, ti'ng, and ch'w'ang; in Shanghai, t's'd, w' and d'a; in Chifu, t'an'an.

CHWEN.

The second is the original form, and is intended to represent the course of rivulets blending to make a creek; it forms the 47th radical of a few incoherent characters.

A mountain runlet, a river's fountains; a stream; to run through the ground; to flow out; the province of Sz'ch'üen, and often prefixed to goods, medicines, &c., from that region.

无息 uninterrupted flow; continually going on.

山 hills and streams; the champagne, the country.

四 the province of Sz'ch'üen, so called from the 沲江 Min River, the 沈江 To River, the 黑水 Black River, and the 白水 White River, four rivers in that region near each other.

三 or Three Rivers, a prefecture in Honan, during the T'ang dynasty, now Yung-tshih hien 萧县 in K'ai-fung fu.

From hole and ruin, alluding to the gnawing of rats in boring through walls.

穿 to perforate, to dig or bore through; to run on or through, as cash on a straw; to chisel a hole; worn through; to break, as a boil; to leak out, to leak, to put garments on the body only, not on the head.

金 she dresses in gold and tires in silver; elegantly dressed.

事情 the matter has become known.

玉 to string beads.

使唤 a maid of all work; an errand-boy.

凿 to bore into, as a wall, in order to steal.

出 went through, as a shot.

眼望 my eyes are bored through with looking — so long for him, as a wife for her husband.

衣服 dress; to put on a garment.

插衙 to be well acquainted in the public offices.

經 sufficiently conversant with the classics.

步 at a hundred paces, [Hwang Chung] pierced the aspen leaf.

百 a poetical name for a bee-hive, from the cells.

山 the pangolin or scaly anteater, (Monis tetradactyla) regarded as a type of a crafty fellow.

道理 to pervert the original principles of a doctrine, to corrupt the truth.

In Fukien. To stretch, as the hand.

传 from three children or orphans and body, here defined to mean a house.

Embarrassed; timid, weak, like a petty prince; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

纨 eunuchated, enfeebled.

陵 an old name for Hwa-yung 沙陽県 just north of Tung-t'ing Lake.

不事 任务 inadequate (in the management of affairs, superannuated.

颜 lofty, like a mountain peak.

瀪 Water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; a ch'w'en river in the west of Sz'ch'üen.

递 a current; met. dropping tears.

In Cantonese. Saliva; phlegm.

口 phlegm.

吐 to expectorate.

涎 to slaver, to drool.

一身 the whole body is slimy, said of eda.

慵 to scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

慵 to vilify, to scold.

From wood and a pig; it is sometimes wrongly used for iven 椰 a citron.

传 A round beam or the plate which sustains the eaves; in the north, it denotes the small and short rafters which sustain the wide eaves; and the lathing which connects the large purlines, and supports the tiling; a classifier of houses.

数 several buildings or houses.

采 painted rafters.

料 lumber for rafters.

排 short rafters laid close.

屋 at Canton, the round plate.

从 man and single.

传 To transmit, as doctrines; to deliver, as orders; to transfer; to hand down, to perpetuate; to promulgate, to propagate; to interpret or explain; to carry forward, as a balance; to narrate, to record; to send, as by an express; to send for, to subpoena.

授 to deliver to one.

教 to propagate doctrines, to missionate.

聞 to tell the news; to declare in one's hearing.

說 a rumor; a legend, tradition.

令 to issue a summons, to promulgate orders.

他 came order him to come, as to a court.
言 to send a verbal message.
話 to transmit an order or information.
情 to give a hint, to intimate.
抗 to refuse, to oppose.
供 a sort of court crier, one who assists the magistrate in his examinations.
遞 to pass from one to another.
祖 received from one's ancestors or predecessors.
秘 secretly transmitted, as a recipe is handed down in a family.
位 to transmit the throne.
世 to make known to mankind.
關 a sort of custom-house certificate.
頭 the fourth on the list of Haulin graduates.
電理 or 通線 to send a telegram.
敲 to arouse or spread alarm by beating gongs.

Read chwen'. A record of precepts handed down; chronicles, traditions.

家 a family history; genealogical annals of a family.
史 a story of.
列 biographies, narratives of people.

In Fuhkien. To hand things; to move.
船 boat and 要 lend contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.

From 船 boat and 靈 lend contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.

A ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothecary's mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.

一隻 one vessel, one boat.
一隻 ships, vessels.
一艘 or 一艘 a squadron, a fleet.

上 to go ashore; it also means to go on board, when used at the spot.

風 look at the wind before you hoist sail.
家 the whole crew.
戶 the captain.
戶 one sailor; sailors; a crew.
課 tonnage dues or taxes on native boats.
兵 or 戰 a man-of-war.
渡 a ferry-boat, a passenger-boat.
撑 or 划 to pole a boat up stream.
警 a flag-ship; a ship with an officer in it.
巡 a revenue-cutter, a cruiser.
押 a custom-house guard-boats.
三桅 a three-masted ship.
火輪 a steamer; either 明輪 a side-wheel vessel, or 暗輪 a propeller.
開 or 行 to weigh anchor; the second phrase also means, like 行 手, to be a sailor.
駛不住風 the ship could not stand the wind.
夾板 or 端 or 帆 a sailing vessel; the first term is the Malay word kaput, and has come into use through the Fuhkien traders.
天 the stars γ 7 in Perseus.
頭官 a harbor-master.
寄 to go with cargo, as a supercargo.

From 船 boat and 靈 lend contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.

跑馬 a light frame made like a boat, in which a man is hidden, who plies it round and round to entertain people.

From to go and head of.

上 to go ashore; it also means to go on board, when used at the spot.

風 look at the wind before you hoist sail.
家 the whole crew.
戶 the captain.
戶 one sailor; sailors; a crew.
課 tonnage dues or taxes on native boats.
兵 or 戰 a man-of-war.
渡 a ferry-boat, a passenger-boat.
撑 or 划 to pole a boat up stream.
警 a flag-ship; a ship with an officer in it.
巡 a revenue-cutter, a cruiser.
押 a custom-house guard-boats.
三桅 a three-masted ship.
火輪 a steamer; either 明輪 a side-wheel vessel, or 暗輪 a propeller.
開 or 行 to weigh anchor; the second phrase also means, like 行 手, to be a sailor.
駛不住風 the ship could not stand the wind.
夾板 or 端 or 帆 a sailing vessel; the first term is the Malay word kaput, and has come into use through the Fuhkien traders.
天 the stars γ 7 in Perseus.
頭官 a harbor-master.
寄 to go with cargo, as a supercargo.

From 船 boat and 靈 lend contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.

跑馬 a light frame made like a boat, in which a man is hidden, who plies it round and round to entertain people.

From to go and head of.

上 to go ashore; it also means to go on board, when used at the spot.

風 look at the wind before you hoist sail.
家 the whole crew.
戶 the captain.
戶 one sailor; sailors; a crew.
課 tonnage dues or taxes on native boats.
兵 or 戰 a man-of-war.
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跑馬 a light frame made like a boat, in which a man is hidden, who plies it round and round to entertain people.

From to go and head of.
Properly read 醴.
A small mortar to hull grain.
In Pekinese. To husk rice in a mortar with a wooden pestle is 醴米; it removes the chaff without breaking the grain, as a stone pestle does.

From metal and rivulet.
An armlet, a bracelet; an old name is 布 or wader off.
釵 pins and bangles; i.e. female ornaments.

A ring made of jade; this is now superseded by the last.

To number, to reckon; to mutually yield, as politeness requires.

From two months connected; it is contracted from an older form of two mortars with a line drawn through them; interchanged with 醴文穿 to string.

To string together, as cash; to connect; leagued or banded for some evil end; a string of.

錢 a string of cash.
過 it is strung on.
炮 a string of fire-crackers.
同 作 卦 to band together to make disturbance.
計 or 謀 to join in swindling or entrapping one; a black-leg's crafty plan; to cabal.
騙 to lay a scheme to swindle one.
文理貫 the argument is well supported throughout.
不 irrelevant, incoherent.
合 to league together; to join, as forces.

In Pekinese. To miss a line in reading or copying.
書念 了 you have skipped a column in reading.
門子 to gad about, not to stay at home.

Used for 筍 in some cases.

To flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet inwards from the door, a usage among the Lao when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

A bird, more commonly called 鶴 a stupid bird, which seems to be allied to the wood-pecker; one says, a bird in a cage.

A hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.

Oriental sounds, pat, pap, bat, and hap. In Canton, fat; — in Swatow, hwa and 軒; — in Amoy, hwa; — in Fuhchow, hwah; — in Shanghai, feh and vih; — in Ch'iu, fab.

From hair and to eradicate.
The hair on top of the human head; also applied to the hair-like feathers of some birds; numerous, as hairs; met. grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.

一根 or 標 a single hair of the head.

削 to shave the whole head.
赤 hair, i.e. a small child.
留 to let the hair grow, said of girls or priests.

披頭 散 disheveled hair.
落 to become bald.

發 a kind of algae used for food.
麭 昔 白 the hair and beard were all white.
結 夫 婦 an old couple, a long married pair.
網 a silk cap or net used by bald women.

令人 指 [his crimes are like] his hairs for number.

之北 the desolate and bare northern regions.

不 罷 completely miserable, feeling very wretched.

束 to bind up the hair in a knot called 冠, such as is worn by a Tabist priest.

鬓 the temples are becoming grisly.

Compounded of 筍 to straddle, with 箭 bend and 丸 an arrow; others make it to consist of 筍 to tread gross and 弓 a bow.

To shoot an arrow; to send forth, to throw out; to issue, to start; to have, to show, as a disease, perspiration, &c.; to cause to go out, to dispatch; to expand, to prosper; to go to; to advance; to ferment, to rise; to leak out; to show forth; to manifest, to elevate; to pay out, as money; to attack and suppress; sometimes has a passive sense, as 福 to be blest, i.e. he shows the effect of the blessing, meaning fat, in good liking; the spring, because then all things bud out; a shot, as of a bow.
to increase, as plants.

to succeed, to get on; to rise, as dough.

to make money, to prosper; used as a wish, may you have good luck.

for customers; i.e. to sell by retail, or by wholesale.

to have a customer.

to take an oath.

to get moldy, to become damp.

to give in charity, to show pity.

to give a bill of goods; to issue a permit; to advertise for.

to have many descendants.

to return; to send back.

to send, as a messenger or a letter.

to send off, to dismiss.

to get angry; irritated.

to display; to appear.

breaking of the dawn; to explain, to make clear.

famous for prowess.

compliment, to boast of one's goodness.

to punish an offense.

a drum; a midshipman; the stars i in Capricorn, and 1 1 in Orion.

or 樁 to fell trees.

善 to boast of one's goodness.

罪 to punish an offense.

鼓 to drum, in order to call one.

利害 to kill recklessly; famous for prowess.

不自 以身 to buy one's way to office or promotion.

or 樁 \\

to blustering, raw, as the wind.

or 樁 I want a present or baksheesh.

不要 傳 you'll get no wine-money out of me.

 homosexual.

you'll get no wine-money out of me.

What will be the end of it? what will come of it?

杨 to make a way for one's self; to become well-known.

Read poh, The motion of fishes struggling.

然 quick, perpetually moving, as a fish's tail.

A large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark.

Read fa. A fruit resembling a pomelo; the end of the plate in a roof.

Interchanged with the preceding; the second form is not common.

A bamboo raft, or something similar, for crossing a river; a pontoon.

fire rafts.

to tie together a raft.

bamboo rafts with a bent stem.

From man and lance: to be distinguished from tai 代 a generation.

To reduce a dependency to order, to chastise rebels; to destroy, to desolate; to cut down; to brag, to bring one's merit to notice; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a midshipman; the stars i in Capricorn, and 1 1 in Orion.

the inscription.

木 or 樁 to fell trees.

善 to boast of one's goodness.

罪 to punish an offense.

鼓 to drum, in order to call one.

利害 to kill recklessly; famous for prowess.

不自 以身 to buy one's way to office or promotion.

of the prince's deeds.

人作 to act as a go-between.

From door and to reduce as the phonetic.

The left-side door in a great palace gateway, or the left side of a gate.

the leaves of a double door; degrees of merit; meritorious services, such as entitle one to pass through the gate.

a distinguished family, one of the gentry; in the Mongol dynasty there was an order of nobility called 鳥頭

from certain insignia which the members were allowed to show at their gateways.

To subdue the ground, which the composition of the character indicates.

to plough, to turn over the clods and prepare the soil for seed.

people who build mud walls.

From mortar and market.

To pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.

Composed of 矛 to rail at and 刀 a sword, with which to stab; v.d. actions that deserve punishment.

A fault, a peccadillo, a petty offense; a crime; a slight punishment, a penalty commutable by money; a fine; to forfeit, to fine, to flog.

to reprimand, to find fault with, to punish corporeally, as a pupil or subaltern.

酒 to forfeit a glass of wine—by being made to drink it.

俸 to forfeit or be mulcted one's salary.

項 a fine; moneys accruing from fines.

aid against the enemy.

judgment.

punishments of every grade.

量 or 米 to cut one's pay or rations, as a soldier.

I (Wu Wang) will reverently execute Heaven's punishment.

cursed, punished; under disgrace.

you'll punish you; i.e. you've offended me, you've not done it right.

The original form is from 正 correct turned to the left; to denote its opposite.

To be in want of, defective empty, poor; exhausted, weary needing rest, and thus like the next; a temporary deficiency, embarrassed; to fail of; to injure without, wanting; a leather screen to protect archers; a sort of shield.
Weary, without energy; lassitude, arising from heat; lean, lank.

From woman and destitute.

Handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like.

From water and to put away, i.e. to reduce to a level, as water is; the second form has a fabulous benign animal that punishes the guilty, added to it, and occurs only in Buddhists books.

A law, a statute, a rule, something that restrains one; a set of regulations, precepts; in scientific usage, the rules for, or science of; a legal infliction; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the code of the Buddhists, so called from the first syllable of dharma or law; the sect of Buddhists; to follow a rule, to imitate an example; and hence, excellent, natural, like, accurate; a working factor in a sum.

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Old sounds, pan, pon, pam and bam. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, hwan and hwam; — in Amoy, hun, hwan, hong, and one hwann; — in Fuochau, hwang, and a few pang; — in Shanghai, fen and Wen; — in Chifu, fan.

Composed of 田 field and 采 the claws of a beast, as it seems to be designed to represent their footsteps.

The tracks of a wild beast; a time, a turn; to repeat, to duplicate; to send, to dispatch to; to change; to reckon; an ancient tribe of Mongols or Huns near Kokonor beyond the frontier of China; abo-

rigines of the country in the south, now applied to any uncivilized people, and in contempt along the southern coasts, to Europeans and other foreigners; in some ports, it means a dollar, alluding to the effigy.

話 foreign talk.

人 or 老 at Canton, a foreigner.

水 hydraulics.

折 to unravel; to relieve from danger, to plan a rescue; to solve a mystery.

門 the Buddhists.

衣 a priestly or clerical dress.

繪 accurate, life-like drawings.

身 a spiritual, ethereal body that can pass through things; also an image of Budha.

輪 a praying machine, used by the Mongols to repeat prayers as it revolves by the wind; but 轉 a wheel also means to preach or hand down Buddhist doctrines.

衛 rules or way of legerdemain, the black art.

現身說 I will show you how to do it, as a flagman does; it is used too by priests when they explain the tenets of their faith, which they exhibit in themselves.

珐 An unauthorized character.

The enameled ware of the Chinese.

瑠 a cloisonnè or enameled jar

漉 Chilly; to open sluices to let water upon fields.

灌 to irrigate, to water.
三 | 两次 times and times, repeatedly.
連 | incessantly, continuously.
更 | to alter.
往 | 贸易 to go abroad to trade.

Read *po*. Warlike.

| 真 | an old and courageous warrior, like John Hunyades. |

Read *pan*. Name of a district.

| 樺 | Pau-yü hien, which includes Whampoa and part of Canton city. |
| 衡州 | an old name of Kao-chou fu | 高州府 in the southwestern part of Kwangtung. |

翻

From *wings* and to *repeat* as the phonetic; occurs used for 反 *fan* 反 to turn back.

| 航 | To fly to and fro, to flutter about; to return; to change, to turn over; to revise, as a case; wrongly used for the next, to translate; fickle, vacillating. |
| 返 | to resuscitate, to come to; to come back to life. |
| 遠 | turn it over. |
| 案 | to rejudge a case; an appeal. |
| 覆 | or 覆覆 to go to and fro, changeable, uncertain, unsettled, vacillating. |
| 風大 | a boisterous wind. |
| 剃 | to soar and sail, as a hawk. |
| 飛 | to flutter and fit. |
| 臉 | to change color, to get angry or blush. |
| 勁 | to turn somersaults, to perform gymnastics, as an acrobat. |
| 飛東西 | to turn things over and over, to throw into disorder. |

奔走 | running about on your business; to attend to an affair. |

| 轉 | overturned; wrong side up. |
| 弄 | turned it over; upset it, as by accident. |

| 風 | at each dash of rain there's a gust of wind. |

In *Pekinese*, often wrongly written 撲 to show that it is colloquial, but this last is properly read *po*. To turn over, to toss about.

| 書 | to turn over the leaves of a book, to count them, or see their contents. |

From *silk* and to *repeat* as the phonetic. Used with the last; it is also erroneously written 畫 from the power of the radical.

The wind fluttering a flag; to agitate, to display, to open out; to translate; to open out the meaning in the colloquial, to interpret; loose, easy; fluctuating. | 譯官 | an official translator or interpreter. |

| 打 | 語 to speak foreign languages. |

From *napkin* and to *repeat*; used with the next. | 旗 | 一 对 a pair of ornamental banners. |

然 | 當 forthwith (or suddenly) changed it. |

| 繚 | waving, fluttering; flying abroad. |

| 彈 | to carry the white or three-tier banner, on which the name of the defunct is written, to show its spirit the way to the grave, where it is burned. |

From *flag* and to *repeat*. Used with the last, and more frequently. |

A streamer; a funereal flag or banner. |

| 旗 | flags and pennons; banners of all sorts. |

招魂 | the banner used to call spirits to their tombs or tablets, especially of those who died abroad. |

立青 | to hoist the green banner, refers to the same usage; this is simply a full leaved bamboo, which is waved over the family grave. |

| 拾 | a screen or hood for a cart, called 帶 which keeps off the dust and mud; it appears to have been a sort of mat dashboard thrown over the front. |

| 拾 | Soaring; flying. |

| 九 | 彼桃蟲 | 飛維鳥 it was then only a wren, but when it flew away it became a [big] bird. |

Read *pien*. To brandish or clap the hands; to sweep clean, to brush off; to reject, to lightly regard. | 除 | to clear away; to reject, to ignore. |

| 命 | to risk life, as in rescuing one. |

| 拾 | from *fire* and to *repeat* as the phonetic. |

| 之 | 肉不至不祔 | 易而行 when the roasted flesh was not brought in, [Confucius] went away without taking off his cap. |

| 之 | or 炙 | either roasted or grilled. |

| 焚 | an ancient kind of burnt offering on the great altar when worshiping Heaven. |

| 弩 | Meats used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Cheu to their kinsmen. |

| 烏 | 肉 sacrificial meats. |

| 墓 | A tomb or grave. |

| 墓 | 之 之 the worship at the tombs; religious ceremonies at graves. |

| 括 | A sort of precious stone found in Lu, called 瑪 | which Confucius admired; it was probably a veined agate. |
A plantigrade foot, like that of a badger; the paw of a bear, called 獬, which is regarded as one of the 八珍 or eight delicacies.

从 plants and a turn; occurs used for the next.

fan Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to enclose, to fence in, to shield.

衍 numerous, as progeny.

滋 or 茂 flourishing, as a garden or field; to increase.

庶 numerous, increasing population.

支系昌 his descendants are many and prospering.

四国子 [Fu and Shàn] are screens to the other states.

FAN. A dust basket or fan to separate chaff; a refuse basket called 灰, made somewhat like a sieve; to cover, to screen from view.

A very small sized deer, occurring among the mountains of Koko-nor, having a yellow belly, and called 金-rh on the spot; the P'an Ta'no regards it as a variety of the dzeron (Anti-lope gutturosa), but it is most probably another species.

FAN. From fire and head.

Heat and pain in the head; trouble, annoyance; perplexed, heated; important, not indifferent; to intrude on, to trouble, to ask; impertinent, urgent; grieved, sorry.

千 to trouble one, as with an errand.

敢 or 劳 or 多 or 你 I give you much trouble, or I will be obliged to you; i.e. please do this; I'll thank you to do this; -- polite forms of request.

閂 perplexed, vexed, grieved, annoyed.

懲 to annoy, to interrupt.

帯此信 please take this letter; -- written on the envelop.

碎 or 碎 troublesome, impertinent; vexed with trifles.

禮 as an excess of ceremony is confusing.

不耐 I can't bear to be troubled so.

怪 of the very annoying; unusually troublesome.

FAN. An aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed, the 青1, probably a trigonous sedge, like a Carex or Cyperus.

One form is composed of silk and each, and defined to be an ornament placed on a horse's neck or mane.

Much, numerous; the opposite of 個 limited; troublesome.

FAN. thick, as grass; a variety of affairs; manifold, multitudinous.

蓄 gait, pomp; extravagant show.

冗 troublesome from excess.

多 or 紛 overburdened; confused; perplexed with cares.

騷 harassed by many cares.

費 expensive, costly, using more than is needed.

難 and 疾 troublesome; hard and troublesome worrying, are terms applied to certain district and prefectural posts.

Read 量. A saddle-girth.

fan An edible kind of celery or borage, anciently called 白蕒 whose leaves are eaten when green, and pickled for winter; the leaves are fed to young silkworms, and a decoction sprinkled on their eggs hastens their hatching; some consider this plant to be a species of woolly Artemisia, but the uses and description seem to point out a more edible plant.

子以采 she collects the celery.

fan Water thrown upon plants to cover their roots when first set out; to water plants.

滋 to drip or run over.

fan From two trees bound and interlaced by branches, to form a hedge; it is now superseded by the next, and occurs only in combination.

A screen; a hedge; a fence.

fan Composed of hedge and great, but the original form is like the last.

A railing; an inclosed place, a spot hedged around; a cage; obstructed, hedged up; mixed.

籠 a cage.

營營青蠶止於 the flitting green bottle-fly has stopped in the hedge.
Styptic mineral or metallic salts fit for dyeing or painting; alum; to dye with alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.

白 | alum; | 石 | alum shale.
| 皂 | or | 青 | copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.
| 膚 | or | 紅 | blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.
| 線 | or | 青 | copper.

山 | a tree in Honan, whose leaves furnish a dyeing salt.
| 紙 | paper sized with alum.
| 皮 | 多 a tanning-shop.

A small grasshopper, called the common Gryllus; or the cockroach, or perhaps a sort of Cinex, which stinks when it is struck; it is said to have been eaten.

凡 | 氣 | the original form had two inside to denote a pair, and was derived from an old form of & inseparable from each other; others derive it from 乃 thus and one; others from still different forms; the second is unauthorized, and mostly used by the Buddhists.

All, everybody; common, vulgar, usual; generally, for the most part; among the Buddhists, the world; laic; mortal, earthly, human.

| 人 | men, people, mankind; used by Buddhists as a demeaning term for the laity, the world, secular persons, who cannot attain to immortality like the holy ones.
| 関 | the world; in secular life.
| 事 | everything; all affairs.
| 大 | whoever; in general.
| 諸 | or | 物 | all, everything, everybody; altogether.

醫 | 多 | 諸 | I give you much trouble about these things.

不知 | 浮 | I don't know how many there are altogether.
| 非 | 聰 | not common, above the average.
| 夫 | 夫 | 俗子 | or | 夫 | common sort of people, the vulgar.
| 下 | to come into the world, as a divine being.
| 降 | to descend from heaven to this world.
| 思 | to think of leaving the priesthood and marrying; — said by priests.
| 夫 | 夫 | 所有 | people generally have it.
| 夫 | 人 | 做 | 好 | whoever performs good deeds.
| 振 | 起 | 增 | do the whole in the same way as the pattern.
| 脫 | 尸 | to shuffle off this mortal coil, to turn into a spirit, or go among the genii.
| 胎 | of human origin, — i. e. not a god.

帆 | A sail for vessels; canvas; to sail; sailing.
| 布 | canvas, sail-cloth.
| 船 | sailing vessels, not steamers.
| 張 | to spread sail, to set out on a voyage.
| 造 | to hoist the lofty sails.
| 錦 | 高 | hoist high the gay sails.
| 引 | 風 | to get another's help, to raise the wind; referred to a fair wind filling the sail.
| 石 | a sort of laminated seaweed.

騫 | From wind and horse; one form of the last when used as a verb.
| 騫 | A horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.
| 船 | 而 | 去 | 船 | 行 | a vessel sailing; the ships are sailing away.
| 驚 | a horse frightened and running.

机 | An osier basket shaped like a fish-basket, with a small mouth and covered with silk; in olden times, brides placed millet and dates in one, and carried it on meeting their husbands.

反 | Composed of 退 a retreat and 又 a hand; the hand is the agent in turning; interchange with the next, and with 反 to revert.

To turn back voluntarily; to return, to recur to; to turn, as the leaves of a book; to send back, to send for; to resume; to take back; in revenge for; perversity; a repetition; to be or act contrary, to rebel; to plot against; to revise; the reverse of; to turn around; again; as a conjunction, but, on the contrary, opposed to; used in dictionaries to denote the union of an initial and final when expressing a third sound.

和 | discordant, unmatched.
| 照 | to reflect light; refraction.
| 飞 | or | 飞 | 回 | or | 飞 | to turn back to, to revert to.
| 骨 | to slander, to backbite.
| 作 | to rebel, to excite sedition.
| 平 | to reduce insurgents.
| 口 | to retract, to disown, to deny one's words.
| 食 | rebels to government; the seditions.
| 胃 | 吃 | the stomach rejects food.
| 转 | to turn over; turn it around.
| 转 | 面 | to change countenance.
| 一 | to turn a cold shoulder; the contrary idea.
| 倒 | on the contrary; upset.
| 僱 | to drive the people to revolt.
| 故 | a renegade, a turncoat.
心自问 | carefully ask your own heart.

Fan | uninterupted blessings.

病 | a relapse of an illness.

不如初 | but now it is different from then.

饭 | hill-side terraces; fields banked up to retain the water.

隆 | a plateau or level parterre in a valley.

From to eat and return as the phonetic.

饭 | A meal; cooked rice, because it is the chief dish at every meal; food in general; the bottom of the thumb; to eat a meal.

吃 | or eat | or use to eat; to take a meal; | then after eating.

无 | poor, beggarish; I have no food.

讨 | of a beggar, a needy person.

一飯 | a meal.

難 | have you had your rice? — i.e. Are you well? How do you do? — to which the reply is too or 堪過了; I've no need to inconvenience you; I've already eaten.

母捧 | do not grab the rice.

會 | cooked millet.

穀食飲水 | Confucius said, with my meal of coarse rice and water to drink, I am happy.

米 | or white | rice ready to eat.

白魚 | the southern name for the white-bait (Leucosoma), from its diaphanous body.

匙頭 | the cobra de capello, so called from its spoon shaped head.

Dear | [like] the bleaching woman's meal — given to Han Sin, which was nobly rewarded.

養 | to cook beans and glutinous rice for mourners; — a Cantonese custom.

鮮 | rice shears; — a term for the molar teeth.

亞 | in ancient times, the cook of the second meal of noblemen.

From pearl or to buy and to return.

販 | to turn a penny, to buy cheap and sell dear, to traffic, to deal in, to carry about for sale.

贩 | or a peddler, a chapman, one who buys at night to sell in the morning.

客 | to peddle, to retail; a peddler.

莊 | a warehouse, a large shop.

賣人口 | to deal in human beings, especially children.

家 | a broker in children.

拐 | to kidnap people for sale.

馬 | to trade in cattle, as a man.

販 | a jockey does.

家 | a house of a broker in women; a sort of marriage-broker; it is not a disreputable business.

返 | Regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

悔 | to regret an act.

绩 | From disease and to turn.

From spirits and an officer.

Liquor kept over night; newly distilled spirits; that which is made of refuse grain.

In Cantonese. Ill-luck, as upon children; ill starred; things or agencies that injure children.

起 | to exorcise the demon which makes sickness.

まず | to meet with misadventures which affect the fetus.

神 | elfins or gnomes which bring evil on a household.

梵 | From forest and all as the phonetic.

FAN. A Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction of भृगु, Brahma; the country of Magadha whence Budha came.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>念 Budhist prayers and charms.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>章 Brahma's chapter, is the syllable in twelve parts, ascribed to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>音 the sound of chanting; Sanscrit sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>字 or 書 or 言 Pali or Sanscrit (t.e. Brahma's) characters or writing; while 語 is Sanscrit word or speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>倒 a Budhist monastery, in which the 宇 is the great hall of idols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>志 a Brahmjn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>天王 or 大王 Brahma is so called by some Chinese Budhists; and 天 is Brahma-loka, the eighteen mansions in heaven.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read **Fung**. The soughing of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.

| 大 from water and a joint. |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Water overflowing; to inundate; agitated, in motion, like a flood; weak in mind, and unable to compose the thoughts; name of a river in Shantung and in Honan. |
| 2 | 漂 an inundation, overflowing everything. |

Sometimes used for the preceding; it is also read *fung*; the second form is most used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>浮</th>
<th>floating about; superficial.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>漂 light, buoyant, as a cork or sponge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>其流 drifting with the current.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>常 customary; unacquainted with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>语言 vague talk, untrustworthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>舟 sailing or riding in a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>淫 excessive, as a flood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 酒 to sprinkle abundantly. |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 浮 the plunging and dashing of waves on a shore. |
| 2 | 浮 to wander at will, purposeless. |
| 3 | 的交情 a superficial acquaintance with; I only recently knew him. |

Read **fung**. To throw, as a horse his rider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>犯</th>
<th>a horse that spills his rider; met. a stubborn boy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From dog and a joint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**犯** To rush against; to offend, to transgress; to resist, to oppose, to violate; to invade, to attack a territory; to attack impudently, to assault unprovokedly; to encounter that which injures one; possessed by, as a spirit; to be exposed to; a criminal; a prisoner at the bar, a culprit, whether proven guilty or not; adverse; opposing; I 罪 to transgress, to commit a crime; guilty. |

**法** to break the laws. |

| 人 | a criminal, one under arrest; a 囚 is one in custody. |

**侵** to invade, to incroach on. |

**有**尊 風 I have offended you; a polite phrase. |

**犯** to be exposed to; infected with, as mischief. |

**叛** an unintentional violation. |

**干** to offend, to resist law. |

**觸** an intentional offense, deliberate resistance. |

**上** impertinent to superiors. |

**衆怒難 | it will be hard to stand their united wrath. |

**潮溼** to encounter malaria. |

**天是** 了潮了 the air is very damp. |

**謹** to improperly use the Emperor's personal name or that of Confucius. |

| 不上 | it won't pay; I can't afford to do it. |

**頭七** the whole thing is spoiled. |

From *herb* and to float. |

Plants, grass, herbage; a kind of wasp, having a sort of crown on its head, for which the next is also used. |

| 犯 | a sort of ancient cap. |

**範** carriage and 范 a rule contracted, referring to the economy of a hive. |

A bee or wasp. |

| 則罪而 蟲 | The bee has the cap of honor, the cicada has the fringe. |

**範** a founder's mold; a pattern, an exemplar. |

**洪** the great guide; — a chapter in the Book of Records. |

**常** a constant rule. |

**防** a rule for guarding or protecting. |

**風** a graceful, winning air. |

**雅** or 雅 | your good self, your person; — used in letters. |

**範** From 奴, bear and born, — an instance of ideographic combination. |

The young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth to litter, as rabbits. |

| 芝 | Plants floating on the water. |

**芝藻** 漂 the lemna and chara float on the stream. |
分

From 刀 knife and 入 to enter, because the edge must go in to divide a thing; it is also read /än/ and used with 份 a part.

To separate; to divide or sort out for distribution; to apportion, to part; to share, to partake with; often used for 分 to order; to distinguish between; the second place for tenths in decimal notation; a nominal money, the tenth of a mace called a cunadee; the tenth of a Chinese inch.

平 to divide alike.
| 別 to distinguish between; to separate; to open.
| 派 to sort out for distribution.
| 散 utterly ronted; scattered, dispersed.
| 作十分 to divide it into ten parts and it will then all be distributed.
| 手 to bid good-bye; to wave adieu.
| 心 purposeless, undetermined.
| 兵 to station troops.
| 業 or 家 to divide an estate.
| 指望 there is still some hope left.
| 贡 to give a gratuity; to pay a bonus.

坐地 貢 (or 贡) to secretly receive ill-gotten gains; to partake with a thief.
| 明 to clearly distinguish; plain, lucid.
| 質 sent off, as a petty officer to his post.
| 廢 a magistrate deputed by a prefect; a sub-prefect in districts where there is a chih-lien.
| 辯是非 to argue a point.

分

Used with the last, denoting a large towel or napkin, called 布; and hung in the left side of the girdle.

从 silk and divided as the phonetic.

A horsehair sheath; a variegated ribbon; mottled, as a cloud; confused, perplexed; many things at once; ill-assorted; hurry, bustle, excitement; to mix up.

作者 distracted by many cares.

乱 all in confusion; a hubbub, a crowd.

雨| a slow, drizzling rain.

然 disorderly, confusedly.

雜 mixed, unassorted.

喪 gaiety, bustle; a gay time.

用志不 he is never confused, or diverted from his purpose;—said of a just or decided man.

分

Perfume of opening flowers; fragrance; numerous; amicable; used with 梦 confused.

分

Harmonious, joyous; fragrant.

氛 in confusion, as a state.

氛 rising like impalpable dust, odoriferous.

氛 Vapor, misty exhalations, miasma; aerial omens, shadowy signs, will-o'-the wisp; applied to rebels, which pretend decay in the state.

氛 aerial, smoky, or misty vapors.

氛 dark portents, infelicitous omens; an apparition.

氛 demagogues; seditious risings.

氛 "sea-mist," i.e. pirates.

氛 portents, dreadful omens.

氛正 the rebel miasma then burned most furiously.

望 To fly; flying and soaring.

飛 flying; the act or appearance of flying.

望 The light of the sun issuing forth.

望 The hair and to part.

望 The hair falling off is 望, said of animals, or of the molting of birds.

望 To direct, to order.

望 義 to give orders to inferiors, to charge straitly; a command, a direction.

望 Long flowing robes.
From forest and divide as the phonetic; it is similar to 绿 to mix.

Double beams on the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; tangled, revealed.

滿 | all in confusion; turbulent, riotous, as a country.

治 silk and to hatchel the silk and tangle it; met. to manage badly, as state affairs.

鴦. Birds flying in flocks; a kind of pie of a dark color, whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets.

Read 伴. The wild pigeon is 鳥; its neck is iridescent.

饑 To cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

潔 (1) to half-cook the rice, leaving the grains hard.

潔 (2) wash and then steam it once and again.

汾 The chief river of Shansi, the river, which joins the Yellow River at Lung-mên in the southwest; it is about 250 miles long, and gives its name to several places in the province.

酒 spirits distilled in Fâncou from sorghum; it has a wide reputation.

陽 was a petty ruler during the T'ang dynasty, named 郭, whose name is now synonymous with earthy happiness, as he lived to a great age and had numerous descendants; the phrase 陽點 the king of Fân-yang in Honan nodding his head - because he did not know all his posterity - is a birthday wish.

葬 A hill of earth, rising steep and high.

From wood and divide; occurs used for 筆 a beam.

粉 A lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark; it is probably allied to the white elm.

東門之 the elm at the east gate.

焚 From 火 fire and 檜 a hedge; contracted; used for 燧 to lose, in the phrase 其身 [elephants] lose their lives - for their tasks.

To burn a thing; to make preparations for consuming it; to set it on fire; to destroy utterly.

香 to light incense sticks.

修 cremation, now employed only in burning priests' corpses.

化 to burn up, as written paper.

書 the books burned the books and inflamed the scholars.

仲春毋 | 山林 don't set the woods on fire in spring.

紙 錢 to burn paper-money to the dead.

粉 A ram; though some define it to mean a ewe.

From wood and fragrance.

菜 A kind of wood burned for its perfume.

From earth and strenuous; the contracted form is in constant use; occurs used for the next.

攻 A grave; a tumulus or tomb; a heap; an embankment or water-dyke; a sprite; rich soil; loan; great.

地 a plot of ground for burials.

墓 the grave or mound.

掃 | or 拝 to worship at the tomb, to sweep the grave.

院 a cemetery, the yard around the tomb.

荒 a neglected grave, no longer worshiped.

起 the mound is growing, as a heap of refuse.

黑 black loamy soil.

壤 rich soil.

守 the custodian of graves, who lives near them. (Pekingese)

三 the three powers, - heaven earth and man, - which 分 divide everything among them; also the monuments or records of the three first rulers, Fuh-hi, Shih-nung, and Hwangti.

犟 This is regarded as another form of the last in its meaning of a sprite, shaped like a half-formed ram; a sheep with a big head.

犜 a lean sheep with a big head.

茛 Trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.

子 seeds of the hemp.

實 very fruitful.

漣 A branch of the River Ji in Honan; small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.

From drum contracted and strenuous, because such drums inspire troops.

鼓 A bass drum, five or six feet long; one like it is now used at funerals.

麯 Aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.
The seeds of flax or hemp, though the seeds of flax do not look at all like cloth, still cloth is made from them; — the roughest and most unlikely material may prove to be useful.

The ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; also called 扇汗 a perspiration fan.

朱 the red tasseled bit, commonly called 马胸 or kick-breast.

Read 炮 A bag full of grain.

A gilded pig or barrow; the Chinese generally gild hogs; to draw out or deprive.

虫 it is lucky to break the tusks of hogs.

Pimples or boils caused by fever; fever sores.

From rice and to divide as the phonetic.

Rice broken to pieces; meal, flour, powder, of any kind; a pigment in powder; to adorn, as with pigment; to whitewash or color; sometimes applied to pus; in fragments, fine, comminuted.

炒 rice-flour; 麵 a cosmetic.

皮, or 条, or 仔, or 皮, vermicated.

袋 a tailor's chalk-bag.

塗脂抹粉 to rub on the rouge and daub the paint; said of a slatternly belle who dresses for an occasion; also of bad goods spruced up.

所 the pus is sloughing off.

凉 a kind of jelly made from agar-agar.

碎 smashed to pieces; ground small.

rouge; rosy, as cheeks.

板 or 牌 a painted board on which boys learn to write.

澤 adorned, beautified; painted, as a well-dressed lady.

研 成 rub it to a powder, as paint-stuffs.

頭 a bad woman, implying a reference to her character.

牆 or 皮牆 to whitewash a wall.

飾 to paint and furbish up; met. specious; for appearance sake, as 朧太平 a pretended peace.

計 a trap to catch one with a pretty or lewd woman.

客商 a gay rake, a dandified fellow.

 Court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.

 绘 adorned with gay colors.

 objections,抗议; 飾 a kind of mole or gopher, also called 菲鼠 the plough rat; and 田鼠 field rat; it is supposed to be transformed from the shrike; it is also called 隱鼠 or 儒鼠 the hiding rat, and 地鼠 earth rat, from its well-known habits.

怒 From heart and to divide as the phonetic.

Anger, resentment; irritated at; indignation.

怒 angry, wrathful.

不消 implacable anger.

恨 deep malice, bitter hate.

疾 cross, displeased.

不 or 怨 not one cannot overlook it; cannot but be angry.

Dust; dust raised by the wind; others say, a bank of earth; to mix up; to bring together; to dig.
A species of thornback or skate, with spines in its long tail to defend itself; it is a kind of Rhina or Myliobates found on the southern coasts, and supposed to be transformed from the osprey.

The old name of a stream in Pu-chên fù 瀋州府 in the southwest of Shansi, whose headwaters spout up as a fountain.

The vapors which rise, like a fountain, from valleys after rain.

Impetuous action, prompt, urgent, lively, spirited; to excite, to arouse, as thunder moves the earth; to press on to, to spread abroad; to remove or brush, as dust.

Undaunted, courageous to rashness.

Energetic, putting forth all his strength.

Old sounds, pung and bung. In Canton, fong; — in Siatow, hong; — in Amoy, hong, and one pung; — in Fuhchau, hwong and hing; — in Shanghai, fong and vong; — in Chiifu, faug.

Square or angular, not round; a region, a place; manner, art; a rule; a means; a way, a road; regular, correct, what pertains to a position; to compare, to lay together; to possess; to disregard, to disobey; as a proposition, towards; to; then, therefore, in consequence of, in that case; to issue sideways; a prescription; occurs used for 妨 to oppose, to avoid doing; a list of vassals or retainers; a thin board; unfilled.
FANG

1 then, just at that moment; now.
2 about to do; just then.
3 in the present time, now-a-days.
4 the heart, from its supposed size.

不能知 | he does not know or appreciate what belongs to his post.

1 a polite phrase for declining. I must oppose your orders, I must excuse myself; as only |
2 we cannot but disregard the orders.
3 to compare or measure men's ability.
4 foreigners; people from other provinces.
5 where's the man from?
6 the focus of all the states.

以 | this to the gods of the land, and this to those of the four points.

1 out of the bounds, in the streets, or in foreign parts, according to the scope.
2 to change the aspect, as of a grave.
3 to begin a course of life; to turn over a new leaf.
4 to become as an ox, i.e. reduced to miserable shifts.
5 a cake of ink.

一 | a solid mass of broken bricks, 9\frac{1}{4} chih square by 2\frac{1}{4} chih high, measuring 225\frac{1}{4} cubic chih.

上 came from the imperial room or quarter.

多 | for many acts of kindness
有 | she has her right portion, as a mother like Mencius' bad in his fame.

家 | a great teacher.

年 | how old are you now?

1 equation; 量 cubic involution; 乘 plane multiplication; are all mathematical terms.

坊 FANG

From earth and place; inter-changed with 防 to guard.

Jang A lane, an alley or short street, a wynd; a hamlet; a neighborhood in Peking, a ward or subdivision of each of the five cities or municipalities; a burgh, a country-house; an honorary portal; a small shop, where the things sold are made; a grocery; to guard; to impede; an obstruction.

1 the street altar to the gods of the land.
牌 | an honorary monumental gateway.
1 a street; a neighborhood; villages, hamlets.
表 | a model, a person or thing worthy of imitation.
便宜 | a restaurant, an eating-shop.
堆 | a store-room, a go-down.
書 | a bookstore, a book-stall.
作 | a workshop, an atelier.
春 | the heir-apparent's palace, name of two honorary offices in the Chen-sz'-fu, conferred on members of the Hanlin Academy.
實 | your monastery; said to a priest.
僧 | a Buddhist term for a convert.

妨 JANG

An impediment; to hinder, to oppose, to injure, to dislike.

1 a difficulty; an obstacle; something to be afraid of; or which stops one.
小心 | look out for yourself, don't get any damage.
不 or | harmless; no matter about that; it is all the same whether it be there or not.
賢 | to envy worthy people; to malign the good.

枱 JANG

A wood used by cartwrights and in boats; the white board used to entice fish to leap into a boat; a frame for drying fish; a boat-builder.

肪 FANG

Fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.

脂 JANG | the fat of meat.

肪 FANG

The ancient name for Wu-kang hien 武康縣 in the northwest of Che-k'iang, is [sometimes written 防氏] but 防氏 is more correct.

那 JANG | a district in Sz'-ch'uen, north of the capital.

芳 FANG

Fragrant, odoriferous; beautiful, as flowers; agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent.

芷 | fragrant plants, used in perfumery.
草 | sweet smelling plants; fresh.
名 | a good name, a virtuous reputation.
流 | hand down a fair name to after years.
遺 | to perpetuate the memory of.
踪 | the fragrant records, as of good men of old.
德 | fragrant or great virtue.

釧 JANG

A square bell, like a cow-bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle; name for a fanam, an old Madras coin, worth about one-tenth of a rupee, used in imitation of that word.

荐 JANG

An open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck, which the original form rudely represents; it is now written 類楊 JANG, and this is only used for the 22d radical of a small group of characters, mostly relating to vessels and receptacles.
From house and place as the phonetic.

A room, a chamber; a dwelling; an office or bureau in a public court; the room where a particular department is carried on; a division of a government, as the Upper House, the Senate; one living in the same room, a wife or concubine; what is done in it, i.e. sexual intercourse; a branch of a family; in plants, a spathe, calyx, or receptacle; the nest or comb of a bee; the 11th of the zodiacal constellations, the stars $\beta \gamma \delta \sigma$ in Scorpio; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

門 | one division in a room, made by the framework; at the south it denotes a room. 门 or 屋 rooms, buildings, as in a single yard.

子 | a house, of which 正 is the building facing the south or north in the court; and 照 is the rear building or row of rooms.

盖 | to build a house.

耳 | or 腮 small rooms at the ends of the main building.

內 | the female apartments of a large building, where the 下 or women live; it is styled 上 in a yamun.

下有多少姬妾 how many women have you in your household?

東 | the owner of a house.

閨 | or 蔱 the ante-room for visitors in a yamun; a porter's lodge or room.

六 | six under-bureaus in a yamun; as the 銀 or, or 館, the treasury.

賤 | or 蔑 my wife, also termed 正; i.e. 賤, or 下 is a concubine.

同 | to lie with a woman.

補 | to take a second wife.

尊 | the loved one of the room, the concubine who has won her husband's favor, the odalique.

From a spot and square.

防 | A bank, a dyke, a levee; a defense, a screen, a protection; to keep off, to ward off, to protect from, to defend, to guard against; to repress, to forbid; to provide against; a match for.

防 | to be ready for, to prepare for; guarding; prepared; as 不 is unaware, not expecting.

或 | 藥 to provide against death, or a bad year, by laying in stores.

需 | an embankment, or flatulence.

風 | the name of an ancient state in Chekiang, lying in the northwest part of the present Wu-kiang lien.

分 | and 海 are civil officers like a sub-prefect, in some of the provinces.

冷 | cold cannot be avoided; i.e. who could have guarded against it? suddenly, unforeseen.

百夫之 | equal to (or a match for) a hundred braves.

From fish and fat, fat, contracted, alluding to its delicate flesh.

鱧 | A freshwater fish, also called 鯖, a kind of bream common in central China, about a foot long; some sorts have a red tail, or it is said to turn red from fear; another kind has long red dorsal rays, and the dorsal fin is like a bat's wing.

From words and place.

訪 | To search out, to go and see about; to inquire into, to inform one's self, as an officer does; to ask advice, to consult; to learn the character of.

問 | to inquire of, to ask.

聞 | to hear of, to have or seek information of.

拿 | to hunt up and seize, as a rascal.

詔 | on coming to the throne I take counsel.

使 | to examine a matter officially.

使 | special commissioner sent to learn the facts.

親 | to learn the connections, &c., as of a girl for a wife; to inquire about one's relatives.

訪 | to visit and ask, as a friend.

私 | to go in disguise to search and learn the facts, as a detective.

從 | the first light of the morning; bright, lucid, as a style; to appear, to begin; to occur; happening, just then.

朝 | dawning, bright.

早 | the early morning gun.

於何時 when was this invention found out?

做 | To imitate; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

仿 | much alike.

照 | to like and then imitate; to make like.
FANG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fang</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to follow the pattern; hence &quot;fang&quot; to be a copy-slip, by which boys learn to write.</td>
<td>to discharge, as a prisoner at the end of his term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to delineate the scenes of the ancients.</td>
<td>to pardon and release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a brass circle or frame for laying on the paper to write within it.</td>
<td>to let living things go, a Buddhist good work, for doing which there are 生會 &quot;let live societies.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

彷徨

From a stop and place; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last.

Like, resembling; seen but vaguely; indistinct; equivocal, seeming.

佛 somewhat like, not unlike; doubtful and still possible; — eight forms of writing this phrase are given in the native dictionary.

鲁 timid, undecided; agitated, as insects are.

徉 roving, unsettled, doubtful.

彷 apparently similar, but which cannot be seen distinctly; looking alike.

兩下相 the two look exactly alike, as twins.

紡 To spin; to reel; to coil or twist into thread or ropes; the threads of a net; lines; cords; to tie up.

紡 to spin thread for weaving.

紡 to twist hempen thread.

紡 fine Sz'ch'uen pongee.

紡 to make silk or sewing thread.

紡 reeled pongee, well-woven and firm.

紡 From vessel and square; 方 occurs used for this.

紡 Two boats or rafts lashed alongside like a double canoe; a pilot or steersman, who

knows the channel; a galley to carry fifty men, square and clumsy.

畫 a handsomely furnished boat, a flower-boat.

輕 如葉 the boat [floats] as lightly as a leaf.

採aney finely adorned pleasure boats.

中談飲 drinking and conversing in a boat.

放 To mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.

人為簸豆 the potter makes the compote dishes.

陶 a potter, a worker in clay.

From to part and place.

To let go, to loosen, to liberate; to reject, to cast off; to banish, to send away; to stretch, to extend; to indulge, to relax; to lay down; to open out, to scatter; to emit, as light; to fire, as a gun; to fly, as a kite; to start; to let, as blood; to issue, as a permit.

繃 to give loose rein; to let others do as they list; heedless of rules.

鬆 to loosen somewhat, to slack off.

易 be easy about, unsolicitous; it is also used for a lost heart, one not able to resist evil.

手 hands off! let go! to have nothing to do with.

手 不 want part with it, keep tight hold; don't loosen it.

手 不得 I can't let go of it.

肆 impudent, audacious; to cast off restraint.

蕩 willful, wild, extravagant.

發 | 186

大 | 王命 to disregard the royal commands.

下 | lay it down; to let it down.

在 | 這 put it down there.

言 | to speak one's mind.

走 | to let a culprit escape.

帳 | to get on credit; and reckon the interest.

利 | to shave notes.

母 | 飯 don't make a rude noise in eating.

手 | 四海 reaches quite to the ocean.

飲 | to get souls out of torment.

花 | to let off fireworks.

膽 | courageous, in good heart.

牌 | to close or end an examination — as 訪 sîng'ai.

路 | 燈 to burn incense lamps in the road — on the full moon of the 7th month; in some places, the priests 水燈 burn floating lanterns instead.

差 | sent as special commissioner from the capital, — usually to superintend the examinations.

出來了 he has let it out, as a caged bird; liberated, as a prisoner.

Read "fang." To lay boats alongside; to imitate, to accord with.

若 | 稽 ancient looking into ancient records, the Emperor Yao was named Fang-hium.

In Fuhchau. A last, a hat-block.
FEI

Old sounds, pêi, p’ê, pi, pf, and bit. In Canton, fi and fei; — in Swatow, lâi, pêu, and hut; — in Amoy, hui and hô; — in Fuhchow, p’ê, bi, hie, pê, and hô; — in Shanghai, i and vi; — in Chufa, fi.

From insect and not; occurs used for the next.

An offensive insect produced in moist places, which devours grain and clothes; the cockroach and some sorts of Cimex are probably both included; a fabulous monster indicative of pestilence.

An old name for the mason or ground bee.

The original form is intended to represent the wings of a bird opposite each other, as it folds them; it is the 175th radical of a few incongruous characters, most of which should have been arranged under their other radicals.

An adverb of negation, not so, not right; when in regimen with another negative, it answers to without — not, and makes a strong assertion; to turn the back on, opposed to good; unreal; shameless, vicious, low; false, bad; to blame, to reproach.

Is right and wrong; yes and no; pro and con.

Is nothing worse than a little gossip.

If I can’t say whether it is so or not.

If it is not so.

To talk of people’s failings, to backbite.

Indecent, improper.

Neither speak nor act without observing propriety.

Is it not so? — i.e. it is true.

Must; it certainly must have a cause.

Or; or; really.

Not so easy, rather difficult.

Neither doing wrong nor yet good; said of a woman.

Or; or; it is not so.

If he is not eating he is drinking; — a useless bout.

A train trailing on the ground; long robes dragging.

Dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the fifth rank make their robes.

A deep lilac color.

From leaf of a door and not.

A door with one leaf; met. a rustic house.

Waiting as she leans on the door.

A kind of movable bars in a fence.

Aromatic.

Or fragrant and odoriferous.

Exceedingly sweet and fragrant.

From rain and not; another old form is from 雨 rain and 飛 to fly.

Rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

The snow is falling in clouds.

The outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces; a colt three years old.

The four horses went on quietly, without stopping.
FÉL.

From women and self, q. d. a woman made equal to one's self.

A partner; the secondary wives or concubines of a monarch; royal women next the queen, called 后, and 皇貴妃, and other names; the heir-apparent's wife was also called 王, in olden times.

天 the goddess of sailors, the Amphitrite of Chinese mythology.

宮 a class of women like ladies in waiting.

奸 a crafty concubine; — a term of reproach.

子妻子女 ts'is'-ts'is' laughed — to see the lichis come — a legend of the Tung dynasty, whence this name is given to the fruit.

From 肉, flesh and 限 a limit; i. e. fleshiness should not become obesity.

Fat, fleshy, plump; the opposite of sheu'瘦; oily, rich,unctuous; fertile; abundant, rich, as crops; manure, ilth; to fatten; to benefit one; fattened.

壯 robust; fat and stout.

亞 a fat person, a paunch-belly.

大 corpulent.

美 plump, in good liking.

鞭 to whip up the fat — horses; met. a rich man, one who keeps his carriage.

潤 fertile, rich as land.

肥 fat and rich, as meat.

甘 fat and sweet, as pork.

君敘民 [let] the ruler be lean, so that the people be fat.

只顧己 he only looks to his own benefit.

上 or 落 to manure land.

私己 to enrich one's self, to line one's nest.

賄 fat as a pig; of which 賄 is another form.

馬輕 the carts are light and our horses are hearty; — a hostler's card.

皂 a sort of coarse native soap made from the 皂子 or soap berries, seeds of the Gleditschia.

國 a small feudatory lying in the present Yung-ping fu 永平府 in the extreme east of Chihli.

肥 Name of an affluent of the Poyang Lake.

肥 a small stream running into Lake Ch'ao by Lu-chou fu in Nanghwei; also the old name of Mung-ching hien 蒙城縣 in the northwest of that province.

泉 streams diverging from one fountain.

A stinking grub, like the Cimex; a sort of snake.

蠍 the large grubs of some kinds of beetles, found in compost heaps, also called 地蠍 or ground silkworms.

盧 a cockroach.

蠍 The sea-qualm or Medusa, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarabeus or tumble-dung.

蠍 The sea-qualm or Medusa, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarabeus or tumble-dung.

競 Read (p'an). A clam or large muscle found on the southern coast.

From woman and not.

去 to pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

遲遅 hesitating and lingering.

江 a water goddess or naiad; one who roams along the river banks.

腓 The calf of the leg; to avoid, to skulk; to cover or hide each other, as animals do in a herd; diseased; to change; altered.

腸 the calf of the leg.

字之 to suckle, as a cow her calf.

百卉具 all the plants are changed, or diseased — from the frost.

菲 The south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings, when it was not known where the god of the land was abiding; hence it means hidden, concealed; low, base.

斐 From marks and not as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with the next.

斐 Streaks, or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to the deportment, or to a composition.

有 君子中不可緩分 one elegant accomplished prince can never be forgotten.

斐 elegant, graceful, polished; said of things or persons.

然成章 truly it is a finished composition.

匪 From a square basket and not; occurs interchanged with 非, not, and the last.

匪 A bamboo square covered basket, for which the next is now used; the stately march of horses; a graceful gait; illegal; banditti, vagabonds, seditious, disorderly people, by which term officials stigmatize whoever opposes their rule; banded robbers, brigands, or oppressed people; no, not so, is not; without; variegated.

類 or 徒 vagabonds, wandering people, vagrants.

匪 insurgenis, open rebels.

匪 a band of villains; a seditious club or cabal.

士 local robbers, a nest of thieves.

匪 a party or association of seditious subjects.

匪 or 歸 filchers, marauders, highway robbers.
敬 | a brotherhood or clan of seditionists, a sworn sect.

和 | I prefer it is not I who pro-

转 | tract the time.

色 | part colored, inharmonious colors.

今 | It is not now, and yet it is as if it were now.

比 | 引 intimacy with bad men is disastrous.

 screenings.

bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.

篮 | baskets of all sorts.

斤 | To cut off the feet, an ancient punishment; others say, to cut off the knee-pan.

斤 | 1 斤 a careful when the penalty is to cut off the feet, set the fine for it.

菲 | A red marshy plant, the stem and roots are good for food if gathered at the right time; the plant belongs to the Cuscuta, and has a large root like a turnip, which is acrid at certain times; the description seems to apply rather to a plant like the Conium maculatum, or Hungarian hemp, than to a sort of turnip or wild radish; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; trifling, unworthy; mean; fragrant; beautiful; sandals, in which sense it is used for the next.

斤 | 1 斤 a formal offering, a trilling present, said by one of his gift, which is also termed 斤物 [only] a thing like a turnip.

斤 | 食 coarse food and drink.

芳 | exuberant, fragrant.

斤 | odorous; mixed, blended.

忧 | sad, in deep depression.

忧 | mournful.

菲 | poor, shabby, of no worth; as one's present.

敬 | my poor respects; written on a present of money.

采 | 苹果 | 毫以下體 when gathering the turnips do not throw them away because of their roots; i.e. do not reject the good because of the bad.

屏 | Coarse hempen or grass sandals or cheap shoes; they are poetical termed 不借 i.e. not worth borrowing.

屏 | These characters are interchanged, but the first is properly applied to the tree and its timber, which is fit for furniture; and the second to the 子 or long, hazel shaped nuts of the Torreya nucifera, a species of Taxineae or yew, found in Northern China, and used by the people to cure the worms; the first also means a piece of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; used for 篮 a basket.

爱护 | to zealously assist.

民 | 特 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

几 | benches or stands made of the yew.

粗 | 爱 the Cephalotaxus drupacea, an evergreen tree like a yew.

懈 | Desirous of speaking, but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.

不 | 斤 he could not speak out, and the other therefore did not learn it.

惯 | the heart's anger repressed, indignant but silent.

诽 | From words and not as the phonetic.

诽 | To backbite, to slander; unjust, wicked aspersions; a slanderer.

怨 | to hate and slander another; angry defamation.

鞭 | slander and flattery.

腹 | heart-burnings; malice in the heart.

信信 | to slander, to defame.

上 | From moon and to go out.

上 | The moon in a crescent form, five days old, and not yet very bright.

上 | 明 the moon waxes brighter.

灾 | From covering and to issue.

灾 | A house fallen in ruins; to throw aside, to abandon; to set aside, to dispose; to destroy; to annul; to disinherit; to stop, to fail; void, null; spoiled, useless, corrupt; discarded, degraded; degenerated; come to nought; large.

去 | thrown aside.

灾 | 物 useless, worn out; as a good for nothing fellow.

灾 | 时 to waste one's time.

灾 | 许 to turn back, to back out, to give up when half done.

灾 | 向立幼 to set aside the eldest, and place the younger on the throne.

灾 | 不像则 things spoil if care be not taken with them.

灾 | 政 弊 the state is all going to ruin.

灾 | 事 lost his labor; he has missed his aim.

灾 | 迟 lazy, unthrifty.

灾 | 要 to abandon, to discard.

灾 | 人 cripples, infirm people; superannuated.

灾 | From disease and to issue; interchanged with the last in this sense.

灾 | An incurable disease.

灾 | 疾 a disability that units one for all labor; maimed or imperfect in body.

灾 | A mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.

灾 | 爆 | to weave rush grass into mats.
FEL

From wealth and without.

沸瀉

From water and not; it is very frequently read fuh.

To bubble up, as gushing or boiling water; to rush over the rocks, as waves do; bubbling, perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

如如羹像 boiling water and gruel; said of a disturbed kingdom.

過三則老 if it bubbles more than thrice, [the tea] is bitter.

風濤 the raging waves were blown over the rocks; — applied to quarrelsome, noisy brawls.

水山崩 the water is bubbling; the hills are falling, — general anarchy.

鴻鴻 greatly raging, as waves.

水 a stream in Shantung, whose waters are thought to lengthen life.

百水 boiling, bubbling water; — a medical term.

鼎 the caldron is boiling; met. a country in rebellion.

Read pôi. The name of Duke Tao of Ching, who ruled B.C. 586; and of a ruler of Lu. The second form alone is used in this sense.

狒狒 A kind of ape, the [1], found in Chin-India and the southwest of China, of which strange stories are told; it is probably a hairy variety of the mā or orang, of a black color, with very large lips; it is described as carnivorous, and four or five feet high.

From a paw and four hands clasping the head.

An old character, denoting an animal like the last, which was brought from India, B.C. 1100, said to be twelve feet high.

To speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

肺 From flesh and a market, though others say the primitive is 里 an apron.

One of the five tsang or organs, the lungs, "called 金貍 the metallic viscera, which rules the breath; they have altogether eight lobes, and are attached to the vertebra; their office is to direct the motions of the body;" to plane or cut wood.

祭 to sacrifice the lungs, as was done in the Chou dynasty at autumn.

家 the lungs, the lights.

癥 an abscess in the lungs.

見其肝 I can see through his lungs and liver, I can look into his designs.

調理 we must give medicine for the lungs.

語 secret thoughts, private opinion on a subject.

石 a reddish kind of jasper, anciently used in courts as a sort of ordeal stone to test plaintiffs.

自 有 he keeps his own counsel.

Read pôi. Luxuriant.

其葉 the leaves were very abundant.
**From feather and not.**

A beautiful bird, the cook bird of the | 翠 | or blue-green kingfisher (Halcyon smaragdina) and | 翠 | whose plumage is used in feather work.

A | 翠 | is applied to chrysoprase, green pyroxene or Saussurite, and even to malachite; but the precious | 翠 | is a silicate of aluminum, called | 翠 | and regarded as very valuable.

| 翠 | A rheumatic sickness; fiery swelling, an ulcer like a carbuncle; a dropsical swelling or fattiness in the feet.

| 茂 | From grass and to punish refractory states; also read | 翠 |

| 茂 | Luxuriant, as | 茂 | a plant covered with leaves.

Read | 茂. Regular, and in fine order, as banners.

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**FEU.**

*Old sounds, pu, bu, pî, and bit.*

In Canton, | 蕃 | — in Swatow, p'u, hu, hóo, and hui; — in Amoy, ho, and one

ho²; — in Fuchou, p'eu, p'i and p'sîu; — in Shanghai, và and su; — in Chiifu, fu.

**From net and not, but the primitive is properly a contraction of whether.**

A net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening framework.

| 罕 | a wooden screen within the outer gate.

| 罕 | or | 頭 | the port of Chiifu in Shantung, the headland of this name is famous for a visit of Chi Hwangti, about n c. 220.

From water and trustworthy.

To float, to drift; to float or cross a stream with gourds; to overflow, to exceed; to run over; light, unsteady, giddy, volatile; unsubstantial, fleeting; time gone by, clouds scudding by; a forfeit; excessive.

| 蕃 | abundant, like a rushing torrent; rising, like vapor; vain.

| 蕃 | don’t trust reckless talk.

| 蕃 | life passes away like a dream.

| 蕃 | accounts put in the blotter.

| 蕃 | floating property, not fixed or certain, uncertain gains.

| 蕃 | light-minded, no stability or dignity.

**Rain and snow in abundance.**

| 蕃 | floating and unsteady; weak and giddily.

| 蕃 | to roam about the world.

| 蕃 | no steadiness; untrustworthy.

| 蕃 | the business or duties are more than the men to do them.

| 蕃 | a bridge of boats; or raft; a pontoon bridge.

| 蕃 | an excess over the set number, more than the limit.

| 蕃 | floating and sinking, unsettled; met. alternately this and then that.

| 蕃 | an insincere courteous manner; a heartless but decorous way.

| 蕃 | having no settled residence.

| 蕃 | the one on top, that one floating.

| 蕃 | thin ice on the snow.

| 蕃 | names for a dagoba, and a pagoda or tower, imitating the word *Buddha.*

| 蕃 | to take off a foaming bumper.

**From mouth and dog; alluding to the cry of a dog.**

The bark of a dog; to bark, to yelp, to howl, as canine animals do.

**Dog which barks at everybody.**

**Chih’s dog barked at Yao; a simile for dissatisfied grumblers, who cannot discriminate between good and bad people.**

**A kind of large ant.**

**Steam or vapor ascending with a noise.**

**A river in Sz’ech’un, about 800 miles long, the | 陵 | or | 江 | which joins the Yangtsé River at Fú-chou | 州 | as it is called on the spot.**

| 蕃 | the bubbles on water; foam, spume.
The greater plantain, ribgrass, rib-wort, or ripplegrass, a common roadside herb.

New and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

The original form delineates an earthen vessel to contain spirits; it is the 121st radical of a natural group of characters referring to vases. Earthenware vessels in general; a wine-jar; a measure holding four bushels or eight bushels? a vase on which the ancients marked time.

The hanging jar, a name for a poor man.

From mouth and not, because the thoughts are not discerned in the mouth.

To deny, to refuse; not, not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, construes it into an alternative interrogative, whether or not? else, otherwise.

Read 97. Closed, obstructed, which is the meaning of the 12th diagram; to bar the way; wicked, as mankind.

Disturbed and gloomy, like the world.

A hard lot, unsuccessful in life.

If it be bad, then frown it away.

You must decide whether it be yes or no.

Has it happened or not?

Will it do for you to offer it in my stead?

I don't know whether they have been received or not.

Characters to praise and blame people.

From silk and to scatter; it closely resembles chwen' chóng.

To bind, as a sheaf; to tie up, to tie fast; to strap and secure; to roll up securely; a strap under the axle to drag another cart; a roll.

A mound of earth; it is the 170th radical of a group of words relating to conditions or forms of places, and is in the contracted form always put on the left of the primitive; occurs used for the next.

A mound or tumulus of earth only; fertile, abundant; fat; to make rich, to increase in size; great.

A large quantity of things.

To enrich and develop the condition of the unnumbered multitudes.

Abundant, as a harvest.

The 1 龟 is properly a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

Locusts sing in the grass, and the grasshoppers leap and skip; the first of these is described as of a grass green color, which however is also applicable to the Truculis.

A Buddhist monastery, referring to the incense burned there.

The two spans were very fat and large.

In wealth, and this removed their complaints.
From a great and — one, q. d. a man with a pin in his hair to show that he is of age; — the — being a contraction of a pole of ten feet, intimating his full stature, or of to lean on.

One who can help; to assist; a husband; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a pronoun, denoting men; added to other nom, denotes a workman; a strong man, a fellow; as a a waterman; an artist; an exalted lady, an officer's wife.

| 妻 or | 妻 husband and wife.
| 夫 | an old term for officials, now mostly used for a physician.
| 子 | a sage, a rabbi, a great teacher; a hero.
| 君 | my husband.
| 主 | my deceased husband.
| 人 | the wife of an officer of very high rank; Shakya's mother is so styled by the Buddhists, and it is politely used when speaking of the wife of a gentleman.

如 | 人 your concubine.

夫 | a great and good man, an eminent leader.

| 万 | the head of all men, the chief of all braves, — the sovereign.
| 京 | a porter, a coolie.
| 轷 | a chair-bearer.
| 貢 | chapmen, peddlers.
| 車 | a cartman.
| 馬 | attendants, servitors of all kinds; a groom.
| 鄙 | a mean fellow, a base man.
| 狂 | a desperate man.
| 驰 | a beast of a man, a low wretch.
| 百 | 長 an old term for a century.
| 老 | I the old worker; — used by common people.

| 萬 |之勇 one able to cope with ten thousand.
| 非 | 人之為 懽而 誰為 if I am not moved on account of this man, what can move me?
| 星子 | 信 husbands and children, — a fortune-teller's term.

Read (fu). An adverbial initial particle; — now, therefore, forasmuch; however; an interjection.

且 | moreover.

若 | if then.

令 | so, ah! I now, then!

人 | 之子 now, that man's son.

彼 | that thing, therefore.

嗟 | alas!

ζ | 仁者 now, as to the humane man; now, concerning virtue.

From clothes and help.

| 袜 | The lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers.

| 待 | a case to protect a seaborb, made of coarse cloth.

| 珠 | A reddish stone that looks like a gem, but inferior in beauty and value; a second class gem, like veined jasper or red-white cornelian.

| 磨 | 磨 the pebbles are mingled in with gems, — the vile and the good are confounded.

| 鉄 | An ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.

| 斧 | to spread out; name of a tree.

| 斧 | 鋒 to lay down or spread out in every part, as a mat on a floor.

| 轉 | a sort of wild apple; the Arowia.

| 米 | Bran of wheat; at Canton, is the refuse cake of the ground-nut or hemp-seed, used for manure.

| 马 | horse-feed, as bran, beans, straw.

| 餅 | fruit of the Rhe seme- akate, which produces the 五 倍子 or gill-nuts.

From cloves over a child, representing a bird brooding, as she sits on the nest.

作 | mutual trust, as in trading.

作周 | 先 be an example of loyalty (or trust) to the future statesmen of Cheu.

信 | to rely on.

信不 | every one reposed entire confidence in them.

中 | the 61st diagram, referring to confidence.
From man and trust.

A prisoner of war; to capture alive, to take prisoner; spoil taken in war.

囚 | 1 a poor prisoner.

攜 | 1 to take captive.

脅 | 1 to carry off spoil.

不相遠 | [the princes] left no prisoners behind them.

From herb and trust; it occurs used for 饑 starved.

The white pellicle lining the culms of a water plant called 飄; a rush; met. related; friendly; the female hemp.

疏之親 | distantly related; not intimate.

The outer purlies of a city, especially the place where parades or trials of horsemanship are held; a border, a suburb.

五經為眾說 | all books are like the suburbs of the five Canonical Books.

稸　穀 | Bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of gramineous flowers.

The top or instep of the foot; top of the toes; occurs used for the next.

注 | 1 a sort of gaiters or stockings joining the trousers.

軻 | 1 to fall into the mud and dirty one’s feet.

跌 | 1 to set in state, with the legs under one; to bow or curtsy.

然 | 1 the deep obeisance of a bride to her husband.

女 | 1 the women bowing low sat down.

Fu.

From to spread and disperse; the second composed of 與 and 爲, is seldom used; and is also read 互 with the same meaning.

To state to the sovereign or a superior; to lay, as a mat; to spread out, to diffuse; to disclose, as the feelings; to announce, to send out orders, to proclaim; to show forth; to divide and arrange; to apply, as a plaster; extensively.

放 | 1 or 1 to distribute, to make known; to widely circulate, as news.

演 | 1 to make known or diffuse moral books, or exhortations to good habits.

不 | 1 or 1 to insufficient, not enough for the purpose.

散 | 1 to spread abroad doctrines, to diffuse a religion.

表 | 1 to memorialize the throne.

告 | 1 to proclaim, as the Emperor does.

藥 | 1 to put on, as a plaster or ointment.

求 | 1 to extend one’s researches.

曼 | 1 to extend through this lower world.

From flesh, tigre, and field; the etymologists regard it as a contraction of 肖 the skin.

The epidermis, the skin; the soft flesh, muscle; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; to skin, to flay; to receive: beautiful, admirable; large; the breadth of four fingers, or two 交 ten.

麪 | hair and skin; i.e. the whole body.

肌 | muscle, flesh.

皮 | superficial writing.

皮 | the skin.

以 | 1 to accomplish his great merit.

如 | 1 to keep the flesh was like solid fat.

受 | 1 he personally received — the wound.
An herb, the地

Flattened from bamboo and to give as the phonetic.

Read A scale; buds bursting, as in the spring.

A herbageous plant with round and downy leaves, and red seeds shaped like ear-rings; — a Medicago? — it is also called devil's eye.

From herb and to give; occurs for bursting.

A scale; buds bursting, as in the spring.

A diagram of a butterfly.

A species of water beetle like the Dytiscus, called 青 and 媺; the popular notion is that it can recover its stolen young, and the mother and young always somehow rejoin each other; coins rubbed with their blood will also one day come together again; hence copper cash are often called 青, from their resemblance to the shape of the insect; and 花 by an extension of the idea, is sometimes used as a name for dollars, rupees, and other coins.

Tou.

From herb and mallard, as the phonetic.

An edible tuber, described as a variety of the water-chestnut or Eleocharis, called which people eat in times of scarcity.

A flower, the 番 or Hibiscus mutabilis, common in southern China.

A branch of the Wu (Black) Kiang in the north of Yunnan.

A flowery (i.e. pretty) face of a girl; — a fancied name for a looking-glass.

The poppy, so called in imitation of the Arabic ?jyaun for opium introduced into China about A.D. 800 by Arab traders.

The lotus flower.

From insect and man; in Canton it is sometimes wrongly used for a butterfly.

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Two tiou or bills of Peking money.

From hand and man as the phonetic.

To lend a hand, to help one along; to aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; to defend, to shield, as in days of calamity.
府
府
fu
A library, a record-office; to collect, to store; a storehouse a treasury; met. a thesaurus or encyclopaedia; a palace, the hall of a regent or prince; and thus in polite phrase, a gentleman's house; department or office in government; the officer over such a department or bureau; a prefecture or subdivision of a province, first instituted in the T'ang dynasty; the officer placed over it, a prefect.

安 or 摩 to gently manage.

安 or 要 or 院 the govern or the governor of a province.

剑 to draw the sword.

御 to manage and drive, as a span; — applied to a firm and gentle sway over the people.

左 and 右 the Governor's left and right — troop or escort.

府
府
fu
From flesh and treasury as the phonetic.

从 flesh and treasury as the phonetic.

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府
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From flesh and treasury as the phonetic.

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From flesh and treasury as the phonetic.
FU.

去 | 生肌 remove the proud flesh, and thus produce healthy.

乳 | soured bean-curd.

奶豆腐 | a Mongol name for cheese.

硼 | an old saw, an ancient, worn-out proverb, not applicable to the present day.

俯 | From man and storehouse; the second is also read t'iao; it is rather obsolete.

俯 | To stoop, to bend down, to bow; to look down from a height, to condescend to, to regard the lowly. — said of superiors, and much used in prayers and petitions; to consider; unequal.

伏 | to fall on the face; to bow and kneel.

准 | to look graciously on.

俯 and 仰 are correlative, to look down — to look up; a term for all ranks, as 仰首宽 he treats everybody with kindness.

首 | held down his head and kept silent.

察地理 to examine the lay of the land or its capabilities, as a strategist or geonomancer.

附 | The middle of a bow, where it is grasped; better known as 弓 the hold of the bow.

顾 | Stars in Ursa Major, especially one near 薛 Megrez in the square of the Dipper.

甫 | Composed of 用 to use and 父 father; contracted.

甫 | To begin, the first; an appellation or style taken by men, by which their friends call them; it is also called their 大號 great designation, or 別字 the other name; large, fine, good; eminent, great; numerous; I, myself; a small lordship mentioned in the Shi King.

甫 | all, every kind, all sizes.

請問台 | what is your style, Sir?

年 | 實况 he has just been capped, he is still a very young man; 年 | also is a polite term for asking another's age.

及 | just a month from the time.

初 | to begin; a beginning.

仲尼 | the appellation of Confucius.

田 | a large, wide field.

章 | a grandee's coronet.

[pinyin]

yū

从 'p'u, and used for 园 a garden.

章 | field plants.

In Confucianism. A ward in the provincial city, of which there are eighteen; a league, as 十里為一 | ten li make one station or post, which are a league apart; some write 里 for this last sense.

从 | From dish and great; the second form with bamboo added is commonly used.

从 | A sort of basket or hamper, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

从 | dishes of different shapes, used when adorning Confucius and ancestors.

从 | From cart and great.

从 | Poles attached to a cart to help it out of the mud, or to shore it up on a side-hill from oversetting; a cart; a rack on a cart, which extends over the sides; the jaw-bone; to help, to flank, to second; to succor and guide.

从 | to protect, as a guardian.

从 | or | to aid in carrying out; to succor, to assist.

从 | to join and help, to cooperate in government.

从 | a cabinet-minister.

从 | high station; in geography, hills or knolls which support or flank a spot.

以 | to be helped by one's friends in virtuous ways.

無 | not to throw aside your props.

四 | four officers; anciently placed near the throne as supporters; applied to four stars in Camelopardalis near the pole.

从 | Embroidered garments used anciently to indicate high rank, having axes drawn on them in black and white; diversified.

从 | ancient sacrificial dresses embroidered with white lines or axes.

从 | elegant composition.

从 | finely embroidered.

常服 | constantly appearing in their hatchet robes and state coronets.

从 | From flesh and great as the phonetic.

从 | Dried meat, like jerked meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

从 | preserved meats or other preparations of food and fish.

从 | slices of dried meat formerly sent to teachers; hence it, or 束 | a bundle of meat, now means the wages of a teacher taken to him by a pupil.

从 | dried peaches.

从 | [Confucius] did not eat the dried meat sold in shops.

从 | From a boiler and great; nearly the same as the next.

从 | A large ancient measure, holding about a kilderkin, or 63 升 or pecks; a boiler for dressing to a; a meal.

从 | not having two meals — a day.

从 | rude huts like inverted kettles, in which people lived in marshy places after Yu's deluge.
From 金 metal and 父 father contracted.

fu

A caldron or hemispherical boiler; a pot without feet; an old measure, nearly the same as the küh, 斤 or half-pecul, holding 6斗 and 4升, or rather more than 1½ bushel.

覓 a boiler and vat.

中之魚 [like] a fish in the kettle; — in imminent danger.

底遊魂 [like] a wandering ghost in the caldron; — alludes to hell torments.

與之 I gave him half a bushel of millet.

From hatchet and father.

斧 [fu]

An ax, a hatchet, a cleaver, all having short handles; to fell trees, to hack.

依 or 削 to prune; to correct, as composition.

頭 or 斧 or 子 a hatchet; cleavers and axes for chopping.

打 頭 to levy a percentage, to cheat in price. (Cantonese.)

鈔 hall-words and bills, like those used in battle.

資 不濟 there is not enough for his expenses.

喫 To bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

fu 咀 to ruminate, to think over a matter, — referring to chewing herbs.

父 [fu]

The original form represents a right hand raising a rod; it forms the 8th radical of a small group of natural characters.

A rule; one who is the rule of a family, and directs its instruction; a father; an ancestor; a senior; to act as a father; loving, paternal; fatherly.

親 a father; 生 my father, the one who begat me.

家 our father.

先 a deceased father.

伯叔 my paternal uncles.

父官 the local officers are occasionally so called; especially the chu-hien, who is spoken of as 老 台 old father.

王 my imperial father.

王 a grandfather in the ancestral hall.

兄輩 superiors generally.

老 village elders.

譜 an old polite term for a feudal prince.

職 my father's friends.

子子 treating a father as a father, and son as a son.

Read fu. A term for old people and peasants; when used after clan names it corresponds to our Mr.; and after a title to his Honor.

漁 a fisherman.

傅 From man and to display; it is often mistaken for cheh'en to transmit; occurs used for to join.

fu' To arrange; to superintend; once designated a high officer about the court, now a tutor, a teacher, a superintendent; a skilled workman, an artist; to teach, as a tutor; a function; to annex, to reach to; to receive; near; to lay on, as colors.

太 the highest tutor; now an honorary title.

面如 粉 your face is white as if painted.

師 a master workman.

師 骨 a pedantic simpleton, a conceited ass. (Cantonese.)

顏色 to paint, to put on colors.

訓 a teacher's instruction.

會 to accord with the crowd; to yield one's views, to become unanimous.

別 a sort of warrant or commission, of which the officer took only one half.

附 From man and to give.

fu To be next to, to lean on, to follow, as a satellite; near, about, approaching; to join; to attach one's self to; annexed, tributary, but not dependent; a supplement, an inclosure, an appendix; to inclose, as one letter in another.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>弘</th>
<th>to agree with another; to follow blindly.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>insubmissive, incongruous; do not accord or accept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>会</td>
<td>to echo or adopt another's views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>近</td>
<td>adjacent, near, conterminous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耳</td>
<td>to bend the ear—and listen; also, a satellite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>to incline an account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>dependent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>益</td>
<td>to increase one's advantages, to better one's position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>possessed by a devil, crazed, out of one's mind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>於</td>
<td>to put one's self after others, to be the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藉</td>
<td>to send one's ancestral tablets to a mass; to hire priests to pray for one's dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>归</td>
<td>to return to one's allegiance, to lay down arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>a young stot/ai graduate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>庸</td>
<td>in the Ch'en dynasty, a title of nobility, a landed squire, whose possessor had a fisc of fifty li or less, and no right of audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>on the Cypress-vine clings to the pine,—as a wife to her husband.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

附 | A medicinal herb, like wolf'sbane (Aconitum marinotum), whose seeds called 子 or 附子 are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties; the tubers are called 地胆 or 附片, and are also used in medicine. |

附 | The seeds of the Kochia, one of the Chenopodaceae or goosefoot family. |

附 | A plant of the Acanthaceae family, brought as a medicine from Manchuria. |

附 | A subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid. |

附 | A freshwater fish resembling a perch, common in Tungting L., and by some considered to be the same as the 鯉魚; it is so called because it goes in pairs and schools, each pair being faithful to each other; also a sort of goby, which can crawl on land. |

附 | From knife and full. |

附 | To aid to second; to announce; to investigate; to examine; the correlative of 式, an assistant, a substitute, a vice, a deputy, or lieutenant, a secondus; an alternate; an ornament of braided hair worn by queens at worship; a classifier of suits or sets of things, as beads, tools, plates, buttons, earrings, &c. |

附 | made assistant or second commissioner. |

附 | had a brigadier general; whence 爷 is a compellation for low military officers. |

附 | or 軍 an under-graduate (junior), one who just missed getting his degree. |

附 | a second wife. |

附 | heart the disposition, temperament; the habits and character of a person. |

附 | a procession wholly filled up; the whole set-out. |

附 | is of a different countenance for such folks. |

附 | from man and to divine. |

附 | To fall over, to fall to the earth; overthrown. |

附 | fell down; a euphemism for deceased. |

附 | fell down from fright.
From wealth and to display.

To assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.

The money given for this purpose.

赋  

From wealth and martial.

To exact, to demand, to levy, to require taxes; a tax of money or arms, but especially of service or villainage; tribute from fiefs; to receive from Heaven and bestow on men; to spread out, to arrange; to give; a kind of poetical composition having a metre of four or six feet in alternate lines, regarded as irregular compared with the shi 詩 or ode; a madrigal, an idyl; to spread abroad, as decrees.

赋  

To get married, to take a wife with all the legal formalities.

女  

Female virtues.

道  

A well-bred woman; female propriety.

妻  

A virtuous woman.

母  

A pettish, captious woman, a termagant.

女  

A beautiful woman, a stylish, well-dressed lady.

命  

A titled lady.

寺  

An enunich; an old term.

小  

A concubine.

人  

A woman's long tongue is the step by which misfortune enters the house.

同  

With our women and children we carry food to those working in the southern fields.

负  

Composed of wealth and man.

To carry on the back, to bear; to assume; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to take refuge in; to disregard, to turn the back on; to require evil; to slight; to refuse; to owe; to fail, to be defeated; a burden; a duty; ungrateful; in mathematics, a term for minus.

负  

To involve, as an indorser by non-payment.

负  

To carry on the head.

负  

To suffer a wrong; to be deeply injured.

负  

To bear a burden — of care; a responsibility.

负  

Ungrateful, heartless.

负  

You heartless thief; you jilt!

背  

To forget favors.

背  

Traitorous, ungrateful; to carry on the back.

背  

To endure hardness; to work for a living, as a laborer.

背  

More learned and able than common men.
 FUH. FUH. FUH.

1. 胜 to win or lose; to succeed or fail.
2. 败 I failed to treat him properly; I was unfair towards him.
3. 欠 or 债 in debt.
4. 機 his child on her back.
5. 上 He never turns away from the sorrowful heart.
6. 畚 to lose a game of chess.

1. 主 to turn against one's master.
2. 毅 unmindful of kindness; to render benefits conferred
3. 阿 an old term for mother — from the manner of carrying children.
4. 佩 Also read 'feu'.

1. 禮乐 天地之情 propriety and music are like the feelings of heaven and earth.
2. 自 他 trusts to his own determination.
3. 蝙 The scales on the belly of large serpents by which they progress.
4. 蝨 a snake’s scales along the belly.
5. 畚 a garden snail.

FUH.

Old sounds, pok, p'ok, bok, puk, p'uk, buk, pät, bät, and p'ut. In Canton, fok and fät; in Swatow, bok, pak,

布, fū. Composed of 高 high and 厚 generous both contracted and placed one above the other; it is an ancient form of the next, and used only as a primitive.

To be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.

福, fū. Happiness, the felicity which attains divine protection; good fortune, blessing, prosperity, well provided for; favors; a blessing; to bless, to render happy; sacrificial meats; occurs meaning with; often stands for the province of Fukien.

近來 you have been quite well lately?
1. 善 to bless the good.
2. 福 a blessed field; i.e. your ancestor’s fortune.
3. 树 a Buddhist phrase for doing good works, giving alms, or worshipping often.
4. 地 a lucky grave spot.
5. 髮 to grow fat.
6. 椿 a Manchu word meaning the wife of a Manchu prince; she is addressed by this term.

有 气 or 分 a good-looking man; well off, successful in life.

添 寿 may you be happy and live long.

散 to distribute offerings among one's friends, after a sacrifice; they then 喝 些 drink their happiness and get their flesh.

安 may you be happy — written at the end of a letter.

五 the five blessings (represented by five bats) are: long life, riches, sound body and serene mind, (others say honors,) love of virtue, and a peaceful end.

日 星 may a happy star [light] your way.

神 the happy gods, are the lates rustici and street gods.

有 之人不在忙 lucky people never need be in a hurry.

厚德載 great virtue carries happiness with it.

Read fū'. To store up, to lay up.

蝠 The bat is called 蝙, but others think the 蝙 is a flying squirrel; the bat is frequently drawn as the emblem of happiness from the similar sounds of this and the preceding.

蝠 a scorpion; met. a malignant heart.

蝠 a kind of bean found in Yumian.

蝠, fū. From cloth and full.

蝠, fū. A wide strip of cloth; a roll, as of paper; a selvedge or hem; a frontier, a border; a classifier of maps, rolls, pictures, scrolls, flags, leggings, strips of land, walls, &c.

蝠 畦 the area of a country, its extent.

蝠 a hem, an edging; applied to the border or frontier, as the provinces on the south and west.

蝠 An edible wild vegetable, the 蝠 having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; it is found in Shantung, and is a Portulaca or pokeweed; the same as the 菊; it is regarded as a poor vegetable; a sort of rush.
From carriage and full.
The spoke of a wheel.

覆

From to cover and again; often
interchanged with the last, and
must not be confounded with hoh,
覩 to investigate.

Back and forth; on the contrary;
to and fro; unstable; to
overthrow, to subvert; to defeat;
to throw down, to upset, to prostrate;
to reply to, to report on; to inquire
into and judge; to do a second
time; an ambush.

颠覆 overthrown, as a state;
颠覆 tumbled down; ruined, reduced
to poverty.

颠覆流匪 reproube (or unfortunate) and pursued everywhere;
dispersed and scattered, as a troop;
utterly helpless.

馬頭水 [like] gathering the
water poured before a horse, —
so impossible will it be.

車之戒 the warning of the
overturned cart [ahead]; i.e. to
learn caution from others' troubles.

自 to report on clearly; to explain
in a perspicuous manner.

射 to guess at things under a
crude on cover.

全軍皆 the whole host was
destroyed.

敗 discomfited, as an army.

述 the argumentum ad hominem
in rhetoric.

沒 lost and sunk, as a 一舟
or sunken vessel.

書 to inquire and report on.

奏 to reply in a memorial.

A fragrant smell; odors
diffused around; the whirr of
an arrow.

芬 odorous

芬 beautiful and fragrant.

蝮 From insect and repeated, referring
to the viper's reputed habit of
stinging back.

蝮 A venemous serpent, 一蛇
including the adder, viper;
cobra; poisonous, deadly.

蝮 a huge serpent like a boa,
found in the west of China.

蝮 the wingless young of
locusts.
Double garments; wadded or lined garments; to double; the second.

道 a double or parallel road leading around a hill, one above and one below.

重 again, repeated.

襟 a double lapel.

提 to strap the dress tight and seize the sword — to fight.

The cord or band which is tied around the projecting sticks that clasp the body of a cart on the axle to prevent its slipping.

車 the chariot has lost its axle band.

To excavate a cave or hole in a bank for a residence, as is frequently the case in Shansi and elsewhere; a den where people can live in troublous times.

陶 is this just those kind of hill-side dwellings.

From man and dog; the combination perhaps intimates the subjection of the dog to man.

To lie or fall prostrate, to fall on the face; to humble, to subject; to hide, to conceal; to lie or place in ambush; to suppress, to keep hidden; subjected; hidden; silently, closely, secretly; villains who hide away; to acknowledge, to confess; received; — a sign of the passive; to brood, as a bird; when addressing a superior, used adversely for humble, earnestly, in my opinion, as I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as 郡...

詔 嘉 郷 郷 郷 Shao having been destroyed, Tsun then reigned.

罪 to own one's guilt.

望 I earnestly hope.

乞 or 請 to earnestly beg or ask.

埋 to hide perdue; to keep out of sight.

帳 轉 枕 rolling and tossing as I hug my pillow.

誕 he suffered decapitation.

發奸揭 to make known the traitors and seize rascals.

兵 soldiers in ambush; to dispose troops in an ambush.

寝 無 don't lie on your face when sleeping.

離 I would crawl up your Honor's steps.

卯 or 窩 to set on eggs; she is hatching.

既 既 they have suffered for their misdeeds.

廢 to quietly get away.

臍 丸 the summer there is hot, and the winter very cold.

三 are three decades in the summer; the 秋 commences July 19th; the 冬 on July 29th; and the 春 on August 8th; — a month of hot weather, dog-days, when the 陰氣 is in the ascendant.

桿 A strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

潢 A return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.

In Pekingese. Used sometimes for swimming, said of fishes.

From grass and to hide.

茯 The medicine 茯, known as China root; it is the Pachrus Cocos, a fungus-like substance found in the western provinces on the roots of fir-trees; some regard it as more like a puff-ball (Lycoperdon); the Chinese say it is the sap of the fir tree, which turns into fish-burg in a thousand years, and then into amber in another millennium.

茯糕 a kind of cake made of this fungus.

土 茯 the root of the Smilax chinensis, a medicine used in syphilis.

茯 A square cloth.

包 a square strong cloth used for wrapping bedding and clothes.

手 a small wrapper or satchel, with one string.

服 The first is the usual form, but it was originally formed of a base and sub- ject, contracted to its present form.

To use, as one does a boat; to wait on, as an attached does; attached to, as things are to a girde; hence clothes, dress, apparel; a saddle-cloth; to dress; to fold; to yield to, to serve; to underto; to go into mourning; to convince, to cause to submit; to subject, as animals; to effect or carry out; to accord with from fear; to think; to fold up; accustomed to, habituated, acclimated; to fulfill the duties of an office; a title; office; in old times, a tenure or domain; a quiver; an affair; the wheel horses, which bear up the carriage.

朝 or 公 court dresses.

官 to take the garb of an officer; i.e. to hold office.

有 or 着 in mourning.

五 five tenures of early times; the divisions of China in Yu's day; also five grades of the or mourning apparel, called the 善 to the 父 級 1 or period; the 大功 1; the 小功 1, and 細麻 1, worn respectively for 12, 9, 7, 5, and 2 months after the death of relatives of the same surname; the 赋 1 is nearly the same as the first.

衣 clothes, garments; a wardrobe; but 衣 is to put on a dress.

藥 to take medicine.

吃不 it does not agree with me, I cannot take it.

藥 a dose of physic.
The seeds of a plant akin to the turnip, used as a medicine; also read poh, when applied to the turnip; the raw roots of the 蕃 | or white turnip, are eaten to remove the effects of sour bread and of coal-gas or charcoal smoke.

From bird and to submit, because the bird does not leave its habitat.

A sort of owl or goshawk called 鶏 | the size of a dove; it has a screeching cry and a short flight, and is regarded an ill-omened bird.

Originally composed of 鳥 hide contracted to 香 a bow, having withes bound each side.

An adverb of prohibition, not; now rather used as a depreciatory word, not so, it should not be, not permissible; do not, will not, can not; distorted; to grasp; to leave.

will be not come.

手 | hand, by no means. 雪 like the snow cannot be compared with the rain; it is not so beautiful.

no longer chilblain.

exceedingly, abundant.

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disappointed.

Read pull, Full, flushed.

色 | 如也 his face flushed and changed color — as from rage.

Like the last.

orry; anxious; excited and disappointed.

然作色 he changed color from vexation.

bb disquieted and grieving.

而不释 unable to remove one's anxiety.

To chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.

| 鐸无声 he clave the bell without making it sound; i.e. great talents make little parade in doing their work.

The bamboo screen or curtain at the back door of a carriage; to trim an arrow or dart.

算 | an ornamented carriage screen, worked out in checkers.

A light breeze.

| 飘风 | the gentle zephyrs now and then come.

惠风 | 我 your kindness has been like a gentle breeze to me.

To oppose, to refuse; to object to; contrary to.

吁 | 呼 Oh no! let it not be so.

| 岂 | 百姓 do not oppose the people's wishes.

従諫弗 | hear good advice and don't act perversely.

| 其者長 to oppose the old men and elders.

From hand and do not as the phonetic.

To shake off, to wave to and fro; to brush or push away; to expel; used with the last, to oppose, to contradict; to wipe, to dust; perverse; proud; used for 彷 like; a brush, a duster; a sort of summer pantomime, accompanying recitative plays.

| ① | shook his sleeve — and left.

| ② | to brush off the dust.

| ③ | to clean and wipe; to make tidy.

人性 to thwart people's wishes.

勿 | 吾意 don't oppose my plans.

| ④ | a fly whip.

| ⑤ | a small duster.

互和题 | mutual aid and countenance; log-rolling.

| ⑥ | or | 逆 perverse, malignant.

| ⑦ | 赫 | 一 a name for the Roman Empire, supposed to be a transcript of the word πόλεις, or city, applied to Constantinople; the word seems to have been used also for other cities, as 波斯| 赫 in one author denotes Persepolis.

From silk and to oppose; it nearly resembles the next.

The lines which are used to lift or carry the coffins of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty; powerful, applied to the emperor's words.

王言如絃其出如 | the king's words are like silk thread, but they grow [to be strong] as ropes.

Tangled or raveled silk; the tape or cord which sustains a seal; a trace for dragging a bier; to bind on.

| ⑧ | 統 a cord, a rope.

| ⑨ | to lay hold of the hearse ropes; i.e. to attend a funeral.

Occurs used for the last and for happiness.

Luxuriant, tangled vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; a vail; a carriage screen; ornaments for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.

| ⑩ | official income.

| ⑪ | he went into battle, lusty and nerved for the strife.

| ⑫ | 草 to remove grass, to pull up the weeds.

| ⑬ | the woman lost her head coverings.

Used for the two last.

A ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.

朱 | 方来 the red sashes (i.e. the gentry) then came.

From 犬 dog and / to reach, as a dog who is dragged along; the two forms are now only used in combination as a phonetic or primitive, and the second is the most common.

To prick a dog to make him go.

Cold. wintry wind; icy.

| 三 | 日涯 | the icy winds of the eleventh moon.

A wand called | 舞, ornamented or covered with variegated silk, and held by numbers; a handkerchief.

| ⑭ | 綃 fringes on these wands.

From worship and a phonetic; occurs used for happiness.

To remove evil, to deprecate sickness; to disperse or drive off; to cleanse impurity, to wash away; a sort of Buddhist baptism employed to obtain blessings.

| ⑮ | 除 | 毆 to ward off evil by washing away all sins.

| ⑯ | to beg for cleansing.

| ⑰ | 髮 | 禮 remove all ornaments and begin anew; — said in a moral sense.
FUNG.

Old sounds, pong, p'ong and bong. In Canton, fung; — in Swatow, hong and pong; — in Amoy, hong; — in Fuhchau, hung, hong, and p'ung; — in Shanghai, fung and vung; — in Chifu, fung and fang.

风

Composed of 風 alt and 虫 insects or living things, because when the mind moves all things live; it forms the 182nd radical of a group of characters relating to storms, winds, &c.; occurs used for 諾 to ridicule.

风山 | a gust from the hills; a wind squall.
风寒 | a cold wind.
风横 | a side wind.
风清 | a grateful breeze.
风凉 | to take the air; it is also a poetical name for the North wind; as 谷 is for the East wind, 凱 for the South wind, and 秦 for the West wind.
风融 | a northeast wind.
风声 | the noise of a blast; a rumor; influence; fame.
风流 | gaiety, folly, vice, dissipation.
风俗 | usages, manners of a place.
风化 | effects of the wind; met. influence or example.
风淫 | wanton, lascivious, as a courtesan.
风民 | character or usage of a people; national character.
风文 | a literary spirit or fame.
风好 | 月 to love dissipation.
风爱 | 月 to attract attention, to play seductive wiles.
风烈 | 很 irascible, quick tempered, fault-finding.
风闻 | 而 they heard [of Sié Ngan's 謝安] fame and ran; said of a hundred thousand opposing troops.
风气 | the temper or general feelings, as of a community.

FUNG.

Colored in black and blue stripes, which was one of the symbols anciently embroidered on the lower of the emperor's sacrificial robes; elegant; an embroidered knee-pad or apron. 靈 | an ornamented skirt.

衣錦裳 | his embroidered robe bore the symbol.

Like the next.

戟 | a knee-pad of leather; a cap or crown used in worship. 靈 | the strap to secure a signet or seal.

戟 | A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.

朱 | red knee-pads.

或 | 褲 garter pads; they are usually of embroidered silk.

FUNG.

風

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風气 | the temper or general feelings, as of a community.

看 | 水 to study the aspect of a place, as for geomancy.

水先生 | one who professes to know the luck of a place or grave.

吹出 | 去 to make one declaration, to say it once.

聞 | 提影 to listen to idle rumors and guesses, a newsmonger, a talebearer; to gossip.

耳傍 | it was a side-ear wind; i.e. I did not hear.

頗有 | 味 it has a relish; it is well-cooked.

甘拜下 | I willingly acknowledge your influence.

中 | 不語 struck down speechless, as by apoplexy.

傷 | I have caught a cold; rheumatic pains.

馬 | 腹 damp and chilly, as a room; malarious; rheumatic.

風 | the ballads of a country.

馬牛 | the cattle have gone to roam.

或 | 入議 some go about ridiculing and satirizing others.

馬無關 | they have nothing to do with each other; i.e. the two persons are no more connected than the wind and a horse.

風 | to expose to the air; met. to divulge.

那陣 | 兄吹得你來了 what lucky wind blew you here!
FUNG.  

麻 | the leprosy.  
頭 | a snapping headache.  
目 | I saw him a mad dog has bitten him.  
院 | a lazaretto.  
療 | a clinic, hospital.  
疫 | or | disease, epidemic; acting strangely; I have a possessed imp, or | a maniac.  

From fire and opposing as the phonetic.  

烽 | a high bridge of the nose.  
雲 | what beautiful peaks are seen in the summer clouds!  

From fire and opposing as the phonetic.  

烽 | a fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light beacon fires on, so as to notify an enemy’s approach.  

烽 | a beacon fire.  

烽 | light the fire in the beacon.  

蜂 | From eye and the crack contracted, to describe the malady.  

蜂 | The eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.  

蜂 | your eyes are blinking and nodding.  

蜂 | From insect and the next character contracted; the first form is the common one.  

蜂 | Insects of the family of Ves-pide, as bees, hornets, wasps, sphex, &c.; also large flies similar to them; to summon, to multiply; to fill the land, said of rebels, who thus, so to speak, sting the state.  

蜜 | a honey bee.  

蜜 | the queen bee.  

蜜 | a gad-fly, a horse-fly.  

蜜 | a bee’s nest.  

黃 | a wasp, a hornet.  

士 | a ground or humble-bee.  

吳 | a large blue-bottle fly.  

針 | or | or | a wasp’s sting.  

盗 | the robbers arose in swarms.  

蝶 | a go-between, a match-maker; the reference is to the bee and butterfly suckling flowers.  

蝶 | a great crowd gathered; a rabble run together.
The sharp point of a weapon or tool; a spear, a lance; the tip; bristling, like a line of bayonets; to rise up, as spears; turbulent; the van of a troop.

交 | to join battle; to attack.
銃 | the tip of a spear.
叢 | in the crossing of swords and spears, i.e. in actual battle.
旬 | or 先 | the front, the vanguard.
快 | a sharp, keen knife or blade.
及 | 面 | try when the knife is sharp; met. use your powers at their prime.
不合 | it is not best to hit against the spears; i.e. do not run into temptation.
爭 | bitter strife and rivalry, as for a woman.
同 | 答 | to try her powers of repartee and conversation.

華

A humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the Brahminic bull (Bos indicus) or zebu of India.

封

Originally composed of 守 to guard, and 之 to go, with 土 land under it, denoting the tenures granted to nobles; others derive it from 賞 a baton and 守 to guard, referring to the duties of a vassal prince.

封

The appanage of a lord; a domain, a tenure; to grant a fief to one; to invest a noble with rule over it; to appoint to office; to give a patent of nobility; to seal, to stamp; to press, to taboo, to appropriate for government use; to close, as a letter; to cover or fill, as a crack; boundaries; great; affluent; to enrich; to be avaricious for gain; mercenary; to heap up earth; to raise a tumulus; to get dusty; an classifier of letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present; occurs used for the last.

一 | 信 | an envelope containing several inclosures.
| 信子 | a parcel of money, say 20 or 25 taels.
| 計 | to ennable an officer's parents; the patents of such a dignity.
| 鑫 | to confer a rank of nobility.
賞 | to give a largess; to make a present of money.
| 禁 | to prohibit and seal up, as a mine.
| 船 | to impress a boat.
門 | a douceur to a porter.
| 鋸 | to seal up a shop, as on a failure; which is called 鑫 when affixed to a criminal's house; the strips pasted across the door are called 皮; and bear the title of the officers; a government seal.
| 徽 | to defy a person, as is done by the emperor.
| 貢大臣 | the high provincial officers.
| 設 | an envelope.
| 釘 | a "nailed-up dispatch," is a secret or important order from government; it is nailed between boards.

封 | to confer a right to rule over a state, as is now done to Lew-chew.
| 建 | to establish a fief for one.
| 印 | to close and open public offices, as at new-year.
| 密 | seal it close; glue it tight.

素 | 之家 | a very rich family.
| 燕 | 食 old and dirty from dust.

封

A hill with a terrific gorge, (thought to be in Shansi,) on which the great cARP ascended, and became a dragon; it is also called 龍門 dragon gate, and frequent allusions to it occur in literary efforts and contests.

封

An old name for a sort of cultivated Cruciferous, allied to the mustard, and having various names in different places, of which the most common now is 萬菁; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were successively eaten in the four seasons.

封 | cheap vegetables; met. poor and unavailable; trifling, unworthy.

愛采 | I am going to gather the mustard salad.

封

The character is intended to represent a 銃 goblet filled or heaped up with things; it is often contracted to 銃 when used alone, but not correctly.

封 | a large goblet, a full cup; abundant, plentiful, as a crop; copious, affluent; exuberant, fertile, prolific; plenty, the opposite of Kien; scarcity; rich in talents, property, or friends.

封 | a plenteous year, when 五穀 the grain fills the granaries, and is copiously piled up.

封 | or 貔 prosperous, increasing in everything.

封 | ample, growing rich, well supplied.

封 | ripe, full grown, as grain.

封 | a term for the ancient capital of Wan Wang, situated near the 水, and southerly from the present Si-ngan fu in Shansi.

封 | a name for garlic.

封 | sumptuous, as a feast.

封 | a fat, portly man.

封 | a plenteous table.

面　容 | a face with high cheek bones, like Han Kao-tsu the founder of the Han dynasty.

封 | is also the god of Thunder.

封 | to give of the fullness; i.e. to make a present, to fork out, to pay the bill.

封 | to scheme how to get a high price or a good return; as to present a peach and get a dollar.
From forest and wind as the phonetic.

The wind swaying the tops of the trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.

Fung

Fung

Fung

to it -

§

every dissatisfied a a whenever a ripped 5^ -

occurs to hard to;

proof.

great
device.

Read Si-ngan Chung the Fairies, or River A^ on, it.

A stream in the south of Shensi in Hu hien 彤縣 in Si-ngan fu; it joins the R. Wei on the north, west of the River King.

Chi

A modern way of writing the old capital of Wán Wang in the present Hu hien in Shensi.

Dear a district on the Yangtsz' R. in Chung chou in the east of Sz'ch'uen, where the fire-wells occur; it is used as a term for hell or Tophet, whose entrance is under the 良焦石 placed there; in it is a 都城 the city of Yen-lo wang or Pluto, who is styled 大帝 the great Ruler of Hades.

Mun

From 駿 horse and 冰 ice contracted; occurs used for sp'ing evidence.

A horse running swiftly.

Read sp'ing. To mount, to ascend; to boast; to rely on, to trust; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat; evidence, proof.

暴虎 | 河 to attack a tiger or cross a river; — a brave reckless fellow would do it.

| 炎 a marine deity, the son of the Yellow Emperor, who drowned himself.

1 | the sound of beating walls.

| 氣 boastful, trusting in, as in riches.

From water and wind as the phonetic.

The dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.

Read fun, in the phrase an easy, gentle sound.

From is to go and an opposing, but some say from a peak contracted.

To meet with one, to come across; to meet unexpectedly; to anticipate, to countenance, to run against; to occur; wide, flowing, as a robe.

| 着 I have just met him.

| 吉 to have good fortune; a turn of good luck.

相 | the two met; to visit or see one; but 喜相 | means mutual congratulations on a similar good fortune or promotion.

巧於迎 to be very attentive (or sicophantic) to people you meet.

難 | hard to find; a difficulty in seeing, as a friend.

狹路相 | we have met in a narrow path, — and which shall yield?

| 人便 說 when you meet a man speak to him; he tells it to everybody he meets, as a tattler does.

| 毎 whenever; every time; as 毎 三 whenever a third [day] occurs; i.e. on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the moon.

時 | just now met him (or occurs); it is the time of; seasonable.

| 持之衣 the flowing robes of literati, such as Confucius wore.

| 君之 愚 to meet or countenance a prince in his evil deeds.

Read P'ang. The roll of drums.

雷聲 l | the lizard skin drums rattled their tattoo.

Interchanged with the next.

To sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

| 衣服 to make clothes.

From silk and to meet; used with the last.

To sew, to baste, to stitch; to unite, as by a seam.

裁 | a tailor; to cut or sew clothes.

| 衣 to make clothes.

| 裁 | poor seamstresses who sit in the streets.

| 衣 | to make new garments.

| 衣 | to mend or sew as one; met.

to make up or rectify, as an error or blunder.

| 衣 | to sew a rent; to join or cover a seam.

| 衣 several times.

| 衣 sewed it over several times.

Read fung' A seam, a crack, a clink, a cleft; a chance, an opportunity.

糊 | 子 to paste up cracks.

| 糊 | to seam or point, as bricks;
to paste or join on another piece;
to lengthen the sheet.

| 糊 | a mistake in doing things; a defect in character.

無 | 直可 鑄 not a place (or crack) where he can hide himself or escape.

縫了 | the seam is ripped open.

| 縫 to lose; to let slip, as through the fingers.

The name of river; a pool, a marsh.

| fang' 浮 harassed, anxious, disturbed.

Read sp'ang. The swirling eddies in a stream.

To recite prayers.

| fang' 経 to chant the litany, as Buddhists do the Pali text.

| fang' very productive, as melons.

Read p'ang. To laugh aloud; a loud voice.
From 风 to cover and 风 wanting; it is nearly synonymous with 风 to reject; and is used also for 风 to receive.

To return, to go back against one's wishes; to throw a rider; to be thrown from one's horse.

骏之 马 an unmanageable restive horse; disobedient, like fractious children.

捧 From hand and to receive; similar to 抱 and frequently read 颂.

捧 To hold up or receive in both hands; to scoop up; to offer, as to a superior; to present a handful; to hold in both hands.

读 to hold [a book], and read it carefully.

一 | 東西 a double handful.

云 | 日 clouds embosom the sun.

手 | 子 wooden gyves, used like stocks on the feet.

力 | 着 hold it firmly.

住 | 抓 grasp it carefully; hold it by the rim.

水饮 | to drink out of the hands.

奉 Composed of 手 hand and 帽.

奉 grasped together, with 帽 flourishing as a phonic; occurs used for the last.

To receive respectfully, as in both hands; to receive from a superior; to deliver or offer to him; to reverence; to serve, to escort; to praise; respectfully, obediently; to obey, to follow.

待 to attend to orders, to carry out commands.

养 to take care of one's parents.

教 to receive instruction; to become a convert; to enter a sect.

承 to receive kindly; to flatter.

贺 to congratulate and send presents to one.

事 to serve; to wait on.

命 to get orders.

天永是 intrusted by Heaven with the care of the empire; Mukten is called 天 in allusion to this idea.

趨 | 君王 to cheerfully receive the prince's orders.

侍 | 侯 to wait on and help [one's parents] morning and evening.

托 to respectfully undertake.

行行 | 事 to follow the old custom, to imitate predecessors.

剖 | 我 have received the dispatch ordering me.

答 | 天命 to reverently respond to Heaven's behest.

候 | 去 and offer congratulations; to wait to receive a visit.

烟 | 茶 hand a cup of tea and a pipe.

旨 | 收 received the will — of the Emperor.

上 | to present a gift to a superior.

實 | 言 | 告 I tell you with the utmost sincerity.

老 供 | I receive just that sum and no more; that is only the wages or salary, no perquisites.

非我一人 | 德不康寧 it was not that I the sovereign deemed it to be my prerogative to make you uneasy.

凤 | From 羽 bird and 羽 all; q. d. the chief of all birds.

凤 A fabulous and felicitous bird; the male of which is so termed, and the female 羽, usually called a phoenix; the type of this bird seems to have been the argus pheasant, which has been gradually embellished and exaggerated; it is poetically applied to the empress as incomparable and happy; the 龙 and 羽 are referred to in marriage observances as the groom and bride; it often occurs in names of places, flowers, and officers; ornamented with phoenixes; imperial.

冠 a bride's coronet with pendants.

中之 | as the phoenix among birds; q. d. the chief, the cynosure, as an emperor.

龙肝 | 颜 [like] a dragon's liver and a phoenix's marrow; i.e. a great delicacy; a rare dish.

龙臣之姿 an emperor's children.

眼 [like] the emperor's eye, a sign of good luck; it has certain stanzas on the outer canthus

俸 Emoluments, salary, stipend; allowance, wages, or income, — usually from the state.

禄 | 米 | salary paid an officer; some of it is paid in rice to military men.

薪 | an official stipend.

俸 | a fixed salary.

修 | government allowance.

罚 | to forfeit the salary.

加 | to increase the pay.

带 | 帷 to retire from office on its income.

讽 From word and wind; q. d. reproofs are spread abroad by the wind; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To rehearse or recite in a musical tone, or as when learning a lesson; to speak metaphorically; to satirize; to ridicule; to reprove by parables or innuendo; metaphor, allusion, irony, satire; pasquinade.

讽 | 言 to chant; to hum over, as a lesson.

讽 | to ridicule, to quiz, to reflect on, to joke.

讽 | to reprove, to demonstrate with, as by allusion or satire.

讽 satire, irony; jokingly.

刺 a pointed gibe, a cutting quip.

讽 | satirical ballads.

賜 | From property and to cover, referring to covering a corpse.

賜 | To give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.

賜 to give things, as money and clothes, to be interred.
Hai.

Old sounds, ha, hai, ka, gal, gai, and kai. In Canton, ho; — in Swatow, hai; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fuchow, hai; — in Shanghai, hé and ṭ; — in Chifu, hai.

哈佛

From mouth and pleased; it is also read ɕi, hi, and tai.

A noise of laughing and joking; one says, the speechless terror of fright; to smile at; used also as an exclamation of astonishment.

孩

From son and a horary character, or more likely the next contracted.

A child beginning to smile, children that need to be carried; a child; a youth, especially a boy; tender, just born.

婴儿  a male infant, a baby lately born.

子 or 小子 children, barns.

兒 it has no more wisdom than a child.

提之童 young children; babies in arms.

兒兵 a group of children playing boisterously.

兒面 a child's face; — a fancy name for the mowtan flower.

無麵 that don't kill newly hatched insects.

咳

From head and a horary character; also read ˈkəh.

A smile or prattle of a child.

婴儿 a laughing infant, when it begins to return a parent's caress.

頸

The bones of the chin; to hold by the chin or neck, as an infant is dandled; under the chin.

手承 resting the chin on the hand.

皮 a furrier's name for pelage on the neck.

頸 or 頭 the chin, also called 頭巴 in colloquial.

膊

Tall and thin.

膊 a gaunt, lank man.

从 to go and a mite.

Ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

海

From 水 water and 昏 obscure contracted.

The sea, i.e. nature's pool, which is the receptacle of all streams with their silt, — referring chiefly to the Yellow Sea; an arm of the ocean; a large river; marine, capacious; vast, as an encyclopaedia; great, oceanic; that which comes from the sea; maritime; an expanse, as a desert; in anatomy, some spaces in the body.

四 the four seas, or 内 within the seas, old phrases for China, — now vaguely used for it alone, and for all the world too; no specific bodies of water were intended, for the outer borders of China were thought to reach the utmost seas on all sides; the phrase 四 often means free, at large, unconfined; great, big, vast; everywhere.

出去等 for if we take a ramble, we shall be refreshed greatly.

人很 a clever, pleasant and good-looking man.

出 or 上 to voyage by sea; to travel.

贼 or 盗 pirate.

邊 the sea-side.

奇談 that strange story is from beyond the seas; a great exaggeration.

味 marine delicacies.

1 龍王 the Dragon Sea King, the Chinese Neptune.

1 量 he is able to drink a sea of wine.

過 over the seas; at Canton, it means to cross the river.

福如東 may your happiness be like the eastern sea.

1 巡 to watch against smugglers; to patrol the coasts.

1 角天涯 far off, remote regions; to the ends of the earth.

1 說 a long yarn, a sea-story.

1 蛇 sea-serpents; a sea-blubber like the Medusa is sometimes so called.

誇口 to talk grandly, to vapor and brag.

1 碗 a very big platter.

出外 gone over the seas.

西 sometimes refers to Kokonor, at others to the Aral or Caspian seas, and even to Lake Baikal.

1 市 a mirage; any strange unreal sight; imaginative.

苦 the bitter sea; — of life; — a Buddhist term for the world; as 生死大 the great sea of life and death (Śūkṣma), means mortal life subject to change.

1 澄公 the Duke who cleared the seas; — the title of Koxinga's lineal descendant.

陸 the arable rich regions; i.e. China.

In Pekingese. Fully, altogether; wildly, at random, all at sea.

院 碑 the court was all paved.

跨 a cart that goes anywhere for custom, or has no regular stand.

拏 to seize loosely; having no clue or order to arrest anybody.
A wine jar,  

Correct form of the last.  

A wooden tub for holding spirits.  

From spirits and a jar.  

Minced and pickled meat, of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; &c.; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; the brine or pickle of these sauces or condiments; to simmer.

| | or  | to fry hashed meat.  

Also written like the next.  

To raise up.

This ancient character is said to be made of man above and  

The last of the twelve branches, answering to the pig boar; it pertains to water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

| the tenth moon.  

| | and  | counter-vail each other; — people born in those years may not wed.

| years are five years in the cycle (the 12th, 24th, 36th, 48th, and 60th, all referred to the boar,) which contain this branch.  

| the hour from 9 to 11 o'clock P. M.;  

| is 10 o'clock, and  

| a fair held late in the evening.

Composed of a shelter and mouth, with between; another old form is composed of a covering and to burn.

To injure, to hurt, to prejudice; to receive injury; to offend; to damage; injurious, hurtful, calamitous; fearful of, anxious about, a sense or fear of,— for which the next is more correct; a dread produced by calamity; envious of; before a verb, becomes an adverb of intensity.

| much scared, terrified.  

| cold excessively cold.  

| these calamities have come on him because of his greed for gain.

| those robbers have burned a great deal.

| taken very sick; he is dangerously sick.

| to injure and wound.  

| cares for nothing; brazen-faced.

| you will only injure yourself by wronging others.  

| entirely disgraced; sensitive to shame.

| or  | to injure deeply, to destroy property or wound.  

| to injure recklessly.

| is it dangerous or not — as opium smoking.  

| injury from water.  

| to remove danger or evil.

| it has sustained no slight damage.

| the arrogant and bless the humble.

| envious of his power.

| the king will not be injured.

| to benefit one’s self at another’s expense or injury.

| important places, spots that need to be guarded; it is also read in this sense.

Read  in this sense.

Sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.

| am afraid I am going to be sick.

| I think my eyes will be ailing.

Envy; injurious jealousies, which it is said did not exist in primitive times; to suppress, to conceal, as envy.

Bones.

Who has no sense of gratitude or right.

An exclamation of regret or startling surprise.

| what a pity!  

| how sad.

Alack! oh! ha! an exclamation which is written in many ways.

Read  to gape, to open the mouth.
Old sounds, han, ham, kam, kan, gan, and gam. In Canton, hon, hom, and ham; — in Swatow, ham, k'am, han, kw[a] and w[a]; — in Amoy, ham and han; — in Fuchau, hang; — in Shanghai, kw[a], y[a], hs[a], hs[b] and w[a]; — in Chi Foo, han.

From spirits and sweet.

From insect or fish, and sweet, alluding to its taste; the first form is commonest.

Bivalve shells with scupped surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the Areca or Pecten, are called .

The district city of in Kwang-ting in the south of Chihli, so called because it is said that the billy country of Shantung ends there; it was the capital of the feudal state of Chao in the Chen dynasty; abundant; the name of a river.

From to sigh and the whole; it differs from lien meaning obstinate.

From heart and to presume; one also reads it lien meaning obdurate.

Pleasant, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

| 酗 | 禁 | han | A press or closet; armor.
| 半 | 子 | han | To be patient towards; to bear with, as a wayward scholar.
| 眉 | 眉 | han | A crazy loon, a half-cracked fellow.
| 眉 | 眉 | han | A large face.
| 首 | 眉 | han | To snore.
| 首 | 眉 | han | To smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.
| 首 | 眉 | han | A water jar with ears by which to carry it.
| 首 | 眉 | han | A wide opening; an adit.
| 合 | 眉 | han | To hold something in the mouth; to contain, to embody; to cherish; to suffer, to tolerate, to put up with; to restrain; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth.

From mouth and now above it.

To make or; to be patient towards; to bear with, as a wayward scholar.

A wide opening; an adit.

From mouth and nose above it.

To hold something in the mouth; to contain, to embody; to cherish; to suffer, to tolerate, to put up with; to restrain; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth.

In Pekingese. Disgraceful.

In Fuchau. Incomplete, confused; shabbily; to close, to shut to only partially; to cover, as a fire with ashes.

From to sigh and the whole; it differs from lien meaning obstinate.

From heart and to presume; one also reads it lien meaning obstinate.

Pleasant, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

| 梳 | 眉 | han | half idiotic; harebrained.

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</table>
| **Said to be composed of man and arm; it occurs used for the last; the first and unusual form is supposed to represent the space under the tongue, or the tongue rolling or thrust out; the third form much resembles the extreme.**

To infold, to contain, to envelop; to comprehend; what is contained in an envelope or a cover, such as wraps Chinese books; a letter; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.

信 or 書 letters; a letter.

是 or 尊 or 吉 your valued favor.

**Han**

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| 甲 the mail plates; the preceding is also used for this sense.

容 patiently; generously, forbearing.

信 declared in the letter; the dispatch says... .

之 who are your pupil, i.e. your obedient servant; derived from 之 the name given to a teacher's table.

專 a letter written for a special purpose.

托 to request a favor by letter.

實 斯活 the seeds held their vitality in them.

之如海 covered it like the sea.

谷 a retired spot near the present Ling-pao hien 靈寶縣 in the northwest of Honan, where Lao-tze wrote his Tao-teh King.

The later form of the preceding, denoting the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

**Han**

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| 之 to keep one's temper; to cherish, as virtue; kindly, patient.

波天 the boisterous waves go as high as the sky.

沉 submerged, sunk.

洞 a sluice, a waste-weir, a draining channel.

海 indulgent, very ready to forgive.

A wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; one defines it to plant trees.

A sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

**Han**

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| Name of an ancient place, now Kao-yiu ch'ueh 高郵 near Yang-ch'ueh fu on the Grand Canal in Kiangsu, where was a canal; another name for the state of Yueh越, lying south towards Hangch'ou.

江 is a river near it, which is now applied to Chinkiang fu on the Yangtsze R.

From a shelter and man under it among plants.

**Han**

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| Cold, wintry; shivering; chilled; simple, plain; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; a deprecating term for my, mine, discouraged.

**Han**

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| A particle implying doubt, used by people in Honan; a conjunction, if, perhaps; uncertain.

**Han**

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| From sun and 漢 the galaxy contracted; interchanged with 練 to roast.

Dry, heated air; to dry; to plow dry fields; parched, as by drought; crisp.
旱

This is most frequently written like the second, but the first form is more consonant to the meaning.

An angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; loud, angry voices.

1 如 嘉 虎 looking as savage as a mad tiger.

From plant, fire and drought, as if to indicate its pungency.

A wild flower, found in Kiangsi, the | 菜 or 辣 米 子, so called from its pungent taste; it is a Crucifera, resembling the cress, and is sometimes pickled as a condiment; this character is also applied to the nasturtium (Tropaeolum).

From plant and to contain.

A flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag, are all called 莲 as a poetical name.

依于 | 莲 it swam by the opening lotuses.

From water and 難 hard-ship contracted.

The milky way; the large branch of the Yangtsz River which joins it at 阿 Hankow; a Chinese; relating to China; a firm fellow, a man in a good sense, and rather in commendation; and by synonyme, used for form, stature, personal appearance.

好 | 子 or 好 如 a gentlemanly man, a firm fellow; lusty, stout.

大 | a very tall man.

老 | 我, an old man; this old man.

好 | a brave fellow, a chieftain; superior to 子 a rustic; a brave boaster, a bully.

A native of China; this use is most general north of the Yangtsz River, and indicates that the person is not a Banner-man.

朝 the Han dynasty, which existed from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220, so called from his founder 舒 Duke of Han; it was termed 東 | the Eastern Han, after A.D. 25, when the capital was removed to Loy-yang; there were twelve sovereigns in each division, and two usurpers.

後 | 朝 the After Han dynasty existed from A.D. 221 to 244, under two rulers; another of this name existed four years, A.D. 947 to 951, under two rulers.

滿 Chinese and Manchus.

軍 the naturalized Banner Force, i.e. Chinese incorporated under the eight Banners.

文 the Chinese language or characters.

壯 | brave, robust, strong, lusty.

天 | or 雲 | or 閃 | the Milky Way.

莊稼 | a farmer, a peasant, a farm-hand.

乾 | also read 乾, and interchanged with 稲 heated.

To roast, to dry over a fire; drying; to respect; exhausted, dried up.

莫 | 手火 nothing is more drying than fire.

我 | 孔 | 我 I am exceedingly wearied out.

曬 | Ploughed fields where wheat is sown.

旱 | From sun and 難 shield; not the same as 乾 天 sunset.

乾 | Dry weather, drought; rainless; a sunny sky; to travel by land.

天 | dry weather

多雨 | in drought it often looks like rain.

年 | a year of drought.

路 | the way did you come by land?

雷 | thunder without rain.
to take to the road, as after a voyage.

Neither in very dry or very wet seasons, will there be good crops.

in droughts, rice is counted as pearls.

only a road — to get there, intimating that there is no way by water.

what belongs to land tax, in distinction from the water-borne, as the impost levied at the road douanes.

native tobacco, such as is smoked in pipes, and not in hookahs.

A small bank raised to protect a field; it is also regarded as a wrong form of  a shore.

Ardent; an energetic temperament; cruel, ruthless, violent; fearless; hasty, choleric.

fierce and rash; testy.

overbearing, imperious.

irascible, passionate and violent.

a virago, a Xanthippe.

Protuberant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.

his large goggle eyes.

From metal and shield or dry as the phonetic; the second form is seldom seen.

Greaves; something to protect the arms of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.

or or to solder. 

the alloy used in soldering.

solder it on — or together.

Leather coverings put over the sleeves when practicing archery.

A vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high; to rule a hasty tempered people with lax government, is like (/

To grasp, to lift; to ward off; to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

to watch against.

he who can prevent serious calamity should be sacrificed to — at the spring and autumn worship.

From hand and shield; it is interchanged with the last.

To fend off with the hand; to guard, to escort; to defend, to desist; to environ; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.

a guard around, to protect.

strongly guarded.

to guard a pass; to keep a post.

an obstacle; impeded; to obstruct.

conflicting, irreconcilable, as ideas.

to defend with the hand.

to prohibit.

Sweat, perspiration; long, as an expanse of water; bright; trouble, labor, which causes one to perspire.

a guileful heart; lit. one whose heart's sweat is dirty.

to feel ashamed.

out to perspire.
From *words and affected.*

 Angry words.

 謂 | indistinct words.

 問 | to contain.

 A grunt, a mere sound; to put something in the mouth.

 喂 | to feed by hand, as a babe.

 畢 | to make a soup of weeds and eat broken rice.

 A hog running away.

 家 | when the hogs run off, they are not easily caught.

 供 | a stone hill with clear, bare rocks.

 丹 | cinnabar, as in pills.

 素 | white marble.

 Read *han.* To strike.

 顱 | dog and shield, because it guards from evil and foe.

 A sort of black feline beast found on the confines of the Desert; it is described as a monstrous, terrific beast, scaly, and producing one horn in its old age. Some accounts ally it to the Tibetan mastiff, but the Pan Tsha makes it a synonym of the 豹 or Malacca tapir, to which, or the rhinoceros, it should probably be referred.

 Read *niem.* A village jail in ancient times.

 盛 | a prison.

 由 | when people are discontented, it is necessary to open the jails.

 酗 | black or dark spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.

 From *feathers and the dawning light.*

 A fabulous bird like a pheasant, with red plumage, which was brought to Ch'ing Wang of Cheu, n.c. 1110; to fly high; trunk or stem of a plant; a prop; a pencil; a plane or quill to write or draw with; writings; white; protracted.

 翰 | written with your hand.

 華 | your esteemed letter.

 筆 | a pencil; Chinese pencils.

 爲 | literary reputation; one who has become an Academician.

 詞 | to write out a fine distich for hanging up.

 點 | to be chosen an Academician.

 音 | a cock; i.e. the bird which sounds among the stems.

 文 | a good style; a learned classical expression.

 維周之 | Duke Cheu was the safeguard of the Cheu family.

 院 | the Pencil Forest office, or National Academy; the members are allowed to put up a tablet over their doors with 卒 第 on it; when brothers reach this honor, they write 兄 弟 | for it; the first wrangler writes 状 元 the first, the coryphee; the second 榜 头 eye of the list; the third 探 花 the one who makes the series, as this man is designated to call off the names of the graduates.

 黑 | a pheasant called 白 or 白 鳥. it is also called 白 鳥 or white pheasant.

 从 *heart and emotion.*

 悔 | to feel hatred or remorse; mortified with one's self; moved to sorrow or vexation; to be dissatisfied at, to murmur at; vexed, as at a disappointment; resentful, regretful.

 無 | deep remorse.

 臭 | placid, forgiving.

 擾 | if I die, I would have nothing to regret.

 人 | all have something to be vexed at.

 擾 | to move, as waves do the stones; to brandish a thing at another; to surge against; shaking, trembling.

 搖 | to be driven against; shaken by.

 風 | the wind moves it.

 緣 | it startles people greatly.

 鴻 | to shake, to make to quiver.

 山易 | a mountain is easier than to repel the armies of Yoh Fei — of the Sung dynasty.

 玉 | Gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse in former times; the usage is still continued, and is called 銃 口 nailing the mouth — by a bit of silver.

 广 | Intended to represent an overhanging cliff; it is now used only as the 27th radical of many characters referring to shelter, and is interchanged with 广 in some of them.

 A cliff which projects; a stone on a hill-side, under which men can dig out a residence.
The noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

From disease and perverse.

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a stain, a trace left; a flaw, as in glass; a crack, as in crockery.

Traces of tears.

Stains from liquids as on clothes; traces of the action of water; marks or water lines, as in paper.

The traces of last night's rain are seen [upon these flowers] in their stains.

A trace of, as a footprint; a seam, as in glass.

The secret is out, the evidence is seen.

Gentle ripples.

A scar, as of a wound; a pit, as from small-pox.

The moss grows green upon my steps; i.e. I prefer to retain my privacy.

In Cantonese. To itch; to itch; an itching.

Itches much; very irritating, as a sore.

To pull along quickly, to drag; to forcibly place in order, to jerk into position; to stop another.

To turn out, to eject, to drag out.

To keep down, as a lot of feathers from blowing away.

To prevent people passing by stretching a rope across the way.

From step and perverse; this and the next are nearly synonymous.

Disobedient, sulky, refractory; stern, harsh; indisposed to listen to reason; quarrelsome; intractable, like a goat dragged by the horns; revengeful; a sign of the superlative; grievous, painful.

Fond of quarreling and fighting.

Harsh; quarrelsome.

To get angry; to become very wrathful.

Dreadfully overbearing.

Exceedingly good.

Fine, new, splendid; elated, very happy.

In Fuhchau. To scowl, to look angrily.

Dogs quarreling and snarling; turning on one when struck; desperate, out of all reason; to gnaw; a sign of the superlative; still more.

Very many; a multitude.

Very right.

Empty threats.

Very crooked.

I am not afraid of him.

Too large.
**Hang.**

*Old sounds, hung, kung, and gung.* In Canton, hong; — in Swatow, hang; — in Amoy, hong and k'ong; — in Fu-han, hong; — in Shanghai, hong; — in Chivu, hang.

**Hang.**

The rumbling noise of stones is f磅, as when they are rolling down; another says, to pave with stones; often used for 柴 as the verb, to ram down the earth; to drive piles.

**Hang.**

A sullen dog.

**Hang.**

A square boat or scow, for which the next is now used; to cross a stream.

**Hang.**

A square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

**Hang.**

To pluck lilies in the boats; — to love dissipation.

**Hang.**

All pass over in the merciful barge [to heaven] — refers to the vessel in which Kwan-yin carries souls to rest; it may allude originally to the Ark.

**Hang.**

To sail in a large boat, as the hong-boats at Canton.

**Hang.**

To scale hills and cross seas; — to travel.

**Hang.**

To go in a passenger-boat.

**Hang.**

An old name " for musicians; it has now become obsolete.

**Hang.**

To open a door; fragrance. 花香 the finest flowers frequently have no beauty, and the finest flowers are scentless.

**Hang.**

From head and a vertebra of the neck; also read hong and written with the radical 羽 wings.

**Hang.**

To fly down.

**Hang.**

The neck of a bird or of a man.

**Hang.**

The foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.

**Hang.**

A coarse mat, called 衣, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

**Hang.**

From great and strength; the second form is but little used.

**Hang.**

The noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when settling a foundation; a beater.

**Hang.**

A beetle used to drive piles.

**Hang.**

An obstinate temper.

**Hang.**

To ram the ground firm for laying a wall.

**Hang.**

To pound gunpowder; also a name for a certain kind of powder.

**Hang.**

Fat; still, straight.

**Hang.**

The gullet of a bird; the throat; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

**Hang.**

A sweet melody; a bird’s song.

**Hang.**

Mist or fog rising from the sea; a vast expanse of water; to cross the waters.

**Hang.**

Running water; like a vast stagnant pool.

**Hang.**

Deep and vast, as a great lake.

**Hang.**

A marshy waste, where the plants hide the water.

**Hang.**

A dry smoky mist which is seen at night.

**Hang.**

Bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboos; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips, like those made in America from cornstalks. The second character also denotes a small tree found in Honan, having the leaves in threes, and yellow seeds like small peas, which are used as food.

**Hang.**

Violent.

**Hang.**

To look at angrily, to appear stern and angry; to show great wrath.
HÀNG.

Old sounds, heng, keng, and gang. In Canton, hàng, sometimes prolonged to hang; — in Swatow, heng, hwang, and keng; — in Amoy, heng; — in Fuhkien, häng and käng; — in Shanghai, hâng, áng, and yâng; — in Chih-fu, hâng.

It is regarded as having the same origin as 王享 to enjoy, from which it is now distinguished.

To pervade, to influence throughout; going through with a thing; successful.

出入 | 通 quite successful in the enterprise; having all things to your liking.

天 | 天 衞 a grand avenue and a fine prospect.

喜 | 喜 or 幸 | prosperous, excellent, successful.

Read 享. An ancient form of 烹 to cook.

七月 | 葵 及 | 古 in the seventh month they cook okras and pulse.

Frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish.

二 | 二 將 the two fero-cious gigantic guardians at temple doors.

In Pekingese. An interjection of pain or displeasure.

不是 | 他 還 what I is not that he?

| 啊 | 啊 a groan, as when carrying a load; or as a sick man cries out.

| 啊 | 啊 groaning and moaning.

In Cantonese. Excessive.

臭 | 臭 very horrid or loathsome; stinking.

In Fuhkien. To vociferate, to hoot, to scream at.

Fat; fat, obese.

膨 | 膨 a swollen belly; bloated, like a swollen corpse.

The combined sound of bells and drums mingled is 鐫 | 1, as when a great mass is performed.

From 羅 | go, having 角 a horn, with 大 great above, placed inside; the second form with 魚 fish between is a common but unauthorized alteration; occurs used for 鍾 橫wise.

A stick across an ox's horn to prevent his goring; a yoke; the frontals' sinuses or space between the eyebrows; a balance, that which adjusts weights to weigh; to adjust, to get at the right of a thing; compared, balanced; a balustrade; the string of a cap; a forester; a weight of 1 | catty; transpose.

| 量 to measure; to estimate, as one's ability.

| 量 a pair of scales.

| 空 | 空 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just equitable.

| 情 to judge of the circumstances.

| 門之下 beneath my cross-laid door; i.e. in a scholar's cottage.

| 從 其 畝 the acres are to be plowed across and along.

| 抗 to dispute about precedence and resist rule.

| 阿 the name of I Yin 伊尹 the great minister in the Shang dynasty, though others regard it a title, like Preceptor.

| 論 to discuss the reasons of.

| 玉 the gemmous transverse, was a part of an astronomical instrument of Shun; it is applied to the star Alioth σ Ursae Major, which is thought to be the regulator of the stars.

星 | the stars ν μ θ in Canton.

山 | southern of the 五 | 夭 five mountains, which lies in

州府 | on the west side of the River Siang in Hunan; it is about 3000 feet high, and appears to be part of an ancient mountain range, whose summits only are visible at present, and formed the northern rim of a basin, in which coal measures and soft red sandstone prelominate.

| 樣 | 樣 to have the entire control of; q. d. the poise and scale are in his hands.

衡 | 衡 a fragrant syngenesious flower, the Ligularia, called 杜 | 1, a marshy plant with large cordate leaves, and smelling like a rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast.

| 微 | 草 sweet vernal grass (?)

恆 | 恆 Constant, regular, perpetual; always according to rule; constancy; to make constant, to continue of the same mind; persevering; everywhere, extensively; the 32d of the diagrams, denoting continuance or perseverance; the moon nearly full.

| 常 accustomed to; permanent.

| 心 constant in purpose.

如 | 如 月之 | like the waxing moon.

有 | or | 有 | perseverance in acts, laborious; assiduous.

產 | 産 a regular income; enduring possessions.
| 足 | ever enough; always sufficient. |
| 之 | everywhere were the two kinds of millet sown. |
| 河 | old name of one of the sources of the Yung-ting R., which rises in K'ueh-yang hien Su-fang shih in the southwest of Chihli; it is also applied to the Ganges, as in the comparison 河沙数 numerous as the sands of the Ganges; and written 迦 for Gunga, which is explained to mean (now or lucky water. |
| 山 | the northern of the 五 or Five Mountains, now considered to be a peak in Hwam-yen chen 漢源州 in Ta-tung fu in the north of Shansi; but others with more probability place it near the source of the River Háng in Chihli. |
| 纱 | Also read k'áng; the second form is seldom met with. |

- A large rope; a long string; hasty, quick. |
- 梯 a rope ladder. |

**Háng.**

- This is often read chang. |
- A woman's name. |
- 戠 one of the genii, the daughter of I, the prince of K'ūng, who once 倖食靈藥 奔於月窟 stole the elixir of immortality, and fled to the moon palace; she is now called 嫣娥 and regarded as the goddess of the moon. |
- 椛 From wood and a row; also read hung and 類. |
- The purlines of a roof which support the rafters; a row of tiles; large boards for stocks; a plank to cross a stream; boards to support a coffin over the grave; a clothes-horse. |
- 棟 at Canton, a row of tiles on a roof; as 前幾 how many rows of tiles wide is the house? — the width of houses being measured by them in that city. |
- 標 purlines and rafters. |
- 樹子 rows of trees, like looking through a long grove. |

**Hao.**

- Old sounds, ho, ko, kok, gok and got. |
- In Canton, hɔ; — in Swatow, kau, hau, and ho; — in Amoy, ɔ, ɔ, and koh; — in Fuhkau, ho and ko; — in Shanghai, ho, ɔ, and hɔk; — in Chifū, hao. |

- 菖 Tall herbs; it is applied to several fragrant or aromatic plants, like the Artemisia, Vitex, Pedicularis, or Amaranthus, whose stalks or leaves are prized for their scent; tansy; to close the eyes; to reduce. |
- 香 the wormwood or southern wood, of which the sort called 香 is dried and coiled into ropes to burn, and drive off mosquitoes by its smoke. |

- 薊 A whizzing sound like that of an arrow. |
- 矢 the whirring dart. |
- 山禽 the wild birds sing. |

- 薑 Also read chao. |
- A whistling sound of good contracting; the other forms are unusual, and seem to have been constructed from 休 not, with a reference to the sense. |

- 蒼 To pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the field; to extirpate.
Hao

To compare quantities and ascertain which is the greatest or fewest.

豪

1. To estimate and compare.

In Pekingese. To pull out.

1. To pull out the beard.

 secondo characters, though in common use, is regarded as erroneous.

They roaring of a tiger or a bear; noise of wild beasts; grunt of a wild boar; to howl as a dog; to bawl, to wail.

1. A bawling noise.

父子终日是 the child wailed and moaned the whole day.

狼

1. The horrid, startling howl of wolves.

ha'o

From woman and child or man, expressing the admiration or desire of women for men.

Good, right, excellent; the good; goodness, good deeds; peace; fit, arranged, proper for the purpose needed; fine, graceful; as an adverb, well, very; the highest degree of, extra, exceeding, superlative; recovered, in health; friendly.

1. 得 

First rate, exceeding good; exactly the thing.

1. 子 子 此 the very carefully; the best of thought upon it.

不 必 will it do? are you quite well?

不辛苦 extremely distressing.

不耐烦 I cannot stand it any longer, as an annoyance.

笑 very laughable.

久的 a very long time.

成功 successful, lucky, opportune, fortunate.

像 you it is very much like you.
HAO.

From water and to proclaim.
A vast, expense, as of a deluge; great, swelling waters; immense, vast; affluent; an overplus; wide views, noble-minded.

浩 hao

The vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent: the liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by the priests to wash Buddha; traces of the custom still remain.

kao To dilute spirits.

瀕 hao

Ancient name of a river in Shensi, a branch of the R. Wei near the capital; also of a pool; a long dreary rain.

kao Fretted waters; rippling.

京 hao

A warming stove; an incenser; bright; the northern regions in the days of Hia.

京 the capital of Wu Wang of Chou; it lay west of the present capital of Shensi, and the site was turned into a lake by Han Wu-Ti; the city is often wrongly known as 韃, but the two places were about eight miles apart on two sides of the R. Fung.
Used as another, but not very usual form of the last.

The name of a place belonging to Chiao 趙 and seized by Tsi; now known as Kao-yih 高邑縣 in Chiao ch'eu in the southwest of Chihli.

The large crawfish or Palaemon, common in Chinese and Japanese waters; also known as the 龍蝦 dragon shrimp and Chinese lobster.

Perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

From a flow or grain and hair; the second is rather an unusual form, and applied chiefly to a kind of fine grain.

A kind of fine rice; to diminish, to consume, to destroy through time or use; to lay out, to spend, to squander; to injure; to make void; vicious, bad.

destroyed or spoiled, as grain by mice.

loss from rats, a grain-dealer's charge; whence 子 has become a term for a rat.

a sort of marmot found in the north of Chihli.

the silver looks alloyed.

the water in the pond has gone down an inch.

to add something for loss, to supply the extra expense.

a useless outlay or waste of the country's resources.

he spent till all was gone, he wasted everything.

injurious, said of the evil doings of spirits, elves, or malaria.

磨日子 to waste and idle the time away.

費 spent beyond the estimate; useless waste.

作 to gambol, to play tricks, mischievous sport.

年之豐 the year's supply, more or less.

息 or 音 news of, tidings, reports.

散元氣 to waste one's energies or stamina, as by drink.

From tiger and to cry out; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A mark, a designation, a denomination; a description or class of; a label, a name, a chop, as that word is used in China; sign of a shop; a style or honorable appellation; an order or verbal command; a summons; a countersign, a signal; to put a mark on, to label or direct, as a box; to name, to style.

or 毋 mand, a word of command, an order.

a mark; the sign or firm name of a shop.

what is your shop's name.

販 goods which are labeled; genuine wares.

炮 to fire a salute or signal.

起 to blow the horn or bugle; to make the signal.

私 a private signal or cry.

尊 what is your style.

販 or 名 is the virile style taken after marriage, or when entering office.

the room in a yamun where visitors enter their names; a store-room, a depository.

混 a nickname, an epithet indicating a man's bad character.

鼓 the trumpeters who call troops to engage.

頭 what number is it? which mark?

召 to summon.

衣 a soldier's uniform, because his regiment is painted on the breast.

佛 to call on Buddha, to say his name.

掛 to put on a stamp, as at a custom-house.

個 a mark a name on it, as on a box.

呼 to signal one by a cry, as a boatswain by his whistle.

買賣 one class of traders, i.e. those who deal in the same article.

請問法 please tell me your priestly name.

國 the name of a dynasty.

年 the style of a reign, the name by which its years are called,—as大清光緒光 the reign Tao-kwang of the Great Ta'ing dynasty; in the Han and later dynasties, the emperors often changed the style during their reigns, but the usage was dropped by the Ming dynasty.

Read hao. To scream, as a tiger; to bay, as a dog; to bawl, to cry after one, to yell; to crow.

呼 to scream; to cry after.

鳴 a cock-crowing.

鬼哭神 [like] demons wailing and spirits crying,—a dreadful clamor, as at a fight or a fire.

泣子昊天 he daily cried and wept before high Heaven.
HEU.

Old sounds, hu, ku, gu, kup and kût. In Canton, hau; — in Swatow, bò, hau, nu, and kau; — in Amoy, ho, and hau; — in Fuhchau, hèn, hain, and hau; — in Shanghai, bû and hû; — in Chi-fu, bô.

To snore, to breathe hard; one says, disease in the throat; in colloquial, a superlative often applied to tastes and smells.

1 吼 to breathe hard through the nose, as one who has an obstruction; to test by the smell.
1 臭 it stinks here.
1 酸 excessively sour.

From man and a shelter, which denoted a spreading out, with an arrow underneath; it must be distinguished from 雲 to wait.

A target ten feet square; beautiful, pretty; to be happy; as a conjunction, but, unless; how, in what it consisted; the second of the five orders of nobility, answering now to a marquis; anciently, a noble, a prince.

1 誰 who then is there?
1 于 if, however, he was a prince in the time of Cheu.

射 to shoot at the target.

封 to raise one to the rank of marquis; he is called 爺, but when written he is styled 爵 premier marquis.

諸 a prince or feudal baron, when occupying his own realm; a nobleman.

服 the domain or tenure of a prince; an appanage; the principalities.

師 the priests invoked the good, and averted evil luck.

An ancient place, called 烏 Tsin, lying in the present Wei-hwui fu in 濟 輝府 in Honan; it was a frontier town, and caused a quarrel.

HEU.

The monkey; it is common in the central provinces; the ninth branch is denoted by it, and the hour from 3 to 5 a.m.

1 子 or 素 a monkey; the last is large and intractable; it is applied to people in contempt.
1 三 a droll name for the monkey.

A small species of marmoset, said to rub ink, reared as a pet; it is found in Yunnan.

子 (or 子) games with monkeys.

跳 to play monkeys; met. rascally, untrustworthy.

兒 or 儿 you villain! similar to the epithet, you puppy!

蛀 and 穴 (you are no better than] a washed monkey with a cap on.

爪 the skins of monkeys' limbs.

孫 or 孫大 an elf, a bogie, transformed from a monkey, first into a djin, and then into a sort of Buddha.

Warts, pimples, or such like excrescences of a small size, are called 子; in Canton they are known as 肆 rice stamens, and elsewhere as 千目千 thousand-day sores.

猴 Half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

羅 or Rahula, the eldest son of Sakyamuni, whose birth was impeded for six years by an asura or demon; hence the dog or demon who eats the moon in an eclipse has been called Rahula; it is the same as Rahn in Brahminical mythology, the god of the ascending note, represented as headless, and riding on a tortoise.

An unauthorized character.

A constellation called 罗 by the horoscopists; it is regarded as very unlucky, and is probably somehow connected with the preceding.

猴 A musical instrument, with 25 strings, the 筝, which resembles a wide lute or harpsichord.
A name of a woman.

In Fuhchau. Wanton, adulterous, gadding, whorish.

To pray for blessings; to offer sacrifices in order to obtain blessings.

The iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.

A sort of Tetraodon, called 四 | 鞭 or 四 | 鳜 and regarded as poisonous; it is said to make a noise. and one name is 吹 腹 魚 belly-inflating fish, from its power of distension; several sorts are said to exist; some of the synonyms refer to a kind of river porpoise, which the name 四 | 鞭 no doubt designates.

A fierce wolf found in Mongolia that devours men; an astrological term for the 16th constellation in Aries.

In Polingese. The dragon's heads put on the ends of roofs on the ridge-pole; workmen who put up awnings are called 君 | 天 | “people who call on the heavenly wolf,” lest they get a fall.

From mouth and 喉; used with the next.

The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline beasts; the voice of anger.

What a thundering noise he makes.

The lion is roaring on the east side of the river, — i.e. the old woman is scolding like a Xanthippus; applied to shrews.

The lowing of an ox; in Shantung, an old name for a calf.

The tone or voice of anger; to scold, to abuse.

Name of an ancient place in Lu, now in the southeast of Tung-ping chen 東平 to Tai-nan fuh in the center of Shantung.

From a | 门 mouth under a shelter, to give orders; occurs used for 后 | subsequently.

A ruler; the sovereign; an empress or queen, the equal of the sovereign, one who succeeds to him, — but it cannot properly be applied to a queen regnant; an ancestor of the sovereign; all the later rulers of the Hia dynasty are so styled, as 汝 | 昌 King Sich; a feudal or dependant prince, so called when he went to court to serve the ruler, but at home he was a 后 | baronial prince.

或 | 君 | the sovereign ruler.

皇 | or 國 | the empress, the queen.

I | or 天 | the sovereign ruler.

母 | our Imperial mother, said by the Emperor.

土 | a god of the land; in Kwangtung, worshiped behind graves, because the dead have, as it were, trespassed on his domain.

天 | 土 | imperial heaven and earth, — are the deified powers of nature.

天 | or 天 | 聖 | the Queen of Heaven is the goddess of sea- men, the Chinese Amphitrite; a girl of Fukhien named Lin 林; she is also Maritcha or Chandi of the Brahmins, the personification of light; the Taoists say that she dwells in one of the stars of the Dipper, and call her 斗 | 娘 or Dipper Mother.

From to go and empress.

To meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.

A medicinal plant, the 薏 1, which appears to be allied to a Hyoscyamus, or one of that order; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edibile.

Composed of 于 | a step; 么 | gently and 于 | to come up behind.

After in time, late, subsequent; unavailing, too late; a future; behind in place; then, next, future; often a form of past time; an heir, successors, posterity, descendants; to regard as secondary, to put one's self after; to postpone; to be remiss in; to remain; the second; an attendant.

Afterwards, then, subsequently.

In my latter days.

They were not after me.

The day after to-morrow.

Therefore, then, in consequence; next.

To push after behind.

Keep yourself back and put others foremost; this is right.

Has he any sons or descendants?

The very last, the hindmost.

Having, and its name, or office of integrity (or patriotism) ever neglects his prince.
I invite you all to a dinner.

let me settle the score for us all, — as at a café.

From earth and prince as the phonetic.

A terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed in the Ming dynasty; every ten li a double mound was raised, and a single one every five li; they are now disused.

Rigorously examine the mounds for fire-signals.

Composed of a shelter, to say, and子 a son; q.d. a large number of sons; but others say it is derived from high, written as if laid on its side.

Thick, large, substantial, liberal, kind, generous; intimate, faithful, good; well, very; well-flavored, mellow; rich, as loan; to secure or cause plenty; to esteem.

A liberal donation.

To treat kindly; gracious demeanor towards.

kind, considerate, placable, generous.

The king-crab or 魚, the horse-hoof (Limulus longipinnis) one of the Xiphosura, common on the southern coasts; its roe is used as food, and forms part of the offerings to ancestors.

The horse-hoof; the name intimates that it knows when a storm is coming, and to take in sail.

Its dried shell, used for dippers and ladles.

I hope you will not be able to conquer him.

Slight, not common.

A slight hope.

The whip.

A rest in playing the lute.

I humbly earnestly look for your aid.
HI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>知</th>
<th>我</th>
<th>贵</th>
<th>I honor those who are known to few.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.</td>
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**From** "eye and few."  

**From** "grain and few;" occurs interchanged with its primitive.

**From** "man and few;" as the phonetic.

**From** "tiger and a rose;" it is now only used in combination as a primitive.

**From** "fire and joyful;" the second form is not correct, and seems to have come into use from a desire to thus mark the reign Kanghi, by putting the inner stroke outside.

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**To** dry; dried by the sun; break of day; a local word for boisterous.

**To** a bullock for an offering.

**A** whistling sound; a shrill cry.

**A** description of ancient earthenware vase used in sacrifices.

**A** gorge with beetle-like cliffs opposite, a cañon; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance, as for quarreling.

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An interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.

Contumacious.

A depreciating epithet for a woman.

A pleasure excursion.

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports; an excursion, a picnic; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; to laugh, for which the next is correct.

A waiting-maid; a slave girl in the service of an officer.

An interjection expressing joy, and sometimes indignation; the sound of merriment; to laugh; pleased, delighted.

Alas! Oh! dreadful! — an interjection of surprise or grief.

A footpath; a road or track up a hill; a bridle-path, a narrow way; to go across, to penetrate where no path is made.
cur 区 | 貊 to follow the winding paths and cross the pretty bridges — in the country.

If a noisy kind of green cicada, or a grasshopper with a note like its name, the 贊 beard in hot weather.

Read 贊. A sort of bee which burrows its nest; the ground-bee.

騊騄 | 貊 Shoes made of raw hide, or with hide soles; the sole.

騊騄 | 貊 女 or 廿 | a Chinese lady's shoe.

騊騄 | 貊 紅 簪 the red embroidered shoe, is a fancy name for the red bean.

騊騄 | 貊 A sort of minute mouse which bites so gently as to give its victim no pain, but the bite is venemous; it is also called 甘月鼠 sweet mouthed rat, and may denote a kind of insect, but more probably refers to an animal like the tiny harvest mouse (Mus me LARGE QUAD.).

騊騄 | 貊 从八 eight or divide, and 气 breath, q. d. the breath, dividing or issuing forth.

An interjection of admiration, used in poetry alone, placed at the end of a line or cesural pause, as if to take breath, and emphasize the expression, like Selah; but also of inquiry or doubt, if in the first part of it; it is a final expletive in many cases, to show that the sentence is poetical.

安且吉 | 貊 fitting and tasteful, eh? — said of dress.

乃如之 人 | 貊 just that very man.

鳯 | 鳳 Oh Fung! Oh Fung! how your virtue has degenerated.

有美人 | 貊 天一方 I have a dear one, besure, but she is far off under her own sky.

燕笑語 | 貊 how we did laugh and talk at the feast!

From field and scepter.

A field containing fifty meu, or between eight and nine acres; a parcel of ground; the labors of the fields.

菜 | 貊 a kitchen garden.

病於夏 | 貊 distressed by the summer's toil.

一 | 貊 a row of growing vegetables.

Read 贊. A low wall around a field.

From 山 hill and 稽 to examine; contracted for the sound.

稽 | 貊 Name of a mountain in Poh cheu 貍州 in Ying-cheu 子 in the north of Nganklni; 貍 貍 K'ang lived here, and gave it his name, which he had changed from 貍 to escape trouble.

稽 | 貊 Combined of 隹 a pheasant, with 虫 a sprout on top to represent the crest, and 口 splendie for the phonetic.

A sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution.

子 | 貊 a bird like a hoopoe, which the people of Sz'ch'u'en say was transformed from a gentlewoman, the wife of his minister, whom the king having forced, died of grief; perhaps the crow-pheasant is the bird here referred to.

规 | 貊 one revolution of a wheel.

Read 贊. An old name of Li-kiang in 麗江府 in Yunnan, for which 翡 is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

擁 | 貊 An old town in the state Ki 續 in the southeast of Shantung, but afterwards taken by the ruler of Tsi.

下 | 貊 a place in the state Tsi 下 of the River Tsi, in the northwest of Shantung.

To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with, to conduct, to take along; to lock arms, as in walking; to carry off or take up in the hands; to leave; to lead apart.

提 | 貊 to lead, to carry in the hand; to recommend.

春 | 貊 my family is with me.

带 | 貊 to take along with one; to sustain from falling.

手 | 貊 to take another by the hand.

筐 | 貊 to carry a basket on the arm.

失 | 貊 carried off and lost.

左右 | 貊 personal attendants.

持 | 貊 or 起 to lift up and carry away.

如取如 | 貊 if you take it up and carry it away.

扶老 | 貊 support the aged and lead away the young, as Æneas did when escaping danger.

觸 | 貊 A sort of horn stiletto, or ivory bodkin hung at the girdle; it was used to untie knots.

章子佩 | 貊 the lad wears a bodkin.

龜 | 貊 a star in Orion; a large tortoise, for which the next is probably the correct form.

龜 | 貊 A species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination; name of a star.

 изменения | 貊 the great tortoise found about the mouth of the Yellow River; it is said to make some kind of noise.

劍 | 貊 A kind of tripod or boiler; a large basin; a large bell; the rays proceeding from the sun like darts, as it shines through the clouds; they are indicative of good luck, and describe the watery rays at sunset.

Read 貊. An awl.
A mineral described as a beautiful black stone, and explained to be a mineral amber of a clear black color like lacquer; a piece is mentioned that was large as a cart-wheel; it is said to come from Tibet or Turfan, and may denote a kind of jet, of which large fine specimens are found in that region.

From the mouth and a band of music; it must not be confused with a good goodness.

Joy, delight; glad, joyful; to be pleased with; that which gives joy; to give joy to; to rejoice; to like.

A joyful face; a happy look.

Gratified; it gives pleasure; I am greatly pleased.

Pleased with.

Festival fees.

Your portrait; pleasant looking.

Greatly pleased with.

Joyful, delighted.

A joyful occasion, a festa.

To prepare for a merry time.

Exceeding great joy.

The whole house is alive with merriment.

A happy new year, to you!

Is more commonly used in the southern provinces.

Your wife is with child; an act of the same congratulation.

To congratulate one upon anything.

To delight in, to joy in.

Buddhist term (tushita) for the fourth heaven (deva-loka) where bodhi-sattvas are reborn before they become Buddhas on earth; it is often applied to monasteries.

Occurs used for the noise in calling pigs.

Intended to represent a receptacle, with a lid over it to hide things; it is the 23rd radical, and is used only as such in a few characters relating to coffers; it nearly resembles a wild.

A case or cover for storing things.

To fence with weapons; to play, to divert one's self; to joke; in jest; a play, a comedy, a mime, a theatrical performance; to make fun of; to daily with.

To laugh at.

To make sport or game of one, to play practical jokes.

To take liberties with, to daily with.

To play tricks; juggling; to do sleight-of-hand tricks.

To disturb one, to annoy, to make a fool of.

To go to the theater.

To act plays.

A company of actors.

The boards also called a theater, a play-house or stand.

The green-room.

One act of a play.

To play, as children or mummies.

The gambols of ducks.

The dragon playing with the pearl.

The fish are nibbling at the fallen blossoms.

To ridicule, to make gibes at, to joke.

An exclamation of regret.

The ancient kings are not forgotten.
From *silk* and to *connect*.

To tie, to bind, to fasten on; to continue; to hold on, to retain; to keep in mind; attached to; to recall, as something by association; as a title in some histories, denotes private or appended biographies.

提 

A strap or cord to fasten by, as that which holds a button on a cap.

累 

To implicate.

連 

Results following; the consequences of an act.

戀 

Or 慈 to remember with affection; ardent love.

無庸  

Don't be so anxious about him, as an absent friend.

上去  

To tie it on so that I can draw it up, as a hod of mortar.

解 

Explanation of the prognostics.

春情  

Anxious thoughts come up — about my absent husband.

系

From 系 silk and / a stroke or stem; it is used with the preceding, and some regard it as a contracted form.

The clue, connection, link, or passage, which joins things; a succession, as in a family; related to, succeeding-in anatomy, a nerve or connecting tube.

世 

A genealogy; successive generations.

譜 

A family record.

相 

Continuous, mutually joined.

胃 

The esophagus.

膿 

A tube or duct which native physicians think connects the heart and liver; there are two others from the heart to the spleen and kidneys.

累 

An interminable succession, an infinite series.

不勝懸  

The deepest anxiety and concern, as for another's safety.

出皖南 

My ancestors came from Nganhwui.

係

From 任 and to *connect*; used with the last two.

係 

To connect with what is before; belonging to; attached to; to bind; the substantive verb, to be, is, are.

委 

Or 実 or 本 it is thus, it is truly so; the reply is 向 or 果 that is the case.

都有 

You have all here; there are all kinds.

属 

Connected with; belongs to.

麼 

Is it not so?

關 

Huge his responsibilities are great; the consequences are very serious.

他 

In *Cantonese*. A preposition, from, at, in; to remain, to stay at; a particle showing that all is done, no more, well so.

你重 

You still live here?

邊處來 

Where do you come from?

點 

How will it be? how is it?

繫

The pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

繫 

From worship and to *join*.

A sacrifice or worship known in the Tsin dynasty, called 謝, observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

繞

A girdle; a sleeve; a slit; the opening or slit in a gown or dress robe at the bottom is 開; it enables the wearer to walk easily.

繞

From cloud and vapor; interchanged with 似 like.

Cloudy.

繞 

Indistinct; sun somewhat obscured, but the sky bright.

懮

A long sigh, q. d. the heart's breath; to groan, to sigh.

懮

然太息 one needs to sigh over it.

懮

I 害懮 groaning aloud as I lie on my bed.

懮

From to eat and breathing.

懮

Living cattle anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes, to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.

懮

A living sheep, presented at the new moon.

懮

Fodder for horses.

懮

Allowances of rice given to soldiers; it has become reduced till now it is about one half the original amount of a pecul per month.

懮

In *Cantonese*. To feed animals.

懮

猪 feed the pigs.

懮

雀 貌 you have fed the bird.

嘖

From mouth and reaching to.

嘖

To laugh out; sneering laughter.

嘖

然 jolly, loud laughing.

嘖

Brothers do not laugh at my brothers will not know it, and will only laugh at me.

嘖

Read *tich*. To bite, to gnaw.

嘖

It is lucky if you step on a tiger's tail that he doesn't bite you; — a fortune-teller's saw.

嘖

From eye and an interjection; it is not the same as *paw* 望 to see.

嘖

To look at in anger.

嘖

然 wearied out, ceaseless toiling and molting.

懖

Some looked at him sternly.

懖

In much anxious doubt.
The exertion of titanic strength; herculean, robustious; extraordinary, Samson-like strength; to lie down to rest.

Crustaceans allied to the lobster and shrimp; a prawn, a crawfish, a crangon; it is also applied to the black fish from its leaps.

A shrimp, a prawn.

Like the last, and mostly used for it.

A sort of shell-fish.

The people of Yeso, so called because they were said to burrow like crabs or crayfish.

Read 帖 or 帖. A frog.

A sort of speckled frog with warts.

A horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, or the hue of prawns.

Distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; occurs used for 何 why.

Everybody knows it.

Both those near and those far off; those here and far away are alike.

The fir and stork are long-lived; — they are both used as emblems of longevity.

To remove away, to make an end of.

Unknown, desert regions.
HIA.

The leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium.

_read Hia._ Water rushes not yet in flower.

**瑕**

A reddish stone; a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; how; severe.

**假**

his great merits were without stain.

**不**

would not this act bring trouble?

**病**

a defect in a gem.

**不**

why have you not told me?

** gé**

a fault, a defect in character; a mistake, an oversight.

**丘**

an old name of Tsz-yang hien 漢陽縣 the chief district of Yen-chien fu in the south of Shantung.

**乘**

a very sprit in taking advantage of another's mistake; clever at seizing on a fault.

**白玉無瑕** _white jade has no flaw; met. spotless purity._

**暇**

The throat, the gullet.

_in Cantoneese._ To vex, to treat harshly, to intimidate.

**霸**

to insult, to browbeat another.

**段**

To be distinguished from _tuan_.

**段**

_The_ _jama._

Read _Hia_, and used for _假_ borrow, to transfer to another.

**聞**

To throw wide open as a door, and see a vacancy within; empty, vast; a large cup.

**何**

to overthrow, as an enemy.

**聞**

Same as _何_ to laugh aloud.

** behave **

_a phrase in imitation of the sound of noisy laughter._

** 话 **

_to bluster; to bully one._

**下**

The character originally represented something under the earth.

** hia **

Below, underneath; bottom, lower side, down; mean, low; vulgar; poor in quality, inferior; belonging to, as a banner; near; at the close of, as the year; next; a time, once; to lower, to descend; to fall as rain; to go down; to go from the capital; to lay, as an egg; to curb, to keep under; the person who is under or inferior; to imprison; the people, the lower classes; to sprinkle upon, as a powder; to place, as the hand; in grammar, what follows; as _因_ the purport of the following; _起_ a transition of the subject in hand; turn now to the next.

**次**

the next time.

**月**

the following moon.

** 子**

one rap, as on a drum.

**在**

it is below; underneath.

**民**

the people, the multitude, the lower classes; but 他 denotes the baser sort, vicious people.

**貨**

to ship off goods.

**船**

to embark.

**蘇州**

are you going to Suchau?

**不**

of discontented, offended at; it will not do, it can't pass; I cannot stand it.

**慮**

he tries to think himself to be less than others.

**手**

dependants, aids; but 他 is to begin to act, to lay down the hand.

**人**

servants, attendants.

**聲**

a low tone, a low pitch.

**便**

the right hand or inferior side.

**雨不來**

it will not rain.

**來它**

it does rain.

**四**

everywhere, all around, as in a house.

**不**

do not hesitate to ask your inferiors.

**於**

not less than many thousands.

**必先**

you must go to him first.

**治**

we who are under your control, said by the gentry or others to a local magistrate.

**晶**

a poor sort, inferior.

**氣**

to repress, to curb anger.

**我所**

how much did you exchange it for?

**朝鮮**

he invaded Corea; _i.e._ he descended on it.

**戰書**

to send a challenge to battle.

**底**

bottom lands, plains; also used for this lower world.

**君能**

a prince can condescend to his inferiors; it can also mean, your abilities, Sir, are very ordinary.

In _Pekinese._ An hour, the hour or stroke of the clock.

六**

half past six.

**回来**

come back in about an hour.

In _Cantoneese._ A little while.

等**

stop a minute.

**同**

I'll go with you presently.

**夏**

_Formed of 夏 to follow and 貞 a leaf_ contracted; occurs used for the next.

Summer, the time when nature borrows largely and becomes great; mixed colors, variegated, large, expanding.

**衣**

summer dresses.

**坐**

a summer retreat, a Buddhist term for a season of retirement and meditation in summer.

**大**

an old name for musical instruments.

**楚**

a ferule, a rod.

**國或大**

an old name for Bactria or part of it.

**行**

plant the fields at the right time.

**天**

the summer season.

**至**

the summer solstice.

**炎**

weather like the dog-days.

**布**

Chinese linen, grass-cloth.
功揚淹 | his merits are known throughout the country.

陰 | the dense shadows of the luxuriant trees lengthen out the summer's day.

草 | a labiato plant, resembling the Lophanthus in its habit, with a capitately florescence, which dries up in the summer.

狗 | dog-days are really to be dreaded.

朝 | the first great Chinese dynasty of Hia from c. 2505 to 1766; a list of seventeen sovereigns is given, who reigned during this period.

皆 | or cultivated Hia, is still used for China, denoting the country not its government; while use for the same has become obsolete.

厦 | From shelter and summer; the first form is most usual.

厦 | A great house, a mansion.

便 | a side-room; the smaller rooms on the sides of a court.

木 | you can't make a palace out of one stick.

大 | a great house demands a great variety of materials; a great ruler needs many talents in his officers.

門 | Amoy.

望 | the village of Mongla near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

庁 | Regarding the same as the last in its meaning of rooms built against a wall; in Peking it is mostly used for the back of a house, where there is no verandah or porch.

前 | a verandah before, and a flush wall behind.
To swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water.

喫 | to sip, to drink.
一喫 | take a drink of tea.
一口 | sip a little wine.
喫 | the cry or hum of a crowd.

In Cantonese. To tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.

| 補頭 | to tuck up the trowsers.
| 埔 | to strap the tiller, as when steering in a high wind.

Pleased; joy, delight.

From eye and injury.

瞎 | Blind of one or both eyes; blindly; ignorantly; bumptiously; heedlessly.
| 一目 | to do things blindly, to act as if blind.
| 子 | a blind person; used as an epithet, you blind lout!
| 七 | 1, 8 all in confusion.
| | a person is called | 狗 | a blind tiger, a cyclope.
| | to run against, like a blind man; to be disappointed.
| 捕 | too dark to see; i.e., it is time to light the lamps.
| 我 | 1, 1 before the dark lamps and blind fires are used; — before lamp-lighting.
| 子 | as a blind man seeking a fish; — i.e. I cannot find him; also a name for the blindman’s buff.
| 我 | to answer like a blind man; to mislead by one’s replies; to talk with wayfarers.
| 今 | to meddle with in a disorderly manner.

From dog and a scale.

| 染 | a well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn, to slight; to change; to caress.
| 一 | mutual attachment.
| 玩 | to play with, to toy with, as a woman.
| 被 | to desecrate, to profane, to do indignity to.
| 轻 | to disregard and slight.
| 傀 | to annoy, to disturb, to treat irreverently.
| 花 | I am not used to government affairs.
| 篱 | to entertain or see jugglers or actors.

From carriage or metal and injury; the third form is antique.

The linch-pin, or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place; the creaking or rumbling of a cart; to govern, to rule; to regulate or guide public morals, as a censor does; to turn.

從 | to direct generally, to oversee.
| 令 | to control, to rule over.
| 爭 | the controller of all ages — is filial piety.
| 萬 | to be under another’s orders.
| 沈 | to take out the linch-pin and keep a friend; — to urge a guest to stay.

| 今 | and | names of stars 
| a | β | τ | η | Alcorab in Corvus.

峡 | Hills each side of a chasm, or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.
| 口 | a pass in the hills.

水 | a rapid, applied only where steep banks contract the stream.
From strength and happy.
Firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful.

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From black and lucky.
A deep, uniform black; crafty, wily, artful; or in a good sense, clever, intelligent.

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The plaintive cry of the camel.
犆重駱鳴 | when loaded too heavily, the camel cries out.

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A saddle-cloth. 紅繽 | 騃 a horse's housings embroidered with red flowers.

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From water and to join; it occurs used for its primitive.
To soak, as water into the ground; to instil, to imbue; 
to assemble; to permeate; to pervade; to blend, to harmonize with; 
to affect well; to supply, provided for; just, exactly; old name of a river, now called the 
金河, on which Hoh-yang hien lies in the east of Shansi.

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The united sacrifice, a general 
worship by relatives of their 
remote and near ancestors, 
made triennially by the emperor and princes; 
the smell of the sacrifices mingling in the temple.

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Fiery, blazing; at the south it means to provoke, to scold; 
to boil in water, to cook by boiling.

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Stout, vigorous, brawny.

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Offal or rubbish heaped up.
埃 | a high pile of dust and refuse.
Old sounds, ha, ka, kap, gap, and gak. In Cantonese, hai and ho; — in Suatow, hai, ol, his, ho and kia; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fukehau, hai, a, and ha; — in Shanghai, ye, 'a, ya, and n'iu; — in Chiifu, hai.

From hide and a baton; the second form, though unauthorized, is common; the third is antique, and is more frequently read kia.

Shoes; a pump; a slipper; a gaiter; a band or string.

— or —

Consenting, called — astonished, it or all imminent, 187 to a T be 1 to an slow. name to 6. 6

In Cantonese. Rough, hispid, harsh; stingy, crabbed; an interjection of disappointment, ah! coarse and rough. He is very mean.

From words or read and all; the second form is very unusual.

To harmonize, as musical instruments do; to pair, to accord with; consenting, accordant; to agree, as upon a price; to laugh at, to joke.

And agreeing, of one mind.

A hoar-headed, married pair; a Darby and Joan.

No delay; imminent, instant.

A harmonious tone or chords; a grammatical term for characters whose primitive is a real phonetic, and rules the sound, as 案 is sounded like 安; or 妾 like 切, &c.

To make the notes to accord; to harmonize the tones.

All is well arranged; nothing is discordant.

To jest and laugh with; to gibe, to sport with.

From insect and to loosen as the phonetic.

A crab.

A large red species, fat and rich.

The young gentleman without bowels, from a popular notion.

A large swimming crab at Canton.

It is like a crab without legs; i.e. the affair cannot be done, you can't get on.

At Canton, a rapid row-boat, so called from its oars, often as many as fifty or sixty.

To tie a crab to take out its meat; applied to a mode of tricing a man up by the hands and feet to make him confess.

From horse and a horary character.

Suddenly alarmed, startled, terrified; to change color from fear; to disperse; to beat the tattoo and arrest the army.

To be scared, frightened.

Astonished, amazed.

Suddenly alarmed, startling.

Abashed, ashamed.

Strange, frightful, horrid-looking.

He looks much scared.

Excessively alarmed and angry at.

Idle, remiss, negligent, inattentive; slow.

Slow and idle, shiftless.

Busy morning and night.

Not to weaken, not allowed to diminish in vigor.

A creek or canal; a cove or small inlet is 珥; it is applicable also to a large estuary.

A rivulet.

Thin, as congee or paste.

The paste has turned to be watery, as from the weather.

A valley; a low hill separated from a higher one; name of a valley in the Kwânhun Ms.

A fabulous animal, the 多, half deer, half unicorn, also called 神羊; it dwells in the desert, and goes wicked men when it sees them; the figure is used as the official embroidery of censors and intendants; stern, firm, as this animal is thought to be.

An ancient cap worn by judges.
To meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

A species of onion, the shallot or scallions (Allium ascalonicum), with fistular leaves, common in Hu-kwang; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

A wild species of Allium without bulbs.

Mist or dewy vapor on the sea is 潮; also denotes night damps in northern regions which are conducive to health, — an allusion, it may be, to the aurora.

The teacher and his pupils are all in a happy and pleasing accord.
The fragrance of the deer, i.e. the navel of the musk deer.

From 鄉 or 乡 place repeated back to back, with a kernel between them; it is not the same as 賞 a minister.

A village, the home whither people tend; a region; the country; in olden time five 鄉 made one 鄉 families; a neighborhood, a ward or part of a city; a great sound, as of rain; an entresol or place between flights of stairs; windows opposite; rude, rustic, country-like.

同 fellow townsmen.

住 or 落 in the village.

家 one's native country or place.

村 a village, a country town unwallsted.

下 the country; at the village.

夢入白雲 he dreamed that he went to the cloudy hils.

老 an elderly gentleman, an old man of sixty.

老 the village elder.

紳 a country gentleman.

黨 a village company, cabal, or society.

居國南 they dwell in the southern parts of the land.

科 or 試 the triennial examination for kaijun.

賢 a hypocrite, a double-faced man.

異 a strange country, a distant region.

入醉 to frequent grog-shops and taverns.

打 | 談 to speak a village brogue.

黑 | 睡 soundly.

因 | 隱 he has several neighbors near him.

夜 | 晨 the night draws on to the dawn.

馨 | 逸 to perceive a slight fragrance.

含 | 香 smell of a stack of millet.

粥 | 糖 porridge made of beef, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow; used for the last.

飯 | 飲 soup or work; it is now chiefly used as a contraction for táo 強 vessel.

為 a sort of boat.

銑 | 船 a vessel or boat in the Wu country, an old name for the canal boats in Kiangsu.

喧 | 質, to speak, both altered in combination q.d. as when bringing in sacrifices to the gods; it differs now from 安 successful, though originally like it.

To offer up with thanks, to present in sacrifice; to accept, as the gods do; to enjoy; to receive gratefully; to give enjoyment, to confer dignities; a dignity.

孝 | 祭 filial offerings — to ancestors.

用 to enjoy the use of.

年多少 how long did he live?

福不可 | 盡 it is not well to run through all your pleasures.

永達 福 to enjoy eternal happiness.

長 | 長 a long enjoyment.

國 彪 to reign, to sit on the throne.

配 | 配 mating or equalizing the felicity, refers to the deification of the spirits of emperors, making them equal to Heaven and Earth.

饗 To entertain a guest, to feast people; to offer in sacrifice; a banquet; a sacrifice; offerings.

一朝之 all the morning I will feast him.

宴 | 宴 to feast friends and guests, as at a 大 a state banquet or formal entertainment.

神 | 神 offerings for the gods.

祀 | 祀 to present offerings of any kind.

尚 | 還 "still [come to] the sacrifice," the usual end of a prayer to the gods.

上 | 耳 a dinner to graduates.

糖 sugar figures carried at weddings.

響 From sound and village as the phonetic.

An echo, described as the "noise outside of the sound;" a noise, clamor, fracas; echoing, sounding, reverberating; jingling; used for an intensive before adjectives.

亮 a loud, a distinct sound.

聲 | 聲 one word, one clap; a single sound.

水 | 水 the rippling of water, as by the side of a boat.

應 an echo, a reverberation; a response or general consent, popular cooperation.

晴 a very clear sky, a cloudless day.
口不 | you can't make it sound, as a trumpet.

口 | silence! I don't be so noisy.

影 | shadow and echo, which like retribution, follow their cause.

影 | 之 聆 mere idle rumor, gossip.


ding, a noise of some sort, as a rustling or cry at night, that draws notice.

| 鉴 jingling horses; i.e. a thief or highway robber, a bandit; a rebel leader.

| 莘 | head impoprtant; I beseech you earnestly; i.e. you can hear my head as it knocks.

响 | An unauthorized and very common contraction for the last.

响 | 谷声 | 應 the valley repeats the echo.

响 | In Cantonese. Used for 向 at or in a place.

向 | 马頭住呢 do you live at the landing-place?

响 | 向wards as the phonetic.

响 | The provisions given to husbandman as part of their wages; rations for troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties, excise; to give or send food; to provide an entertainment for one. 兵 | pay and allowances of soldiers.

响 | 銭 revenue; monies received for the land tax; commissariat funds.

响 | 納 | to pay duties.

响 | 洋 | maritime duties, imports.

响 | 單 | an official receipt for duties.

响 | 子田 his wife took his food out to the field.

响 | 仇 | he murdered those who supplied him with provisions; said of 葛伯 in the last days of the Hia dynasty.

响 | 饋 | a boiled mess of greens and rice, taken to the field-hands.

响 | 營 | excise is collected here in aid of the revenue.

响 | 向wards as the phonetic.

响 | From mouth and 虬 a cover; q.d. an opening for ventilation; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

响 | A window, an aperture; towards, facing, opposite to; from or to; to face; an object, an intention, a subject of study; formerly, hitherto, time past, heretofore; points of the compass; name of a small ancient feudatory in the present Hu-chien and Zhe in east of Kiang-nan, near the Yangtsze R.

响 | 在on a former day, previously; towards the sun.

响 | 走 | hitherto a while past.

响 | for a while, formerly.

响 | 先 | going first.

响 | 兄 | the bearing, the aspect of, as a location.

响 | 地 | northerly, facing the north.

响 | 志 | the object of desire.

响 | 意 | the intention; the scope of the idea.

响 | 他 | you can try to borrow money of him.

响 | 前 | to go ahead.

响 | 你 | I wish to speak to you.

响 | 我 | attend to what I say.

响 | 路 | where are you going?

响 | 定 | to settle the direction of, as a grave.

响 | 向 | looking at each other, nonplussed.

响 | 四 | the twenty-four points of compass; net. uneasy, as.

响 | 你心 | your mind is quite bewildered.

响 | 不 | your mind is not on your work.

向 | 捕 | close the [north] windows and stop up the doors.

响 | 向wards.

响 | 用 | the settled or common use of every happiness.

响 | 时 | indicating the signs of the times to [the sovereigns of] Hia.

响 | 从 | From sun and village.

响 | 向 | A little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

响 | 者 | recently, a short time ago.

响 | 役 | I lately employed him for three months.

响 | 今 | this is good proof for present and former times.

响 | 向 | A kind of gem; some describe it as an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

响 | 邻 | The old form is composed of two places back to back, and public, denoting the public thoroughfare in a place.

响 | 一 | a side street, a crooked lane among the houses; an alley in a village; a bye-street; a wind; a narrow path or street of dwellings; a passage in a harem.

响 | 向 | in a wretched neighborhood.
**HIAO.**

| 柳 | brothels, called the willow lane, from their being found on watersides where those trees shade the paths. |
| 火 | a narrow lane between adjacent buildings. |
| 水 | a sluice to let in water. |
| 永 | a row of side rooms behind the chief court of the palace, where female criminals were customarily confined. |
| 口 | entrance of a side street, or a 僻 or by-lane. |
| 門 | or 里 | a street, a neighborhood; a close or place. |
| 戰 | street brawls, a row. |
| 議 街 | 談 street rumor, village gossip; a canard. |
| 傑 | a chief eunuch in a harem; an old name. |

| 墩 | A raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready. |
| 項 | From head and work. |
| 頸 | The nape, the part which rests on the pillow; a sort, item, class, thing, or species of anything, but usually relates to money affairs; the effects from a cause; a source of income; funds, deposits; great; name of a small feudatory, now Hiang-ch'ing hien. |
| 帶 | cap strings; a neck-ribbon. |
| 顙 | the back of the neck, nearly the same as 脖, a common term for the throat. |
| 款 | a deposit on interest. |

| 公 | public funds; the general stock. |
| 下 | there are items (or charges) which are not yet cleared off. |
| 欠 | debts; one's liabilities. |
| 一 | | one class of revenue or payments. |
| 四 | four steeds with long arched necks. |
| 每 | 貨 each sort of goods. |
| 別 | another kind. |
| 一 | a neck ring of silver, a sort of torque worn by children. |
| 來 | an income, the means of support. |
| 指 | an uncertain income; a doubtful asset, as a bad debt. |
| 這 | this sort of thing, this kind of affair. |

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**HIO.**

*Old sounds, hio, kio, glo, gat, kak, and gat.* In Canton, hio, hao, and ngao; — in Swatow, ngao, hib, and han; — in Amoy, hian, kan, ngan, and han; — in Fuhchau, hio, ngo, hau, and ngan; — in Shanghai, hio and yo; — in Chiyo, hiao.

**Sha.**

From four months around one head; q.d. the voice going above the head; it is also read ngæo.

To vociferate; to cry out as when calling off; to scold, to rail at; clamor, hum, as in a market; a complaining or whining tone; contentious noise; name of a long-armed ape, a bird with a dogs tail; and a river.

**舌**舌 | by to vilify with foul words, as the populace do.

**聽** 聽 | you hear me with indifference and contempt.

**民** 民 | the people were dissatisfied with him.

**民 情** 情 | the disposition of the populace is giddy and conceited.

**陵** 陵 | to treat unfairly.

**薄** 薄 | impoverished, no resources, diminishing.

**曉** 講 | The querulous tone of complaint; the chattering of birds; to grieve, to mourn; fear dread.

**辯** 辯 | wearisome arguing and disputation.

**嘴** 嘴 | garrulous, complaining.

**子 維 音** | I could only scream from dread.

In Cantonese. A corruption of 聲, and used as a sign of the past tense.

**做** 做 | it is done.

**寫** 写 | written.

In Shanghai, pron. mœ, though it is also written 星 and 在 in that dialect. See to look at.

**一 星 星**一 星星 | look there is one star.

**曉** 講 | From horse and eminent.

**勇** 勇 | a gentle, good horse; strong, brave, courageous; skillful at pitching, as in quots; to pitch at.

**勇** 勇 | lusty, warlike, valorous.

**騏** 騏 | an aid-de-camp to a general.

**騏 騏** 騏 | a brave general.

**中** 中 | to hit the tag, as in pitching-fourth; to throw the rods into the jar, an old game.

**熾** 中 | From fire and hib; also read 腥, chæo, and chiao, in the same general sense of blazing.

To scorch, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat.

**乾** 乾 | to dry before the fire.

**多 將** 多 | he has a raging fever.
Hiao.

1. High, flaming.

2. Vast, large.

3. Empty, vast, boundless.

4. The noise of a blast; an angry sound; the voice of anger.

5. A hollow root or stump of a tree; hollow, empty; famished; unfilled.

6. An empty belly, hungry; met. ignorant.

7. All has been wastefully spent.

8. A star in or near Aquarius.

9. To do public duties without any salary.

10. Bird and to cry out.

11. A bird with a mournful voice, called  the white owl, or a similar species of the owl family; a fabulous animal.

12. A delicious tasted bird, good for soup or to roast.

13. [like] owls and tigers — for fierceness; said of banditti.

14. Composed of a stick, on which is the head of a bird.

15. A species of owl, called  which some say is the same as the preceding; it is used as an emblem of filial ingratitude, because it is said to eat its dam; Han Wuti served up a soup made of it on the 5th of the 5th month; to expose the heads of criminals in cages in terror; brave, wicked, unscrupulous; a bandit.

16. To expose heads in cages.

17. A smuggler; a lawless fellow.

18. Brave cavalry; hardy, most-troopers.

19. A wicked chieftain.

20. An owl soup; — a figure for one who would kill even his kindred.

21. One who risks his head by smuggling or selling salt illegally.

22. The lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

23. Like the next and more correct; used in medical books.

24. A difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

25. A hacking cough; irritation in the throat.

26. To howl, to bellow; to scream, as a tiger; to roar, as beasts when angry or afraid; to grunt, as a boar; to pant, to gasp; to cough, to breathe hard.

27. To angrily blister and rail at.

28. Short of breath.

29. The asthma; to breathe with difficulty.

30. To frighten and scream at; to threaten, to browbeat.

31. From mouth and filial; it is often used for the last, and is interchanged with the next.

32. From mouth and tiger; also read  and occurs used for to intimidate; the third form also means the snarl of a dog; and the second is a synonym for a lion.

33. The scream or snarl of a tiger when about to spring; a growl, a roar; to alarm.

34. Very angry; irritated beyond bounds.

35. Savage as a screaming tiger.

36. He scared me dreadfully.

37. From to breathe and high.

38. Vapor rising high; hot air ascending.

39. Hot mists, vapor like steam.

40. The mist rises and floats off into clouds.

41. Hot air, like the summer-colt in dog days.

42. To call one from a distance, to hail.

43. A sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone.

44. In Fuh-hi was used for The leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

45. A lackey, an attendant, a footman.

46. The ankles.

47. A step, a pace.

48. The original form is intended to represent the blending of things, referring to the diagrams; it forms the 8th radical of a few incongruous characters.

49. To mix, to intertwist; to lay crosswise; to imitate or change, referring to the mutations of things.

50. The six lines of a diagram as  each line is called a hiao, and their meaning  or the diagram's edolons or imagery.

51. The eight original, or the sixty-four derived diagrams of Fuh-hi; the refers to one's self, and the  to another, when casting a divination or charm.

52. The explanation or occult end of each line in the diagram.

53. From flesh and to blend; like the next.

54. Savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

55. Delicate viands and sweet liquor; i.e. every luxury.

56. From to eat and savory meats; used with the last.

57. Meats; rich food; a feast; to taste.

58. Roast meats.

59. Dressed meats, delicacies.

60. Meats and fruits, as arranged for an offering.
Used for the last and the next.

Mixed, blended; to mix, as metals; to confuse, to put into disorder; meet with the bones in it; pulse food or diet; to use as food; viands, sauces.

列 to set out in order, arranged properly.

混 all mixed up.

叡有嘉 and they had their nice dishes too.

雑 miscellaneous; not perspicacious; muddy.

消 Mixed, muddied, roiled; name of an affluent of the Yellow river in south of Shansi in Yangching hien 鄭城縣, which runs across Honan.

乱 all in confusion.

消濁混 the pure and turbid (i.e. the bad and the good) are all mixed up.

崤 Name of several hills in the western part of Honan province; a stream near them.

函關 a famous pass in Honan, not far from Wän Wang's capital Fung-ching.

崤山 two noted peaks in Min-chi hien in Honan fu.

曉 Soup made from pork cut up and boiled thoroughly; savory, fragrant.

曉 pork soup.

From day and eminent.

光 Light, clear, as in the morning; early, the dawn; matins; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, easy to perceive; to make to understand, to comprehend; to meet; gratified.

我 I understand; I perceive it.

之 inform him; I see it clearly.

未 I don't catch the meaning.

明 clearly understood; a full perception of.

天將 it is getting to be light.

論 a plain proclamation; to plainly command.

通 I fully understand it; it is very plain; — the opposite of 不知不晓 he does not understand it at all.

行夜宿 start early and stop late.

鶏報 the cock announces the dawn.

鐘 the matin bell — in a monastery.

鼎 Composed of white thrice repeated.

鼎 Three dishes, composed of turnips, rice, and sugar-candy, all of them white things, to which the character almonds, and called 一饭; they were prepared by a man named Ts'ieh, for his friend the poet Shih T'ung-p'o, but he answered it by a混飯 or downy meal, i.e. one out of empty dishes or 無飯; hence these two phrases denote a Barmaccia feast.

孝 From old contracted, with 子 child underneath; q.d. the child supporting the parent.

孝 Duty, respect and obedience to parents and seniors; filial piety, which 百行 为先 is regarded as the chief of virtues, and is made to include loyalty, official dignity, confidence in friends, self-respect, and bravery in battle; 蠦 at or warp of heaven, the 義 right of earth, and the 行 duty of man; time of mourning for parents; filial; mourning apparel; funeral.

子 a filial son.

穿 to put on the 服 or mourning dress for a parent; which is worn 27 months in different styles, till 滿 the mourning is ended, when 脫 it is laid aside.

順 dutiful and submissive to parents; to act filially.

逆不 he is an obstinate undutiful — son.

道 filial requirements; the logic of filial piety.

行 to obey a parent.

心 a filial heart.

謝 to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.

祀鬼 to worship the ancestral spirits.

經 the Canon of Filial Duty, a work written about B. C. 475, by Ts'ang-tsê 曾子, a disciple of Confucius.

孝 a term for a 初in graduate, intimating his loyalty and frugality.

神保是饗 a term to enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendants are blessed.

効 From strength and to join; it is much used where the next would be correctly employed.

到 To till, to labor earnestly at, especially in the army; exertion in obedience to orders, or to reach an aim; to imitate; merit, exertions; meritorious results.

力 earnest efforts in a calling; in speaking of officers' punishments, as 力 嘉罪 to exert themselves to atone for their crimes, it denotes often that they are to remain in prison till the commutation money is paid, or the time of exile is up.

命狼場 to valorously defend the imperial domains.

白 to moil for another without reward.

報 to recompense, as for a favor.

效 Interchanged with the last and next.

效 To imitate, to learn, to copy; to fulfill, to verify; to require, as a charge; to give to; exertions, merits; effects, results; action, as of a medicine; efficacious; like, similar.

法 to follow, as a rule; to emulate, as a good man's life.
Hiao. From man and to imitate; used for the last.
Kiao To follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.
Kai to do after, to copy.

Hieh Used as an old form of its primitive.
Kiao To imitate; to awaken, to arouse, to excite to effort; to learn.

Old sounds, hit, kit, git, and git. In Canton, hit, hip, ip, and one lit; — in Swatow, hiap, hié, his, hiat, and hat; — in Amoy, hiap, k'iat, lat, and git; — in Fuhchau, biek, bök, and k'ik, — in Shanghai, yib, yéh, and ihh; — in Chifu, hieh.

From head and lucky; occurs used for kich, 喊 to exhaust.

Chié To fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; rut of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.

滑 a double entendre, artful talk; difficult or involved; deceptive.

燕子飛之頑之 the swallows are flying about, up they go and down they come.

欲 to rob and take people's goods.

挺 | 我 are not afraid if you should grab my neck with a threat to kill me, I would not be afraid.

倉 | the name of the reputed inventor of Chinese characters in the reign of Hwangti.
From to breathe and why; occurs used for the next.

To rest, to desist; to halt, to stop awhile; to discontinue; to keep silence, to hold up; to appease; to exhaust or let out; in some places used colloquially after verbs to show that they are completed.

1 住手 to stop from work; to let alone.
2 住口 to hold one's tongue; to stop eating.
3 嘴 stop talking; hold your tongue.
4 罪 hold up! stop! delay!
5 店 an inn; a rest-house; to stay at a hotel.
6 一 a moment; as 一 大 — it seems greater every minute.
7 工夫 己 來 了 he will be here in a breath,— in a moment.
8 一夜 to stay over night.
9 功 to stop work, to take a holiday.
10 擔 to put down the load.
11 息 to cease work, to wait, to suspend operations.
12 夏 to pass the summer — in the country.
13 客 a guest at an inn.
14 於 uninterrupted, continuous.
15 一 兇 take a rest, wait a spell; 一 is often used as a question, Wont you rest a little? while at other times it means time after time, constantly.

脈 至 the pulse is irregular.
業 to give up business.
帶 人 to affect others.

A dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.

d 一 大 一to a great wolf.

戴 狼 he took in long nosed and snub-nosed dogs (greyhounds and mastiffs) with him.

恐 一 真 民 I fear he will harass the peaceable people.

From insect and to rest; it is often written 蟲, but not correctly.

A scorpion, the 1 子; its sting is 1 勾子; a sort of grub in wood, for which 蟲 is the correct form.

1 虻子 a house lizard is often thus written, but 蟻 虻子 is the proper form.

From hand and united strength; unlike the next.

To fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

From ten denoting a multitude, and strength three repeated; the second unusual form alludes to the ten stems.

United in, to bring into accord; the united action of several; agreement, concord, unison; mutual help, both together; harmoniously; joint, assistant; to aid; to yield to cordially; to agree with; to help the right; to be brought into harmony.

同 實 和 幸 軟 if they accord in respect for these principles, do they not harmonize the moral nature of man?

力 combined strength.

打 同 to join in with another officer; to cooperate, as in seizing a criminal, or executing a process.

和 to unite discordant parties; to bring about peace.

非 言 予 — 一人 [do not you] form parties to defame me the One man.

時 a fortunate or favorable period.

衆 情 允 the hearts of all consent to union.

辦 大 學 立 an assistant cabinet minister.

領 a brigadier-general among Bannermen.

守 or 台 or 鎮 a colonel, usually in charge of a garrison.

拜 the second bridesmaid,— a term known in Fuhkien.

From ten and mouth; an old form of, and used with the last.

To harmonize, to rhyme; to unite or coalesce, as an initial and final to denote the sound of a character; as 孔五切音苦 join the sounds of k'ung and wu to form k' u.

時 月 the day of the moon was exact.

音 a forced rhyme of characters, when an unusual tone is given to one.

音 in harmony; [to sing] in tune or in parts; used for the last phrase as in 音制 it can be made to rhyme with chi?

三 多 一 吉 may the three fortunate things (viz. happiness, long life, and sons) come to you.

勝 膠 the second form is not used in the figurative senses.

The part or space under the arms; the flanks, the sides; the ribs; to shrug; to intimidate, to reprimand; to take advantage of; to bring together.

短 一 the false ribs.

骨 or 骨 the ribs; it is said that 言骨子耳 in the Chou dynasty had 騃 a solid bone instead of ribs.

迫 to overawe; to force to do or to join, as a cabal.

權 to avail one's self of power.

威 to browbeat, to intimidate.

生 born between the ribs, as Laotsz is said to have been.

被 難 民 the officers distressed the suffering people.

騾 a chock for a wheel.

為 逆 襲 I was carried off by the rebels — when they took the town.

像 獵 獵 [they are now] like a tiger who has got wings.

肩 俄 笑 to shrug the shoulders and laugh with one, — as a sycophant.
From united strength and to think or heart; the second form is regarded as another form of united.

Harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

To consult upon jointly.

Vapor or heated air rising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

| 舢 | a fine, spacious room.
| 艺 | to carry the head high.
| 被 | to pull the coverlet over one.
| 簾 | to lift the cap.
| 簾子 | turn aside the door-curtain — and enter.
| 引 | to direct one.
| 撼 | to raise; to turn over, as a leaf when reading.
| 木 | a wooden shovel used on thrashing-floors.

From carriage and shield.

A sort of hood before a chariot; high officials in olden time had the roof of their carriage arched and the front high; a nobleman's carriage; a porch projecting beyond the eaves; a balcony or railed terrace; a fine or fancy shop; a side room, a boudoir, a lounging room; a saloon, a refectory.

書 | a study, a library.

茶 | a tea-shop, a restaurant.

食 | an out-house, a side lodge; a pavilion used for study or other purposes.

鶴乘 | he harnessed cranes to his coach.

| 盛 | well satisfied; gamboling, sporting.

| 盛 | much delighted, making merry.

| 銜 | lofty, dignified in manner; grand, as a palace.

| 塞 | a railed off room or recess.

| 犀 | a carriage with a rhinoceros' skin for a hood; it was ridden in by ladies, hence this and 魚 are also used as terms for a lady.

From worship and heaven.

In Shantung. A covered mule-litter made like a sedan, the shen te' 子; it is also otherwise written.

From worship and heaven.

A term for heaven or god among the Persians; in Siu's Geography, is explained as their fire worship; or foreign worship, is used to denote the ritual of the Jews or Nestorians, but the author rather confuses the two; the character was probably formed to denote the Jewish worship.

正 an officer in the T'ang dynasty.

From hand and joyful.

To lift a little; to raise anything up, as a lid from a dish; to jerk up or aside; to pull out, as a wheel in the mud; to lay hold of; to whisk, as the wind does a leaf; high, proudly; to lead.

From wood and to breathe; interchanged with the next.

An object of desire; pleasant, longed for, relished by the mind.

散帙揮毫總不 I have no more delight in spreading out my sheets and flourishing my pencil, i. e. literary pursuits afford me no more pleasure.

鶴 To fly and soar high.

騰 | or 高 | to fly on high, as the stork.
From disease and together.

From to fly and abundance.

From woman and together with.

To suspect; to dislike, to loath; to depreciate, to hold in slight regard, to have an aversion to; fastidious, prejudiced; jealous of; to consider.

 petty dislikes; querulous; antipathies.

他 he disdains it, thinks it is too little.

多少 he disfavors much and little; he's hard to please.

拒 to reject with contempt.

恶 a dislike to; repugnant; jealous of.

他好 he depreciates good and bad too; talks at random about everything.

事遂 a very suspicious affair.

挟 to take offense at; to keep up a grudge; to remember a wrong.

不畏怨 I'm not afraid of his enmity.

从 precious added to its own old form, composed of minister and right hand; the second and unusual form, with a loyal officer above it, precious, further shows the same idea.

Moral, worthy, virtuous; one whose virtue, talents, power, and actions exceed others, but do not equal the 聖人, and he is still of the second grade; superior in moral excellence; to treat as

worthy; a laudatory epithet, used often by a man to his wife; to surpass; to excel, as in archery.

能 good and clever; superior abilities.

村 a village worthy.

小 my good brother, — spoken to him.

妻 my worthy, faithful wife.

人 a trustworthy man.

彼於斯 that one excels this in character.

德 exalted virtue, high moral character.

Difficult, hard; hard to bring forth.

阳气微震动而 when the spring excites things but little, they seem to be hard (or slow) to come forth.

From bow and sonner.

The string of a bow or fiddle; met. stringed instruments generally; the chord of an arc; the moon in her quarters on the 8th and 23rd days; a crescent; the action of the pulse, from the idea that it is on a tendon.

通 a chord; 正 a sine.

脉 脉 ; pulse is hard and tense.

上 and 下 the first and third quarters — of the moon.

奏鼓 they beat the drums and sang to the sound of their stringed instruments.

国 was a small feudal state occupying the present Kwang chen 光州 in the southeast corner of Honan.

The string of a lute, fiddle, or other stringed instrument of music; to play on such; met. a female, as she is taught to play on them.

根 one string — of a lute.

三 a three-stringed guitar, a sort of virginal.

二 a rebeck with two strings.

四 a foreign fiddle; a guitar.

調 or theory to tune the strings.

晓索 skilled in playing on stringed instruments.

歌之聲 I hear the sound of playing and singing.

弹 to thrum and play the lute.

断 the guitar cord is broken; i.e. my wife is dead.

偏可續 you had better put on another string; — i.e. take another wife.

The side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

The gally-worm or millepede (Julus) of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood; 馬 and 刀環虫, as also 硬殼蟲 the hard-shell worm, and 百節 the hundred jointed, are other names of it; the second one refers to its habit of coiling itself up when disturbed.

Indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.

横 blind piles, a large extrusion of the intestines.
### Hien

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>閒</td>
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</table>

From 肉 flesh and 歌 a chord contracted.

The stomach or many plius of an ox.

From door and moon; q. d. the moonlight streaming in through a closed door; used with the next, but unlike 稠 between, for which it is often written.

Repose, leisure; private, of no importance; at ease, sauntering, unoccupied; idle, indulgent; empty, vacant; unoccupied, as a place; a low tone of voice.

有 | or 得 | at leisure.

不 | or 不 | or 不得 | busy, no spare time, nor at leisure, much occupied.

人 | or 人 | a loafer or intruder, an outsider, an intermeddler.

打 | 偶 | a beggar. (Pekingese.)

暇 | unoccupied; no duty pressing.

手 | an idler, a lazy fellow.

話 | trifling chitchat, gossip; pleasant talk.

游 | 手 | an idler loves to loaf about.

近 | proximate, adjoining.

虚 | to waste the time.

地 | void, roomy; a spare spot; vacant land.

抽 | to take time for.

清 | nothing to do, indifferent to.

以 | 之 | Heaven made him ruler in his stead.

居 | living alone.

居 | 独处 | while I was quite alone.

散 | unsettled, as the thoughts uneasy; playing truant.

門 | a side or back door.

事 | private affairs, trifling matters.

隔 | slight cause of disagreement.

反 | 副 | I turned the tables on them; it was a ruse.

幽 | in privacy, i.e. not in office or busy life.

### Hien

从 seek and 扔 a little convulsion in the midst of his hurry.

From door and wood; q. d. something in the doorway obstructing entrance; not seldom used for the last, and often wrongly.

一 bar, a barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or corral; to guard, to regulate by law; to close, to obstruct; to restrain, to forbid; to move about; to be trained, to display expertise; practiced, accustomed to; large.

阻 | to embarrass, to hinder.

習 | trained, as a horse; used to, broken in.

### Hien

From disease and interval.

Convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits, called in Canton 發羊吊 i.e. having sheep’s leaps; of this disease, known as 痙, five sorts are enumerated, classified according to the animals whose voices are imitated.

驚 | spasms in children arising from terror.

疾 | convulsions caused by phlegm or worms.

風 | fits, convulsions.

### Hien

Elegant, accomplished; accustomed to; tasteful, refined; indulgent, loving leisure.

雅 | polished, apt; of cultivated taste.

熟 | skilled in, as music.

静 | understanding the proprieties of life, as an educated lady.

稻 | 長 | he has long been skilled in all kinds of strategy.

於 | 禮 | acquainted with etiquette; versed in the rites, as a courtier.

### Hien

The silver pheasant, the 白 | (Euplocemus [Phasianus] nycthemerus) | black pheasants of this sort are mentioned.

白 | 补服 | the silver pheasant in the official embroidery — of civilians of the fifth rank, as a chicheu 知州, or those who wear crystal buttons.

咸 | From mouth and 成 a horary character denoting all, and referred to the dog.

Together, all, jointly; totally, completely; always; reaching everywhere, around in; concord, suitable; hasty; the 31st diagram, referring to the whole of.

漢 | name of a northern star.

萬 | 国 | all countries are at peace.

不 | disagreeing; a discrepancy.

周 | 邦 | 喜 all the states of Cheu rejoiced at it.

知 | 間 | everybody has heard and knows it.

人 | 物 | men and things all prosperous; general good order.

豐 | general thriftiness or plenty; name of the reign Hien-fung, A.D. 1851-1862; also a district in the southwest corner of Hupeh.

从 | saltish and wholly.

### Hien

One of the five tastes; saltish, like sea water; preserved, salted, put in brine; bitter, said of the taste of the northern regions, which may refer to the nitrous land in Gobi desert, and the bad or brackish water of northern China.
An animal of the cervine family, described as six feet high, small horns, and tail like the horse; its fat makes good candles; the animal intended is perhaps the nilgai or nil-glaau of northern India (Portax pictus) to which the description is similar; or else an elk.

Some regard this as a synonym of the last, but the Pan Tsao makes it the same as the Anitalea crispa; also the finest cubs of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.

From words and wholly.

Sincere, cordial, hearty; union, harmony, sincerity; to accord with, united.

至 | 贯 | the god.

From metal and  to go; q. d. the metal that guides the horse in going.

A bit, a bridoon; to champ, to hold in the mouth, for which the next is used; to contain; to control or guide one's self; rank, official power or position; acting as, a brevet rank; affected by, moved, indignant.

頭 | or 官 | or 職 | an official title; the address of an officer.

同知 | a brevet sub-prefect.

From sun and floss silk, explained to be the moths and fibres seen floating in the sunlight, where alone they are visible; an old form of the next, and now used as a primitive.

Anything fine, volatile, minute, impalpable; having many orifices, reticulate; full of striae or threads, fibrous; bright.

From head and manifested; there is a reference in it to the nimbus or aureole of celestial beings; the second is a common form.

Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, glorious, effulgent; supernal; to be enlightened; to be held in regard; to make plain, to exhibit; to render illustrious; as if, appears to be, like as.

達 | 貴 | distinguished; famous.

者 | 貴 | those who are distinguished; high officers.

揚 | 貴 | generally known; notable; famous from one's father being an officer.

考 | 貴 | the illustrious completer of probation; i. e. a deceased father.

親 | 貴 | to shed honor on one's kindred.

天有 | 道 | the dealings of Providence are plain.

大 | 其道 | to disseminate his doctrines widely.

雲 | 或 | a divine or spiritual glory.

著 | 明 | manifest, as to the world; plainly seen, as objects in a microscope.

見供詞不實 | his evidence appeared to be untrustworthy.

明 | 明 | it seems to be clear or evident; to make plain.

手段 | to show off one's skill; to brag of it.

然 | 明 | it is even so.

神明 | 聖 | the god has shown his holiness or power.

不 | 貴 | when out of sight he acted as if seen by all.

今 | 貴 | how illustrious is his virtue.
The sensed perilous difficulty of the path was formidable. One must be prepared to face, with courage and patience, the many obstacles and traps that lie in the way. The road is narrow and winding, and it is easy to lose one's way. The journey is not for the faint-hearted. The way is strewn with dangers, both natural and man-made, and one must be vigilant at all times. The path is steep and rocky, and one must be careful not to slip and fall. The way is also dotted with briars and thorns, and one must be careful not to be injured. The journey is not easy, but it is rewarding. The view from the top is breathtaking, and one can see for miles around. The journey teaches one the value of perseverance and determination.
**Chihli.**

A war-junk, a vessel with strong bulwarks to defend its crew; used for large vessels, as a frigate; a protected turret or top for archers or marksmen.

**戰**

A great ship of war.

**縣**

From 系 silk and 頭 head upside down; also read 花en.

**前**

To bind, to suspend, to hang before one, to show to, in which senses, 花en 縣 is now often used; a political division answering to a district, the subdivision of a state or county, the fifth in order of territorial divisions, and sometimes called a county.

**城**

The chief town of a district.

**知**

A district magistrate; he is addressed as 太守 and spoken of as 令 or 令主; his deputy is 丞 or 分 but more usually called 左堂 or left hall.

**郡**

Departments and districts.

**學政**

The official tutor of a district.

**扭**

Bought 者 他 弩 咽 dragged her to the magistrate's office, and by bribery had punished so that she died.

**繁**

And 簡 are terms to distinguish important and unimportant district posts.

**山州草**

A poor region.

**不同**

Not of the same district.

**空** suspended in vacancy, as a balloon.

**文**

Intelligent officers are not to be had.

**前**

The city, and returned to their allegiance.

**頓**

Red trays for sending presents to the bride's father-in-law and mother.

**彼**

To send a present, as to a ruler.

**規**

To proffer advice or a plan to government.

**催**

Sedulously offer respects or presents; — i.e. to carry favor.

**功**

To exhibit meritorious acts; to show the evidences of skill or merit.

**關**

An earthen vessel without a bottom used in steaming; it was of various shapes and some kinds had legs; a hole resembling this kind of vessel; old name of a place in north of the kingdom of Tsi, which is probably the same originally as the last.

**現**

From 現 and to see; occurs used for 花en 見 seeing.

**前**

The brilliance of a jewel; to manifest, to display, to appear; to divulge, to show; to be seen now, at present, de facto; current; at once; plain, apparent; conspicuous.

**在**

Existing, now, here.

**今**

At present, just now.

**刻**

This instant.

**錢**

Ready money, cash in hand.

**不**

No credit given.

**明**

It comes out bright, as a color; a speedy recompence or retribution.

**買**

To buy things ready made.

**出**

To appear; to come out, as rash on the body.

**形**

It shows its form; it becomes manifest.

**履**

It has often been seen.

**天**

In each day has its own want or duty.
世報 his retribution appears, his punishment is apparent.

原形兒 he has shown his real feelings.

錢 must have the money in hand.

成物 the thing is on hand, as an article in a shop.

身讀法 he was made manifest and explained the law, as Buddha.

To throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit easily.

The sun appearing or coming out; the winter sun melting the snow; clear, warm sunlight.

曰消 when the sun appears [the snow] straightway melts.

From man and to see; also read 俄, and used for 唯 craven.

Like; to liken, to compare; to spy out, to explore; a dog-vane, a weather-cock.

天之妹 like a celestial woman or fairy.

a spy, a secret observer.

必必将 craven, fearful; looking around affrighted.

如雲 like the clouds.

迎風而不定 the vane takes the wind, and so it cannot be quiet.

A small chisel to cut holes, called 鉤; a term also applied to a sort of javelin or spear.

Edible sorts of coarse greens; the southern-wood (Artemisia), the goosefoot or pigweed (Chenopodium), spinach (Spinacia), and even Sedum, are all called 菜, and distinguished by various adjectives; spinach is usually intended by the single name.

販 false spinach or pigweed; goosefoot (Chenopodium).

prickly spinach, a sort of goosefoot.

 purslane (Portulaca); applied also to a sort of Sedum, and a long leaved spinach.

Mud, mire; a great embankment.

The bright sun or light.

This character originally represented 人 man over 日 sun; it is now superseded by the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; also read 奏, and to be distinguished from 'dumplings.

A pitfall in which to catch beasts; to insinu; a hole in the ground made to serve as a pestle.

a pit, a trap for beasts.

From place and pitfall as the phonetic.

To fall, as a wall; to sink; to drop into or descend; to throw into or pitch down; to capture, to pillage, to sack; as a besieged place; to take a city from the emperor; overwhelmed, betrayed, ruined; to involve, to beguile, to lead into sin.

害 implicated unjustly; led into a scrape.

阱 or 坑 a trap or pit.

阱之中 in the pit; met. sunk into the lowest vice.

to entrap.

溺 wet, drowned; to pitch down and drown; reproube, given over, lost.

fell down, as a cliff.

不義 to seduce men to do wrong.

河 to sink in the quicksands; they are very dangerous in Ki cheu 蘇州 in Hupeh.

to lead others into crime.

it submitted to Li.

the city has fallen — to the rebels.

he will go to hell; may you be punished in hell!

the location is low.

車 in or 車 to mire a cart; to get into the mud.

firm, unapproachable by craft.

From to eat and a pitfall.

The core of cakes or dumplings; the fruit, meat, or sugar put in pastry; met. a secret, a hidden thing.

or 點心 pastrty cakes with fruit, &c.

to hash up and make these dumplings.

子 to mix up dumplings.

子 or 蔬子 fruit pies.

肉 餅 meat patties.

不知是什麼一兒 I don't know what his intentions are; I can't tell what he is driving at.

露了見 the fruit has come out — of the dough; the secret is out. (Pekingese.)

From place and per verse; occurs used for the next.

A limit, a boundary; a restriction; an impediment, literal or metaphorical; a threshold; a few of; a short time; to limit, to impede; to set a time, to assign; to moderate, to restrain; to appoint, to contract for, to adjust.

a few, a limit; not very good or strong, as cloth; it is modified by what follows.

of not very dear; not enough, not many of them.

的事 there are not many items, as in an account.

時侯 or 春 there is yet a little time.

it is hard to restrain him.

how many days do you set?
From door and perverse; the first and common form is usually read han and resembles lang 議 empty; both are interchanged with the last.

A threshold; it is often made half a foot or so high.

From to see and a wizard.

A witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.

From wood and to respect.

A summons to war, anciently written on boards two feet long; it alluded to the sovereign's call to his vassals for aid against rebels; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency; a reprimand to lower officials; a branchless tree.

A warning proclamation; an official summons; an exciting placard; irritating talk.

An urgent call, as to arms.

A flying dispatch, a pressing order.

A sort of safe-warrant or passport.

A declaration of war.

When the dispatches arrived, the thing was decided.

To send out a pressing call, as for troops.

A tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider, called also 蟹 the fly tiger.

Awe-struck at the thunder.

A sort of sorcerer or wizard who can change his shape.

The sound of laughing; like the next.

The sound of merriment.

From to breathe and happy.

To rejoice, to look pleased.

Many persons laughing at once.

From blood, 百 repeated for 200, and 非 rules, referring to the popular mind under a sense of wrong; but the primitive seems to be better explained as denoting a sound, as of people chafing at oppression.

Grief of heart at wrong, as of the people chafing at the tyranny of their rulers.

The people were all sorely grieved at heart.

The door-board, the sill.

The well-bred man does not stand or step on the door-way.

A house tax once levied according to the number of doors.

A threshold; the high board forming the threshold of a door, which is movable in large gateways.
In Cantonese. To talk at random; to rave, to wander, as when half delirious; worthless.

三 | 四 to talk without aim.

錯誤句話 mistaken the sentence, as in reading.

二 | 師傅 a second rate workman, a poor artisan.

Frorn breath and united; occurs used for the next.

To sniff at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust.

the sound of waving trees.

the brilliant crimson of evening clouds.

張 to collect and scatter; to gather and disperse; to shut and open.

Read sheh. The prefect city or head district of Hwui-cheu fu 徽州府 in the southwest of Nangan-hwui; the name has existed from the Chou dynasty.

From wings and united.

To collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, full.

張 to shut and to open.

and | at peace, made up.

兄弟 the brothers are all in accord.

合 joined; reunited, as divergent streams.

The noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling, as a brook; used with the last in | 警警 now they agree, and now they defame one another.

To heat, to burn; to roast.

熟之肉 meat thoroughly roasted.

In Fuchchau. To steam; to cause warmth by covering, as when taking a sweat.

Strong breathing through the nose; snoring or sertorius breathing.

From 耻 to agitate and 十 ten or many.

Sounds spreading and pro-longing, as that of bells, or a soughing among trees; buzz of gnats; reports going abroad.

Pih Hii, the commandant of Chung-men in Tsien, in Confucius' time.

From water and air altered; used for the next and for 乞 nearly.

Water dried up; to shed tears; dangerous.

From to travel and air altered; occurs interchanged with 寄 to extend.

To reach in time; finally, even, till, up to, at last; to extend.

or | 仍 or even till now, up to this day.

無成功 to the last he did not accomplish it.

This is sometimes incorrectly used for koh, 脚 the arm-pit.

The sternum or breast-bone; one says, the body shaking from fear.

From door and to assemble.

The spears or scythes, which in ancient times were fastened to war chariots; to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door.

然 nt than 視 to stand firmly and look at attentively.

星 the gargoyles spurt their drippings fast.

Read 'tul. Soft hair or down near the skin.

A valley in Shensi, where the river Han has its source.

From to breathe or heart and an ox; the first is most used; the second is the district.

Laughing from joy; delight, happiness; pleased at doing or getting something; merry, elated, jolly.

欣 joyous, glad.
The effulgent, burning sun; the garish heat of midday.

From sun and an ax.

The morn, the dawn; early daylight.

太 early to see plainly, yet dark.

鼓 the drum calls them at early dawn, as scholars.

夕 morning and night he was diligent at his post.

An ulcer beginning to slough or show proud flesh; gangrene commencing in a wound; among furriers, used with to denote the fur on the neck.

金 a kind of fox-skin used for collars and jackets.

Also read 金.

To dress up and prepare chariots for going out; to begin, as a tune by the band; a sort of musical instrument; to stop up, as a sewer.

From to breathe and sound.

The gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.

the grateful odors.

the High Ruler accepted the sacrifice.

for a long time, to desire earnestly.

to be pleased with, as an offering.

she stepped on the Ruler's foot-print and was quickened.

To see indistinctly; as nearsighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.

From under to arise, here defined a sacrificial vessel, and to divide; contracted like the next.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear the vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood; a flaw, a crevice; a cause of quarrel, an offense, a grievance; a wrong between nations, a pretext, a handle for a quarrel; a preface, an omen; to excite; to fumigate; to oil one's self for the ancestral worship.

起 to give cause for offense, to irritate.

隙 a pretext, a slight, a miff.

排 to stir up strife, to excite acrimony, to embroil, to foster trouble.

浴 to perfume and wash, as enchanters do.

端 or a defect; an offense, a charge against.

尋 to seek occasion against.

From blood and half; much used for the preceding from its having fewer strokes.

To smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.

The flesh of an ulcer exerted and becoming proud flesh; to swell, as an ulcer, thought to arise from cold in it.

Composed of 者 to lift up in both hands, and 同 united inside; q.d. to do with united strength; it is easily confounded with 輔 to give.

To raise, to elevate; to rise, to get up; rising, growing; flourishing, prospering, the opposite of亡 when applied to a state; to make to prosper; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; to originate, to give rise to, to start; to maintain, as in office; promoted, expanding, abundant, in which sense it often forms part of names of places, peoples, and firms.

走 to arise, to get on, to flourish.

居 busy or resting; in active or private life; in motion or quiet.

納福 hope you keep in good health and are prospering.

工 to commence work.

時 in the fashion.

不 rather out of date, not now in vogue.

我有 松 if my friends were reverent, would these slanders arise?

新 a new style, just come in fashion.

大 a great bustle of masons and carpenters, as when building.

春 or prospering, successful, flourishing.

作 to begin a thing or job.

勃然 how quickly it has started! — as the grass.
中 | to repair, to renew, to fit up.
| 盛 | flourishing, abundant, as a commerce.
| 剛 | to multiply, to issue forth.

以 | in order to begin the coming year.

令 | you employ them, which gives them power — to do wrong.

軍 | since the army has been called out or employed.

國家 | the country is prosperous.

縣 | a district in Tai-yuen in the center of Shan.

Read hing' Joyful, elated; to take delight in; a resemblance; to desire; an appetite, a passion; excited, as a gambler by his evil habit; a furor or inspiration.

高 | highly pleased, in good spirits.

由 | a passion for, mad on, addicted to.

有 | in fine spirits; eager.

作 | complacent in, pleased with.

父祖 | his ancestors' goodness has caused this prosperity.

廿 | a joyful time, a merry-making; a great bustle.

喜 | pleasurable, as an interview or party.

起 | risings of desire, sexual appetency.

没 | disappointed in, no joy with; disheartened.

馨 | fragrance and sound contracted.

King | Odors perceived a long distance; the sweet incense of sacrifice.

香 | sweet savor, incense; fumes of offerings; a good reputation; virtue.

芳 | the perfume of flowers.

明德惟 | [the gods regard] eminent virtue as the best incense.

弗惟德 | 香 | he never thought of presenting any virtue as a sacrifice of sweet savor.

爾殺桑 | your viands are fragrant; i.e., good enough for a sacrifice.

刑 | Punishment by officers, legal punishment; torture; to punish, to castigate; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, as one's destiny; a law, an irrevocable rule; jurisprudence; behavior; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; to sacrifice victims.

問 | or | 訴 | to examine by torture.

用 | a light punishment.

用 | 哪 | he threaten him with the question.

非 | or | 酷 | illegal punishment; to torture cruelly.

遊 | to whip one through the streets.

行 | or | 加 | to carry a sentence into effect, to punish.

都 | the Board of Punishments.

登 | the criminal bureau in the lower courts.

名 | a sort of legal counsel in the local courts, who is applied to in criminal cases.

壹 | capital punishment.

五 | the five legal punishments; viz. bambooing under fifty blows and under a hundred, transportation under 500 li, exile for life, and death.

八 | 律 | the horoscope is inimical.

類 | would | that there were no punishments! — as in the halycon days of Yao.

牲 | to kill the victims.

君子 | the good man respects the laws.

儀 | the conduct and habits all conform to the rules; — are such as one likes.

于昏妻 | it will be imitated by my wife; — said by a prince.

型 | From earth and law; occurs used with the last.

模 | a mold of earth or sand; to mold; to serve as an example; a statute, a formlary.

儀 | a precedent, a law.

儀 | 吉 | his manners were a model to his descendants.

邢 | A whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.

發 | 新 | 新 | to get out a whetstone and make a new trial.

 ра | a valley wherein Tsin Chi Hwangti ordered melons to be grown in winter.

邢 | Name of an ancient principality, now Hing-tai bien | 豪 | in the southwest of Chihli, near Shan.

下 | 令 | 茅 | all the grass or rushes in Tsian and Hing.

邢 | A sort of jar resembling a skillet or tripod, in which to cook the | 美 | or fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

設 | set out the dishes.

鼎 | a copper tripod used for the same purpose.

鼎 | From man and law; occurs used for the next.

鼎 | A thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

鼎 | From a hinge and even; occurs used for the last.

鼎 | Form, figure, shape, contour; the body, as distinct from the life or soul; material, bodily; manner, visage, air, style; site, aspect; a landscape; an appearance; to give form to, to imitate, to appear; to make manifest, to show, as the bones in a lean man.
A synonym of 蜃, the dragon fly, called 蜃; it is known also as the 白羊 or gauze sheep, from its wings; and 负, toil-bearer, from its unerring flight.

**行**

A declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass; names of several hills, one of which is in Ping-yang fu 平陽府 in Shansi.

井 a niche near the fire-place, a place where the kitchen god rests.

井 a noted hill and pass in Chehkiang.

井 省 a district in Ching-ting 省 in the southwest of Chihli south of the R. Hu-to.

行 Composed of 人 one step with the left foot, joined to 人 one step with the right; it forms the 144th radical of a group of characters mostly relating to motion.

To step, to go, to walk; to act, to do, to direct, in which senses it can often be rendered by act, for it serves as an auxiliary to the next verb, — as 教 to teach, 某 to do good; to transmit, to send off; denotes imperial when preceding a noun, showing that the thing is going or being carried on a journey by his Majesty; to appeal a legal case; a road, a way; a step, a manner; motion; in Buddhism, a half year (ayana) or a march; also one of the nidanaka or causes of things denoting idea (samskāra) or illusion.

五 the five elements which give motion are metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

路 or 出 to go in the road, to travel, to go abroad.

不 will you do it or not? can it be done or not?

千步 to walk a mile, to walk and fro.
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<tr>
<td>戶</td>
<td>a guild; a corporation; it has a 長 or head manager, a chairman.</td>
<td>貨</td>
<td>goods made for general market; ordinary.</td>
<td>使</td>
<td>expert in markets, sharp in dealing.</td>
<td>持</td>
<td>the commission for selling.</td>
<td>發</td>
<td>to sell by wholesale.</td>
<td>洋</td>
<td>the hong-merchants, formerly at Canton.</td>
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</table>

In Cantonese read 䭼. To support on, to rest on; to baste. Also read hang' Tense, taut, drawn tight, as an umbrella or a drum. 1 高 raise it a little higher, as a box on a trestle. 1 衣服 to baste clothes. 1 筆 Defined to be the backbone of an ox near the rump; but the P'an Ts'ao makes it to be the femur of a bird, speaking of it in the pelican as good for pipes or horns. 1 鼻 郭 clean the nose. 1 首 Very, exceedingly. 1 頭 excessively precise and unbending; grouty, particularly on trifles. 1 水 A watery expanse. 1 漁 a vivifying effluence, a vapor or aura which produces things. 1 己 to draw on one's self. 1 從 From heart and lucky. 1 惟 Anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome. 1 悔 enraged, looking very cross; prond. 1 幸 Originally composed of 鬱 opposing and 天 ominous; used with the next.

Fortunate, lucky, prospered beyond one's deserts; blessed; as an initial adverb, luckily, happily; to rejoice at; to love tenderly; to wait or hope for; an emperor doing something or visiting a place, which his acts or presence are supposed necessarily to bless; pleased. 1 得 happily succeeded in.

是 1 is well, I will be pleased; — a phrase used by shopmen in a bill. 家門不 1 domestic affliction; family trouble, as the death of an eldest son.

算得著 1 I deemed myself to be very fortunate.

寵 1 inordinate liking, as for a concubine or female.

何 1 如之 what could be more lucky than this! 1 面 or 1 虧 very lucky; a sudden good fortune.

不 1 中之 1 cheerful amid sorrow and misfortune.

未 1 賦 very likely it did not involve life; — I was not quite killed.

榮 1 glory, prosperity.

巡 1 an emperor's progress.

貴 1 the women in the Imperial harem, of whom there are four ranks.

不 1 短命死矣 how sad that he (Yen-tsz') died so early! 1 五 an imperial miniation, — usually intimates that the person is a eunuch.

從 1 From man and lucky; it is a modern alteration from the last.

僝 Unusually fortunate, lucky; to get without any effort or right.

僝 1 to get accidentally; a good chance, a windfall; a fortunate coincidence.

僝 1 fawning, sycophantic.

幸 I fortunately escaped or avoided it.
An aquatic plant, called "high" or the — to — or the — to the tree.

The apricot fruit is "the name of the place where Confucius had his school."

A colorful "flower" that blossoms reddens the country for miles.

1. Almonds; also apricot pits from which the "silver apricots," the nuts of the gingko or *Salisburia*; it is applied also to the tree.

1. "The Shank or shin bone; the bone of the leg below the knee in animals and birds; the tarsus."

1. "The Apricot bone."

1. "The Shank or shin bone."

1. "A painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil."

From flesh and to rise.

A painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil.

HIOH.

Old sounds, hak, kāk, gōk, and hiak. In Canton, hōk and yēuk; in Swatow, hāk and ngōk; in Fukien, hak, oi, kaak, kōk, and ngōk; in Shanghai, òk, yēk, and kōk; in China, hōk.

The original form was composed of 數 to teach under 工 a waste place where ignorance reigns, and 工 a mortar as the phonetic, combined; at present the 工 is omitted; the contracted form is common in cheap books, but not given in the dictionaries.

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice, to imitate; instruction, learning, a science, a study; the science of; the school of; doctrines, tenets; a school, a place of learning; as an adjective, like, similar.

1. To learn, to examine into, to ascertain; acquirements.

1. To practice an art, to carry out what has been learned.

1. To become a siutai.

1. To enter school, at about seven years old, when the lad takes a name or 聽名 by which he is known through life.

1. 武 to learn tactics or military science.

1. The science of numbers, mathematics.

1. 敎 the tenets or school of a teacher; but 敎 or 敎 or 敎 is the title of the provincial literary chancellor.

1. 生 a pupil, a scholar, an undergraduate.

1. 敎 the school-room.

1. 敎 to play truant.

1. 敎 to play tricks in school.

1. 敎 or 社 a private village school.

1. 敎 a government school in a district.

1. 敎 to travel for information.

1. 敎 versatile acquirements; very learned.

1. 敎 learning; he is at his studies.

1. 敎 a charlatan, not a thorough scholar.

大士 1. cabinet ministers, members of the 内閣 Inner Council, of whom there are two principal and two 協辦大士 secondary; the term is derived from the 大 or Great Learning, whose principles they are supposed to follow.

老道 1. a guide, a teacher who can instruct pupils; an old professor.

1. The teacher or guide of the undergraduates; he is under the 官 or superintendent of district schools.

1. You will do it as you do; I'll follow your way.

1. 老 at Canton, denotes a man from Swatow or Chi'ao-chén fu.

1. A free school; they are mostly supported by the gentry.

1. To study without disliking it; to love books.
Stiff hard clay or rocky strata; a hard-pan lying under the surface, which prevents the water percolating; boulders on hills; a crack in a jar.

A rivulet, dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent; rivulets led off from the R. Wei.

A small bird of the jay family, resembling the magpie in its contour; it has red legs and bill, a long tail and variegated plumage; it is reared for fighting, and can imitate the cry of hawks; if its song is heard early, the weather will be fair; if at eventide, rain will come; it may be the Pica vega-bunda, but is more probably a sort of Garrulax or thrush.

A small species of pigeon.

To vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

From words and cruel.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifle with.

To play tricks on; to haze.

1 憤, anger, provoked.

From bird and to learn contracted; it is also read uh,

Read hastily, Hastily, suddenly.

I swear that I will not cease — till I get the case.

Don't mention the subject.

Unbounded, unending, as happiness; may you have unlimited joy.

Don't rake up old sores.

Frugal; to restrict outlay.

The quite and serene scholar; a good officer.

Don't let him get away.

Although he wished to rest, he would not.

You need not fear him.
HIU.

Used with the two last, to praise
and to clamor.

Excellent, beautiful; felicitous, happy; amiable; good;
minute, fine; exhalations or steam.

Read piao. To decoct, to boil;
to fumigate.

A to swagger; to take on airs.

A fierce beast, the 貔, a
defaced to devour tigers; it
is drawn like a leopard, of
which it seems to be a variety;
the term is applied to a valiant
general or brave troops.

A sort of owl, whose hoot
resembles laughter; the 貔
or horned owl, which is regarded
as a bird of evil omen,
as it frequents ruins.

A fine war--steed, a charger;
among of a famous horse.

From hair and wood; this character was once wrongly
written 折 from a similarity in the pronunciation.

A varnish of a red or mauve
color, approaching purple; to varnish a red color;
to put on two coats of lacquer.

A lacquered-ware of a dark
red color.

From 木 wood or 口 mouth, and
巧 skilled contracted; the second
old form is uncommon.

Rotten wood; decayed, putrid,
noisome, putrescent; failing;
 forgetting; out of mind; worn out, superannuated.

Also read ch'ien; it is like the
last.

The mournful note of birds;
to smell, to scent, as dogs do.

Confucius] smelt of
it thrice and then rose.

To smell of anything

Composed of mouth, with a
rude representation of the ears,
head and legs, and tracks of a
beast; it is now superseded by
homemade animals.

Animals which put the mouth
to the ground when feeding; domes-
tic animals pasturing on the hils.
HIUN.

Old sounds, hün and kün. In Canton, fán; — in Swatow, hün and hün — in Amoy, hün; — in Fuhchau, hün and hóng; — in Shanghai, hün; — in Chifa, hün.

烟

Composed of 黑 black and 火 fire; the second and unusual form is also read 荆, meaning a great smoke and blaze; this and the next are interchanged.

The smoke issuing from fire; the fog ascending from hills; steam, smoke; exhaling vapor, miasma; to scent, as tea with flowers; to fumigate; to smoke, as hams; to grill or broil; to heat, to parch; to offend, to becloud; evening time, dusk; balmy; agreeable.


dOn a warm southeast wind.

d Dry to dry at the fire.

d Heart if my heart is mournful, or unsteady as smoke.

d Black smoked black, as by lamp smoke.

d To cauterize.

d To smoke out rats.

d Soot; the smoke blackens it.

d Steam, hot vapor rising up.

d To smoke pork previously boiled; a 龍 or smoking frame is sometimes used.

Read hün. To suffocate; to injure by coal gas.

If 着了 he has been stifled (or made senseless) by coal gas.

死 suffocated, as by carbonic acid gas.

From plant and vapor; often interchanged with the last.

A fragrant labiate plant which opens a new flower every morning, and its savory smell is thought to expel noxious influences; fragrant plants; odor, perfume; to perfume things; fragrant; to cauterize; to embalm; to becloud.

| 香 fragrance of plants. |
| 燃 a general name for plants like lavendar, which are burned to expel miasma or insects. |
| 衣裳 to put camphor or perfumed plants among clothes. |
| 精 fragrant or stinking; — opposite terms used in speaking of plants. |

利欲 心 avarice and lust becloud the heart.

From sun and vapor.

霞 Twilight; the reflected light at sunset.

夕 the evening gloaming.

斜 reflected rays at sunset.

山色 the hills are tinted by the setting sun.

A tribe of Scythians in the Hia dynasty, the 鲜 who invaded the dominions of T'ai Wang, and drove him south near the River King; they were afterwards known as Hsiung-nu.

霞 A bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye; a light scarlet tint, compared to the monthly rose.

裳 純衣 [one with a] red robe and an elegant pelisse; — met. a gambler.

醉 Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.

醉 foolishly tipsy.

然 jolly from drink; fuddled, boozy.

醉 燕 he came to the banquet and got drunk.

From strong and vapor: the contracted form is common.

| 助 Meritorious effort put forth for one's king; loyal merit; to acquire such fame. |
| 豫 or 助 honors conferred for loyal and distinguished services. |
| 奇 unparalleled services. |
| 放 an epithet of Yao from his great acts. |

Ja 矁索著 his honorable record is long and glorious.

開國 the one who aided in founding the dynasty, and therefore has 長 long established merit; the last phrase also means that such services were formerly rewarded.

爾勿一乃力共克有 do you all go on with one purpose of heart, and the work will surely be accomplished.

从 fire and prince; it occurs with 靈 vapor.

霞 A blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.

 Yüksek the savory odors and bad smells are very rank.

訓 From words and a stream; q. d. when teaching, words should flow like a stream.

To lead in the right way; to instruct, especially women; to teach and persuade; to caution; doctrine, instruction, precepts; denomination; instructed in; explanations; to follow, as instruction; to approve; according.

歌 to teach, to indoctrinate.
From 九 man and 口 mouth above it; q. d. as if the senior has the right to instruct; occurs used for 乡镇 悦 sorrow.

An elder brother; a senior; a superior; used after names as a term of respect, like Don, Señor, or Mr.; to act as an elder brother.

老 1 or 吾 1 or 壱 your honor; Sir; venerable Sir; — terms of direct and respectful address.

君 1 your elder brother.

長 我 elder, is like 仁 my kind or respected friends; — both used in addressing any respectable person.

家 1 my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.

弟 1 younger brother.

堂 1 kindred of the same surname; 表 1 旁 cousins of a different surname, whether on the father or mother's side.

同胞 1 弟 a uterine brother.

內 1 a wife's elder brother.

外 1 a sister's husband.

您 1 your senior — tell you; said by an old man.

師 1 a fellow workman or priest, who is older.

誰 後 1 who could better treat him as a brother?

誼 1 似 I request direction, as an officer asks his superior.

導 1 the second official superintendent of education in a prefecture.

女 1 female education.

説 1 to explain; to comment on; a commentary.

典 1 moral maxims, old and wise sayings.

在 Putungese. An adjective of comparison, an intensive adverb.

甜 very sweet.

在 Cantonese it is also written to distinguish it as a colloquial word, but it may also be an alteration from 想 dull eyes. To sleep; to rest.

眼 1 sleepy.

你 1 若 you are sleepy.

HUNG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUNG.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 驚 to drill in the manual or any military art.</td>
<td>1 驚 to instruct, to bring up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>皇天用 厲道 Imperial Heaven approved their ways.</td>
<td>請 ı 示 I request direction, as an officer asks his superior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 謂 the lessons of antiquity; tradition</td>
<td>1 敵 the second official superintendent of education in a prefecture.</td>
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<td>星 used line upon line, precept upon precept; reiterated warnings.</td>
<td>1 女 female education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>出受傳 1 to go from home to get an education.</td>
<td>1 説 to explain; to comment on; a commentary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>1 典 moral maxims, old and wise sayings.</td>
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Old sounds, liông, klong, and giong. In Canton, hung, hing, and k'ing; — in Swatow, hiong, him, and hiee; — in Amoy, heng and liông; — in Puchau, hing, hing, and hiong; — in Shanghai, liông and yung; — in Chiuff, liông.
**Kuang**

**TIMOROUS, NERVOUS; TO START UP FRIGHTENED, AS FROM A DREAM.**

From 毫 flesh and 亜的 breast; the first and now obsolete form was intended to represent the thorax enveloping the heart; occurs used for the next.

The thorax; the breast, the bosom; the feelings, the heart; the affections; clamor; brawling.

If you think about the feelings, the affections.

In or 次 literary near or in the breast; on the mind.

隔眉 a stricture or weight in the diaphragm, indigestion, heart-burn.

堂 the breast, the bosom, the front.

打 to beat the breast, as a beggar does.

藏鎚 silks and embroidery stored in the breast; met. learned and accomplished.

怒氣填 is quite suffocated with rage.

無蒂亦 not a mote in his breast; i.e. light of heart, inconsiderate, no anxiety.

小人 little minded men are disputatious and clamorous.

鶉 a protruding breast, caused by disease in the breast-bone.

闊闊 liberal-minded, magnanimous, considerate.

吔大痛 to clasp the bosom in one's deep anguish.

羅武廉 he carries an arsenal in his breast, so brave is he.

寬 be easy in your mind; a tranquil or liberal mind.

奴 the Huns, i.e. the clamorous slaves; the name dates from about the Han dynasty.

To speak all at once; to bawl, to scold; to complain against; to litigate; full, as of trouble; a great clamor; threatenings.

天下 everybody is railing. 降此鞠 these disorders and miseries were sent on them—for their sins.

From 火 water and 亜的 breast.

The forcible rush of water, as along a beach; the bubbling of a spring; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

潰 the lashing of waves; the gurgling of a fountain.

擂 the réveillé of drums; the din of men and instruments, as at an audience; met. excited, as 凜 亜的幾不可過 their anger became so very outrageous it could hardly be surpassed.

雄

From 虫 bird and the upper arm.

A cock bird, the “father bird;” the male of insects and small animals; the best; masculine, martial; brave, heroic.

壯 burly and strong.

抖起 心 arouse yourself, screw your courage up.

鵽 a fine cock.

才大略 a master hand at strategy and schemes, a good contriver.

兵百萬 legions of brave soldiers.

霸一方 to seize a region by force.

構 the purest part of 鬱 or thorn.

决雌 to test the leadership.

**From 虫 flame and 能 able, but the etymologists give no explanation.**

The bear, called 熊 獸 the hibernating animal; it is commended for its clean hair, notwithstanding its ugliness; clear white net called 白, envelopes the heart, a good medicine.

掌 a bear's paw, considered to be a delicacy.

瞻 bear's gall, which it is said by the Chinese moves into the head, belly, and legs according to the season.

禽 如 鳥 [brave] as brown and white bears.

人 or 亜 the brown bear, much larger and fiercer than the 豹 also small, white-necked bear trained to perform feats.

耳山 a high peak near Lu-shi hien 廣氏縣 in Honan, where Yu began his survey; there are two high green pointed summits resembling bear's ears, whence the name, which is now extended to the range making the watershed between the Yellow River and the River Han.

其光 the glare and brightness are very great.

吉 dreaming his lucky dream was all about a bear.

詞

From 虫 words and a desert space.

To give information about places; to spy about, to spy into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd; clever.

悟 sharp, quicksighted.

中 a clever talebearer or gossip; a spy, one who seeks out and hunts up information.

觀時事 to watch current events, to keep the run of.

貨

Also read 梵 or 豫.

Preeminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away.

特立 or 手衛艾 he stood alone and peerless; high and exalted he stood above all.

終日 to struggle and labor the whole day.

莫與京 there's no place comparable to the capital.

In Cantonese. A bunch, a cluster, a handful of flowers.

香蕉 a bunch of plantains.
Old sounds, ha, ka, and ga. In Canton, ho; — in Swatow, ho and oc; — in Amoy, d and ho; — in Fuhchau, ho; — in Shanghai, hu and u; — in Chifu, hwoa.

From mouth and can; it is interchanged with 阿 and the next.

ho To expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in assent.

打 a rather as — also or i. are to or — well "6" I to dangerous the to.f|» there sudden-IS e. and From in I ^ what petty, used An or ^ij i|SC ^?• for to large to the ] met. a few

From words and can a 3 d. to tell what one ought to do.

ho To blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.

責 to traduce by ridicule.

責 to blame, to find fault with as a servant.

詆 to disfigure and deface the ancients.

求責備 to find fault for trifles.

造役卒 to browbeat and order about one's underlings.

子 or | 黎 astringent nut of foreign origin (as the name rather indicates), used for the toothache; the fruit of the Terminalia chebula or myrobalanus.

A sort of sea-blubber. In Canton, the 洋 is a large fish resembling a sciaena, and shaped like a shuttle; at Fuhchau, the name is applied to three or four kinds, one a small yellow sort, the 黃 or yellow tough perch.

Also read 3ho.

A sort of lizard, the | 龐 which frequents damp places.

皮將 a trailing plant resembling the honeysuckle, found near K'ai-fung fu, having yellow flowers; the young plants are used for food.

From man and able; also read 3ho, and used for the next.

ho An interrogative pronoun, who which, what; as an adverb, how, wherefore; to bear, to endure.

如 | in what way?

故 wherefore? why?

事 what business have you?

因 why, what is the reason?

為 for what reason?

無幾 | in no long time; suddenly; few of that sort.

無得奈我 | he can do (or it is) nothing to me.

不早來 why did you not come earlier?

解 what is the meaning or reason?

必如此 what need is there of this? i.e. it need not be so.

以 how can it be? implying a negative.

哉 why, pray!

如之 | 之 | 之 can it be, if that be so.

莫敢如 no one will dare to do that; let him do as he likes.

誠 is | 意 | 之 what are your real ideas?

無 | well then; it is only for a moment.

無可奈 there is no help for it.

莫可誰 | what help is there for it?

不去也 why don't you go?

該 | 居 what is your opinion of it?

擔 | to bear, as an evil or a load.
From precious and to add.
To congratulate, to felicitation at festivals or other occasions; to send presents when wishing one joy; the presents thus sent; to carry.

From | my respectful congratulations; | often written on presents.

慶 | to congratulate; as | 新年 denotes the new-year salutations.

奉 | to send presents; as | 禮 is a term for the articles sent.

喜 | or | 喜 | joy be with you, as when a friend meets with success.

朝 | a general levee, as at a coronaion.

載 | to carry a spear, to escort.

四方來 | felicitations will come from all quarters.

And the Ara-shan Mts. lying north of Kansuh.
蝸 | a sort of pilot cloth, coarse woolen stuff.

鷹 | worked or ornamented leather.

打 | he has sighed the baize; i.e. he is disappointed in attaining a degree.

褐 | clothes made of pilot cloth; coarse woolen, such as the poor wear; hempen socks; poor, miserable; a gray color, like that of camel's hair or unbleached hemp.

衣 | to wear coarse cloth; as a poor man does.

釋 | to throw off country garments; i.e. to become an officer.

被 | 振被 he put on his wrapper and threw his arms about.

車 | a cartman in Peking, where this coarse serge is worn.

無衣無 | 何以卒戒 without clothes and wrappers, how are we to get through the winter?

寒眠多 | when traveling have plenty of wrappers.

革 | a stocking or shoe.

紅巾 | a kind of turban.

緋 | name of a tribe of nomads, whose country is said to produce gems as large as chestnuts.

頂 | Composed of 鳥 bird and 褐 gray contracted, from the prevailing colors.

蝤 | a variety of Reeves' pheasant (Phasianus superbus), considered to be a very pugnacious bird, and used as an emblem of courage; its long tail feathers are worn by actors; the plumage is black, yellow, and gray; it has a crest.

冠 | a plumed cap with 鳥尾 in them, as these pheasant's feathers are called; actors in theaters, called 冠子 now wear them.

鳴 | or | a sort of thrush or nightingale, which sings at night as if calling for the dawn.
哈
A school of fishes; a fish's mouth; used with the next, a sip; to taste, to take a swallow.

飲 | to drink by sipping.

打 | to gape.

笑 | the sound of hearty laughter; a horse laugh.

開發 | phonetic.

a "kara", i.e. black, and now used at the north to denote Russian woolen cloth.

密 | Hamil or Khanil, a town near Barkoul in the west of Kansuh; it was once the capital of a kingdom of the Turks.

飲 | to sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

口 | 湯水 | to take a sip of broth.

旬 | From to envelop and united.

今 | To envelop; everywhere.

| a dull smoky atmosphere; a warm mist.

郎 | Name of 阳縣 a district in Tung-cheh, adjoining the Yellow River in the east of Shansi; the name dates from the Han dynasty.

从 | head and to join; it is used with 看 the chin.

这 | The bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jowl.

斬 | Wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.

粮 | bran or grits.

盒 | A name for such boxes or dishes as have covers fitting on, as gallipots, hat or pill-boxes, caskets; they are often nearly spherical in shape; a covered platter; a case for articles, especially for sending presents.

个 | or 子 one box.

拜帖 | a card-case.

鼻烟 | a snuff-box.

全 | a partition box for sweet-meats.

菜 | a covered box to send fruit in; the bearers expect to receive 钱 a box gratuity.

| a box of ceremonial presents; it is fitted with trays.

从 | From dish and to go; it was anciently written like 膳, 易 why not? intimating an alternative.

各言其志 | why doesn't each of you speak his mind?

歸 | will it not be best to go home?

去 | let us go.

雅 | a depreciating term for one's self; scld. am I not a callow youth?

朋 | 疾 to collect one's friends and ask them, as Haman did.

閹 | A leaf of a folding or double door; a two-leaved door; all within the doors, a family; to shut; used for 膳, 合 all, the whole; to unite all; occurs used as an interrogative why not? a thatch.

家 | the entire establishment.

門 | or 户 to close the door; also, the whole household, all within the door.

剪 | to trim a thatch.

君 | 启 the whole department unites in this public notice, — as to repair a temple.

虞 | to close one's cottage; — to retire from public life.

谭 | hope your excellent family is well.

風 | a poetical term for a westerly wind, an evening breeze, supposed to blow from the gate of paradise.

From mouth and to cover.

呡 | Loquacious; often used for 喝 to sip, to drink.

然 | laughing, talking.

一 | take a cup of tea.

| the noise of many persons conversing.

黑 | the 21st diagram, which represents something crushed in the mouth as it is closed, and therefore the lot denotes eating or consuming.

Originally composed of altered forms of 火 flame and an old form of 門 a window; q. d. flame and smoke blacken the openings; it forms the 23rd radical of a natural group of words relating to black.

Black, a hue which was the lucky color in the Hia dynasty; it belongs to water and the north; sooty; dark, obscure, cloudy, dull; evening, dusk, night; wicked, malicious; dark designs.

Test | or 黑 black.

家 | by (or at) night.

白 | a black spot, a mole; a little bit.

模 | 画 an outline, a pencil sketch.

黑 | very black, as hair; quite dark, as the hour.
From mouth and illustrous as the phonetic; it is also read his and used for the last.

Anger; angry tones; to threaten, to scare, to intimidate, to alarm; that which alarm; a superlative.

掉了魂 to scare the demon out of one.

死人 to scare people to death.

到 browbeat; frightened.

呼 to hoot at; to threaten.

动 one who pretends to power, one who refers to authority to bully another.

诈 to alarm others deceitfully.

恐 to idly arouse one's fears.

着 well scared; terrified.

了一跳 it gave me a great fright; it scared him dreadfully.

殺 is a superlative, as 猜 is to be intimidated or browbeat by a rich man.

窮苦來殺 extremely poor;

A bed of a torrent, a deep gully or wady; a valley; a pit, a fosso; a conduit; a pool.

the ocean.

he has hills and ravines in his breast; i. e. he is obstinate in his notions.

a ditch, a moat; a puddle.

布假山之邱 to arrange a hill and pool in fancy rockwork, as is done in fine gardens.

a gully, a ravine, a valley.

呢 an abrupt precipice; a road impassible from gulches.

From a bird getting out into the wilds; its use as a primitive is mostly phonetic.

A bird flying high, as the crane does.

Read ṭāk, An aspiring, ambitious mind.

The crane, regarded as an emblem of longevity, from the notion that after 2000 years it turns black, whence 赫 means thousands of years; the name is applied to several species of waders, and often used in proper names.

The white egret (Herodias modesta) eaten at Canton; the district of Hoh-shan in Shao-k'ing fu to the southwest of Canton gets its name from this bird.

the red crowned crane.

the Manchurian crane (Grus montignosa) called the fairy's crane, because paper images of it are carried at funerals, on which the departed spirit rides to heaven; it is the official insignia on the court robes of civilians of the first grade.

a sort of gray crane found about Canton.

may your life be as long as the crane's.

he has hoar hairs but a youthful face.

as a crane standing among chickens.

the crane's knee scrofula, is a swollen knee-joint.

troops drawn out in regular file, as cranes fly.

a crane's bone and a pine's figure; — very lean.

the god of cranes — is an unlucky god.

a poetical term for wife and sons, derived from a poet who chose the flowers and birds for his family.

the crane screams in the middle marsh.

a long crane-shaped button worn by siut'ai and kōjin graduates.
Soup or broth made from meat, without any vegetables; meat tea.

The second character also means to smoke with horse-dung; the smarting eye and obscure vision resulting.

The first, from water and firm, alludes to the hard caked earth left when the water has dried off; the second form is pedantic and obsolete.

Dried up, run out, exhausted; in need, at extremity. thirsty; parched by the sun, as land; met. needly, out of funds. to help one in distress.

the water is drying up. loss of virility.

without merit is soon forgotten.

like giving life to a fish in a dry rut; help at the last gasp; alluding to the goby, which sometimes jumps on land.

From words and high; it is nearly synonymous with 焦.

To slander, to vilify.

he is always backbiting and railing.

To bawl, to roar.

Name of a small lake, called Hoh-hoh hu 合湖 in I-hing hien in Chang-chou fu lying in the east of Kiangsu.

From a beast and each, because it is common.

An animal akin to the badger, but the description makes it also like the ratel; it burrows and sleeps much, gets its food by night, has a sharp nose and thick reddish fur; it occurs in Tibet.

badger's skin robes, though wolf skins are also included.

one in the first days [of the moon] the badger—is hunted.

when the fox and badger are intimate they can burrow together; as thieves can associate.

The name of a wild tribe in the north, whose speech Confucius said was rude; hence 1 道 means the principles of savages; still; a raveled thread.

An animal resembling the fox, prone to sleep, which some authors say is the same as the last, but it is probably nearer allied to the ratel; others confound it with the tapir.

a sort of mantis.

A sort of grass or grain resembling spiked millet, but smaller; it is probably a kind of panic grass.

Water drying off and showing the firm land.

Name of an ancient place, called 郦 in T'ai-yen fu in Shensi; and of another in Fu-fung hien 扶風縣 north of the River Wei in the west of Shensi; now used as a surname.

To plough. to turn up and loosen the soil.

From wing and a sacrificial vessel; occurs used for the hollow legs of a tripod.

The barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.

a quill-feather of the wing.

the roe shook its pinions and went on high; — met. rapid promotion in office.

To judge, to examine into; to search out the merit or otherwise of officials; to impeach, to prosecute or accuse one; to restrain; diligent in discharge of duty.

an impeachment.

an impeachment and the reply to it.

to accuse in a memorial.

to accuse one's self of incapacity; this is sometimes done to stave off a trial.

a preliminary inquiry.

Also read 謚.

The ends of a fringe; tassels.

a tribe of the Oiguors, mentioned A.D. 757.

In Pekingese read 皓, A knot.

a hard knot.

a bow knot.

To bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the peculations of public property.

To put aside all coverings and glosses, to learn the real condition of things; to examine thoroughly; to pare; to cut or engrave; the reality; truly, verily.

to verify, to search and see.

to inquire into an affair.

to question by torture.

wheat still covered, i.e. unthreshed.

to ferret out the names and facts.

The sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting; to poison by stinging.
Old sounds, hu, ku, gu, wu, mo, ngo, kût, and gût. In Canton, u and fu; — in Swatow, hu, hó, hóö, o, and u; —
in Amoy, ho and o; — in Fuzhau, hu, u, and hó; — in Shanghai, u, hu, and vu; — in Chifu, hu.

呼

From mouth and the breath going forth; occurs used for the next.

From tiger and a sigh; it resembles the two last and 手下, and is occasionally used for them.

The scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

呜 | alas! alas! well now.

書不云 | does not the Book of Records say so?

Also read  and improperly used as another form of 訴 to intimidate; read 智 when used for 訴 to call.

To designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate. 有 to the demons wept as if calling on some one.

仰天大 | looking upward he cried a bitter cry.

謨

The bank of a stream; name of a long river, the 1 河, which rises in the northeast of Shansi, flows southeast into Chihli and thence into North Lake, whence it runs northeast into the Pei-ho just above Tientsin; it receives the River Wei 衡河 from the south of the province, and is itself sometimes called by that name.

To blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.

氣 | to breathe on and warm.

From flesh and old as the phonetic; as a primitive it is chiefly a phonetic, and is not seldom wrongly used for some of its compounds.

The dewlap of an ox, and as the Chinese add, of an old wolf too; an interrogative particle, why, what, how; long, lasting; used in epitaphs for aged; distant; a term for the Mongols, Huns, or other tribes of Central Asia; foreign, Turkish; often used erroneously for 真 confusedly, — whence it has in some parts come to mean careless, reckless, lying.

混 | a loafer, a ne'er-do-well, and yet not altogether a worthless fellow.

爾 | if you don't work at it, how can anything be accomplished?
1. how is this so?
2. who is that person?
3. a cosmetic of white lead.
4. the Tartars, the people of the West, as far as the Caspian Sea, whose writing is described as being horizontal.
5. the Tartar and Mongolian languages; barbarous tongues; unmeaning words.
6. Eastern Mongols or Tungusian tribes; 1 and 1; 1.
7. cakes with flax seeds in them.
8. a tonic medicine, a shrub whose root tastes like ginseng.
9. a bitterish sudorific resembling gentian.
10. eternal happiness.
11. a sort of three pronged spear.
12. is often wrongly written for a side street or lane in Peking.
13. to go on at any risk, irrespective of the hazard or bad road.
14. when will this long delay come to an end?

A vessel to hold grain in imperial sacrifices.

1. fine pink coral, the precious kind, used for official buttons of the highest rank; a poetical name for summer.
2. false or imitation coral, used for beads.
3. a seven-foot piece of coral; i.e. a man's body; your worthy self.

An animal found in Yunnan and Annam, the which resembles the duson monkey, but smaller; it is described as having a black body and belly with a band resembling a girdle; it probably belongs to the genus Semnopithecus.

a variety of it whose description assimilates it to the proboscis monkey.

From plants and distant; used with the next.

The bottle-gourd, the called also the calabash (Lagenaria), and everywhere cultivated; the large garlic.

garlic and leeks.

imitate the gourd in its shape and marks; i.e. make it just like the pattern.

flax, also called 1 , as it grows only in northern China; the linseed oil is used by house painters.

coriander seed.

what medicines have you in your gourd for sale? met. what have you come here for!

Used with the last. The calabash when dried is ; there are several sorts; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.

a frame for growing gourds.

her teeth were like a row of seeds in a slice of melon.

A lake; a large pool; waters collected within an embankment.

to travel much.

the old province of Hu-kwang, now divided into 1 and 1; i.e. north and south of the Tung-ting Lake.

the five lakes, are the Po-yang 鄱陽 in Kiangsi; the Tung-ting 洞庭 and Ta'ing-tsaо 萧草 in Hunan; and the T'ai 太 and Tan-yang 丹陽 in Kiangsu; the Yuen topographers enumerated five different ones.

a great traveler; applied too to strolling mountebanks.

a brigand; a fortune-teller; a sailor; a jack of all trades.

West Lake scenery, i.e. beautiful as around Hangcheu.

Nanking raw silk; from Hu-cheu in Chekiang.

all the empire.

a small dinner with five bowls and four platters on the table.

a sort of playing cards, perhaps first brought from Hu-kwang.

A side street at right angles with an avenue is called 1 ; in Peking; the word is of Manchu origin, and its use is nearly confined to the capital.

a closed street, a blind alley, no thoroughfare.

Paste; sticky, glutinous preparations; to paste, to stick together; to seek a living, for which the next is also used; foolish, nonsensical, incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.

paste made of flour.

to paste or mount, as pictures; to paper, as walls.

foolish, ridiculous talk.

careless, confused, foolish, addle-pated.

careless, confused, idleness, reckless.

nothing to live on, no regular employment.

confused; not perspicuous.

the page (or printing) is obscure or blurred.

Interchanged with the last.

Congee, thick gruel, porridge; to seek a living.

to go about looking for a support.

rich congee, rice gruel.

The second form is unusual.

A quiver made of hide is; archers usually carry it under their left arm.
The oily scum which floats on boiling butter called 豆腐皮 or 焦; it has a rich taste like that of butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.

**Huat**

A butterfly; the Papilionidae, those which fly by day.

**Hoa**

A web-footed bird, the 鶴 or pelican, which is expert at diving in deep water; it has a crest, and a long red bill with a pouch.

**Hoong**

A fabulous sort of bird allied to the widgeon.

**Hau**

The beard, especially that on the cheeks.

**Huah**

The whole beard.

**Huah**

To shave the face.

**Hua**

A man with a beard; whiskered.

**Hua**

A very thin beard.

**Hua**

The whiskers.

**Hua**

A continuous, flowing full beard, not common among the Chinese.

**Hua**

Five patches of beard and mustache.

**Hua**

Two whiskers on the face.

**Hua**

An actor's beard; to deceive people or dress up.

Both of these are unauthorized characters, and used in the north; they resemble 焦.

To burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan; burned, singed; blackened, because the fat or water is gone.

The original form rudely depicts a vase with a cover; it much resembles 陶 an a corridor.

A pot, a jug, a tankard; a vase with or without a cover; one ancient kind was made with tubes side by side the mouth, and a common game called 投 was to pitch reeds into the three orifices; a cup made of a gourd; the calabash gourd.

A wine-jug; a tankard.

A spittoon, a cuspidor.

A hot-water tankard.

A wine-pot with a bale; a cup-bearer.

Bring the pot and pour out a cup of wine.

A tea-pot.

A pot of tea.

A urinal, a chamber-pot.

Clear as ice in a gem cup; met. pure in heart; chaste; ingenious.

A hundred jars of clear spirits.

Your retired devotees are like people fallen into a jar of ice.

A name of a gorge in Pingshian, through which the Yellow River rushes.

A trowel, a tool to plaster walls; to daub, to plaster.

From bow and melon as the phonetic.

A wooden bow; a stretcher on which a crescent shaped flag can be displayed; in mathematics, an arc; curved, arched.

A semicircular shaped flag.

A natal day; so called from a custom of hanging a bow at the door when a son was born.

The stars 金 in Canis Major with some in Argo.

A canny animal that can change its own form, or be possessed by spirits, especially of women; the fox, which the Chinese believe to be rather a brownie or urchin than a wild beast; suspicious, mistrusting.

The fox.

Fox skin robes.

An elfin or urchin like a fox; he is addressed as 仙 or my lord fox, and worshiped as a keeper of seals.

As described, suggests the repentant peri or culprit fay, of western books.

An enchantress; a bewitching woman.

Nothing about here but red foxes.

The fox borrows the tiger's terror; said of oppressive clerks and underlings.

The fox mourns when the hare is dead; met. hypocrisy, crocodile's tears.
The Shwoh Win describes this word as an alteration of 亏, which is an endeavor to depict a
sigh or querulous tone of voice, the breath rising or extending; it is often printed so as to be
taken for 独平 peace; as a primitive it imparts no special meaning.

A particle of varied uses; an interrogative adverb or interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; it is often a mere expletive; after nouns it denotes the vocative; after negatives and adjectives it forms the comparative degree; when it follows a verb, it becomes a preposition meaning to leave or reach a point, at, in, towards, to, from; in consequence of, or in quantity of, and thus becomes a sign of the ablative.

孝 | 敬 God and the gods; — or (in some connections) demons and gods.

可 | can it be done? how then?

易 | can we possibly get it?

易 | can benevolence be so far off? — i.e., so difficult.

不亦樂 | is it not very pleasant?

吾無懲 | 我 have concealed nothing from you.

宜 | is it right to do so or not?

行 | 行 to act as becomes a rich and honorable person.

庶 | 其可矣 then it perhaps can be allowed; here 庶 answers to I think.

幾 | about, nearly, probably.

合 | 此 that agrees with this.

異 | 此 it differs from this.

保 | 民 to preserve the people.

莫高 | 天 there's nothing higher (or greater) than heaven.

不敬莫大 | is there is no greater indignity or disrespect than this.

之 | 彼 he ab! ab! so it is used sometimes as a phrase. — it is all moonshine; bosh! it is useless to try; an idle effort; — these four particles having no meaning of themselves.

在 | 含 is; that is its function.

不在此在彼 it does not consist in this but in that.

位 | 上者 his place is on high; or, he who is on the high place.

勿在此 | 這 is neither here nor there; regardless of expense; I don't mind.

於 | 小子 alas, you poor boy!

似 | for instance; fancy!

敢問夫子 | 吾 | 長 I venture to ask you, Sir, in what excellence consists?

衣食於是 | 足 | foot and rainment thereupon became plenty.

洋洋 | how vast! immense indeed.

知 | 知 do you understand or not?

虎 | 虎 From a tiger's strips and a man's legs; it is thought to represent the animal to leap.

The tiger, called the 山君 king of wild beasts; the wind accords with him; brave: fierce, awful; cruel, truculent; dreadful; it occurs in names of places and plants, and often used as a term of comparison for soldiers, and painted on their shields and accoutrements; it holds a high place in geomancy, and the bones and other parts are taken for medicine; a urinal; made of tiger skin; applied to some kinds of insects.

老 | 老 or 猛 | a tiger; the fierce tiger.

政 | 政 a cruel government.

臣 | 臣 or | 將 dauntless officers; brave soldiers.

玉 | 玉 | 荐 a sort of gray fur very thick and firm, from Kansuh.

玉 | 疑 | 疑 suspicious, distrustful; to doubt, to mistrust.

玉 | 貴 | 貴 | 貴 | a sort of gray fur very thick and firm, from Kansuh.

玉 | 貴 | 貴 | a sort of gray fur very thick and firm, from Kansuh.
From words or mouth and tiger as a phonetic.

To intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk.

To cry at in a loud violent tone, so as to alarm.

From worship and ancient.

The favor or protection of heaven; prosperity; liberality; it was the personal name of the emperor 安帝 of Han, A.D. 107.

受天之 | blessed by heaven.

故多 | many are his Majesty's blessings.

From water and to promise as the phonetic.

The sloping bank of a river; a slope or easy descent to the water-side; an old name for the R. Hwai in Nganhwui, or for some of its headwaters.

| a station near Suchan where is an excise office on silks.

From a door and a peck measure; the verb is properly written in the second form.

To bale out water; to raise water by working a bucket in slings; a baling ladle.

| to bale water upon the fields, a mode of irrigation.

| a bucket for lifting water; it is suspended between long ropes held by two men.

| to bale out and float — a vessel.

The ancient form represents one leaf of a flower, half of the character 木; it is the 62d radical of a small group of characters most of which relate to doors and spaces.

An inner door, a chamber door; a door having only one leaf; a hole, an opening; to screen, to protect; to stop progress; the master of a house, vessel, or shop; a person, an individual, who is in a certain calling; a household; the nidus of a larva.

大門 | a distinguished family, a powerful house.

門 | a family or household.

| people who live afloat; boat-people.

| or 鋪 | a shopman; also, the shop.

口 the population, the householders.

部 means the Board of Population and Revenue; and 箏 is the record of the census, the lists kept by the government.

| to inquire into the people of ten households, as is done by the chi-hien; they are under the care of a 甲 who is responsible.

| the revenue department in a prefect's yamen.

報大 | report it to the rich families.

如 every family and household does that way.

破落 | a decayed, beggarly family; a miserable spendthrift.

門 | the two families are of equal rank, and can intermarry.

蟲 | the dormant insects have come out of their chrysal-ides.

編 | the poor, the common people; also called 住家 们 the families with one door.

花 | custodians of granaries, the underlings who deliver the grain. (Pekingese.)

From bird and door; the next is another form of it.

| a bird regarded by the Chinese as akin to the quail, and of which there are several varieties named according to the color of the bill; it feeds on insects; the 桑 is most common, and seems to be allied to the hawfinch or Java sparrow, but the others may all be varieties of the snipe or quail.

From door and a city.

To follow in a suite; a retinue, a cortège; to act waywardly or irregularly, as hunters do; a broad but not high hill; to cover over; name of a small state in the Hia dynasty in the present Hu hien 郡縣 in Shensi on the R. Wei near the Yellow River.

跋 | to act violently, to behave improperly or rudely.

| broad, vast, extensive.

随 | 職事 follows in a procession or 从 from retinue, such as accompany officers.

九 | nine farmers in ancient times.

桑 | an insectivorous bird, apparently allied to a kind of haw-finch, that lives in mulberry groves; it is also called 青嘴 green-beak and 窕脂 grease thief, but its affinities are not exactly known; its name is a term for a retired scholar.

| a fine napkin.

From hand and to follow as the phonetic.

To distribute; to impart to others liberally.

| to act perversely or recklessly; unreasonable.

織絨布 | you must give them out methodically.

From water and to follow, or perhaps from the next contracted.

| To fish by stakes, or placing weirs in the tideway, which detain the fish as the tide runs out.

江 | a name for Shanghai, derived from the 王 one of the branches of the Hwang-pu.

織宣徽 | let us praise the equity of the river magistrate at Shanghai.

尾 | town and stream of Hu-wéi at Tamsui in Formosa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>見</th>
<th>HU.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>Fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are strung so as to entrap the fish at turn of tide; they are common on the canals in Kiangsu.</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>Name of a district in Sian-fu in Shensi, lying south of the R. King, formerly the small state of Hu in the Hia dynasty.</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>A city moat, the fosse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鴎</td>
<td>HU.</td>
<td>婼</td>
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<tr>
<td>鴎</td>
<td>Or pelican, so called because it scrapes around the marshes, and gets fishes into its bill; another name is 淘河 the searchers of rivers.</td>
<td>婼</td>
<td>Graceful, beautiful.</td>
<td>婼</td>
<td>A brigadier-general, among the Manchus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>HU.</td>
<td>互</td>
<td>HU.</td>
<td>互</td>
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<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>A red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant, probably one of the genus Crategus; fragile and inferior articles.</td>
<td>互</td>
<td>The original form represents the fingers interlocking; as a primitive it imparted somewhat of its meaning to several compounds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>hua</td>
<td>A medicinal plant, the Rheum album Chinensium or foxglove, called 地黄 earth-yellow, or地球 earth-marlow, and other names; it is common about Peking, and is gathered for its roots.</td>
<td>互</td>
<td>Dovetailing or interlocking, as serrated edges or cog-whells; fitting into each other; interchangeable, reciprocal, mutual, blended; responsive; with, together; a butcher's skewer or meat-hook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>恭</td>
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<td>互</td>
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<td>HU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>To look to for help; to rely or lean on, as a father; to have a support; to presume on; a father, a parent, a helper.</td>
<td>互</td>
<td>Blended, united; in rhetoric, a continued antithesis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>失</td>
<td>to lose a father.</td>
<td>互</td>
<td>A mutual love; to cotton to each other.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>those who offend purposely and repeatedly, punish them as brigands; i.e. capital.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>through all the western regions they constantly relied on him.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>what will our parents have to rely on?</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>A hill covered with trees and vegetation; some define it to mean a barren, naked hill.</td>
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<td>互</td>
<td>From bamboo and mutut; originally used with the last.</td>
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HU.

From ice or water and mutual; the first is commonly used.

Frozen, congealed, ice-bound; chilly, cloudy, concealing the sun; a glassy, icy appearance.

固定 | 寒 cloudy, freezing weather.

川湖暴 | the rivers and pools suddenly froze.

Balustrades or a kind of tour-de-force placed across the imperial roads, or near encampments, to prevent people intruding, called 摔; a kind of railed in circus, or corral.

To kneel on both knees.

To kneel down to the ground.

行 礼 to perform the ceremony of kneeling.

Also read tsuh.

A sort of creel, shaped like a cowl, used in Hunan for catching fish, woven of bamboo; when made of twigs, it is called 柴 | or brier creel.

如入 | 之鱼不能复出 like a fish once in the basket, which then cannot make its escape from it.

Composed of 虚 tiger's stripes and 東 a tumulus or barrow.

A neighborhood of 144 people; empty, vacant; untrue, not authentic; simulated; unsubstantial, inane, unsatisfactory; suspicious, sensitive; deficient, scant, as a measure; titular; humble, pure; emptied of passion and able to receive quiet; a vacant, abstracted, contemplative condition of the mind, such as Buddhists aim to reach; space, the firmament.

空 | empty, like the vault of heaven; deserted, unoccupied; in rhetoric, a hypothesis.

太空 | the great space, the heavens, also called 空 emptiness.

浮 | nonsensical, vague.

虚 | visionary.

诸 | unfounded, idle prating.

謙 | humble-minded, unambitious.

心 | unprejudiced, gracious to; but 心 | means apprehensive, doubtful about.

情 | 畏罪 he was conscious that he merited punishment.

負 | 光阴 to waste one's time; otherwise called 度 a vain passing.

字 | in grammar, particles, adverbs, &c., reckoned to be chiefly these seven, 虚字者亦焉哉 though there are many more.

坐 | 以待 a vacant seat awaits you.

並非子 | there is really nothing true in it.

傳 | a false account; a legend, a made-up story.

催人 | 他的 guilty conscience ever fears danger.

無 | 昼 to be absorbed into nothing, to enter nirvana.

名 | 利 vain is fame, empty are riches; a Buddhist proverb.

弱 | 网 weak, decrepid.

體 | a delicate constitution.

不 | 勞役 he does not exact his subjects' labor for nothing.

己下人 | humbly to abuse one's self below others.

如 | 反坐 if what I say be false, let the penalty come on me.

六 | the six quarters or spaces; everywhere.

是 | the eleventh of the 28 constellations, answering nearly to Aquarius; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

清 | 之府 the pure and empty palace; the moon.

蝠 | A moth; others describe it as the silkworm just hatched.

子 | 索 the young of the moth are tender silkworms.

吹子 | To blow with the breath; to breathe softly; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend; to puff.

吹 | to breathe on; to say a good word for.

喚 | to expel the breath, to belch.

嘔 | hiccups and eructation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>矟</th>
<th>This is sometimes interchanged with the last and next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>矟</td>
<td>To blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矟</td>
<td>To engage in a thing with satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矟</td>
<td>His beaming face showed his pleasure, and he began to dance about in his overflowing joy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 矞

To blow hard through the nose; to sniff; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed. 

- 嘰 | a grunt, a snort, as of a horse. |
- 嘰 | A ray of joy in a fool's eyes; to open the eyes wide; a stupid appearance. |
- 嘰 | A district in the northeast of Nganhwui near Hung-tshih Lake in Sz. chen. |

### 言

To brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain boasting; large big. 

- 言 | To glorify one's self. |
- 言 | To make a promise or to be distinguished from hū. |

**From words and the "meridian" hour.** 

- 言 | To permit to enter, to be permitted; to accord; to be content with; to promise; to beget marriage; to enter, to advance; to flourish, to revive, to emulate; more than, an excess; as an adverb, very; an ancient feudatory of Honan. |
- 言 | 你 promised it to me. |
- 言 | Only a promise; it is all talk. |
- 言 | Very many. |
- 言 | Long time, unusually long. |
- 言 | To put faith in. |
- 言 | Did your Highness believe it? |
- 言 | 你 can you hope to equal him? |
- 言 | To accord, to yield, to make terms. |
- 言 | 聘 to arrange a betrothal over one's cups. |
- 言 | A very little, as in giving medicine. |
- 言 | 不他来 don't let him come here. |
- 言 | 不 to disallow, to forbid, to refuse; "thou shalt not." |

**From high-flying, boasting talk;**

- 言 | 言 to talk of everything; widespread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity. |
- 言 | 言 to perjure and boasting; a vainglorious exaggeration. |
- 言 | 德物 the king's virtue will reach over his whole realm and influence all things. |
- 言 | moderate, mild. |
- 言 | everywhere. |
- 言 | brave and gentle; one who can rule and be moderate. |

**From a sort of oak that bears a blackish, soft acorn called**

- 言 | 皂豆 or black cup; it grows in Kiangnan; soft, pliable; flexible wood, easily bent. |
**HÜ.**

自得 | 自得 | 自得 | 自得
---|---|---|---
pleased; happy | in | attaining | one's wishes.
 hopping about; leaping | hopping | and | hopping
 like a butterfly.

A sort of precious stone; name of two or three noted persons in history.

From mouth and warm steam.
The genial, brooding, stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red, carnation color.

**HÜ.**

From fire and the sun's heat; not the same as chao. 照 to illuminate.

The genial, brooding, stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red, carnation color.

and genial, warm, as the weather; placid, kind.

Warm to make warm.

日 a genial warm day; the warm sun.

万物 to vivify and stimulate nature.

故 it is chiefly a pretense or assumption of benevolence; 也 also means gracious.

From a cap; contracted and 呼 a breath.

A sort of cap or literary bonnet worn in the Yin dynasty; it was flat topped like a Cantab's cap; to cover, as a cap.

常服 they constantly wore the hatchet-pictured robe and sacrificial cap.

**HÜÉ.**

Old sounds, hwa or hwé. In Canton, hwa; in Swatow, hia; in Amoy, hia; in Fuhchou, kw’d; in Shanghai, hâu; in Chife, hâu.

**HÜÉ.**

**HÜÉ.**

The sun rising and diffusing his genial warmth and glow; warm, pleasant; an ancient name of a district in the present Hái Chau in the northeast of Kiansu.

Also read hâu.

From hide and to change or flowery; the two are synonymous, but at first the second and ancient form was described to be a sort of boot-leggings or buskin now disused.

A boot, made of silk or leather; it is made to serve as a convenient pocket.

An official boot; they are also called 方头 square toed boots, and should always be 絮 or satin boots.

一對 a pair of boots.

水 | 水
---|---
wet weather boots; the soles are often guarded by big nails.

壽 | 壽
boots to put on a corpse; the soles are made of paper.

賠 | 賠
an aid or accomplice in swindling or forging.

子囊袜子 the boots can always fit the sock; — a master can always prove the servant to be in error.

Handsome; also used as a synonym of yû. 婦 a mother, but without good authority.

[wife] elegant, graceful.

面笑 greatly delighted and laughing aloud, as two or three cronies meeting.

From spirits and unlucky; it is frequently pronounced shuang, from following the primitive.

Mad with drink; raving drunk.

子酒 dead drunk; he has the delirium tremens.

酒滋事 drunkards make great trouble, or produce confusion.

呼 | 呼
To breathe upon; to warm with the breath; to gasp for breath; to sputter and gasp, as fish do in shallow water; to call out.

 genteel, kind words; in some places it also denotes a rattling, wheezing sound, as from phlegm in the throat.

镜迷惑 to dim the mirror and obscure the real sight.

布 | 布
mourning boots.

衣 or 衣 a pocket-book for papers, because it is usually carried in the | 桶 boot-barrel or loose top.

抓痒 [it will be as ineffectual as] scratching your sock through your boot.

破 | 破
he spoils [other people's] boots; — a cunning petitfogger; also used to dissuade from going to law.
HÜEH.

Old sounds, hiet, kiet, and giet. In Canton, hêt and â; in Swatow, hâê, hiap, and hwan; in Amoy, hiet; in Fuhehau, haik and hiak; in Shanghai, hûit and yoh; in Chifu, hûêh and hiêh.

From a dish and stroke, representing something flowing into it, as the spurting blood of a victim held over it, to which the hissing sound of the character may further allude; it forms the 140th radical of a few characters relating to bloody things and uses of blood.

Blood, defined as 生 the essence of the yin principle by which life is kept; bloody; nearly related, ties of blood; not money, property.

1 脍 (calculate) the constitution; the flesh, the animal feelings and desires.

1 處 (to) mere brute force, insensible to reason or decency.

凡 (all) all who have feelings, i.e. reasonable beings.

破 (to) to reduce the system; depletion.

出 (to) bleeding, as by vomiting.

放 (to) to bleed one.

頭 (the) the hair of the head.

補 (to) to strengthen the system; to take tonics.

掙 (blood left in butcher's meat; coagulated blood.

絢 (extravasated blood in a bruise.

性 (carefully, attentively; earnestly.

性 (a warm-hearted, enthusiastic person; one in earnest.

汗 (the) wages earned by the hardest toil.

書 (a) a blood letter, an application for relief at the last extremity.

弱 (pale, white-livered.

泣 (poignant distress; to weep blood, as at a parent's death; it is written on funeral cards.

地 (a sort of borage that furnishes a red root like alkanet, called also 紫丹; it is used in small-pox, and is probably a species of Townsendia.

情 (to affectionate as own brothers.

心 (heart) the heart's blood came to court; i.e. the thing came to mind suddenly.

竭 (dragon's blood, a sort of dry red resin used as a pigment, obtained from the fruit of the Desmonorops [Calamus] draco, a sort of palm found in Sumatra.

本 (capital in trade.

戰 (after a bloody fight, he got off.

穴 (Composed of a shelter and to enter; it forms the 116th radical of a large group of characters mostly referring to pits and holes.

A cave; a hole in the earth or side of a hill, they are used for dwellings; a den, a grotto, a cavern, a pit; an open grave; underground holes, a lurking place; in anatomy, a sinus in the body; to dig a hole, to dig through; empty; among geomancers, the location of a grave.

居 (to live in the ground; troglobytes.

木 (this beef) bores into the tree and lives in the hole.

鑽 (to bore a hole.

鑿 (to dig a hole.

孔 (a cavity, a recess, a hole.

死 (they are buried in the same grave.

墓 (the hole where the coffin is laid; a vault.

情 (a lucky grave-spot.

點 (to point out a good burial spot.

山 (a single grave. (Cantonese.)

道 (the underground channels and influences which affect the health and luck of a region; the spots for the acupunctures; a vital part of the body.

毁 (destroy or burn) their dens and nests, as robbers.

出 (winds its way out, said of water running into springs.

映 (To sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

空 (Empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.

如 (pure-minded, weaned from all passion.

穴 (Composed of water and hole; it may be easily confounded with 赣穴深 deep.

一 (A stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

空 (vast and void, like the empyrean.

回 (dissipated, depraved and reckless.

目 (Deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

用 (to take a sharp look at; use your eyes.

兩 (glancing around at the things; as a pilferer or shoplifter.)
**HÜEN.**

These characters are often heard pronounced hiuen. Old sounds, hién, kiòn, giàn, hín, and kín.

In Canton, hún and án; — in Swatow, hien, hùni, and sún; — in Amoy, hun, hían, and swan; — in Fukahen, hiéng, hông, and hiéng; — in Shanghai, hûen, hün, yûn, and huen; — in Chifu, huen.

**HÜEN.**

From mouth and to promulge; it is interchanged with the next; also read hwan.

The incessant crying and wailing of infants; a glorious majestic character, as one of stern virtue; a holy man, whose appearance hushes men; to fear.

赫是 how majestic, how dignified!

From mouth and to promulge; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Clamor, noise; the hubbub of many people talking; to vociferate; in Corea, the incessant crying of children.

聲音 are brawling, confused noises, which are forbidden in public offices.

鬨 altercation; boisterous merriment or wrangling.

天振地 they mingled heaven and earth with their din.

談 Used for the last in 呼 to bawl out to one; fallacious, deceitful, — in which sense it is the same as the next, and not much used.

騛 to frighten one with noise.

談 Occurs used for the next two.

口 deceitful, false; to impose on; to forget.

詐 lying impositions, cunning stratagems, sharp practice.

終不可分 we shall never forget him; — our prince.

懷 Occurs interchanged with the last.

From plant and promulge or ruler; the second form is unusual.

A species of day-lily, the *Hemerocallis graminacea*, called 玉 草 because it causes one to forget their sorrows; and 居 花 or deer's onions; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son, whence another name for it is 宜男 | there are several varieties.

堂 your mother; a polite dignified term.

父母 both parents are in good health.

Genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.

日 | warm sunshine; the sun warms.

寒谷成 | the cold glens (or valleys) became warm.

日 | to dry a thing by the sun; the sun parches it.

Another name for the huan.

狼 or badger, which occurs throughout the northern provinces.

胡臍庭庭有鱗 | how is it then that we see the badger’s skin hanging in your hall?

An ancient wind instrument of music, shaped like an egg, made of porcelain; it had six or eight holes, and was blown through the apex, making a whistling sound.

如 | i.e. loving brothers, which these two instruments symbolized.

伯氏吹 | the seniors played on the porcelain conch.

The reddish larve of musktoes found in wells and pools called 蜈, which doubtless includes several species of larvae, and probably some of the smaller leeches; an insect crawling.

A woman who is rather careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

在 我 alone I bear my sad distress.

The first form, being the personal name of the Emperor Kanghi, has now generally given place to the second, which has been substituted out of respect, even in compounds where it is a primitive; 在 the sense of black, is also occasionally written for it; it forms the 96th radical of a few incongruous characters.

Dark, somber, like the deep ether in the sky; a blackish, dark color; dun; deep, still, silent; profound, abstruse, subtle; heaven; applied to names of gods to intimate that they deserve praise and worship; to manage, to direct.

上 | heaven, the empyrean; a name for the heart.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>色</th>
<th>blackish.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>black dresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>體</td>
<td>an old term for the swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妙 or 奥</td>
<td>abstruse, mysterious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>化</td>
<td>incorporeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>somber spirits, a quaint name for water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>the ninth moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帝 or 天上帝</td>
<td>the god of the somber heavens, the god of the North Pole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>國</td>
<td>the still garden, a Taoist name for paradise; as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>a Taoist term for a level, good road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>機</td>
<td>a skillful contrivance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兹 and 北</td>
<td>are terms used by Lao-tsz' for immaterial spirits, and for heaven and earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>glauber's salts, sulphate of soda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瞽</td>
<td>silent and sedate, like an anchoret.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 《eye》and 《dark》; the verb is also read huen; it is often wrongly used for 愛 to stifle by gas.

Confused vision, dizzy; eyes wandering here and there; out of order, in confusion; mistaken, deceived by, as one deluded by a mirage, or things at a distance, defective or distorted vision.

工名實 | he confused the real and unreal, the nominal and the earnest.

疾 | nervous from the effects of wind; made dizzy or distressed, as by medicine.

仆 | fell down from vertigo.

眩 | to confuse, to make dizzy.

疼 | eyes swollen and sight blurred.

死 | suffocated to death.

From 《water》and somber; also read huen.

Glistening dewdrops, or the sparkle of dewdrops in the sun; falling tears; deep flowing water; name of a river in the southwest of Shansi, a branch of the River Tan in Kao-p'ing hiin 高平縣 which flows into the Yellow River.

故 | a vasty deep, a wide waste.

光 | glittering dewdrops.

露 | 花上 | the dew sparkles on the flowers.

冥 | a spirit of the water, an Undine; a naiad or nyx.

然 | 沸 | the tears fell like dewdrops.

From heart and attached to; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To tie to and suspend; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise to; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided, precarious, insecure; anxiously; unlike.

絕 | very unlike.

天地 | 隔 | as wide apart as heaven and earth.

斷 | to summarily decide a case.

望 | to anxiously hope for.

賞 | I offered a great reward — for his capture.

攜之詞 | double entendres, ambiguous expressions.

掛 | to hang up, as charms to a lintel.

倒 | to hang upside down; to be in suspense; an unfinished affair; a Buddhist term for the suspended state of souls in hell who are waiting to be relieved by priestly prayers, as at the盂蘭會 or All Souls' Festival.

解 | 倒 | like relieving one hung up by the heels; i. e. very joyful, greatly relieved of his anxiety.

頭 | 権 | tied his head to a beam — as an ancient student did, lest he should fall asleep over his book.

得 | 很 | exceedingly doubtful, no certainty in it.

案 | 不結 | the case is still in doubt or not yet settled.

念 | to bear in mind.

空 | [it is as if] suspended in nothing; unfounded, no evidence.

手 | 我 | be very careful of me.

上 | a placard, a broadsheet.

織 | 成本較縫 | 殊 | the cost of pographers, compared with that of satin, is very different.

棘 | 'k'üen | 'from wood and to promulge'; the second form is unusual.

A last for making shoes or boots called | 頭 | to form on a last or mold; met. that which supports the external figure; to turn in a lathe.

鞋 | to fit a shoe to the last.

圓 | to turn or cut out round in a | 床 | or lathe, as a pipe mouth-piece.

拘 | 'k'üen | to strike.

讀 | hung | to wave off with the hand.

絽 | 'k'üen | 'from silk and to decade as the phonetic'; occurs used with 色 in a tassel.

Silken pincushions or fobs a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament, and worn at levees; stylish, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick.

彩 | elegant and adorned; garnished.

花 | 錦 | flowered and colored.

練 | to hasten, to hurry on.

素 | 以 | 今 | how finely the white sets off the coloring.

街 | 'k'üen | 'from to go and somber'; but the original form had言 words in the middle; also read shien.

To sell one's self; to brag of one's qualifications; to display for sale; bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUEN.</th>
<th>HUÈ.</th>
<th>AUH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>a woman who seeks praise, a coquette.</td>
<td>服</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>to recommend or boast of one's self.</td>
<td>蕾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骚</td>
<td>self-laudation.</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>to offer a gem for sale; met. seeking a market for one's talents.</td>
<td>騎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>to sell or pass one's self off as a trustworthy person.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also HUÜ for other similar words. Old sounds, hûk, gûk, hùt, gût, and mút. In Canton, hûk, hût, and kwût; — in Swatow, hêk, hêk and kût; — in Amoy, hâk, hût, and kût; — in Fuhchou, hêk, hêk, and pûk; — in Shanghai, hûk, wêh, and hweh; — in Chifu, hu and hai.

解, jù To measure; a dry measure shaped like the frustum of a pyramid, the Chinese bushel, holding ten 斗 pecks or a picul, according to some authorities; but the common table makes it to measure 5 pecks or half a picul; at Peking it holds 25 large 升 pints, or 5 斗 pecks, and two of them make a 石 or picul; between Tientsin and the capital it varies more than a quart; its capacity is 51.5 litres according to the regular table, and this makes it equal to 90.64 pints or 2½ bushels, which is rather larger than any; at Shanghai, the hûh for rice holds only 2.05 pints, and that for peas 1.86 pint; the Budhists use it for a full picul of 133½ lbs. av.; but the Hindu चेच, which the hûh represents, weighs only 7 lbs. 11 oz. av.

穀, hu A small orchidaceous plant, with hexapetalous and white flowers of the habit of a Dendrobium, growing in Kiangsu and south thereof, for which the last is most used; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the culms dried as a tonic for weak children.

石, shí A tonic medicine (Dendrobium cerasifolium) growing on the rocks in southern China; the name is applied to several similar orchids as the 石 and 金, which turn yellow when dried; the culms of other plants resembling this epiphyte are probably included under this term.

罈, ku A bamboo bushel, as the character indicates; a large box adapted for holding rice, called 箱 or bushel box.

斛, hù From wood and bushel, referring to the shape and cup of the fruit.

椏, hù A small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish capsules, and are used to dye black; the leaves are long, rather obovate, and deeply serrated; the wood is used for posts.

From horn and a hollow; used for 解 a bushel.

A kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insufficient, menager, poor, exhausted.

衣, i From horn and a hollow; used for 解 a bushel.

To compare, to match, to contend with.

強, i Strong, the strong and the weak should not measure their strength.

欒, hù From to blow and a flame.

Suddenly, abruptly; moving, flitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to snuff up.

奄, i Going to and fro, undecided.

一 | was, am | a | what, in, on |

In Pekingese, pronounced 'chwo'a. A gust of wind; an exclamation of dissatisfaction, as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.
From fire and valley as the phonetic.

\[ \text{chu} \]
Flame; the blaze of fire.

| 1 | a flame crackling as it first catches.

| 3 | the furious flames shot upward.

From wood and a horsey character; as a verb, hok, 見 is nearly synonymous.

\[ \text{ho} \]
The kernel or pit of fruits, the inner nut or seed; the seed as distinguished from its pod or pulp; hard lumps in a soft body, as ganglions in flesh, or nodules in clay; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances, the gist of the pith; to inquire into the facts; to severely scrutinize a matter, as a judge; truly, thoroughly, earnestly, sincerely.

\[ \text{li} \]
Roochi stones; and also of all 糧 fruit-stones, as the peach, walnut, &c.

\[ \text{Jo} \]
to have a hard lump grow up, as on the neck.

\[ \text{ju} \]
Too big an excessive scrutiny; to oppress by examining into details.

\[ \text{Jj} \]
to thoroughly examine.

\[ \text{hú} \]
| 1 | an migratory bird, the 鸬鹚 larger than, but resembling the created lark; it has a short tail, black plumage, and a fine song; it appears in the spring; anciently designated an office; also a sort of glee or pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds.

\[ \text{hô} \]
A poetical name for the bamboo partridge (Bambusicaola).

\[ \text{hu} \]
眼 a kite’s head and hawk’s eye; — i. e. a violent tempered man.

\[ \text{hù} \]
To dig for; to muddy, to roll, to confuse, to mix; to exert one’s strength.

\[ \text{hu} \]
To see obscurely, as on first awaking; early morning, at dawn.

| 1 | to behold.

\[ \text{hü} \]
| 1 | the secretion from the eye, esmugmatic pus.

\[ \text{hú} \]
From three chariots racing, which then make much noise.

\[ \text{hu} \]
The rumbling of carriages, muttering of thunder, or roaring of cannon; to blast, to destroy with guns; to blurt out, to hoot at; any stunning noise.

\[ \text{hu} \]
the crash of thunder.

\[ \text{hù} \]
to blast rocks.

\[ \text{hu} \]
the very boisterous; a dim, an uproar; irascible, apt to scold.
度之 | many people laboring at a work.
| the hum or buzz of a swarm of insects, applied to descendants.

 différencier | may your descendants be as numerous as the flying locusts; — a wish like that of Laban, Gen. xxiv. 60.

从火 | fire and all or work; the first is most common.
| A flash or flame; fire rising high; to bake, to roast; to dry at a fire, to kiln-dry.
| 燒 | I warmed myself at the brazier.

屋子 | a portable furnace, a stove.
| 吹 | to dry thoroughly.
| 燒 | warped by the fire.

In Cantonese. To scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; burned, burned.

燒 | done brown, done to a crisp.
| 起面 | to look cross, to scowl.

就 | the clamor of a multitude.

从口 | even contracted; used with the next two; as a primitive, it imparts something of his meaning to most of the compounds.

hong | a crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.
| 震動 | trembling from the thundering sound.

Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is | as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

噴 hong | the roaring sound of rushing waters.
| roar of a cataract; dashling of waters.

磐 hong | the sound of rocks falling is | applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a land slide.

顱 hong | A ringing in the head is | regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.

紗 hong | From silk and work as the phonetic.

紅 hong | A red color; reddish, fiery; lucky, pleasant, because red or vermilion is now the fortunate color, and used for marriage sedans, highest official buttons, or official seals, and other things connected with rank; rosy, ruddy; gentle, pretty; the blood; the menses.
| 色 | red; vermilion is the standard tint.
| 顏 | ruddy, fair, as a girl.
| 當 | rising, prosperous.
| 長 | a public notice from the people, because all such papers are written on red paper.
| 出 | to issue a notice, as of a lost child; when it is found, 賞花 | the reward is paid.
| 燒 | heated to redness, red-hot.
| 想着 | do you think this is a fortunate thing?

狀元 | the best red wine.
| 片 | a visiting card, because it is on red paper.
| 白二事 | a pleasant and a melancholy affair, usually denote a wedding and a funeral.
| 妝女 | 繾佳 | a young lady, so called from the rouge; one who exhibits herself to show her dress.
| 眼 | or | 了 | 眼 | black and blue eyes; met. staticuffs.
| 花 | 色 | scarlet.

大 | a deep red like sealing-wax.
| 一日當天 | the emperor is healthy; when the emperor was strong.

大 | the great red flower is the shoe-flower (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis) at Canton, where it is also known as | a name elsewhere applied to the saffron (Crocus sativus), and to the safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), both used as dyes; the latter is also known as | 藍花 | or red blue flower; and the former as | or Tibetan red flower.
| 買 | or red goods; the term is sometimes given to red dye-stuffs.

流 | or 落 | to have a menstrual discharge.

頂大人 | a grandee of the first rank.

看 | 了 | 眼 | he is quite entranced with it — or her.

血點 | to add red to blood; useless labor, unnecessary.

鮮 | the fresh, ruddy, new.

Read hong. Female employments.

女 | women's skill, women's work.

虹 hong | From insect and work; it is interchanged with 虹 to litigate; in Peking, it is pronounced lian and for it many write 虹 an unauthorized character.

The rainbow, which 雨映日而 | is seen when the rain reflects the sun; it is supposed to be the result of the impure effluence of the vapors, and to be composed of minute insects; any colored halo or parhelion, or vapor on a hill-top; connected together; old name of a district in Fung-yang in 鳳陽府 in Ngaunwui.

天 | or | 霧 | or | 橋 | the rainbow; the last refers to its bridge-like shape.

一 | one full formed rainbow.

顏 | a reverted rainbow, — is the reflected shadow of an arch.
From water and all; occurs used for the next.

Hung A cross-bar, anything placed transversely or at a right angle to the main part; transverse, crosswise, athwart, the opposite of shu 竖 upright; perverse, unreasonable, mulish; disagreeable, gruin; unexpected, unlooked for; unlucky, untimely; disrespectful; to go athwart, to cross; to lie on, as clouds on the hills; the narrow width of a thing.

门 a side door; a back door.

生 a cross presentation at birth.

従 agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means.

沿 and along and across; down and crosswise.

手買 to buy underhand through another.

禍 an unexpected calamity.

打 作事 to perversely ruin an affair, to act mulishly.

行霸道 to act obstinately and oppress others, to force out of.

児 人 an evil, turbulent fellow.

量 to measure across.

渡 ferry-boats.

過河 I must under any circumstances cross the river.

擺 to arrange things across — as a room.

住了 to bar, to withstand; to arrest; to stop, as a thief.

了三間 passed over three houses.

斜 criss-cross.

直 exactly at right angles.

抽 to levy blackmail, to take by violence.

財 sudden good luck, a windfall; underhand gains.

蹊 a diagonal line across a square or rectangle. (Shanghai.)

雲 the clouds indeed rest on the Ts'in Mts., but where is my family? — I have none.

From bird and river; q. d. the river bird, as it frequents marshes.

Hung The 宇 was a college or gymnasiun in the Han dynasty, A.D. 128, built by Shunti; it had 240 rooms and 1850 dormitories, and was designed to accommodate 30,000 students.

宫 students' rooms in ancient times near the temples to Confucius, now applied rather to the latter buildings, as the colleges are disused.

进 宫 to enter college as a sin'ts'ai.

1 门秀士 a sin'ts'ai, one who has really earned his degree, and not bought it.
打 | lay it crosswise.

癟或 모모 | unbending, obstinate; imperious, arrogant, turbulent.

刀 | violent and disobedient.

發 | cross; to show a sudden dislike or perverseness.

心 | heart, cross, perverse, one with whom nobody can get along.

躺者 | lay it crosswise.

天 | eight stars in Cassiopeia or near it.

翔 | To fly about.

弘 | flying and buzzing about, as a swarm of flies; humming, flitting, as bees.

蚊虻 | the mosquitoes come in buzzing swarms.

弘 | To measure, to judge of, to estimate.

弘 | From ear and fore-arm as the phonetic.

弘 | A noise or drumming in the ear; to speak into another's ear because of his deafness.

隆隆 | a prolonged increasing sound, as of distant thunder.

関 | The gate across the entrance of a lane or its bar; applied to the gates of heaven; wide; vast; vacant, as a garden.

虚 | vast, infinite, as the firmament.

廓 | waste and limitless, as a steppe or prairie.

曾 | the great gate, as of the palace.

騰九 | to ascend to the heavens.

中 | 中外; to freely employ one's stores of learning for another's use and pleasure.

1 | beautiful and spacious, as a mansion and grounds.

絃絃 | The first character is commonplace.

絃 | The cord or band which passes under the chin to keep the cap on the head; a string on which musical stones are hung in the wind; to connect, to fasten; the rope which springs the net upon birds.

八 | the eight ties which reach to all sides; everywhere.

織 | the band and tassels of a cap.

弘 | Similar to the last.

弘 | A large mansion; a vast hall.

弘 | A wide house in which there is an echo, a large hall.

弘 | From a shelter and the fore-arm; interchanged with the next.

弘 | An echoing noise in a spacious hall; vast, large; ample; wide, as a prospect; to enlarge.

張 | may we have great profits in our business; — a shopman's wish.

弘 | an extended business.

量 | you are well able to drink; — a polite phrase.

弘 | long standing, as a custom; very prosperous, as a firm.

大展 | fit for a high post.

父 | title of an officer in the Chiu dynasty, the Minister of Works who guarded the marches.

弘 | From bow and private; also read zwang; this character is often used for the last, because it was the personal name of the emperor Yungling.

弘 | The twanging of a bow-string; flapping of curtains; large, vast, expanded; liberal, largely; to make great, to give full development to; to act generously and with large views.

弘 | vast and glorious, as the heavens.

人能道非道 | man can act according to the greatness of truth, but the truth will not enlarge for him; — i.e. truth is greater than its disciples.

於乱多 | death and disorder everywhere increase.

亦服或 | he magnifies his office.

乃服惟 | it is yours to make the king great.

嗡嗡 | The sound of a bell.

嗡嗡 | the ringing of bells; the clamor of a market-place.

嗡嗡 | The lowing of an ox is intended probably to imitate the moaning of the animal.

弘 | Still and deep, like a clear pool; a stream near the site of a famous battle during the reign of Ching-kung of Sung, n. c. 638.

飛揚落 | the flying cascades comes down into the deep pool.

龍 | is applied to two streams in Shensi.

美目如 | her beautiful eyes were limpid as a clear pool in autumn.

弘 | A movable board placed in front of a carriage for the rider to lean on as he stood.

軒轅 | to cover the dash-board with leather, and make a cover of tiger's skin.

嶺 | A glorious, lofty hill, as the character indicates; high, prominent; majestic, dignified in bearing.

山勢 | the lofty peak seems to aspire to the sky; applied to imposing sights.

殿閣 | a grand palatial edifice.

氣象 | a dignified and imposing manner.
From water and work as the phonetic.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained; quicksilver.

| 煙 | 金 | 火 | 水 | 錫 | 銀 | 粉 | 焚 | 鋁 | 煙 | 金 | 火 | 水 | 錫 | 銀 |

Original form of the last.

Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrating, as water in an eddy.

溶 limitless, as an ocean.

The lowing of an ox; but it is mostly used for the last syllable in the Chinese form of the Buddhist exorcising canticle On maui padom hom.

A song; to sing ballads; occurs used with the next.

喱 | to sing and beat on cymbals in unison.

喱 | 樂 a theatrical hall, a musical hall.

From mouth and all.

The hum or din of a crowd; the indistinct noise of singing; to intimidate; to cozen; to deceive; to falsify; to beguile, to tempt.

| 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 | 命 |

To brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside; a cry of ordering; a shout.

一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |

From words and work; occurs written hong but wrongly.

To denote or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate; to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.

乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 | 乱 |

[tail like so many] devouring grubs which destroy men's minds.

外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 | 外 |

The second form is applied rather to the shrub and sprout.

Flourishing; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, called 雪菜, which may be a sort of moss; an old term in Chekiang for budding and sprouting.

| 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 | 景 |

A small shrub found in Honan like a honeysuckle in foliage, with the leaves in fives, and bearing white flowers.
HWA.

Old sounds, hwa, kwa, kap, kat, gat, and gap. In Canton, fa, wa, and wak; — in Swatow, hoe, ho, se, and hwa; — in Amoy, hwa, kwa, and ko'; — in Fukuau, hwa, wa, bek, wah, kw'a, and bwok; — in Shanghai, hwo, wo, and wah; — in Chifu, hwa.

花 From plant and to transform; the next was the original form.

hwa A flower, a blossom, a corolla; to make flowers, to carve; to spend, to lay out; variegated; flowered, ornamented; to exaggerate, to talk flowery; vice, pleasure; in trade, raw cotton; motes in the eyes, muscae volitantes.

一花 or 一枚 a single flower.

一枝 or 一枝 a nosegay, a bouquet of flowers.

花 or 花 the pistils and stamens of a blossom.

名 fine, ornamental flowers.

花卉 flowers, plants, the vegetable world.

名字 a nickname, an alias, a sobriquet; but 名冊 is a rollster of clerks and employees in a 年, and the word here means miscellaneous.

費 費 needless expenditure; pin money.

費 or 費 to squander, to spend recklessly.

且 an actor who personates women.

打算 to paint for acting.

好 love flowers; addicted to dissipation.

話 exaggeration; figures of speech.

公子 a spendthrift, a rake.

林 flowers and trees; mel. a brothel.

烟 or 柳巷 a place for dissipation, a brothel and smoking room.

錢 to spend money; expensive; to lay out funds.

世界 a thoughtless age.

街 an illuminated street; one dressed with flags and festoons.

子 or 老子 a beggar.

搭搭 chequered, irregular; higgledy-piggledy.

燈 ornamented lanterns.

縣 a district lying north of Canton city.

貌 or 容 fair, pretty, as a girl.

天 the small pox; whence in some places 娘娘 denotes the goddess of the small-pox.

出見 to have the small-pox.

布 colored cottons.

一包 a bale of raw cotton.

眼 緊 consciousness; misery, blindness; office,

多多 obscenity of vision, arising from disease, or multiplicity of objects.

完了 the money is all spent.

閉月羞 the moon hides herself and the flowers blush— at her presence.

管 to stick in the flowers denotes one who succeeds in his degree, or has married his betrothed, from a custom of putting flowers in his cap.

地 florist's grounds, public gardens.

兒 or 王 a florist.

筆 the pen of a good scholar; accomplished.

草 or 草枝 a pith-paper or artificial flowers.

生 or 生生 the ground-nut. (Arachis)

華華 The original form is designed to represent a plant covered with flowers; it is much interchanged with the last.

華 The beauty or abundance of flowers; flowery, elegant, as a garden; splendor, glory; blooming, charming, beautiful; accomplished, virtuous; a term for China, intended to describe its civilization and literature; ornate; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead; often occurs in proper names.

榮 glory, grandeur, effulgence.

美 beautiful, showy.

年 or 岁 his years are waxing old.

首 hoar-headed, white hair.

光 brilliant, fine, bright, as a show.

光 the god of Fire; at Canton, he is called 光大帝 the Eflufient Great Emperor, and worshiped with much pomp.

彩 finely colored, variegated.

鋪設 裝 his sales' rooms are beautifully arranged.

瓜 to quarter a melon.

蓋 a term for a state umbrella; also four small stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, which are supposed to exercise an influence over people's fates; whence the phrase 命犯 賓 his fate has offended the flowery canopy, denotes becoming a priest, because unlucky people often turn priests, or devote their sons to the priesthood.

柱 column, ornamented pillars before a grave; some of the finest resemble the triumphal pillars of the Romans.

中國 or 夏 China; it denotes rather the territory than the people or the government.

鴻 an old poetical name of the pheasant, from its variegated plumage.

春 flowers in the spring and fruit in the autumn; i.e. gradual progress.
| 1 | a district south of the River King in the southeast of Shensi.  |
| 2 | a bright moonlight. |
| 3 | neither gaudy nor coarse, in good taste. |
| 4 | one of the Five Mountains; it lies in Si-ning in the southeast of Shensi. |
| 5 | a bark from which withes can be made, probably a sort of birch. |

A spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.

From horse and fine; the second form is unusual.

| a fine, shapely chestnut colored steed. |
| 7 | Beauty, the name of one of Muh-wang's eight famous horses, (b. c. 980,) which was harnessed on the right side. |

From knife and spear.

To pole a boat; a pinnacle; a scow, such as soldiers use to cross streams; a bill-hook.

| a scow, a punt, an open boat. |
| 9 | a lorch, such as are used at Macao. |
| 10 | get a punt to go ashore on. |

Clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking and bickering; din-some, noisy.

禁止壁 | all loud talking is strictly forbidden — in this yamun; a notice suspended at the door. |

| don't make such a noise. |
| 12 | a general hurrah. |
| 13 | a disturbance, a squabble of voices. |

Read, tea. To change.

| eggs not yet hatched. |

From foot and real.

踝 | The ankle, the external malleolus, called 仔骨, while 仔跟 denotes the heel.

In Fuhchau. An irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp, a gait caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.

化 | From 旧 the old form and a man prefixed, intimating that which influences man's actions.

To alter, to influence; to act upon mind, manners, or nature so as to change them; to transform; the operation of nature; to convert, to influence for good; to repeat, to reform; to digest; to transmute; to melt; to pass into metamorphosis; to barter; to resolve doubts; transformed by; an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.

氣 | changes caused by the seasons or air.

消 | digestion of food.

不 | indigestible, disagreeing with one.

教 | to instruct and improve; the good effects of example; a change of heart, for which 感 is also used.

風 | good manners, improvement in morals and habits, by example or warning.

民 | to reform the people.

生 | produced by its own change, as the metamorphoses of insects; used by Buddhists for birth without parents (anupadakas), as Bodhisatwas are when they appear on earth.

造 | the changes of nature, creation, production, and destruction; fate, nature.

好造 | good luck.

王 | royal civilization, the best of principles.

州 | a district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.

作沙門 | he took the form of a Shumma.

德 | his virtue daily increases.

形 | a visible change in the appearance.

鑪 | to melt metals; to dissolve, as by acids.

氷 | the ice has thawed.

工 | the operations of nature in the seasons.

絲 | to beg for Buddhist temples or priests.

鍬 | or 元 to burn paper and mock money at the tombs in spring.

命 | a fate that cannot be resisted.

亡 | 過了 transformed and gone; dead.

身 | to burn a priest's corpse; it also expresses the power of transformation (niromakagyos), which every Budha possesses, a sense which is also expressed by 应.

身 | a body capable of transformation.

品性難 | it is hard to go against nature.

日光 | as the sun lightens up the heavens, said of peaceful times.

話論 | From words and tongue; another form has the tongue thrice repeated; the second form, composed of words joined, i.e. to unite good words, is obsolete. Words, discourse, speech, conversation; a language; to talk, to tell; to narrate, to speak well; to talk loud; to put to shame; to regulate.

說 | now it is said, now let us say;— an initial phrase used in novels.

不懑 | I don't understand the words, I am unacquainted with that language.

說 | 長 it's a long story.

不在 | I will not speak of it.

不在此 | don't speak of that now, don't bring that up.
HWA.

He 說 甚 麼 | what does he say?
1 不 任 機 | you talk wild, you
don't talk to the point.
1 別 | a farewell; parting words.
大 | a lie, a brag, a big story.
多 | talkative, impertinent.
不 成 | it makes no sense.
不 像 | improper talk, blarney,
billingssrate, balderdash.
1 中 有 | he does not yet tell
it all out.
發 | to grumble, to mutter at.
1 舊 talk over old times.
1 宣 | ventrilquism.
1 句 | one expression, a phrase.
1 土 | or 塌 | local or vulgar
talk; a patois; colloquial.
笑 | to laugh at one.
1 嚇 | innuendoes, whisperings.
1 謂 叹 | proly talk, repetitions.
1 柄 | or | 把 a topic for
conversation.
出 | 不 然 the words you speak
are not to the point.
不 認 英 | I do not know the
English language.

In Cantonese. A rumor, an
ou dit; a final particle, expressing
doubt.

好多 賤 | it is said there are
many robbers.

畫 | From 田 a field inclosed and
田, pencil | g. d. a field that has
be traced around; the con-
tracted form is common in cheap
books.

A picture; a drawing; a
painting; a mark, a line; a
division; painted; to map,
to mark out a plan of.

一副 | one picture or drawing.
山水 | landscape drawings.
1 士 or | 匠 painters, such as
color walls; the first also means
drawings, elaborate painting.

愛 挂 | to love to bedeck one's
self; fond of fine clothes.
洋 | foreign pictures, engravings.
日 影 | photographs, daguerre-
otypes.
山 鉴 | the view is like a
picture.
1 蛇 招 to draw a snake with
legs, i.e. exaggeration.
今 汝 | you must now restrain
yourself; or limit your desires.
1 眉 the gray thrush (Leucodop-
teron sinense) a common song-bird
in southern China; as is the
白 | 眉 or white eye-brow
thrush, a species of Garrulus.
1 師 a good painter, an artist.
主 | a master sghem.
1 肖 願 | picture cases don't
satisfy hunger; — promises are
not enough.
1 押 or | 號 to sign one's private
mark or cypher.
1 虎 | 皮 難 | bones are not so easily painted
as his skin; — it is easier to
learn a man's face than his
heart.

Read hwa*. To draw a hori-
Zontal line; to mark, to limn; to line
off, to divide by lines; to paint,
to sketch; to draw a plan; to
limit, to devise.
1 | a line; in writing, a hori-
zontal stroke of the pencil;
also, to act by one rule.
不 | 一 incongruous, not up to
the mark.
1 地 自 限 to make a rule or
limit for one's self.
1 策 to contrive, to lay a plan.
1 花 to draw flowers.
指 | to designate, to point off;
to trace with the finger.
1 手 to draw a line, to stop short,
to go no further.
多少 | how many strokes are
there — in this character?

華 | Frequently written without
the radical on top.

hu| The western of the five cele-
brated mountains in China,
and on which sacrifices were
anciently made, lying in Hwa-yin
hien, 华陰縣 southeast of the
capital of Shensi; on its highest
peak, called 白虎 White Tiger
Mt., there is a pond or tarn where
the longevity water-lily grows.

棲 | From wood and flowery as the
phonetic.

hu| A tree found in Manchuria
and Mongolia, a foot or more
through, of whose thick, resinous
bark flints and bands for bows and
caps are made; the wood is curled
and takes a polish, and is em-
ployed in cabinet-ware; it appears
to be akin to the birch; in Honan,
another tree of this name fur-
nishes a bark of which sheds and
houses are rudely constructed.
1 松 | a birch bark shop.

獲 | From hand and to measure; it
must not be confused with
hu| to seize.

A trap or pit in which to
take animals; a gin; a
noose laid over a pit to catch
wolves.
1 陷 跌 之中 he fell into the
pit.

啞 | a spring-net for birds.

杜 乃 | shut up your gins.

Read hu*. To seize or hold
by the hand, to secure.

Read hu| To divide, to spread
out.

鯽 | Same as the 作 鯽 or mud-
fish; a large kind of silure
or cat fish having cirri on the
mouth, and a white pro-
tuberant belly.
HWAH.

Old sound, hwat and gwat. In Canton, waw and wak; — in Swatow, kû; — in Amoy, kû; — in Fuzhou, hwak and kûk; — in Shanghai, waw and wah; — in Chiifu, hwa.

滑, hwa From water and bone; occurs written like the next.

smooth, slippery; polished; wet and sludgy; soapy, glassy, glairy; oily and shining; cunning, knavish, flattering; confused, as turbid water; to slip up.

路, a slippery (or wet) path.

路之徒 an unscrupulous rascal.

油, bedizen and dressed up very gaily.

棒 fawning and sycophantic, as a flatterer.

用 to rub smooth, to scrape clean.

In Pekingese. A pully, such as is used in drawing water; to wrench, to turn, as a door-knob.

用 a bolt, a thing that acts by turning in a socket.

在 in Fuzhou. Free and easy; to cook in boiling water like a roly-poly.

猾, hwa From dog and bone; it is often written like the last, to which it is similar.

Disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarous; artful, cunning, treacherous, unreliable; clever, smart, lying, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble, especially internal commotions; the allusion is to the 子 a boneless animal which is fabled to get into tigers, and devour them.

狡, impudent and tricky; a sharper.

狡, very uncertain; as a slippery knave.

奸, traitorous, disloyal.

贼, a scamp, a glib rascal.

贱娅, the southern savages disturb [the kingdom of] Hia.

骨, stone and slippery contracted; sometimes used for its primitive.

A mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; hard-stone, potstone, steatite.

石子 a kind of feldspathic mineral containing magnesia, used in the porcelain manufacture.

繃, indigestible, opposed to.

繃 to tie together (or ally) what cannot agree, as a cow and a camel drawing a plow.

解而永結 the tiles are broken and the ice is melted; — all is over.

繃, a noise like the snapping of threads.

繃 a noise like the opening of a mouth, as by a fall.

碰 in engraving he ran against a nail and ripped a hole in his skirt.

骨, a reptile with four feet, described as found in marshes, resembling a snake and having wings, which feeds on fish; this brief description may obscurely indicate an animal akin to the Pterodactyl, but the basilisk lizard is more probably intended; it makes a noise like ch-yu.
HWAI.

Old sounds, hwai and gwai. In Canton, wai; — in Swatow, hwai; — in Amoy, hwai; — in Fuhchau, hwai; — in Shanghai, wa and wö; — in Chiful, hwai.

From heart and to hide in; the contracted form is common in cheap books and writing. To cherish kindly in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to embrace; to come to, as in returning to a parent; to cling to, as one's home; to put in the bosom; to carry in the womb; to comfort, to favor; to lay by, to board, to store up; to harbor, to bring on one's self; to remember against one; to be tranquil; tranquillity; the affections, the heart, the bosom, the lap; wounded feelings; selfish, private; occurs in the names of many places.

\[\text{心 to think of, to long for.}\]
\[\text{德 to think upon virtue; to esteem.}\]
\[\text{人 to remember one.}\]
\[\text{胎儿 or 孕 pregnant; to be with child.}\]

開 | 開飲 to throw off care and take a jolly cup.
放 | to relax the mind, to forget care.

| 五年免於父母之 | at three years it can leave its parents' arms.

| 于你于 | you placed me in your breast.

| 与之同 | he can be called humane who keeps his pearl in his bosom, and lets the country go to ruin?

\[\text{凄 }|\text{ 戚 perfect rest, sorrow all relieved.}\]

| 願言則 | I think of him and am grieved.

A leguminous tree, common in the northern provinces, a sort of locust (\textit{Styphnolobium} or \textit{Sophora} \textit{Japonicum}) grown for its wood and shade; an ancient ruler heard complaints under it; the blossoms are used to dye imperial yellow, and mixed with other things to make a green; the seeds are enveloped in a juice, which preserves them from freezing, and the pods remain on the tree till the new leaves sprout; at Canton, this name is given to the \textit{Cassia alata}, which resembles it in general appearance.

三 | three officers in the Chen dynasty.

| 火 | a tree whose wood is described as able to produce fire by friction, and therefore called the fire locust; perhaps a kind of ebony.

| 地 | the \textit{Robinia amara}, whose roots are used in dyestery.

| 月 | a poetical name for the fourth moon.

| 花米 | dried hops, so called in commerce.

| 花 | the \textit{Robinia amara}.

From water and good.

A large stream which drains the provinces of Honan and Nanganhwa, flowing into Hungtshih lake; its waters now reach the Yangtsz River through the Grand Canal; an even, equable flow, like this river.

| 夭來求 | we came seeking the tribes on the Hawi.

| 雨 | the region between the Yellow and the Yangtsz Rivers in Kiangsu and Nanganhwa.
**HWAI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>怒</th>
<th>从 earth and hiding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>Going or gone to ruin; to spoil, to injure, to perish, to destroy; dilapidated, broken down of itself, fallen into ruins; injured, spoiled, rotten, useless; hence in Canton, sometimes heard as a slang word for dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>学</td>
<td>dissipated, vicious, gone to the bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>broken, useless, unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贫心</td>
<td>a depraved, seared conscience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HWAN.**

| 了 | spoiled; bad, as a worn out harness. |
| 子 | or | an ill-mannered child. |
| 朽 | rotten, carious; dead-rot. |
| 损 | 损彼予 | I may be likened to this decayed tree. |
| 所 | a chronic diarrhoea, an incurable bowel complaint. |
| 损 | worn out, broken down; in ruins. |
| 好 | and | are opposites, good, bad; useful, useless. |

**HWAN.**

| 樱 | mildewed; broken down, utterly ruined. |
| 你 | 我事 | you have spoiled my affairs; you are a marplot. |
| 弄 | to injure by meddling, to put out of order. |
| 省 | or | evil thoughts; depraved. |

Also read 

| hwan | hwa | high and light, as a palace hall. |

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**HWAN.**

Old sounds, hwan, kwan, gwan, kon, and gon. In Canton, wan, fun, ūn, and ūn; in Swatow, hwan, wan, hwan, man, and ūn; in Amoy, hwan, wan, bian, and kw'an; in Fuhchau, hwang, kwang, kwang, wong, and hang; in Shanghai, hwe, kwō, wē, and wē. In Chifu, hwan and wan.

亦 a wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills, the 之, a sort of porcupine found in Shensi, which the Chinese assert to be hermaphrodite. 之 an old name of a district in the eastern part of Kansuh, among the nomads.

From to go and to store at; the contracted form is not sanctioned by the dictionaries; also read chew and chef, when used as an adverb or conjunction.

To return, to revert to, to come back; to compensate; to repay, to cancel, as a debt; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; to surround, to revoke, a return; to aggregate, light; as an adverb, still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith; as a conjunction, and, also; when repeated, answers to either or.

| 家 | or | 部 return home. |
| 手 | to repay a blow, to strike back. |
| 奉 | to thank the gods. |
| 賠 | or | 賠 to indemnify, to make good a loss. |
Read 转, To revolve.

From guns and to stars; it is often interchanged with 会, a beach, and occurs used for the last and next.

Originally a stone ring cut out for an arnulet; a ring of any sort, a circle, a bracelet; an open punctuation mark; a sandy beach; to encircle, to surround; to go around.

耳 an ear-ring; as 环 may be applied to an ear-ring of three links.

綫 to encircle, to envirion.

圆转如 round and well turned as a ring; — said of polished, courteous speech.

役 to run into the noose, to hang one's self.

山水 抱 the hills and streams encircle the spot.

视 to look around.

疆 a district among the mountains in the eastern part of Kaishing on a branch of the River King.

瑩 叮 the ringing girdle or chatelaine ornaments; jingles.

九連 the chain and bar puzzle.

其志如不解 his feelings (or heart) is like a ring, and will not alter.

天理 运 heaven's law works itself around in time; — self, the mills of the gods grind slowly.

Like the preceding.

An iron or gold ring; a finger-ring; a link. The second form also means an ancient weight of 6½ taels, a 鈔 or ten hou, used in the Han dynasty; a hundred 篇 were at another time reckoned to weigh only three catties or 48 taels, which shows its variability.

Enter, if you had come into my house on your return, my heart would have been relieved.

I have received them back.

清 paid up in full.

天打覆陣 again another shower!

三個 three more are wanted.

有 they are still here.

不來嗎 why did you not come sooner? why has he not yet come?

金 the king said, Let us go home.

我 it is yet extant; he is still here.

是這樣 is it to be done this way or that way?

还 to return whence he came.

子之分 what a nimble fellow you are?

價 to give a price, to make an offer for.

拜 to return a visit.

哥哥好呢 is brothers good which do you prefer, the elder or younger brother?

答 to answer, as a letter.

有福依在 I shall have better luck next time.

車言 透 the return chariot will go on.

欠 or 賬 to pay up a debt.

原 to verify a sum or account.

不來 he is very tardy, he still has not returned (or arisen).

心病 將心藥症 for heart ailments you must apply (or turn to) heart remedies.

復衣服 double-dyed clothes.

無所忌 nobody will ever regret him.

大 and 小 refer to the solstices.

陽 or 鉬 過来 restored to health; come back to life, as it were.

In Fuhchau, To bid, to offer a lower price for; to yield.

a ring to close a door.

bracelets, bangles.

金指 a gold finger-ring.

罰百 fined him a hundred 稔, about a rupee in weight.

From a circuit and to gaze, as if referring to the canopy or body of the heavens; it is like the last two, and often read 會, and used for a ball.

To revolve; to encircle, to environ, to go around; to start, to look alarmed; a circle; a ball; round, complete.

橋 門 he inclosed the bridge gate.

土 a prison wall.

轉 to circulate around a center, said of the stars.

法 a term for a copper cash.

天下視而起 the whole mass of people will rise and look around in dread.

A wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor's domain or park.

字 the world.

內 in the emperor's jurisdiction.

寢 the palace or its inclosing wall.

州 an old name of Ma-yih bien 馬邑縣 in the northern part of Shansi in Ta-tung fu.

A wall around a market place; the gate to it.

When read 聰, the name of a state.

Ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances; in very early times, name of a fief or small state.

性 expert, ready at.

警 alert, lively, nervous.

I wish you to share my joy, you wish to honor me as a smart fellow!
Like the last in the sense of basty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow’s.

Anything to bind with; to bind around, to cord up, to tie; to environ or gird; the rope of a flag to tie it to the staff.

A wall in front of one; an inclosing wall.

To dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as the ancient Chinese did, securing it with rings to the pin; a tuft, a knob, a knot, like a Tao priest; met. hill-tops.

the distant misty hills.

falling tresses.

a coiffe done up in style, as a lady’s. maid-servant who has been bought; a slave girl.

a flowery, ornamented coiffure.

The murmuring noise of a rapid current.

the flow of a stream; water flowing, as in a sluice.

A tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; the Sapindus, or its hard black seeds, used for beads; sign-boards upheld by stone posts before a hong; pillars or stone tablets before a grave; planks and posts put inside of a grave to prevent it caving in; posts to steady the coffin when lowering it; a title applied to distant warriors and statesmen of renown, who had great power; mournful; name of a king of Tsi, n.c. 683, who reigned 43 years, and swayed the empire under the emperor Hwui wang 惠王 of the Chen.

tablet pillars erected at the graves of great men.

to get on with difficulty; but 顺利 means conversant with, at home in.

幾天 remain a few days — and look about you; a Pe- king phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.

supports for a prince’s coffin when-inerring it; — an old custom.

A high hill, when compared with a small one near it, or as seen beyond it.

A vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands.

From 祐 and to offer.

A sort of tablet or scepter, which is costly held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

From a covering and original; as a primitive it is mostly used as a phonetic.

To finish, to conclude; completed, finished, done well, and thus often becomes merely a sign of the past tense, though it occasionally precedes the verb; paid up, settled; finally, wholly, entirely; used up, all gone.

well-made, strong.

an estimable, perfect man, a finished man.

all is made ready.
子 "roll pills."

和 "to concoct pills."

締 "lumpy, concreted; to form lumps."

松柏 "the pines and firs grow symmetrically, alluding to their boles as seen in a row."

To shed tears abundantly.

From silk and a pill as the phonetic.

White; unsullied and lustrous, as white silk; plain, not figured; fine, close, as a fabric.

扇 "silk fans or screens."

箔 "a fellow with white silk breeches, a rich fool."

水 "fine, evenly wove; — a weaver's term, alluding to the uniform texture of ice."

A sedgy plant, called 萑 of whose leaves mats can be made; it seems to be allied to the Iris or Orchis, but is doubtless different from the next.

薊 "a tough kind of sedgy grass, fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; this and 萐 may denote the same plant, but this is probably rather a sort of Juncea or Cyperus, as it has no blossoms.

瞭 "luxurious foliage; applied also to a labiate plant."

瞭 "a mat-grass, but it is not much used."

瞭 "to smile; looking pleased."

瞭 "to rub or polish as gems; to work in stones; to strike, to beat."

瞭 "to wash and cleanse; to bathe; to purify one's self; — a decade, because in the T'ang dynasty, this bath took place thrice a month; the feet; the first is specially the name of a stream where the beautiful Si-shi 西施 lived, the 紗溪 in Chehkiang; also of the smaller 花溪 and of another river in S'ch'ien; and of another river in S'ch'ien."

瞭 "to wash clothes."

瞭 "to bathe."

瞭 "to purify, to cleanse the heart."

瞭 "asbestos cloth, which can be cleaned by fire."

瞭 "the middle decade of the month."

瞭 "Bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as fruit; smooth, even, as a well-planed board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded."

瞭 "the clear, melodious warble, as of the oriole or mainah."

瞭 "brilliant, as a star; with its fruit so bright."

瞭 "Like the preceding."

瞭 "Bright, luminous, as a star; the ancient name of Nganh-king, the capital of Nganh-hwui; there was a small fief of this name during the Chien dynasty, so called from a Mt. Hwan near it; sometimes applied to the province, in the terms 南 and 北, which denote the region south and north the Yangtsz' River."

瞭 "Nearly synonymous with the preceding."

瞭 "Light, luminous; clean, pure, as water; also erroneously used with the last, as the designation of Nganhwui province."

瞭 "Slow, tardy; leisurely, lax; easily, gradually, gently; in a safe or easy condition; to delay, to dawdle, to neglect, to let things take their own way; indifferent to; to retard; to tie things loosely."

瞭 "are opposites, slow — fast; adverse — prosperous; the good and the evil of."

瞭 "helping one another in straits, as shopmen lending to each other."

瞭 "—it admits of no delay; you must not put it off."

瞭 "needless delay; procrastinating."

瞭 "remiss, late, behindhand."

瞭 "the crops are safe enough, i. e. will not be injured."

瞭 "it is recovering slowly, it is reviving again."

瞭 "lazy, negligent."

瞭 "to feel easy, self-indulgent, not strict."

瞭 "to walk slowly, and not tire yourself more than if you rode."

瞭 "not pressing, easy, with; to act kindly towards, as a debtor."

瞭 "leisurely and carefully, as in walking."

瞭 "to contrive to delay the approach of the troops; met. to gain by delay, as in paying a debt."

瞭 "A species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins, the Leuciscus idella."

瞭 "another species (Leuciscus piecens), has no cirri, and the lateral line is white."

瞭 "the red fin tench (Leuciscus curvulites), has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body; all these species are common at Canton."
HWAN.

From heart and to string on, as cash; but the etymologists give
From a shelter and an officer; who are palace courtiers, chamberlains, or domestics.

Evil, tribulation; distress, misfortune, grief, affliction; sad; vexed; fearful; to sorrow for or with; to be afflicted, grieved for.

| from | or | sin | or | official | or | a scion or cadet of an honorable family.

从 heart and to string on, as cash; but the etymologists give

Evil, tribulation; distress, misfortune, grief, affliction; sad; vexed; fearful; to sorrow for or with; to be afflicted, grieved for.

From disease and excellent as the phonetic; the dictionary reads it hwan', but the usage has changed.

Sick, ailing, looking ill.

From a pig and a phonetic.

To feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe.

To rear; to support by charity, as foundlings; to help.

To allude him with the hope of some advantage.

Gifts and food to give and to our neighbors is simply to support them — against ourselves.

Grass and grain, i.e. domestic animals; the first word refers to horses and cattle which eat hay, the latter to pigs and dogs.

It was originally supposed to represent two triangles in a clock.

Mutual deception; what imposes on one, sleight of hand, magic; a trick, a dream or apparition, whatever deludes the sight; deceit, deceptive, unreal; to transform so as to deceive; changeable.

Empty appearances.

Magic arts, like table-turning.

Visions, dreams; unrealities.

To lie and brag is the part of a trickster; to impose on by tricks.

Changes, as of nature; signs, tokens, as of a storm.

Visionary things, like dissolving views.

Magical changes, metamorphoses.

The world is as a changing show.

A stye; a privy, a retiring place.

To flee, to escape from; to avoid.

To run away.

You cannot elude the laws.

You cannot escape [the just reward of] your misdeeds.

Read hwan'. To go, to reach; to revolve, to change and turn around.

Composition originally of 十 to raise the hands placed under 易 preeminently contracted; its use as a primitive is mostly as a phonetic.

Gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored, gay; to take one's pleasure.

Bright, lustrous.

How beautiful and accomplished, as a lady; how delightful! — as a garden.

Ramble about when you are at leisure.

A beautiful, spacious room, much ornamented.

To call out, to hail one, to call for; to invite; to bid, to order, intimating a certain degree of authority; to name, to designate.

To call, to order.

To send at a call, to employ.
of the pigeon cries for the rain, as its cooing is greater before a shower.

The knee-joint.

A small upper branch of the R. Hwai in the east of Honan, south from K'ai-fung fu, which flows first into the River Wo; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters; the 59th diagram denoting dispersion, as of wind and water.

The rivers are full.

Their waters are broad and swelling.

Elegant, colored.

Resplendent, brilliant; the brightness of fire.

Brilliant, lustrous.

One, agreeable to the eye, view.

How elegant it is! in fine style.

How new and fine it is! as a new suit of clothes.

From hand and excellent as the phonetic.

To remove, to change about with the hand; to exchange, to interchange; to barter; to commute; to move and alter, as in arranging the things in a room.

To transpose; to exchange.

To alter for the season; i.e., changing the official uniform twice a year, about the first of May and November.

To send back, as bad silver.

To swap; to exchange even.

I agree to change it — if bad, as a dollar.

Changed as wanted; a money-changer's sign.

I'll not take it back.

It will not be exchanged after you have taken it away.

Gold is exchanged at fifteen — for silver.

To exchange gold and silver by weight.

This dollar] into copper cash.

To exchange cards; and become sworn friends.

A thorough change in one, as at conversion.

To make in another style.

To make a betrothal, by exchanging horoscopes.

To change one's profession or calling.

Gold cannot seduce the repentant prodigal to return to vice.
HWANG.

Old sounds, hung, kung, and gung. In Canton, wong and fong; — in Swatow, hwang, kw'ang, and kwang; — in Amoy, hong and k'ong; — in Fukien, hwong and wong; — in Shanghai, wong and hwang; — in China, hwang.

From "streams and lost; it is now merged in the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs interchanged with hurried.

A watery waste; to reach, to get to.

天作高山大王 之 Heaven created a high mountain for Tai-wang to go and occupy, referring to his fief of Pin in Shensi.

From plants and a watery waste as the phonetic.

荒 "hwang" Wild, barren, waste; unproductive, deserted; neglected; without restraint, reckless, with neglect; very; empty, void; unripe, blasted; a jungle, a moor, wilds, heath; a raine, dearth of; to overshadow, to magnify; to nullify, to frustrate.

野 野 a wilderness, a desert.

裔 aborigines, wild tribes.

樵 bushy, overgrown with brushwood; weedy.

磨 to fall into disuse; to disregard; old, in desuetude; intermitted, as a business.

丢 丢 out of practice, forgotten it.

腹 incoherent, incredible, untrustworthy, deceptive.

陳 obsolete; to neglect one's duty.

年 a year of scarcity, dearth.

不 不打 you need not be anxious about the means of living.

空 utterly empty, as a deserted, ruined house.

淫淫无度 to totally neglect public duties, as by hunting and following women.

夫 一儿 in general, the purport of, a synopsis.

割 to set aside, to frustrate.

業 业 he neglected his duties for his pleasures.

之 to make important.

流流亡 year after year I am so unfortunate and ruined.

穀穀穀 Similar to the last.

Grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty-eared.

百果百果 all the fruit is blasted; none has ripened — this season.

From silk and a waste as the phonetic.

緑緑緑 Silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the cline.

From flesh and to die.

The space between the heart and diaphragm; the vitals; it probably refers to the region of the aorta.

病入膏 the disease has entered the vitals; this expression usually indicates an incurable consumption.

血血血 Blood; it is used in connection with animals, an omen is mentioned of a sheep butchcred that had no blood.

池 the blood-pool; — it may denote the aorta and vena cava.

皇皇皇 Originally composed of 自 self and 王 rule; meaning the self-ruler or first rulers, referring to the 三 three rulers, (Fu-hi, Shin-nung and Hwangti) who ruled by their own virtue; it is now composed of 白 white and 王 ruler, and is defined by resplendent, as 成德 哉 哉 perfect virtue is gloriously resplendent; it occurs used for 道 and the next two.

High, great, exalted; supreme, heaven-like, honorable; imperial, august; an autocrat, a sovereign, an emperor, who owes allegiance only to Heaven, as the Chinese think only their own ruler does; he alone combines in himself all power in civil, military, religious, and judicial matters, and there can in the nature of things be only one such vicegerent acknowledged on earth; it was assumed first by Ts'ing Chi Hwangti, n. c. 227; heaven; applied to deceased parents and to Buddha; excellent, superior; to put to rights, to act right; to go and come; bright, rapid; grand, admirable.

帝 or 上 or 圣 or 天 His Majesty, not used in direct address.

天 high Heaven, the azure empyrean; often used as a petition, Good Heavens!

上帝 the imperial Shangti, or 玉 上帝 Yuh-hwang Shangti, the highest of the gods.

地 imperial Earth, — worshiped by the Emperor; also, the palace, the Forbidden City, inside of 都 Peking.

於 how imperial!

朝 this (or our) imperial dynasty.

考 and Rlap a deceased father and mother.

太上 the emperor's father, said when he is alive, as in Kienlung's case.

天大帝 a name for the north star, which is worshiped by the Taoists.
The locust; the god who is invoked to drive them away is called 劉猛將 or 蟲將 軍 in the central provinces.

蝗 | 昆虫 | the locusts have become a plague.
蝗 | 昆虫 | the migratory locust, which appears at times in the southern provinces.

蝗 | 昆虫 | The cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.
蝗 | 昆虫 | They are fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.
蝗 | 昆虫 | the bells and drums rung out in concert.

聲 | 明 | the bells and drums rung out in concert.
聲 | 明 | Interchanged with the last.
聲 | 明 | Also a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.
聲 | 明 | Name of a concubine of Yao in ancient times; an old term for mother in Hunan.
The color of earth, ochreous; it belongs to earth; yellow; the imperial color, nearly a lemon yellow; it is used by his Majesty, because it is the central color of the five, and sometimes when alone designates him; it doubtless has been derived from the Yellow Emperor, who is said to have ruled B.C. 2597, and was so called because he had affinity to, and ruled by the power of the element earth; imperial; hurried; the harvest; applied also to lamas, one of the Manchurian banner corps, and to those who are called yellow girdle sons, or connected with the imperial family; in medicine, used for biliary and other calculi from the color of cow-bezoar, the most common sort.

色 | the color; yellow; the standard color.
牙 | a light ivory yellow.
口 | apricot yellow.
子 | a yellow girdle son.
大 | the great, large.
地 | the earth; a medical root.

*HWANG.*

Originally composed of the earth, bright, and an old form of "the emperor's private treasury or privy purse." The silk boards in which imperial orders are forwarded. To cover a dispatch with a yellow envelope; it is also applied to the notices pasted at doors, showing that the person has obtained his degree.

| 中 | the emperor's private treasury or privy purse. |
| 綾 | the silk board. |
| 贊 | to cover a dispatch with a yellow envelope. |

**The Yellow Disease, the Jaundice.** The jaundice, also known as *huan* or *icterus,* is a common disease from the huan; forms of dropsy seem also to be included in this term. The yolk of an egg, which is a part of the character, yellow and huan, somewhat indicates the jaundice. A jade gem of a semicircular shape, hung up as an ornament, called 半璧 or half buckler; it had two stones hung from it which tinkled when struck, and it was supposed to represent winter.

**The Metallic Tongue.** The metallic tongue, also known as "the Reed-organ," the reed of a clarinet, trombone, or melodeon; a spring; a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

**Word in a Lock.** 君子陽陽左彼 | my lord is happy indeed, his left hand grasps his reed organ.
HWANG.

1. reed-organ and its mouth-piece.
2. drumming and sighing; to flatter with fair speeches; to excite by canards.
3. the hair-spring of a watch.
4. their artful words, dialect as a reed's notes, show how unblushing are their faces.
5. mumbling gibberish, like a witch's incantations.

Its composition of stone, and yellow evidently has had an influence in limiting this word to brimstone or sulphur, for which alone it is now used.

Dramatic piths in Formosa, where the crude article is obtained.

To select and superintend the saltpetre for powder works.

Read kwăng. The ore or gangue of metal, especially iron in copper, for which kwăng is now commonly used; hard, obdurate.

A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

A curtain; a shop-sign of wood or other things, which particularly indicates the nature of the goods sold or occupation, and not a mere painted board; a sort of ornamented cap.

A screen to shield from the sun.

a screen in a school-room.

curtains, screens.

a money-changer's sign, a carved wooden string of cash.

1. take in the sign.


glass | 直 diamond shape, so called from the form of plasters drawn on a sign.

your sign is mere show; i.e. you are not fit to trade, you are a sharper.

In Cantonese. A gust; a whirl of wind.

Similar to the last.

A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner.

From sun and light as the phonetic.

The full brightness of the sun; to dazzle, to come out bright; a flash, a ray of; quivering, as a sunbeam.

bright sunshine; brilliant.

glittering, as a sun-beam.

bright and fragrant, like a flower garden.

in a moment, very quickly.

the light dazzles my eyes.

a flash of dazzling lightning.

the sun has come out bright again.

shimmering; glittering, like sunlight glancing on the water.

The second occurs written 兄 in the Book of Odes.

Wild, mad; disturbed, fluttered, unable to collect one's thoughts; sorrowful.

irresolute, out of one's head.

irresolute, unready, as when one has mislaid or lost something.

half right, not certain; confused, as a witness, under cross-examination.

I did not get the idea clearly, I did not get the right sense.

From heart and a waste; interchanged with the last.

Apprehensive, nervous; obscure, indeterminate; to scare, to alarm; as a superlative, very, frightfully.

or agitated; lost his presence of mind.

frightened, as at a sudden start.

you frighten me; I'm quite alarmed.

he runs very fast.

To shake, to toss the head, as a sop when he struts; to roll or waddle, as a heavily laden mule.

Dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.

From words and a waste; the first is commonest.

To talk in one's sleep; incoherent, raving; exaggeration, fibbing; to lie, to mislead by wild statements.

it is all a lie.

to scatter fibs; to deceive, to lie to.

nonsense, falsehoods, raving talk; legendary tales.

to deceive by falsehoods.

to be a liar only fears a truthful witness.

untrue, mendacious, fabulous.

the whole is a made-up story.

you brag much; the price is exorbitant, you charge too dear.

From heart and bright as the phonetic.

Clearness of mind; perspicacious.

the mind unsettled.

suddenly; at times.
Cold, icy water; to lead; to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow.

From two (or ice) and elder brother; used for the last.

An adjective of comparison; more, moreover; now; furthermore; to come to; to bestow; to grow, as plants; a time, a period.

How much more! still more, in addition to.

How surprising and wrongly.

Still further, additionally.

It is just that.

How do times go with you? how do you like your work?

The blaze of fire.

A window screened with thin silk; a book-rack or lectern to support a book when reading.

Similar to the last; it is also read hwang and used for a screen.

The sound of bells.

The original form is composed of 木 tree and 岁 pendent contracted, alluding to the bent appearance of ripe grain; it forms the 116th radical of a natural group of characters relating to grains and their uses.

Growing grain, especially paddy in the southern provinces, and wheat in the northern; grain, corn; crops; occurs used for the next.

To reap the grain.

A fine crop of grain.

Unhulled rice, paddy.

To watch the fields. (Cantonese.)

The grain grows well over the acres.

Nine heads on one stalk in a good year.

The straw of grain.

The early or first crop at Canton; also, a grain that ripens early.

A grub or worm like a Nereid, used for food at Canton.

A cord; to cord, to tie with a string.

Halliards, with which to hoist a flag, a sign-board, or a sail.

Something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip; to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.

Effulgent, blazing; a bright, dazzling light.

Dazzling to the eyes; it blinds my eyes.

A bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.
| 心恬氣 | cordial and gratified feelings. |
| — | — |
| 四 | cordial harmony between them. |
| 味 | well-flavored, delicately seasoned. |
| 鍾imes | the bells on the chariots tinkled merrily. |
| 終 | harmony and peace will be lasting. |
| 且 | all the instruments perform in harmony. |
| 太 | peace generally prevails. |
| 風雨 CODE | the wind and rain come in their time. |
| 睦 | amicable relations. |
| 做 | to be a peacemaker. |
| 頭 | proper ingredients, as for a soup. |
| 順 | complaisant, accordant. |
| 他們不相 | they don’t agree; incompatible. |
| 顏色 | a pleasant, benign countenance. |
| 八音 | the instruments all keep in tune. |
| 約 | a compact giving peace; a treaty of amity. |
| 講 | to treat of peace. |
| 交 | to make up a quarrel, to become reconciled, like two opposing armies which yet do not fight. |
| 免 | do not destroy the present harmony, do not wound good feelings. |
| 人 | an even tempered man. |
| 早 | to work over the mud, as a bricklayer does. |
| 他 | speak to him. |
| 碌 | the transcription of the Manchu title huo-shuo, meaning the officer who stands at the corner; used only by the highest princes. |

| 我 | 你 | 去 | 我们 will both go. |
| 手 | 人 | 命 | to hush up a homicide, to secretly compensate for killing a man. |
| 睡 | 留 | 睡 | to sleep in one’s clothes. |
| 僧 | 聞 | 聽 | a Buddhist priest, because he should be a peacemaker, as some natives assert; but the priests explain it by 親修 a self-taught teacher; it is probably derived from the Sanscrit apa-dhyaya, of which the sound hwah-slie is the equivalent in Kashgar. |
| 招君 | 番 | 叫 | called a princess to pacify the tribe, by marrying her to its Humnish chief; done by an emperor of the Han. |

Read ho’. To accord, to make rhymes with; to sing a second; to keep in tune and time; to mix, as tastes; to conciliate; assenting. 隨聲附 | he always agrees to what one says. |

From many and real as the phonetic; q. d. many men come together; interchanged with the next. 

Numerous; a band, a company, a party; a comrade, a partner; colleague, accomplice, crony, or messmate; a classifier of bands of men. 

The character is intended to represent an ascending flame, and in combination is contracted to four dots; it forms the 86th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to heat; names of boys are often selected from it. |
Fire, flame; to burn, to consume, to annihilate by fire; among physicians, exciting humors, full habit, fever; one of the five elements belonging to the south; one of the six magazines of nature; urgent full speed; lustful.

1 火 a flame; 2 菊 a spark.

救 | to put out a conflagration.
失 | caught fire accidentally.
封 | to cover or bank a fire, as with wet coal-dust.
1 鑄 or 軍 | fire-arms and ammunition.
一把 | a fire, a blaze, a tongue of flame.
1 之 | burn it.
1 石 | chalk powdered.
化 | burned, as a priest's corpse; cremation.
家 | those who burn corpses.
息 | or 滅 | the fire is out; to put out the fire, as in a stove.
如 | 烈烈 like a blazing fire.
着 | or 生 | or 點 | or 弄 | to make or light a fire.
票 | an urgent dispatch.
虚 | feverish; febrile.
邪 | bad humors.
1 氣 | heat, calorie; temper, anger.
不要 | 氣 | don't get angry.
1 氣大 | testy, irascible, furious.
没點 | 性兒 | you have no animation, as an opium smoker.
1 頭 | a scullion. (Cantonese.)
不 | 靈 | they light no cooking fires, but get their meals outside.
1 食多少 | what are your table expenses?
1 進 | 進兵 | order the troops to advance quickly.
1 伴 | a comrade; 2 伴 was formerly the term for a mess of ten soldiers, whose cook was called 伴軍 soldiers' fire-boy.

心 | 盛 or 心| 吉昌 | his temper is up, he is fired with rage.
1 棋 | a poker; 2 鍊 tongs.
1 引 | a match, a sunglass, or other thing to 打 | strike a fire.
自來 | a lucifer-match.

1 星 | the planet Mars; but the 星 | in the Shu King denoted a star then near the heart of Scorpio, the culminating star at dusk on the summer solstice, but now the star α Hydra.

1 禍 | from to worship and a very mouth as the phonetic.
ho | Evil, misery, the opposite of 福; calamity, suffering, adversity; woes, judgments, especially those beyond one's control; unhappy; to send down woes; to bring calamity on others; to curse, to injure.
避 | to avoid calamity, to escape impending wrath.
惹 | to bring on, or invite suffering.
患 or 1 災 | calamities, adversities.
1 不 | 筆行 | misfortunes never come singly.
誰為此 | which brought this calamity on me?
具 | 以燬 all are destroyed by this burning.
福 | 福使於其中 | disgrace or promotion (sorrow or joy) will follow one of the two courses.
善 | 祥 | heaven blesses with goodness and chastises with evil.
嫁 | 于人 | to implicate others in one's crimes.
1 害 | to injure people deeply.
1 亂 | the horrors of civil war.

1 不遠 | 左 | trouble is not far off.
1 穀 | 有日 | he has been long laying up for these troubles.
剑 | to meet an unlucky thing.
闊 | to run into mischief, to meddle to one's hurt.

In Fulechau. Dropping, as of rain.

貨 | goods, wares, merchandize. whatever can be changed or bartered; to deal in goods; to bribe or fee.
1 物 | goods, stock in trade; an article of merchandize.
1 財 | produce, goods.
押 | to go with, or escort goods.
1 賄 | bribes to officials; 2 其左右 he bribed the attendants.
各樣 | 色 all descriptions of goods.
國 | to monopolize an article, by buying it up.
一水 | goods brought in the same trip; and 頭水 denotes their best quality.
道地的 | genuine goods from that place.
視為奇 | 你 do you fancy that these are first-rate goods?
得 | and | to ship off and to land goods.
出 | to take delivery of goods.
奇 | 可居 it is a rare article; met. a remarkable man, a sort of wonder, an eccentric man.
脚 | poorest kind of goods; the garblings.
器 | poor goods, cheaply made; met. an adulteress.

顏 | from dish and grain or harmony as the phonetic; it is used with 和 to mix.

To mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.
HWOH.

Old sounds, hak, kak, hiah, hwat, gwat, kwak, and gwok. In Canton, fok, wok, kow, ú, and wok; — in Swatow, kak, wak, hu, wa, and hok; — in Amoy, hok, ho, hwat, lek, and hat; — in Fukien, hwok, wak, kwak, lek, and hok; — in Shanghai, hok and kwok; — in Chipa, hwoa.

To recall one with the hand; — to move a thing back, or as when using a fan; to strike. 
 똑 | to make a fool of.
鞭 | to whip, as when driving off a crowd; to flog.
| hand to motion off; to gesticulate.

From a sedge grass and 又 the hand, meaning to measure with a reed; also read gok; as a primitive it merely imparts its sound to the combined character.

To measure; to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.

尺者也 | a foot-rule is for measuring.

A measure; a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.

From grain and to measure as the phonetic; this and the last look much alike.

To cut grain in the autumn; to reap the crops; a reaping; harvest; to treat harshly; to gather the roots and stubble for fuel.

不耕而 [the literati] do not plough, and yet they reap.

刈 | to reap, as pulse or grain.
彼有不 | 穑 there shall be young grain unreaped.

 Similar to the preceding and the next.

To split with a knife; to rend, to separate; to pry up.

From water and a measure.

To rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

潰 | dashing and rolling, as a torrent.

从 an old name of Yang-ch'ing; hien in the southwest of Shansi.
獲

A kind of wild beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; to get, to obtain; to find opportunity; to receive; to hit, as the mark; an epithet for a slave.

1 罪 to commit a crime; to sin.  
2 有 is there? has there been very  
   successful; gotten much.  
3 拿 arrested, apprehended.  
4 獲 he has seized the chief criminal.  
5 利 to make money. 
6 遇之 it is caught by the hound.  
7 我心 he just suits my wishes. 
8 養子 not oppress and dishearten the poor and  
   lowly. 
9 順子貧賤 do not oppress and dishearten the poor and  
   lowly. 
10 順子貧賤 do not oppress and dishearten the poor and  
   lowly.

活

From water and tongue; but the ancient form, instead of tongue, has it to stop the mouth.

活

Name of 'a one of the headwaters of the River Chang in the southeast of Shansi in Hu-kwan. 

生 a western living Buddha; met. a merciful, generous man.  
1 有 a verb; it is also applied to movable types, and it is  
   being printed with them. 
2 龍 现 我’ve just now seen 
   a live dragon, — as an inventor of stories says. 
3 快 joyful, pleased, merry.  
4 言 an employment; it is an ever-changling plan; a calling. 
5 鋑 布 度 he weaves for a living. 
6 貫 does needlework for a living. 
7 動 handy, deft, skilful; spry, agile; good, as credit; 
   active, as trade. 
8 譽 a kind of angelica root. 
9 過 daily expenses; bright, as prospects; constant outlay; 
   one’s living. 
10 脫兒 a living, striking resemblance; life-like. 
11 便纔好 better to adapt yourself to circumstances; it will be 
   best to do as exigencies demand. 
12 統話 ambiguous promises, slippery talk; double-tongued. 
13 事 let us accommodate this matter; be tractable.
 numérique

圆 | that will easily turn.
河 水 浩 浩 北 流 | the ocean-like waters of the Ho flow northwards in their majestic course.
不知 何 | heedless of consequences; reckless of life; he has no idea of things.
| lively, as a fish; bustling, generous-hearted, kind to.
世 给 生 命 | giving life to people; said of physicians.
容 了 已 白 | useless, unserviceable; said of people.
| apparent, as if alive; to manifest, as a ghost.
找 得 | word painting; described to the life.
施 水 以 沃 | give me some water to revive me.
水 | living or spring water; running streams.
做 | to work at a job.
散 | irregular work, odd jobs.
| results, consequences, effects of bad courses.
| an antagonist in a law-case; a defendant.

治 | To lade water with a bucket and pour it on fields; to take up refuse, to scrape up.
| To unite; to act with united strength; to tug at; to assemble, to collect; to include the whole; to reach.
| tugging at altogether, as sailors at a bawser.
不 日 不 月 易 | some day or month perhaps, but when then will it be done? i.e. it must be attended to now.

害 | The ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off an animal.

漨 | Dashing waves are 漨, referring to the roaring of breaking billows.
漨 | name of a stream issuing from a western valley.
| composed of dart, month, and one place, denoting a spot which needs to be guarded, or whose safety is in doubt; 底下, 域 has since been used for it, and this occurs interchanged with the next.
| Doubtful, uncertain; a preposition of doubt; moreover, perhaps, if, may, perchance; a certain person; often occurs in classic writers for 有 having, there is; when repeated, it forms contrasts, as either - or; now - then; here - there; some - others; this - that; when it follows negative adverbs it intimates a reservation in the assertion.
| never hesitate to admit the difficulty.
去 抑 不 去 呢 | do you go or stay?
| some one has said.
| comes and goes; to and fro; unsteady.
| have you see whether there are any?
| perhaps there is some one.
| if we serve them with wine.
言 予 乃 言 | whatever I have said.
| here in groups, there in pairs.
| 如此 them perhaps it is so.
| some one made the inquiry.
| or is perhaps, probably.
| it may be so or not.
| may there never fail to you some to succeed.

惑 | From heart and doubting as the phonetic.
| To lead into errors, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt, disbelief; blinded, led astray.
| suspicious, in doubt of.
| 人心 to dishearten by suspicions, to beguile out of the right way.
| imposed upon, fooled.
| to deceive mankind.
| befooled; to inveigle into; to lead into evil.
| instigated or possessed by the devil.
| 手 can you still doubt?
| is there no suspicion.
| wild rumors lead astray the multitude.

携 | like the last.
| a deception; guiles; tricks; the noise or act of splitting.
| This is described like a species of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.
| 魚 or 頭 a common sort of perch at Canton (Corvina grypota), which is dried like stockfish.

観 | The ghost of an infant.
| a gust of wind propelled by demons, called 鬼 旋 風, which is supposed to wrench people's lips awry.
| A curtain to screen from the wind.
Some of these characters are heard hwul. Old sounds, hwü, gwü, kwé, két, ge, and kek. In Canton, fúi, ú, fei, and wei; — in Swatow, háu and húi; — in Amoy, húé, húi, de, and k'éü; — in Fukkien, hwi, lwi, húi, hwi, and lóu; — in Shanghai, hwi, kwé, and wé; — in Chín, hwé.

灰

Khuí

Composed of 火 (fire) and 又 (the hand; Y. d. fire which can be handled.

Ashes, embers; ashy, ash color, gray; soot; lime; dust; to plaster; to turn pale, to faint; to sink from terror; disheartened.

木 (wood ashes; ashes of any kind.

炭 (charcoal dust or ashes.

石 (stone line.

牆 (to plaster a wall.

桧 (red betel-nut lime, eaten with the siri leaf; it is burned from shells.

生 (quicklime.

盡成 (made or reduced quite to ashes, burned to a coal.

不 (a fire-clay furnace.

黑 (a sort of bitumen.

腐骨 (may his bones be ground p and their ashes scattered — to appease my hate.

瓷 (kaolin or quartz powder used in porcelain or glass-making.

土 (or 塵 dust.

死 (useless for making ashes.

槁木 (utterly dead to; no inclination for, like a decayed tree which will produce no ashes.

牙 (color or sepia color.

眼中流血 (his eyes ran blood and his heart turned to ashes; in utter despair.

了心 (or 心) (disheartened; no desire for.

不 (my heart's wish is not yet fulfilled.

劫 (utter desolation, as after a rebellion.

牙 (a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff; it is used for sharpening knives and as a dentifrice.

灰

An ashy color; a light black color.

輝

From 火 and 军 (army; interchanged with the next, which is more common.

The effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.

光 (brilliant, lustrous, illuminated.

德 (bright, luminous, splendid.

德 (distinguished virtue.

輝

From an 军 and bright; but one etymologist thinks the sound was derived from 以 to motion; used with the last, and has rather superseded it.

Glorious, like the sun; resplendent, glittering.

然 (very happy; spruced up.

耀 (exceedingly glorious, very bright.

光 (brilliant, resplendent.

散生 (if you come) my mean abode will be made brilliant.

暉

Bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

日 (sunlight.

斜 (slanting beams.

流 (a ray or stream of sunshine.

遙 (your pleasant face is far away.

揮

From hand and 军.

To move, to shake; to rouse, to animate; to move the hand briskly as in drawing; to wield with skill; to sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away, as dregs.

泪 (to brush away the tears.

金如土 (to spend money like dirt.

春 (to wield the spring [pencil], to write new-year's inscriptions.

毫 (to flourish the brush; same as 写 to write.

灑 (to spend liberally; to sprinkle; not constant at a thing.

大筆 (one dash of your fine pencil.

指 (to point or direct with the hand; title of an officer like a major in Peking.

散 (to disperse; to dismiss, as an assembly.

六炎 (the six lines [of this diagram] animate things.

軍前進 (he motioned the troops to go forward.

Read ivo. Whole.

撚 (entire, unbroken.

從 (hand) and to do; it is interchanged with the last.

To split, to rend; to point out; unassuming.

强 (to order about roughly.

謙 (to show quietly; unassuming, humble manner.

揮

Also read ivo.

A peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.

揮

From 羽 wings and 军 to move contracted.

To fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.

雌 (a name for the Tartar pheasant, on account of its beauty.

雉 (they clapped their wings and flew away swiftly.

雉 (beautiful as the flying pheasant.
From hemp and hair.

A signal flag, a marker, a standard; to signalize, to beckon, to make motions with the hand, to wave off; quick, hasty.

旌 1 a signal flag, that intimates orders; it often had a leopard's tail on the staff.

之使去 he motioned to him to leave.

指 1 to direct with a flag.

之 以肱 motioned to him with his arm.

斥使 he waved off the messenger; — refused to receive the order.

下 听命 I hear your excellency's orders; — spoken to a high general or commander.

惟 From 微 fine and 纯 silk.

A cord of three strands; a string; garments worn by queens; honorable, excellent; beautiful, adorned; to beautify, to set forth the goodness of; the stops on a lute; the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

音 sweet, plaintive music, as of a lute.

墨 ink from Hwui-chen fu | 州府 in the south of Ngan-hwui 安 province.

美 excellent, as one's thoughts.

善 good services, high reputation.

蔑 quick, urgent, as a horse ridden post.

上 or 你 or 號 what is your honorable style? said to old men; the 號 was a sort of flag.

隕 From 隕 indifferent to 心 heart and 人 man; it is like 灰 in some of its senses.

To break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow, to throw down, as the defenses of a city; to dismantle; to raze.

From man and bird.

惟 Ugly, as an old hag.

低 homely, ill-favored.

肕 The grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarrelling.

喧 high words; altercation, bickering.

回回 The character is intended to represent a thing revolving on an axis; the two last forms are fanciful.

To revert to, to revolve; to retract, to go to its source; to turn back; to turn aside, as to error; to rebel, to disobey; repenting, returning, changing one's mind; a time, a turn, an effort, a revolution; a brochure, a livraison, a chapter in a novel; the Moslems; and hence in some places at the north, foreign.

信 or 信 a written answer.

此 this occasion.

上一 the previous time.

三五 次 again and again, repeatedly.

轉 to turn around or back; to revolve.

奉 send it back, as a present.

心轉 to relent; to change one's opinions.

風 向 the wind is veering to the south.

其德不 his virtue was unimpeachable.

橋 lost its savor, said of overripe fruit. (Cantonese.)
Interchanged with the last.

To curve, to bend around and return, as a stream; to double, as a fox; revolving; intricate involved, as a pattern or figure.

流水

1. get out of the way! retire aside! — a notice given to the crowd; to skulk, to avoid one's sight.

繞

1. surrounding, inclosing, as hills do a valley.

千

1. 百轉 continually revolving.

廊

1. a corridor or verandah on the outside of a range of rooms.

文

1. a kind of ode that requires the line to be read over and over, each time beginning with a new character, to get the full sense.

从 a step and a turn.

To pace to and fro, as if undecided; to hover about.

徘徊

1. irresolute; back and forth, not advancing.

洄

1. Water flowing round and round; a back current; an eddy, a whirlpool; name of a lake in the southeast of Honan; indistinct, as an eddying stream.

洄 [the tide is] turning; the recoil of waves; an eddy in a stream, also called 注 a revolving pool.

洄

1. 從之 I was cogitating how best to reach you; he deliberated much how he could get at it.

洄

An unauthorized character, though it is found in the Pan Ts'ao, and was perhaps changed from 丟 the sand sturgeon, to denote this variety.

A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, common in the Yangtze' about three feet long, resembling a small sturgeon in its snout, transverse mouth, and four short barbels below it; the adipose fin is very large, and three large serrated spines protect the pectorals and first dorsal, which has six rays; the skin is smooth, slate colored on the back, and white underneath; the eyes are placed behind the mouth, and are the size of peas.

牙竹筍 from the bamboo is just sprouting, then cook the sturgeon with it.

From disease or insect and turn; the third form is the commonest.

A long, intestinal worm, the tape-worm, common in northern China, and named for食虫 varieties and found by the people; common intestinal worms seem to be also frequently referred to under this name, as they speak of 吐 vomiting worms.

The second form is also used for 幼 in the proper name of 鱼 Chi-yu, an ancient rebel in the days of Hwang-ti, probably a mythical being.

誰是你肚子裏的蟲 who is the tape-worm in your belly? why have you not told me of this affair?

From heart and turning.

徬

Disordered; indistinct.

然

1. 然 從 人 also he is in doubt which side to take.

茴

Fennel or caraway.

茴

1. 香 a fragrant seed like dill (Panicula ducis).

茴香 the star-aniseed.

柏

An unauthorized character.

A large tree found in Yunnan and Hunan, whose hard, heavy wood is used by boat-builders for Rudders; the fruit grows in clusters at the end of the branches and is red; the pod is triquetrous and pointed, containing many seeds shaped like orange seeds.

燬

From earth and 碎 rice broken in a mortar contracted; used with the next.

To break down; to level, as a house; to shed, as teeth; ruined, broken, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to slander, to vilify; to defame, — for which the next is better; to put away, to diminish; to deprecate calamities, as by prayer.

齒 to shed the teeth.

衰 sick and thin, as from grief.

折 or 折 to pull down and clear away, as a building; to cast away.

毁 destroyed utterly.

傷 injured, defaced, worn out.

傷 how can I injure and wound — this body, which came from my parents?

了 置 destroy them all!

義 failing in strength, as at the age of sixty.

聖言不 true doctrines are never lost.

諫 From words and broken; interchanged with the last.

To slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.

謗 to backbite, to blacken.

譽 to vituperate and to praise; to curse and to bless.

由嘴 in her mouth is always scolding and railing.

焰 A fire, a blaze; flaming; blazing; bright, splendid.

烎 a furious fire.

王室 如 the palace was splendid as a blaze.

熾 or 焰 burned up; quite consumed.

魄 Also读魂.

To swell, to enlarge or bulge out.

臍 a boss; protuberances like those on the plates of a tortoise.
Disease in trees which causes protuberances to grow on the trunk; woody knobs out of which no branches grow.

This and guen 姑 seem to be confounded with each other by some authors.

A venomous serpent, which has a big head and small neck; to dream of it foretokens the birth of a daughter; jaded, ailing.

Drug | a viper.

E | a sort of boa found in Yunnan.

Sericet | [my dreams were of] cobras and of snakes.

Water | a sea-serpent.

[The rumbles of distant thunder.]

蛇 | a venomous snake in Kiangsu, which is said to have no eyes, and evert a web from the mouth to feel its way.

From plants and sprouting or growing about; it is usually contracted to the first form.

A general term for plants, herbs, &c., especially small ones.

Flowers and plants.

All sorts of plants, the vegetable world.

The plants and trees grow well.

All plants strive to come out in spring.—except the aster.

Riches, wealth; clothes, silks, or whatever constitutes property; to give property, and thus bind people to do certain things; to bribe; hush-money.

To repent, to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; indignant, repentant; grieved with.

Remorse, contrition; vexed at one's ill luck.

To recall one's promise.

Compunction, regret.

His virtue was not to be repented of.

To acknowledge one's error.

To reform, to amend.

Your repentance is now too late;—a phrase sometimes placed over prisons.

They ought not to be thus angry.

To divine and each; usually regarded as another form of the last.

To repent; a name for the outer or upper three lines in any one of the diagrams; the under three or lower are called 餘 or lucky.

The last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropitious; unusual.

The sphere of the moon; night, obscure, dark; not clear, as a writing.

Obscured by the tempest.

Unlucky; fortune is going against me.

An ill-omened fellow.

How ill-starred that is! you are a bird of ill-luck. (Cantonese.)

Born under an unlucky star.
From words and constantly.
To teach, to admonish; to reiterate words of instruction; to urge upon, to induce to; inviting, urging; instructive; counsel, instruction.

1.  to instruct diligently.
1.  I am not weary of exhorting men.

1.  to inculcate upon.

1.  to receive instruction.

1.  pungent looks invite to wantonness.

Kind, gracious, forbearing; compliant, complaisant, accordant; benevolent, liberal; to give in charity; to give, to bestow; to sympathize, to be kind to; to adorn; to obey, to accord with; benefit, grace; presents, charities; in epitaphs denotes one who was gracious to the people; a triangular-headed halberd formerly carried before officers.

1.  I am obliged for your kindness.

能保乎庶民 he could kindly protect the people.

恩  grace, favor, mercy.

承蒙厚  thanks' for your many great favors.

受  or  | I am thankful for your compassion.

| benevolent, kind to all.

| he has often been kind to me.

To collect, to convene, to assemble, to bring or meet together as equals; to visit; to make an agreement; to associate those of the same rank, views, or powers; to communicate with, to let all know; to understand after being informed, to know how, and in this sense it becomes a sign of the future when preceding another verb; expert, skilled in; apt, likely to cause; joint, united; a blending; a junction, as of rivers or roads; an association for any purpose, a club, a union, a society, a fraternity, a cabal; and hence discouraged by the Government; a church or congregation; a joint-stock company; an occasion, an annual reckoning; a meeting, a time; a scam in a cap.

1.  to visit and make up a quarrel; also used for  to become a friend or member; to enter a society or organization.

1.  to receive and see a guest; to visit.

1.  to assemble, to hold a meeting; the collective body.

僧  a meeting of Buddhist priests.

1.  I have seen him once.

文  a literary club.

以文  friends uniting in some literary scheme.

1.  to assemble troops; to muster the forces.

燕  to give an entertainment.

出 | to get up a procession, usually idolatrous.

孟兰节  (or 烏發婆) from Sanscrit  a kind of All Souls' day, a Buddhist festival held on the 15th of the 7th moon for appeasing hungry ghosts; it was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by Amogha from Ceylon.

三合  the Triad Society existing in southern China.

| to form a company and to wind it up.
In Cantonese. To simmer, to stew.

燕窩 | stewed birds' nests.

Also read 'hway', and sometimes written 'way' to distinguish it. Expert, skilled in; a sign of the future.

from silk and to assemble; occurs used for the last.

绘画 | to embroider or adorn in colors; to draw, to paint, to sketch; to make a plan; colored, painted; in conjunction, as the sun and moon.

书画 | to draw and paint.

地图 | to draw a map.

像 | paint portraits.

事前素 | the limning comes after the outline ground has been prepared.

曦 | from sun and a beam; occurs used with the next.

曦 | Small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; star dust; fine, minute, but distinct.

曦 | a shrill, stridulous sound, as of a cicada; a soft, low melodious voice; a quick sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine; delicate but distinct, as the stars.

曦 | 合鸣 | the two birds sing in concert.

彼小星 | that pretty little star; said of a girl.

曦 | 然 | a sweet melody; as several flutes or small bells.

曦 | 其星 | brilliant are its sparkling stars.

曦 | 从 heart and a comet as the phonetic.

曦 | Perspicacious, intelligent; ingenious, clever, quickwitted; adroit, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.

曦 | discerning, sagacious.

曦 | or 明 | lucid; an instant perception of.

曦 | 性 | he has a bright mind.

小曦 | dextrous, skillful, handy.

曦 | beautiful and witty.

曦 | in Buddhism, the organ of wisdom in the soul (prad-pan-dhartin).

曦 | denotes its power (prad-pa-bul).

曦 | Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.

曦 | 恨 | angry and hating one.

曦 | 怒 | in a towering passion.

曦 | 抵床面 | he beat the bed in his anger.

曦 | A hill bare of trees and grass; a barren, rocky hill.

曦 | From water and honorable as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

曦 | A stream overflowing its banks, or rushing through a crevasse or waste-weir; to separate; dispersed, broken; a flight, a rout; defeated; driving surges; enraged, hasty.

曦 | 泻 | dashing waves.

曦 | the river banks are burst; miscarried, unlucky; defeated.

曦 | 失 | the disagreement is irreconcilable.

曦 | 纷纷 | completely routed.

曦 | 沥 | soaked, so as to be spoiled.

曦 | is using not | it will not meet your expectations if you use it.

曦 | 乱 | not in order; seditious; raging, as a mob.

曦 | To wash the face; one adds, when dying.

曦 | 王乃洗 | the prince then washed his face.

曦 | From gate and honorable.

曦 | The outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.

曦 | 通閘帶 | the thoroughfares through the market.
A woman, 女, of ancient times who bore six sons by the parts being cut open, by the Caesarian operation; (f) she is said to have been the younger sister of 方氏 of the Tsu country.

To open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.

Eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.

From mouth and pig.

A beak, a bill; a snout; to pant, to breathe hurriedly.

Wearied, as a dog from running; panting, as from heat.

Startled and panting, they fled.

There's no need of putting in your word; i.e. what can you say that will equal him?

From words and refractory as the phonetic.

To shun; to deny; to avoid using from a sense of respect for, as the Jews did from mentioning the ineffable Name; to honor by concealing their faults; to hide from; to keep a respectful silence upon; name of the manes in the ancestral hall, given it by

the eldest son, and used when the family sacrifices to their ancestors; forbidden, tabooed.

Prohibit or shun the use of sacred names.

Respect another's given name, but use his surname.

Worship their manes by their posthumous titles.

To cover a fault by not bruiting it.

Not dead, still living.

Rules for applying names to deceased persons; sometimes made in great families.

I beg to ask your official or honored name?

Don't deny, confess it all; make a full disclosure.

What is your father's temple style?

Forbidden talk; not to be mentioned.

Avoid sacred names, as the emperor's personal name; this is strictly observed, and often extends even to characters where it occurs as the primitive; this practice during the course of Chinese history has modified only a few characters, and most of them unusual, but it has altered the meanings of many which were substituted for the sacred name; when the dynasty is changed, this respect is no longer observed.

The following are the personal names of the eight Manchu sovereigns, with their changed forms, or the words which have been substituted; the first was formed of characters so much in use that they were left unaltered.

Shunchi, 顺治 was left unaltered.

Kanghi, 玄煕 was altered to 玄煕 or 元煕.

Yungching, 聆禛 was altered to 順禛 or 允禛.

Kienlung, 宏曆 was altered to 宏曆.

Kiak'ing, 睿琰 was altered to 禪琰 or 永琰.

Taokwang, 宣寧 was altered to 宣寧 or 綜寧.

Hienlung, 熹詔 was altered to 禹詔.

Tungchi, 湖淳 was altered to 湖淳.

From mouth or words and year; the first is usually read szech, but is regarded as a synonym of the second when read hwui'.

A prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; one says the beard or the jaw.

Cries of pheasants, tinkling of horses' bells, rumbling of carriages, &c.

The sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds. 

clapped its wings.
HWUH.

See also nun for other similar sounds. Old sounds, ntu and nu: In Canton, ntu; — in Swatow, ntu; — in Amoy, ntu or hwu; — in Fuhchau, hwök; — in Shanghai, hwêh, and wâng; — in Chihs, hwu.

From heart and pennon; q. d. the mind like a fluttering streamer.

To forget, to disregard, to slight; to exhaust, to terminate; as an adverb, suddenly, unexpectedly, abruptly; instantly, all at once; in notation, the fifth place in fractions, the hundred thousandth, likened to the tenth part of a floss of silk.

| 有人来 | just then a man came. |
| 輕 | to make little of; to treat cavalierly, to slight. |
| 闕 | abolished and its existence ended; said of a state. |
| 罪 | forgetful of; careless. |
| 然 | or 然 即 suddenly, in a moment. |
| 一年 | how quickly the year has come and gone. |
| 明 | 澀 it appeared and disappeared quickly. |
| 心忘懷 | totally careless and forgetful; absent-minded. |

From hand and abruptly as the phlegmatic.

To slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

水 | to bale water, to dip it up. |

斗 | a dust-pan, a dirt-board. |

Woluo, inexplicable; minute, preventing the mind from deciding, as a subtle point; in metaphysics.

Round, entire; whole, said of fruits.

| 圖 or 識命 complete in all its parts; in syntax, the summation of an argument. |
| 圖的衣服 a new, complete suit, such as a child first puts on. |
| 圖吞下 he swallowed it whole, — as a date; a careless, rough way of doing things. |

From bamboo and a square with lines, afterward altered to pennon.

A tablet nearly three feet long, made of ivory, gem, wood, or bamboo, held before the breast by courtiers at audiences, even down to the Ming dynasty; it was first designed for taking notes on.

| 篋 | or 正 | to hold the tablet; i. e. to be a statesman. |
| 家無象 | there is no ivory tablet in this family; — we have never held office; plebeian. |
| 牙 | ivory tablets used by Taoists. |

In Fuhchau. A cake or block of ink; — one cake of ink.

| 紡 | Fine silk gauze or open-worked silk. |
| 紡 | a sort of woven gauze of corded thread, crossed and knotted, so as to resemble millet seeds on the surface. |
| 紳 | the placid water ripples into silken lines. |
| 紳 | heavy gauze. |
| 羅 | thin, coarse law. |

HWUN.

Old sounds, hwun, kwun, and gwun. In Canton, wăn and fûn; — in Swatow, hûn; — in Amoy, hûn; — in Fuhchau, hwong and hung; — in Shanghai, hwâng and wâng; — in Chihs, hwun.

From sun and 代 descending contracted to 代 a name; one old form is composed of sun placed below 代 people, as if intimating cessation of a day's work.

Dusk, twilight, which is called 明 or substituted brightness; the sun below the horizon; to be dark; benighted; evening; obscure; confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige one to do; to marry a wife, for which the next is used; a wife; affinity; relatives; to die before being married.

黃 | the gloaming; dust. |

說話不明猶如 類 infinite talk is like a misty mirror. |

暗 | dark; late; cloudy, dull. |

亂 | in confusion, as from a multiplicity of affairs; dim, as the vision; disordered. |

| 定 | or | 夜 night; very dark. |
| 花 | motes in the eyes; muscae volitantes. |
| 眼 | a despot, a tyrant; a niggardly husband. |
| 睡 | addle-pated, dull; disliking, vexed at, but saying nothing. |
From _heart_ and _obscure_; the second form is preferred.

The perceptions confused; stupid, forgetful, dull.

心 | forgetful.

1 | lost his memory, old.

 griefed and vexed at, but unable to express one's self.

1 | dote.

Dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others.

|於勢利 | don't dote on power and gain.

From _gate_ and _dusk_ as the phonetic.

1 | To shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace.

|敲 | to knock at the gate; i.e. to present an urgent petition.

1 | a gate-keeper to a prince or grandee.

1 | or |寺 | eunuchs who keep the palace hareem.

|開 | to open the gate at morning and shut it at even.

The dimness of death coming on; dim-sighted; to kill by taking gold; to die without fame.

Unsettled.

1 | unstable; also applied to muddy water.

From _plant_ and _army_; see the next.

|董 | Strong smelling vegetables, as onions, leeks, rue, garlic, &c., which, with five kinds of meat, viz., that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast; all meat or vegetable food not included in the list of fast-day dishes is so called, and is the term for other kinds.

|茹 | [when fasting] do not eat meat.

Strong odors, as of cooked meat.

|強 | small eating shops, little stalls for selling food.

1 | a restaurant for selling spirits, meats, &c.

|那隻貓兒不吃 | where's the cat that don't eat meat? — everybody seeks his own interest.

Used with the preceding.

Meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh.

|福 | the five kinds of meats, that of the horse, ox, dog, pigeon, and wild goose, which are regarded as strong.

From _water_ and _army_ as the phonetic; also interchanged with _jwun_混 in some senses.

A roaring torrent; the noise of many waters; vast; turbid, polluted; sickly, dirty, and used as a term of reproach; chaotic, confused, blended; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform.

|天 | a celestial globe.

|渾 | turbid, foul; whence the Yung-tung R. near Peking gets its common name of |河 | or Muddy River.

|家 | my wife; — a depreciating term.

|厚 | one who feels his incompetency.

|人 | a stupid lout, an owl of a fellow.

|身冷 | my whole body is chilled through.

|胚 | indistinguishing, as a foetus a month old; formless, undeveloped.

|液 | confused, disordered.

|教 | simple and unlearned, as the peasantry.

|无 | confused vapors, as at the creation.

|天下 | the empire was under one sway.
Completed, brought to an end. We certainly do not see why our uncle was so finished.

From demon and vapor; the Tai-ping relic changed this character into "jung" in order to purify its meaning and elevate the idea of soul.

The shade, the mane, the spiritual part of the ghost which ascends, and is supposed to proceed from the yung principle; the Taoists say that there are three ghosts, proceeding from the feelings, the breath, and the spirits; the mind, the wits, the faculties. The mane, the departed soul, which then becomes a ghost.

失 [shí] he has lost his wits.

引 [yǐn] or 招 [zhāo] to invite the spirit to come; this is done when one dies abroad.

釣生 [tòu shēng] to hook live ghosts, is to invoke demons; it also refers to a custom of placing a corked vase in a bridge when building to prevent it ever falling.

夢 [mèng] I dreamed of seeing a ghost.

靈 [líng] the spiritual soul; — a foreign term.

不守舍或不在身 he is out of his mind; he is terrified out of his wits.

神 [shén] 出現 his ghost has appeared.

氣無不至 the soul is not confined to any place.

游 [yóu] or 孤 [gū] an erbate spirit, one which has no one left to worship it.

冤 [yuān] 不息 or 鬼 [guǐ] 不散 the unrevenged ghost will not be quiet; murder cries for vengeance.

回 [huí] the soul returns to the tablet — before the 49th day.

噎掉了[不由得] you have scared me out of my senses; a bogie to frighten children.

萬物之 [wàn wù zhī] the vast variety of created things.

The mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirits.

混 [hùn] 頑 a thick-headed dolt who has no feeling.

混 [hùn] Fire, the flame of fire; bright.

混 [hùn] 混 the lambent flame curled upwards.

混 [hùn] Turbid, roiled, as a torrent; a chaos of waters and sky; foul, mixed, ill-assorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark, underhand.

混 [hùn] 乱 confused clamor.

混 [hùn] 世界 a troublesome world; this and 世界 also mean a fellow who does nothing for his living, a ne'er-do-well.

混 [hùn] 男女 men and women mixed together.

混 [hùn] 名 a nickname, an alias.

混 [hùn] 混 or 混 all confusion; unintelligible, irretrievably mixed up.

混 [hùn] 手子 or 星子 roughs, rowdies, loafers, street Arabs.

混 [hùn] 打 to confuse; to do slightingly, to slur over.

混 [hùn] 來 to do out of order, to intrude into another's duty or post.

混 [hùn] 師 西 you foolish thing! you piece of stupidity!

混 [hùn] 说 a rimes; foolish talk.

混 [hùn] 混 to confess anything from fear of torture.

混 [hùn] 混 to implicate others by false statements.

混 [hùn] 充 or 充 to deceive, cause to throw dust in one's eyes; simulate.

混 [hùn] 不 inconsiderate, careless.

混 [hùn] 堂 a bath-house where the great unwashed bathe.
着去 he went without an invitation.
愤 the three original powers unitedly acting.

In Cantonese. To make game of, to overreach, to diddle; to importune, to trouble.

莫 I don't play off your fun on me.

In Pekingese. To resist, to throw off, not to yield to; to work; to do.

眼儿 to strive against drowsiness.

咱們一個兒 we are engaged in work at the same place.

From water and a sig; it is similar to the preceding.

Confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, as a sewer; a privy; a jakes.

From words and army; q.d. low army talk.

Vulgar mirth, low jests, broad allusions, sportive tripping.

打 to joke, to dally with.

衣 a harlequin dress, a robe with obscene drawings.

言 scurrilous jests.

优 a jester, a buffoon, a court fool.

The same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay as with ivory; to combine; to root up.

连 connected throughout, as a suite of buildings.

The original form is designed to represent two men under a cover; it forms the 145th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to garments; when written at the left side as in the second form, it resembles the contracted form of the 112th radical.

Clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a husk, as on nuts; a case of any kind.

服 or 被 garments; a dress.

一套 (or 一付) 服 one suit of clothes.

小 or 内 inner garments.

大 or 外 outer garments.

穿 or 着 to dress; to put on clothes.

縷夜行 in his embroidered robes he goes by night; said of an over modest, but thorough scholar.

睡 or 寐 sleeping clothes.

青 black jackets; a term for licitors and official runners.

白 1 commoners, scholars who have not yet graduated.

無 食 beggared, suffering; wasteful, heedless.

冠 in full dress, cap and all; i.e. well-dressed.

成 1 店 a tailor's shop.

From mind and a sig as the phonetic.

To incommode, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify, to bring reproach on one; grieved, ashamed, mortified.

造 to incommode.

不敟命 I dare not disobey his orders.

主不賓 the host must not mortify his guest.

心不淨 my grief is unbearable.

君 to disharmonize one's ruler.

常常有之未始以為也 common custom makes it to be regarded as not disgraceful.

冠禽獸 [you are no whit better than] a dressed up beast, so cruel are you.

不稱體身之災也 garments which do not befit one are the body's misfortune; clothes cannot adorn a villain.

號 1 uniform; Chinese soldiers have characters on the breast and back to show their corps.

燒 1 節 festival of Burning Clothes, the latter; for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th moon, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.
To dress; to wear; to cover another with garments.

To rely on, to trust to; to conform to, the opposite of 返; to accede to; as a preposition, according to, as; like; imagery, illustration.

依 compliant, willing.

不 you cannot agree with you.

言 as you say; according to the expression.

然一致 in the same way, as usual, as before.

然故我 I am just in the same place; I am the same old fellow.

稀 similarly; very nearly the same.

稀之間 shortly, in a little while; nearly exact.

稀 彼 the resemblance is considerable.

無所 or 無 无所 nothing to depend on; no resource, as an orphan.

議 according to the consultation; let it be as it was discussed.

不 含 unable to part from; I cannot let you go.

瞻 軨 下 fondly looking up to, as a child does to its mother.

不 呈控 he did not care about complaining to the rulers.

生木下 its habitat is under trees, as a plant.

博 illustrations, metaphors.

惟德是 他 regards nothing but his virtue.

思慕 人 to fondly regard one.

楊柳 the swaying willows are young and green.

無 濁 no evidence to go by, nothing to depend on.

實 爾 undoubtedly; the report can be relied on.

In *Cantonean*. An adverb, well, just.

嚮 well then; supposing, if he likes.

伊 From man and 信faithful; occurs used for the next two.

I A personal pronoun, he, she, it, that one, - mostly used along the valley of the Yangtze; occasionally used impersonally for I, the party speaking; an initial particle, because, that, only.

是 | 否 | 是 | is it he or not?

所謂 A that very man of whom I speak.

誰云何 what was it that man said?

等 they, those.

塊地方 that place. (Shang-hai.)

年 that year.

與 | 相好 I tell you] I am quite intimate with him.

近 presently, soon.

尹 I Yin, a famous minister of T'ang the Successful, n. c. 1760.

黎 the province of Ili or Chinese Turkestan.

伊 A stream, the 河 or | 水 a branch of the River Loh, spoken of in the Shu King, which rises in Shen chou, and flows northeast about a hundred miles, joining the main stream at Yen-shi bien 偃師縣 in Honan fu in the west of that province.

伊 The sound of giddy laughter is | 啼; the first when read 吳, means to moan.

啼 | 啼 | the forced laughter; dalliance, trifling with women.
In Cantonese. Feverish, hot; sultry; hurried or asthmatic breathing; a stricture across the lungs.

气 (qi) hard of breathing.

身子 (sheng zi) the body is hot and feverish.

From sun and one; it is also read yeh, and interchanged with the last.

The sun hidden by clouds; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

阴 (yin) obscure, gloomy.

夜 (yi) a gusty night.

终风 (zhong feng) the wintry winds are blowing and the sky is dark.

风云 (feng yun) the wintry clouds intercept the sunlight.

阴云 (yin yun) cloudy and dark is the sky.

From spirits and screen; it is very often wrongly contracted to the second form in cheap books.

To heal, to cure; a physician; healing; medical; to drink.

生 (sheng) or 士 (shi) a doctor.

神 (shen) a skillful physician.

时 (shi) a fashionable doctor.

包 (bao) to promise or assure a cure.

医 (yi) 医 healing medicines.

庸 (yong) 殺人 (sha ren) charlatans kill people.

大 (da) 太院 (tai yuan) the Medical Board; its head is the court physician, who is  醫 (yi)  a medical grandee.

治 (zi) 不效 (bu xiao) the treatment produces no good results.

延 (yan) 門效 (men xiao) to invite many doctors will effect no cure.

家 (jia) or 門 (men) the medical profession.

行 (xing) to practice medicine.

施 (shi) 院 or 館 (guan) a hospital.

行 (xing) to practice medicine.

世 (shi) a family of physicians.

獸 (shou) a veterinary doctor.

無 藥 (wu yao) there's no medicine to heal — such a runagate.

不來 (bu lai) incurable.

From silk and screen.

在 classical use, an interjection; a reddish black or blue-black color; a case for a spear's head.

格 (ge) a child's bib or apron.

爾有母遠 | 我獨無 you have still a mother to nourish; alas! I have none left.

From bird and screen.

A bird resembling the tern, with blue and white plumage, that frequents the shore, and foretokens a storm by flying inland; a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; used with 鳥, denoting a fabulous bird of great size and beauty.

鷺 | 在 湖 (ju) the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

The solitary wasp, the 鳥 or sphix, probably so named from the hum of its wings; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

鶴 | 藥 (yan) luxuriant herbage, as plants growing in a jungle.

Name of a plant.

鶴 | 藥 (yan) luxuriant herbage, as plants growing in a jungle.

From dog or to breathe and remarkable; it is a synonym of 為, and the second form is unusual.

A fierce, robust dog; to depend on, or be near each other, as two horses drawing together; to pull aside; an interjection of pleasure, bravo! good! well! extended, continuous.

While (shi) behold the high banked charriot!

與那與 or 鬆休哉 Ah! how fine that is! how complete and elegant!

And an interjection, like alas! ah!

氏 (shi) 縣 a district in Pu-cheu fu in the southwest of Shansi on the River Fan.

Read  a, Plant, as the mulberry; limber, lute.

衡 (heng) he folded and bent the twigs.

綠竹 (liu zhu) how beautiful and fresh are the green bamboos!

Also read 矢 (shi), and used for the last.

A large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.

角之勢 (juo zhi shi) one side helps the other; they keep each other in countenance.

坐在 角 (juo) sit in the corner.

The ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brocading it.

淵 (yuan) 淵 rippling and curling as it flows on.

The tremulous waving of a banner is 橘; also applied to the easy motion of a girl, or the sailing of clouds.

從風 (zuong feng) the pennons flutter to the breeze.

Projecting, as a headland.

陽 (yang) 極 rugged, steep, like a cape.

氏 (shi) 陽 the dyke of the I family, a village in Yoh-yan hien 胡陽 鎮 in Ping-yan fu in Shansi.

From black and many.

多 (duo) Black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.

縣 (xian) a district north of Huwei-cheu fu in the south part of Nganhwui, famed for its ink.
This character was originally composed of 優 + a covert over 一, with 多 many between them; the second is a common form, and retains most of the original shape.

That which is of itself reasonable; fit and right; harmonious, accordant, compatible; proper, it meets the conditions, just suits; ought, should, and is often merely a form of the imperative mood; to order aright; to make fit; harmony, accord; name of a sacrifice to earth; occurs used for for 諸 fit; frequent in proper names.

真 家 室 ordering well her house and home.

與予 \|之 \|言飲酒 \| will dress them for you, and when well done, we will drink.

不 \| 有 怨 let not angry passions rise.

便 \| or 便 當 convenient, serviceable; according to circumstances; at will, as in 便 行事 to do as one pleases.

便 \| cheap, low price.

貪 小 便 \| to covet little advantages, to want more than one's part.

乎 不 \| is it right or not? will this do?

此 \| proper; fit for this use.

應 \| 恭 敬 you ought to reverence him.

各 得 其 \| each one in his place.

不 相 \| unsuitable, unfitting; not his place.

合 \| well done; just; suitable, as a dish for an invalid.

不合時 \| old fashioned; a fogy; behind the age.

今 事 \| [the day] is a lucky one for that affair.

花 柳 \| the [green] willows and flowers delight people.

春 \| may it always be spring weather, or genial times with you; a phrase before doors.

妻 封 \| her husband has been made a lady of the fifth rank.

矍

From carriage and child as the phonetic.

The center of a yoke; a cross-bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage; this and the 謂 were similar in use, but the latter was the smallest; they served for the whipple-tree.

大車 無 \| if a wain be without its cross-bar, — how can it be drawn?

矍

From dog and child; in Fal- chun, this is used metaphorically for 倪 precise, excessively strict.

A fabulous beast like a lion, the 獌, \| which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly, 500 li at a jump; it has red eyes.

矍

A fawn; the last is also written like this.

素 衣 \| plain garments and deer-skin robes.

矍

An insect like the cicada, small, and of a greenish-black color; used for the next, because the rainbow is thought to be composed of insects, but strictly applied to the inner and secondary bow.

婴儿 \| an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

矍

From rain and child as the phonetic; interchanged with the last.

矍

Colored clouds shaped like a dragon; i. e. the rainbow, — specially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.

矍

有雲 \| 之 直 [long for your face,] as we hope for rain clouds — in times of drought.

矍

彩 \| variegated, as the clouds.

矍

蜚 雨 止 the rain stops when the rainbow is seen.

矍

From fish and child, because it is said to cry like a child.

矍

A hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or laman tin, which the Chinese say can climb trees, and in times of drought hide itself in a nest near the bank to catch birds that come to drink; it is also called 魚 the manfish, from its likeness to human beings.

矍

From man and child; it occurs used for 蜱 to peep.

矍

Little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

矍

端 \| embryonic, the beginning of; the least point, strict to a hair, exacting; decorous, grave.

矍

反 其 施 \| he sent back the young and the decrepit.

矍

天 \| the verge of heaven.

矍

左 \| 右 \| he glanced to the right and left.

矍

To cut teeth in old age.

矍

黃 髮 \| the hoary headed man has cut his second teeth.
Arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.

甘 | sweet wine.

粉 | cakes made from bean flour and fried.

移 | Arrack; shoots leaning on each other; to transplant; to move, to shift, to transpose; to change the place or direction of; to transmit, to dispatch; to convey, as an infection; to migrate, to remove; to graft; to praise; to display; great.

门 | move it off; move aside.

对 | move nearer; to a side gate and a winding passage.

移 | a fruit tree with whitish bark, the扶 or 夫 (Arrasia asiatica); it is allied to the apple or crab, and grows in Nganhwui.

版 | a variety of the aspen or poplar; as 扶 is the name of another kind, the Populus tremula; both are found in Huphe.

床 | a wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.

器 | a vessel contrived for heating spirits; it is a sort of portable urn with fire beneath; a wine heater.

涤 | he presented the wash-basin.

鼎 | a large wash-bowl.

躬 | An arrogrant self-sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow-minded; to look down on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.

自 | proud and mean.

之 | a tone and air of perfect satisfaction.
**I.**

Name of a river in the southeast of Sangtung, which rises in a part of the T'ai-shan range near the center of the province, and runs south into Lake Lon-ma in Kiangsu, and thence into the sea.

州府 a prefecture in its valley, which was the scene of many historical events.

读 A small tributary of the River Han in I-ching hien

宜城縣 in the northwest of Hupch.

Read shi or li? A town, formerly in Yun-yang fu in Hupch, now called Fang hien

房縣 lying on the River Fan, a branch of the River Han.

Read chi. A bank or dyke.

**疑**

Composed of 子 a child placed above 止 to stop, and an old form of 矢 dart for the phonetic; q.d. children are often undecided.

To doubt, to suspect, to guess; to surmise; to fear; to dislike; doubtful of, hesitating; corrupt, perverse, tricky.

似 similar, perhaps the same; doubtful, unsettled.

狐 a fox's doublings, fearful; uncertain.

思 to suspect; suspicious, doubt.

避嫌 to avoid suspicious acts.

惑 to suspect; in doubt of.

無 plain, undoubted.

病 irresolute, hesitating.

懷 on to inform the authorities of one's suspicions about others.

因此致 it will therefore produce surprises.

難的事 a very mysterions and suspicious affair.

未解 his fears are not yet cleared up.

毫無 there is not the least ground for hesitation.

**貽**

From precious and you; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

To hand down, to bequeath; to leave to communicate to posterity; to give to; to induce, to bring on one's self; caused by.

貽 to leave to, as a legacy; to make a parting present.

貽怨謗 to plan what will benefit one's posterity.

貽累 to involve others.

貽後人 to mislead after ages, to propagate error.

貽之已 to give to an intimate friend.

貽笑大方 it would make even an expert laugh — to see such bad work.

貽遣 to transfer to those who follow.

貽之弔矣！爾多福 the gods come; they confer many blessings on you.

Like the last, and used with it.

Also to deceive; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised.

貽 to hand down, as one's good name or property.

**貽**

千里情 to send remembrances [to friends] from afar.

貽 to send a delicacy, to present food.

自伊威 he brought that evil on himself.

君子有毅 | 孫子 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his posterity.

Read 't'ai. To defraud.

貽肉相 | relatives cheating each other.

貽 To look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

目不暇 to stare at without stopping.

貽 From heart and you as the phonetic; not the same as t'ai; idle.

貽 Harmonious concord; mutual pleasure in each other, as among brothers or friends; joyous, satisfied.

貽 taking delight in, pleased at.

貽和 delightful harmony, true accord.

貽下気色 to repress the feelings and appear happy, — as when a parent errs.

貽然自得 happy and satisfied.

貽如也 so delighted and cordial, as brothers.

貽 Sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy, a tidbit; to feed.

貽鹽 rock or mineral salt.

貽糖或甘 | sugar-plums, sweetmeats.

貽言 | 詳 smooth words and pleasant counsel.

貽石 | wild honey.

貽苦 sorrows and joys.

貽含 | a | feeding sugar-plums and playing with one's grandchild; — the pleasures of old age.
out, as a shoot comes up; to cut, as grass; to class, to sort; good living; ample, contented, pacified; colorless, as the Taoists say reason is; enters into the appellatives of many gods; distant, remote, and therefore unacquainted with Chinese literature and decorum; a tribe on the east; name of a branch of the River Han in Hupch.

東 東，an old name for Korea.

人 人，a foreigner or barbarian, i. e. one who is ignorant of Chinese literature and civilization, just as the Greeks used βαρβαρος to denote all who spoke other tongues; it is applied to tribes in Sz'ch'uen and towards Tibet, and has been extended to all foreigners.

船 船，foreign ships.

陵 陵，gradually decaying, as an imperial tomb; and by met. the power of the state.

九 九，he destroyed his whole race.

貴 貴，nobles and plebeians of all grades.

云 船 船，not be pleased?

侢 侢，to sit cross-legged; otherwise he squats at ease, i. e. he shows no reverence.

貭 貍，having such great dignity, these great blessings would naturally come to him.

明 明，the 36th diagram; it belongs to earth and fire.

大道 大道，the great road [of truth] is plain.

馮 香 and 女 女，are names of divinities; the latter is a goddess worshiped by sailors.

柤 柤，a tall timber tree found in Shansi; the wood is gnarled, tough, and reddish, and suitable for cart-wheels; the bark thick and whitish, the leaf oval and small; it is probably akin to the beach.

 دقيقة QE To sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asians; to crouch.

践 践，to squat down; it indicates contempt for one, if it be retained while another is speaking.

奠 奠，to sit and wait for one.

崤 嵖，A noted hill, called 嵯, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yu sent his astronomers; also written 嵯夷, and said to be a peak in T'ang-cheu fu in Shantung, though others think it may be a mountain in Japan.

㛫 㛫，A wife's sister, distinguished as 夫 和 小 1 for the elder and younger; maternal aunts are distinguished as 嫂 or 嫂 or 嫂 嫂 for the elder, and 亞 亞 for the younger; a maid-servant.

蘇 州 嫂 a Suchau girl, a handsome woman or maid-servant.

堂 堂，a mother's female cousins.

夫 夫 or 丈 or 丈 an aunt's husband; 丈 表 his daughters.

亞 亞 not to live at her sisters house.

癒 癒，A wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

癒 癒，his bruises and sores are not healed.

 تحتاج 㛫 don't blow your nose in company.

溫 溫，name of a marshy lake in Shansi.

僞 僞，A class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

儒 儒，the class of philosophers; the literary class.

喪 傷，the pall or shroud which is placed over a corpse before it is coffin.

遣 遣，From to go and that which gives value; occurs used for the next, and much resembles 遣 to send.

遣 遣，To leave, as at death; to will, to entail; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to neglect; to emit, to lose unconsciously; plucked, as at an examination; escaped; to throw a largess to; a will; a residue, a surplus, leavings; supererogation; posthumous; a form of the passive.

囂 囂，dying commands.

喪 傷，bequeathed; left to me.

忘 忘，forgotten; long out of mind.

言 言，his dying words, final orders.

落 落，it was left behind; lost or dropped, as when walking.

失 失，lost, gone, no trace of it.

書 書，a testament, a will.

體 体，the body given or handed down — by my parents.

臭 臭，of infamous memory; detested, as a Nero.

念 兒 a souvenir, a memento, a remembrance.

古 古，the memory of its goodness has come down.

下 下，inferiors, attendants.

考 考，to examine the scholars who entered once but did not pass.

遞 遞，to hand up a father's dying or last memorial.

餘 餘，the overplus, what is left.

徇 徑, turtuous, as a road.

溺 溺，to urinate when asleep.

小 小，a medical term for urine.

下一 下，he left one son behind him, a 腹 子 posthumous son.

Read 伪 and used for 覬 to give a present. To send a present.
To send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regard.

A small species of pheasant, the 鶴, the bird is not clearly defined, and may perhaps denote a kind of jungle-fowl or grouse.

Yes; it will do; let it go.

In Cantonese. Poor, inferior, ungarbled, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumby. a poor quality of goods; an inferior article.

Altered from the second form, which is composed of 已 already twice joined, to indicate the thought and action already done.

To serve one's self with, to use; to aid; to place; occurs for to have, to possess; as a preposition, by, with, because, for, in; being, acting as; although, for that, to the end that; by means of, in order to; using, taking, and, next, at; according to, thus; when it precedes a verb, it marks the manner or instrument; and the result or intention, when it follows a verb; a reason, a cause; to do; to resemble; when preceded by 所 wherein, therefore, that by which, thereby; when followed by 爲 deeming, considering, by it make; to judge; preceded by 可 could, can be so, how; it is a synonym of 已 in 無 or else, if not so, — this phrase also sometimes means a negative; a common sign of the accusative, from, to, in; as

仁心, he cherishes humanity in his heart; or of the intuitive, as 名百禮 to supply all the ceremonies; preceded by 自 from, 來 becomes a form of the pluperfect or denotes time past, as 自他死 來 since the time of his death.

Name of a plant. not I will not presume to tell any one.

此身 外 it is none of my business.

therefore, since.

必须 也 there must be a reason.

于 用之公侯之事 to be employed in the business of the prince.

何 how, by what? wherefore, whereby.

可 使得 it can be used, it will do.

管窺天 looking at the sky through a tube.

登位 前 before he mounted the throne.

视 其所 mark what he does.

故 for this reason, wherefore.

无 與之 I have nothing to give him; — implying, I decline to give him anything.

明 誰 he use plain words in counseling him.

義 為利 get gain honestly.

為 成大功 they reckoned that they had done a great exploit.

不 為 艮 he did not think it was shameful.

衆人 上 rather above the common run of men.

直 为曲 to bend the crooked straight.

好 衣 奉父 要父母 you jeopard your parents by your passion for quarrelling and scrapes.

習谷風 陰 雨 gently blows the east wind with clouds and rain.

不 我 他 did not take us back.

因 你 攻撲 致我不成功 I can do nothing great because you hinder me.

From the hands raised and already as the phonetic.

To retire, to stop; to raise; an interjection expressive of doubt and wonder, how can it be? implying that the thing should be tried again.

何 以哉 is it possible? is it so? well, but how can it be?

若 试可乃已 well then, try him, and that will be enough.
Combined of 依 to rely on and 心 heart contracted to mouth.

1. To engage one to do; to ask a favor of.
2. to sing in time with a lute.
3. to stand perfectly erect; met. candid, unprijudiced.
4. immediately, i.e. while waiting on horseback.
5. held it fast; I held on firmly.
6. to carefully estimate.
7. a body of troops in reserve.
8. or to rely on; to show as evidence; to take advantage of, as an officer's servant to extort in his master's name.
9. he nodded assent as he smilingly leaned on the balustrade; met. pretended knowledge.
10. to drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.
11. drag away the timber when it is cut.
12. to set the gin so that you will not throw it empty.
13. a sort of wood suitable for cabinet-ware and furniture; the confusion in the synonyms of this tree is great, the conclusion being that the four names given denote the same tree, which is probably either a Catalpa or Rattle.
14. a chair, a seat, a couch, a fauteuil.
15. or a chair-cover; it is usually made of red cloth.
16. a chair without arms.
17. a tiger's skin should cover a scholar's seat; — a metaphor for office.
18. a grand state chair, one fit for a statesman.
19. a camp-chair, a folding chair.
20. pliant, lithe, as a switch.

A spider or iron frying-pan having three legs; a boiler or pan; a stand for bows in an armory; a chisel; a pick to dig out holes.

unquiet, unsteady, not standing firm.

stands for spears and bows.

there were both kettles and pans.

we splintered our chisels.

From hand and unusual; it is also read ┋.

To drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

A silk screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window, called 簾, because it was ornamented with hatchets or ax-heads.

To moor or turn a boat's head to the bank; to run the bow on shore; to set up a pole as a signal.

A high peak, irregular and steep.

As the Chinese say, "having the distinction of prince and minister."

The ant; it includes all the genus Formica, and a few other insects resembling the ant; a de-meaning term used by the people when addressing their rulers, the
I. —

same as, “we, the petitioners;” or “I, the suppliant;” the commonalty, the masses.

白 | the white ant. (Termites.)

黃蛾 | an ant, a general term.

黃絲 | a small red ant.

氏 | or | 等 | we, the people.

聚 | collected like ants, as banditti.

浮 | the scum of liquor, the sputum on water.

麻 | 厉 | a hempen cap and a somber garment; — in mourning dress.

頭 | 手 | 穴 | or | 丘 | or | 墓 | an ant-hill.

封穴 | the ants close their hill, — as when the rain threatens.

飛 | flying or winged ants.

陣 | the lines of ants.

“豐” Like the last, but specifically used for a large winged kind of black ant; though the account of its habits indicates that the name includes some kind of dung-bettle, if indeed it refers to an ant at all.

“頌” A still and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

“擬” To compare, to consider; to guess; to decide as a judge on a case, after full examination and siftiug; to estimate; to intend, to purpose; figure, form; similar to, like.

相 | resembling each other.

度 | to think over, to form an opinion.

比 | to compare in order to a decision.

軍罪 | sentence to transportation.

奏 | to sentence and report — the case to the throne.

罪 | to sentence, to fix the punishment.

I. —

定 to determine; to decide, as a suit.

舉何人 whom had we better promote to the place?

本 | the former trial, the original purpose.

"P" Interchanged with the last and with "d" to doubt.

'P' To compare; to assort.

怡 | an obstinate, stupid manner.

Read hai'; Foolish, in the phrase 傻 | a silly look.

"R" Flourishing, vigorous plants.

秀 | growing luxuriantly.

黍稷 | the millet and sorgum are growing finely.

"R" To consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to delude one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.

"R" From eye and child as the phonetic.

"R" The glancing of the eye; to look askance, to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun.

日 | 疏林 | the sun's beams are streaming through the grove.

怒 | an angry look.

持璧 | 柱 | he held the baton to glance at the pillar — through the hole.

In Fuchow. To examine closely; to scrutinize.

義 | From 羊 sheep, which one says is a contraction of 善 "good," the word for | I; q. d. I am a good man; it is often synonymous with "right.

The rule of self-dignity and respect, “that which enables the heart to rule itself, and things to be in their places;” right, equity, that which is proper and just per se; it is reckoned as the second greatest virtue; righteousness, up-rightness, high moral feeling, conforming to what the heart approves; common, free by public contribution or government appropriation, as "非 a public well; patriotism in defense of one's rights; public spirited, as "兵 or "勇 patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, as "士 an eminent scholar; "犬 a faithful dog; — in place of, putative, as "父 an adopted father; made up, compounded of, as "墨 a composition ink; meaning, intention, as "同 of the same meaning or synonymous; a cause which engages the aid of the people.

戰 | a fight for the right.

倉 | a public granary.

僑 | a faithful servant.

氣 | honorable, right-minded; ever the same.

塚 | 坟 | a public or free burial-ground.

重 | 如 | 之 | his integrity is firm as the hills.

懷利非師長之 | a love of lucre is incompatible with a master's rectitude.

不容| 詞 | justice admits of no excuses.

仗 | 疏財 | he distributed (or used) his property in a good cause — or for worthy ends.

不 | 惟 | 君 | 王 | he deemed it unpatriotic to be king.

意 | 如何 | what can he mean by that?

髪 | 媼 | a false head-dress, a chignon.

女 | an adopted daughter; the term is applied to female slaves.

議 | From words and right; it is often synonymous with "擬 to decide.

To deliberate, to discuss in council; to consult in order to decide on the best course; to blame, to criticize, to find fault with; to arrange: to select; deliberation, consultation; laws, rules.
公 | a public debate, a free discussion.
|  | the people must not discuss — politics.
而 | a personal consultation.
|  | to deliberate on.
|  | to speak-about and yet not criticise.
|  | to call in question, to discuss a decision.
|  | to meet for discussion.
|  | a council chamber; like the Senate House in Macao.
|  | to seek to select the best men.
|  | a prince-regent — of the empire; it was applied to Prince Kung in 1862.
|  | eight honorary ranks or privileges conferred on distinguished men, answering to the medals and crosses in the West; members of these ranks, called
|  | have special privileges.
|  | to confirm a decision or opinion.
|  | to let the case be referred to the proper Board to consult upon and decide.
|  | 街谈 street gossip, public rumor and notions.
|  | From words and correct; interchanged with the last two and right.
|  | That which is suitable; right, proper or fit, for the time or person; the relations of things; friendly, acquainted; putative, in place of; adopted, as by the exchange of cards; goodness; order.
|  | to act justly and right.
|  | the year's acquaintance, as officers or friends; to exchange cards of amity, as by persons who graduated the same year.
|  | sons of those persons who have thus adopted each other.
|  | friends adopted as brothers; a fraternal regard.
|  | or 清 relatives; kind regards paid to relatives.

医 | From a case and dart; this character is much used as a contraction of medicine.
|  | A case for arrows; a sort of quiver.
|  | A species of pepper tree (Xanthoxylyum), the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.
|  | in cooking the three meats (pork, beef, or mutton), use wild pepper; the people of Sz'ch't'en flavored spirits with the seeds.

易 | From 早 sun and 月 moon, referring to the quick changes of the sun and the moon; others say it is formed of sun above moon, showing that as one goes the other comes; the original form is likened to a house lizard; it somewhat resembles 何, who.
|  | To dress a field, to clear waste land; easy, the opposite of 難; not difficult, done without care or nicety; remiss, indifferent to, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; to deal lightly with; easy, at ease; pleased; minute attention to.
|  | rather easier.
|  | easy and plain, as wisdom is to sages.
|  | not hard to do, easy, facile.
|  | or 輕 careless, disregardful, trifling with.
|  | easy to rid out of hand, as saleable goods.
|  | 他 he will do it with help; it is not very hard.
|  | 以俟 the prince-like man is quiet and calm as he awaits his lot.
|  | the grain is well tended over all the acres.
|  | 收穫 changeful in sentiment, fickle-minded.
|  | 期田 to clear up the fields and lots.
|  | 信 credulous, trustful.
|  | 命不 貳 orders are not easily preserved.

|  | Read yih, The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of permutations and combinations shown by the sixty-four diagrams; to change; to barter, to exchange; a market.
|  | immutable.
|  | 易彼 change this for that.
|  | to change and alter.
|  | a fair trade.
|  | 春秋 how easily the seasons slip by!
|  | to exchange commodities.
|  | will not let them perpetuate their seed.
|  | the symbols of the changes in nature, which constitute the 二 the key or the science of these combinations, which are given in the 二 the Book of Changes.
|  | 地 while it will be just the same even if you change your location.
|  | 俗 to modify and better their manners.

敬 | To change, to speak lightly of; to treat irreverently.
|  | to act rudely to one.
|  | 轉可 changeable, vacillating, rapidly altering.
|  | Composed of 界 to confer on two hands; q.d. presents are assorted according to the recipients, and superiors get theirs on a different day from inferiors.
|  | To divide, to separate; different, diverse; not home-made, foreign; sunned, admirable, unusual, rare, extraordinary; perverse, bizarre, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as foreign or strange; to oppose; a difference, the odds.
|  | how can they be strangers?
|  | a different surname.
|  | special or unusual news.
|  | another day.
|  | 人 will not be forced to change; I dare not differ.
From earth and intermission of disease.

A retired place; to throw on the ground, as in worshiping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; fine.

莫 | to pour out libations to the gods.

From eye and a quieter.

A film in the eye, a cataract.

后生而一 目 the empress had a cataract in one eye.

瑕 | a cataract; a film over the sight.

From strength and to forgive.

Labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

莫知 | you don't know what I have endured.

From water and age; it is also a synonym of sikh, 淹 to leak.

A small tributary of the River Hwai in Ngauwui; to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful.

其羽 | how graceful and slow is its flight! as a flying peahen.

桑者 | see the crowds picking the mulberries.

無然 | do not be so leisurely in your movements.

Loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

無然 | there is no need for so much talking.

A long oar.

Read sich. An utensil or gauge for adjusting a bow called 槁, a sort of frame for bending it.
不好|思|disreputable; disagreeable, as to refuse a favor; ashamed at.

什么|思|what does it mean? what does be wish about it?

何|what is the meaning of it?

没|主|undetermined; no decision.

借|and|metaphor and irony; comparison and double meaning.

曾是不|但|but this you have not thought of.

见|a|sentiment, a view.

风以|to|tell rumors about; to convey hints upon.

用|I|am thinking about it; you must bear it in mind.

外|unexpected, not reckoned upon.

大|了|careless, inconsiderate.

不中|unintentional.

得|got|his wish, gratified.

好得|curious, cunning, odd, extraordinary; also used as an exclamation of admiration.

写|a|rough sketch.

固|obstinate, willful, opinionated.

正|心|a fixed purpose and a guileless heart.

做|生|to|follow a business.

过|不去|I can hardly take so much; I am vastly obliged to you.

专|或着|a fixed intention, a strong desire, singleness of purpose.

膝|exceeding my wishes.

思|思|I prefer not, I am rather unwilling to do it.

加|thoughtfully; special care about.

会|或取|combined or taken meanings, a term given to characters whose component parts somewhat indicate their meaning.

不可以|制度|his design is inscrutable.

口|purport of one's remarks.

马心|isc|his will is like a horse's, and his heart like an ape's; met. inconstant and strong.

假|pecious, pretending.

见|他|he thinks of stealing on seeing the goods.

事事如|may|everything be as you wish.

意|The seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

黄|pearl-barley from the Coix; sago is sometimes so called.

毅|streaming, like a pennon.

毅|The train of a dress which drags after one.

毅|streaming, like a pennon.

毅|The second is the original form, composed of a clod and to grasp, referring to agricultural pursuits; the additions in the first and common form were subsequent, and the other forms are seldom met.

毅|aptitude, skill in doing a thing; skilled, cunning; expert; ability in working; a craft, an art, a calling; an accomplishment; to cultivate the arts; to discriminate, as in articles; the last character particularly means to cultivate plants, to set out trees; a limit or extreme point.

六|the six liberal arts — are propriety; music; archery; charioteering; writing; and arithmetic.

文|literary pursuits.

文|an indenture to teach a craft.

才|or|ability, talent.

手|a|handicraft.

好|hand|good workmanship; he is skilful.

手|人|a clever artisan, a skilled workman.

技|skilled in a fine art, as painting or carving.

贵|to distinguish the sorts of presents.

学|to learn a trade.

武|tactics; all military accomplishments, as lifting weights, archery, &c.

树|to plant and till crops; agriculture.

百|much better to be skilled in one art than to be a jack-at-all-trades.

洪|varied arts and accomplishments.

之|之栽|plant it with horsebeans.

贪欲|his ambition is boundless.

晓机|acquainted with machinery; an engineer.

讒|to talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

撒|to|murmur or talk in one's sleep.

咶|Talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.

呼|snoring and calling out.

桠|The rubbing of branches against each other.

桠|The sleeves of a robe; those of a lady's dress are wide and the cuff embroidered.

祳|the sleeves of a garment.

寐|Composition of a cover, a bed and a tow.

寐|To talk in one's sleep.

寐|to speak when asleep.

异|Name of I, the prince of K'iting; the name of a famous rebel in the Hia dynasty, a mighty archer, who drove Tai-k'ang beyond the Yellow River to Tai-k'ang hien, in Honan, about b. c. 2169, and kept the power till his death.
From garments and to stutter; or, as one says, from garment and a part to represent a skirt; the second form is obsolete.

The train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem; a border, a frontier; an extreme point; descendants, posterity.

The surface of water roughened by the wind.

The character is intended to represent the blades of shears; it is interchanged with the next.

To cut grass; to govern; to regulate; to bring into order; to aid; clever, able; orderly.

At peace, as a country.

In office he had able and virtuous men to fill office.

Fully satisfied, as a people.

In a manner they preserved and regulated the empire of Yin.

To cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.

A law, a way.

From napkin and a mortar.

A way.

To cut off the nose, as the component parts of the character indicate; it was done in ancient times, but is now disused; to torture.

He maimed or destroyed all, leaving none.

He tortured and harried the people of Hia.

To reach a place, to repair to; to go, as to a tryst; to meet at a place; to wait for.

I went there in person.

To make a visit, to repair to.

To make great proficiency in learning.

From silk and advantage.

To strangle one's self; to die by hanging; to restrain or halt an animal; the wasp.

To put to death by strangling; to bowstring; to hang.

To suicide by hanging.

He triced up the ox.

To kill by a halter.
Old sound, nien. In Canton, in and im; in Swatow, jian and jiam; in Amoy, jian, jiam, and lam; in Fuhchau, yong, yeng, and nieng; in Shanghai, zé and ni; in Chiu, yen.

The original form was composed of 大 dog and 肉 flesh to which 火 fire was afterwards added; it is interchanged with 肴 in forming adverbs.

To simmer, to burn, for which the next is now used; an adverbial particle, implying yes, certainly, truly, it is so; when it comes after verbs or nouns, it turns them into an adverbial phrase as a disjunctive conjunction, but, if so, but then, thus, in this way; then, however, often used to add force to the sense by making a pause at a word.

未必 | probably not so, very uncertain.
自 | 面 | it comes (or is so) of itself; easily, readily, naturally; underived, self-existent, as God.
卒 | or | 駱 | suddenly, unpredeterminedly.
果 | truly, certainly; the name of the proboscis monkey, for which the next but one is better.
亦 | thus, in like manner.
且 | or | 面 | however, meanwhile.
也 | just so; well then.
不 | on the contrary.
謂 | plaintive; mournfully.
後知 | we shall afterwards know that it is so.
所以 | 的話 | an explanation of a thing; giving the reason.
其 | 若 | | if that be so, how then can it be?
如 | 但 | | if he say it is not so.
愿 | 肯來 | he kindly consented to come.
當然 | 理 its natural properties; such a course is what ought to be by all means.
以為 | 否 will you regard it so or not?

### 岐 IG

| 乎否 | is it so or not?
| 故氏不因衛 therefore this is the reason why the people do not want for resources.
| 惠 | 無窮無盡 | 已手 [the princely man] has neither love nor hate, and that is the whole of it.

### 頃 CHAN

將 | 下雪 | it will presently snow.
不期 | 而 | it came quite unexpectedly; I had not hoped for it.
對 | | [the teacher] replied, saying, Yes; he answered it was so.

### 尖 IG

燃 | 面 | interchanged with the last.
To burn, to light, to fire; to boil, to simmer.
燃 | 之内 | it has caught, it is on fire.
眉之 | 急 | urgent; in my utmost need, as if my eyebrows had caught fire; — said by a needy borrower.

### 撮 IG

A sort of monkey, 螭 the proboscis or long-nosed monkey (Nasalis larvatus), which constantly strokes its black beard, or a variety of it with a recurved nose; it is gregarious, and inhabits the forests of Siam and Yunnan; the name is said to imitate the cry.

### 炎 IG

Red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.

### 蚤 CHAN

From hair and to advance as the phonetic; it is used with the next.
The hair on the face near the ears; the whiskers; the beard.

美 | 氏 | the Lord with the Handsome Whiskers; — a name for Kwanti, the god of War.
長 | a long beard.
鬣 | a beard rather short and thin.
鬚 | 俱 | a grisly beard and hair.

### 鞢 CHAN

Like the last. The whiskers.

### 神 CHAN

A large serpent found in southern China, described as fifty feet long, which can seize deer for food; it has long teeth, and a bright variegated skin, which is cured for covering guitars; it carries its head close to the ground, whence it is called 神 頭 蛇; the gall is reputed to be useful in curing consumption; this description doubtless refers to a sort of boa like that reported to be found in Hainan Island.

### 然 CHAN

A hem or broad band on a woman's dress, especially at the bottom; a knee-pad or stuffed wrapper to protect the knee; an old term for padding the knee.

婦人環 | black knee-pads for women.

### 煙 CHAN

A caterpillar, like that of the tiger-moth, called 榨 whose hairs inflame the skin when it crawls over it; its chrysalis, called 食 or the sparrow's jar, is found on the pomegranate and mowtan.
The character is intended to represent the hair just growing on the body; the first is the usual form and a little resembles tsai; as a primitive it imparts only its sound to the compound.

Tender, weak.

1) a gradual, but imperceptible advance.

光阴 1 your suns are gradually passing away.

有 also called 1 子 a favorite disciple of Confucius, who died before him.

From plants and tender; occurs used with the last.

Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.

From a twig or petal and water; others say it is formed of madder wood and nine, because the dipping must be repeated nine times.

From jia a twig or petal and water; others say it is formed of 木 madder wood and 九 nine, because the dipping must be repeated nine times.

To dye, to tinge; to steep or dip in dye-stuffs; to taint, to infect; to catch, as a disease; to soil, to spot; to imbue; to vitiate, to render vile; soft, pliant; dirtied.

色 1 or 1 色 to dye; to dip in the dye.

传 1 to infect; infectious; to give a disease.

JAN.

Old sounds, nin and nim. In Canton, 延, 延, 國, 女, and ying; in Swatow, 陰, 陰, and 陰; in Amoy, 明, 明, and 明; in Fuhchau, 形, 形, and 形; in Shanghai, 形, 形, and 形; in Chifu, 明.

The character represents the legs when opened; the second is the form it takes in combination on the left side of a character; and the third, representing the lower limbs of the body, is placed under the primitive; they form the ninth and tenth radicals of two groups of characters, the first of which relates to man, his names, conditions, and functions.

A man; human beings, the human race; the third of the three powers in the universe, defined by the phrase 天地之性 the spirit of heaven and earth; human, belonging to mankind; to make a man of; to ascribe personal existence to a thing; following other nouns, often denotes a laborer, an artist, in that occupation, as 工 a laborer; 農 a farmer.

凡 1 or 1 everybody; all mankind; the world.

內 1 my wife.

內 1 your wife.

群 1 or 1 of a group or a crowd; one of a group; a crowd; a group; a party; a knot of people.

小 1 or 下 1 a boy, a waiting lad; official menials.

小 1 不知道 the mean man does not understand the principles of human actions.

成 1 他 is now of age, i.e. over sixteen years.

沖 1 a prince who came to his sovereignty while yet a minor.

天生 1 天養 heaven produces people and finds food for them.

材 men of ability, the talent in the country.

品 a man a disposition.

無競維 the great thing is to be a man.

無 訡 strategy or planning.

己 don't be partial to yourself or others; treat all fairly.

物 men, people; men of mark.

家 a family of cultivation and position.

生如夢 man's life is like a dream.

老家 venerable Sir; you, Sir.

的 the your respected father or mother.

彼 who can do what can he do? why mind that man?

豈能觀 how can he look after another man?

中 the upper lip or rather its ripples; the Chinese say, if it curl up, the person is likely to be shortlived.

君 to be an emperor.
1. 仁 (zhân)  From man and two, because one ought to love another, or two persons united as one from both loving. 
  
Humanity; regard for others, the first of the constant virtues; fulfilling one's social duties; "the foundation of right and the embodiment of regard;" unselfish, having regard to the public weal; humane, benevolent, kind, merciful; a kernel, a pit; a small seed; paralyzed, numb. 
  
仁 (zhân)  charity, kindness; humane. 
仁 (zhân)  a just judge.

2. 慈 (shên)  compassionate, tender-hearted. 
慈 (shên)  compassion; the fullness (or vast reach) of humanity and justice. 
慈 (shên)  the pupil of the eye. 
慈 (shên)  kindness out of a pure heart. 
慈 (shên)  not, not the least; no consideration for. 
慈 (shên)  also denotes unkind, short-coming; rude conduct; in medical use, palsied, stiff, no use of an organ, as 手足不 the limbs are insensible; stiff, paralyzed. 
慈 (shên)  the pit of a fruit; the seed inside the nut. 
慈 (shên)  the seeds of a flower. (Cantonese) 
慈 (shên)  or  台 kind Sir! used in addressing others. 
慈 (shên)  親親而  民  民而愛物 if devoted to your parents, you will then regard the people kindly, and from that come to be considerate to animals and all things. 

The rafters or laths on which the tiles are laid; one says, the spaces between them. 

3. 忍 (zhan)  From heart and a cutting weapon; the first form is commonest. 
忍 (zhan)  Fortitude; patience; endurance; moral hardihood, assurance in a bad sense; able to sustain; to bear or suffer patiently; to repress; to allow, to give way to, as anger; harsh, hard-hearted, severe, inflexible. 
忍 (zhan)  耐 patience, equanimity. 
忍 (zhan)  耐 endurable. 
忍 (zhan)  性 patient; long endurance. 
忍 (zhan)  氣吞聲 restrain one's anger by not speaking. 
忍 (zhan)  視一切 wait awhile, don't fret. 
忍 (zhan)  笑 to keep one's countenance. 
忍 (zhan)  合 to curb one's feelings. 
忍 (zhan)  哑 to bear in silence. 
忍 (zhan)  被 I cannot bear it. 
忍 (zhan)  不的 unendurable. 
忍 (zhan)  心害理 to harshly violate propriety. 
忍 (zhan)  罪報仇 bore the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman. 
忍 (zhan)  有 乃有濟 you must exercise patience before you can accomplish the object. 
忍 (zhan)  慘 his feelings will not suffer it. 
忍 (zhan)  於言 to forbear speaking. 
忍 (zhan)  胡寧  予 how can they endure to have me thus? 
忍 (zhan)  堅 resolute endurance, unflinching fortitude.
**JAN.**

**A kind of jujube or date (Rhamnus), called 棠, whose taste is insipid and slightly acid.**

In Cantonese. The camarbolia, called 三 to 

sometimes thus written.

Read 'shān. A kind of tree, probably the Pride of India (Melia). From heart and to sustain; it is also read min. To dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; as an adverb, thus, so, in this way. 潤 is in this way. 既然 is since it is so. From grain and to think on as the phonetic. Grain which is fully ripe; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated; matured, practiced in; familiar with. or a year a good year. 五或 sometimes also a year a good year. 

横 竖 horiz. or ver. hoarded up; great store, as of grain or provision. 惡 very bad, apt in wickedness. 毒 ripe and abundant harvest. 明之矣 much spoken of. 着之賠主 a rich man who has secret hoards. 頭 a northern term for sorghum which has the mildew or ergot. 一切 】 I know the whole affair thoroughly. The character represents a sword with a stain on the blade; the second form is not usual. A strong and well-tempered weapon; edged weapons; the edge, a knife or sword at the end of a spear; sharp pointed; to kill, to slaughter. 乃手 其子 killed her own child with her hand. 便 之 解 it will be as easy as to open (or kill) it with a blade. 眉 warlike weapons. 牛 to slaughter and skin beves. 刀 其 edge of a sword. 花 錦花在刀上 the outlay on a sword is at (or for) its edge. met. use your money chiefly for necessary things. 傷事主 wounded the chief man or leader. From man and weapon as the phonetic. A measure of eight cubits or about ten English feet; to fathom; full, to fill. 充其中 filled quite full. 高 】 high, tall, as a tree. 壁立千頃 the precipice is of vast height. 砧 From carriage and weapon; it is interchangeable with the last. To block a wheel, to check a carriage; a catch, an impediment; a length of eight cubits; to embarrass. 發 to remove the stop, as to a wheel; to unlatch, to start, to begin a thing. 屏蔽 he dug the well more than nine fathoms deep. 以頭乗輿輪 he blocked the wheel of his Majesty's chariot with his head. 物 To stuff, to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword. 實 solid; stuffed hard. 於 魚躍 how full of fishes jumping about. 脚 Tough, not brittle; strong but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire. 軟 flexible and tough. 鐵 iron is tenacious. 皮 a piece of tough skin or hide. 筋 】 tough sinews and hard bones. 心腸 an obturate unfeeling disposition.
In Cantonese. A sediment; silt.

清|水|let the sediment settle.

革

Similar to the last, but especially referring to hide; the second form is commonest.

革|革|leather, like catgut.

坚|pliant but strong; soft and firm, like fine parchment.

他素常|性 he is always just so crabbled and self-willed.

紬

To thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch.

| 一|针|take a stitch.

| 秋|蓝|用|佩|string on the autumn orchids as a memento.

| 丝|to make floss or silk fibres into thread.

縫|to mend or sew a rip; to sew on or together.

訶

Slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks; not glib of tongue; benevolent.

| 顰|不|连|want of speech; stammering.

訝

From words and patient; the last is sometimes used for it.

| 知|要|to know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to acknowledge, to confess; a mark, a criterion; a recognition.

| 罪|to confess one's fault; to apologize; to own up to a crime.

| 识|他|I recognize him.

| 有|識|it has a mark to know it by.

| 赌|a surety; to enter into recognizances.

你|得這個字 do you know that character?

| 実|I know this very well.

冒|to pretend to know or claim.

真|scrupulous care in one's conduct; to act in reference to the truth.

左|to take one man for another.

不出來|I am not sure whether I know it or not.

不|或|不|具|I did not recognize it (or him) certainly.

招|口供|to confess to a charge, to plead guilty.

錯|水|a poetical name for spirits.

住|他|have an eye on him.

得|他|I know him well; I know that it is he.

而不|to give the cut direct, to see and not acknowledge.

丝

To lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave; to make a pattern with threads.

織|to weave.

織|the warp.

織

From garment and to bear as the phonetic; the second form is not much used.

| 帘之|安|the pleasures and contentment of peace.

| 四|齐|the four points of the skirt are even; met. to indulge in four kinds of excess.

端肅|I respectfully salute you; said by a woman.

登斯民於|席|之|上|raise this people to the enjoyments of plenty and contentment.

| 四夷|左|the four tribes whose jackets buttoned under their left arm.

任

From man and a homely character, which last gives its sound to all but one of the compounds, in which this primitive occurs.

Sincere, sure, trustworthy; trusted, relied on; a trust, an office; a duty; a burden; that which is imposed on one; friendly confidence; to bear, to sustain, to execute; to undertake, to be responsible for; the incumbent, the acting official.

用|to engage, to employ.

若|意|行|I hope all will turn out as you wish.

意|according to one's wish; may your desires be attained.

重|a responsible trust.

赴|or|上|to enter on an office; to reach the post.

革|職|留|to degrade and yet retain in a post; sometimes done in order that the incumbent may repair his misdeeds.

接|to take the seals of an office.

信|to confide in one; close friendship.

保|to be security for.

現|the person now in office.

前|the former incumbent.

氣|敢|to give loose to one's passion, to act recklessly.

負|to take upon one's self.

仁|以|為|已|humanity is to fulfill one's duties.

人|家|事|to become the head of a family.

負|甚|大|there are very important duties.

識|to allow to be done, either from confiding in or impotence.

你是|誰|不能|從|I|you|don't care if it is you, the thing cannot be done (or allowed).

性|志|華|to act recklessly in gratifying one's revenge.

才|不|勝|he is not fit for the post.
From grain and to effect as the phonetic.

Read jin. To be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure; artful; name of a district in Shun-teh fu in the south of Chihli; occurs used for 人员 pregnant.

JANG. An ancient feathered or ornamented head-dress made from the crest or plumage of a bird of the same name, which by its description seems to refer to the hoopoe.

Jin | to wear feathers on the head; these head-dresses, called 帽 were of several varieties, and seem to have been made in imitation of a hoopoe's crest.

JANG. Old sound, niang. In Canton, yung and siang; — in Swatow, jiang and siang; — in Amoy, jiong and siang; — in Fukehau, yong and niang; — in Shanghai, zang, zing, and niang; — in Chihfu, zhang.

The name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chu'en; also the old name of a district in Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwangs; an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt.

The water flowed in a constant stream.

To fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil.

To have prayers for averting pestilence.

Star of intercede with one's natal star and reverence the Dipper, — for better luck.

An old form of 靈 因 because, for; — now become obsolete.
The hair disheveled and uncombed.

The character is not authorized by the dictionaries.

To make a clamor, or cry out; to scold and bluster.

Don't bawl so, do not make such a noise.

A bow bent and make ready for use.

Soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus; soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; a plat; productions; a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; an ancient game; disarranged; sometimes used by the Budhists, for ten billions.

The three qualities of soil which regulate the amount of tax laid on land.

The outer and inner limit of the sun in an eclipse.

An ant-hill.

Manure, poudrette.

A rich soil.

A healthy, fat child; one doted on.

Of the same place.

or adjacent boundaries.

To thump the clods and sing; wet, a time of general peace; a sort of game is here referred to by thumping clods.

The crowds of people in the empire.

We presume here to offer the production of our lands.

A good harvest in three years.

From words and to effect; it occurs interchanged with to push.

To cede, to yield, to give way to; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights, to waive them in favor of others; to reprove, to re-accept; to cheapen; to expensive; to retrench; to be courteous, polite.

His humble, unpresuming.

To each one yielding.

To give up one's seat.

Travelers yielded the road.

To blame one, to reprehend.

Retiring, refusing an honor.

He bowed and yielded the way, and then went in.

Humility is the basis of virtue.

How much will you take off the price?

Don't decline to drink after receiving the cup.

Some people are never satisfied, but the yielding have an overplus.

The pattering sound made by pests and beaters when rearing an adobie wall.

Many, a crowd.

To approach to.

To implore every blessing from heaven.

Old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.

These old stumps will sprout again in the summer.
JAO.

Old sounds, nio, nio, no, nok, not. In Canton, in and nao; — in Swatow, jio; — in Amoy, jiao and giao; — in Fuhchow, ilie, ngo, and nao; — in Shanghai, zo and nio; — in Chiou, yao.

From to eat and eminent as the phonetic.

Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied; affluent, an overplus, what is left; exceeding; liberal, indulgent; to throw in, as in a bargain; to favor in a sale; to excuse, to forbear, to spare; a region east of Poyang Lake where porcelain is made. 

Abounding in ample.

Richly supplied.

To act leniently to criminals or prisoners.

I will intercede for your forgiveness.

One or two chessmen given to an opponent.

Hold up, no more fighting; to let an adversary get the game.

To spare life.

The sun and moon never yield (or delay) for each other.

To own one's offenses, to beg pardon.

Superabundant.

Liberal-tongued, wrangling, disputations.

I surely am unable to assent, — how much less another one.

Let him off this time; to forgive an offense.

The man throws in what is worth nothing, as pitching a bucket of water into the sea.

When you let a man off, then do it fully and frankly.

A most productive year.

Please do forgive me!

To give an extra act in a play.

A short oar or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to wrench, to pervert; weak, liable, flexible, slim; to disperse, to disturb; to break.

A paddle a boat.

For scattering things — there's nothing like the wind.

A slender person, a graceful figure.

Broken, ruined.

Perverted, unjust, as a judgment.

Your fine oar; i. e. a pleasant row.

Grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

Kindlings.

Those who collect stubble for fuel.

Faggots and grass, brushwood.

A plant resembling the heath in habit, probably a Paeonia or sparrow-wort.

The covering on a seabad; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.

The covering of a sword more commonly called; it is the sword's glove.

Short worms found in the intestines; a squirming motion.

To wind around, to go about; to environ, to make the circuit of, to compass; to be entangled in.

To surround, as hills environ a town.

To cord up; to bind, as a vine does a tree.

The sea and hills surround the place.

To make a detour, to go round about.

To play hide and seek, to have many wiles and tricks.

From hand and pitiful.

To give or bring trouble to; to incommodate, to embarrass; to confuse; to infest, as banditti do a region; to rear; to train to obedience, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.

To trouble needlessly, to bother.

To disturb the peace of a country, as rebels do.

To make a region unstable; to unsettle people's minds.

The six domestic animals.

To disturb, to annoy.

Mild and yet brave.

Be pacified the people.

I've given you much trouble for this meal; — a polite phrase to a host.

Tormented by a devil-seer; or inveigled by a wench.

A docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.
Old sounds, nin and niak. In Canton, yó and yá; — in Swatow, jía or jò; — in Amoy, jía and jíok; — in Fuhchow, nǐò; — in Shanghai, sà; — in Chifu, yéh.

From heart and dried plants.

To provoke to irritate, to excite without an adequate cause, to produce, to elicit, to induce, to attract, to bring on one.

To bring evil on one's self.

It is like taking fire and burning myself.

It sets me pondering seriously.

Do not excite needless trouble.

花蝶 the flowers draw the butterflies.

招 to provoke one another.

惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹惹込
JHE.

今 | to-day.
昨 | or | 咦 yesterday, two or three days ago; recently.
無 | or | 不 | erelong, in a few days; in less than a day; quickly.
論 | the sun's disk.
後 | day after to-morrow.
明 | to-morrow, i.e. the bright day.
往 | a while ago.
者 | persons who divine for days.
用 | to | 給 daily needs or expenses.
子 | the days are short now.
落 | 平 | 西 sunset; sun going to the west; it is getting late in the day.
重 | he is daily becoming worse.
何 | 忘之 when can I forget them? — i.e. never can I forget.
對千金 a day is worth a thousand pieces of gold; — time is priceless.
不 | 有 | 前 before the day is over it clouds up again.
圍 | 主 | a halo round the sun indicates rain.

JEU.

柔 | from wood and spear; it occurs used for the next, and as a primitive exercises some influence on the compounds.

柔软 | Flexible, elastic; plant, like twigs; the opposite of 剛 stiff; tender, as budding plants; soft, yielding, as wool; fawning, mild, kind; soft, meek: limp; in music, a flat note; compliant, condescending, bland to; to show kindness, to subdue by kindness, to act gently towards; to give rest to.

柔 | mild, as speech; soft, as a feather-bed.

柔 | a solar eclipse.
柔 | 不 | 月 not for days nor for months; indefinitely, no time fixed.
柔 | 课 | a daily exercise or lesson.
柔 | 心 | to cherish loyal feelings, referring to the clouds which appear to bear up the sun.
柔 | 每 | daily renovated or improved.
柔 | 雲 | 雲 | to look up to the clouds and approach the sun; — to draw near to the palace.
柔 | 度 | 時 | I have filled away my days; life has been vainly spent.
柔 | 後 | 會 | we shall again meet another day.
柔 | 角 | the high protuberance seen on the crowns of some Buddhist saints.
柔 | 本國 | Japan or Nippon.
柔 | 國 | is sometimes used for 日斯巴尼亞 Hispania or Spain.
柔 | 黃道 | a fortunate, lucky day; lit. an elliptic day.
柔 | 就 | 月 | [work as] the sun and moon gradually rise; i.e. be diligent at your calling.

JHE.

Old-sounds, nio and not. In Canton, yan; — in Siwatow, jin and nui; — in Amoy, jiu; — in Fuhchau, 

柔 | 伊 | a simpering, mincing gait and manner, as wanton women have.

柔 | from hand and plant; it is also read 'same, and interchanged with the preceding and the next.

柔 | To bend, to twist, to work about, to contend; to make pliable; to make wood supple by heat; to bring under one's sway.

柔 | 擾 | to rumple in the hand; to bully; to scold and lord it over roughly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JEU.</th>
<th>JOH.</th>
<th>JOH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>碎</td>
<td>to twist to pieces.</td>
<td>膕</td>
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<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>to roll a ball in the hand to keep the fingers supple; a common practice with elderly people.</td>
<td>煮</td>
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<td>此</td>
<td>to subdue all these countries.</td>
<td>去</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>揖</td>
<td>to yield to any usage; craving, fawning, helpless.</td>
<td>去</td>
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<tr>
<td>揖</td>
<td>to bend wood by fire or steam.</td>
<td>木</td>
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<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>to bend a stick to make a plow-handle.</td>
<td>木</td>
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<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>炒</td>
<td>To tread out grain; to trample over, to tread down; to dampen grain in order to free it from chaff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>炒</td>
<td>The fellies of a wheel was once known in Shansi by this term.</td>
<td>炒</td>
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<tr>
<td>炒</td>
<td>Soft, well dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.</td>
<td>炒</td>
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**JOH.**

*Old sound, nok.* In Canton, yëuk; — in Swatow, jëok; — in Amoy, jiok; — in Fuhchau, yök and uhok; — in Shanghai, zëk; — in Chü, yön.

- 娉 | lithe, graceful and sprightly, as a girl.
- 柔 | pliable, like a twig.
- 儲 | without energy; gross and weak, morose; imbecile minded.
- 水 | a fluid between air and water, found in fairy land.
- 濟 | help the weak.
- 春 | when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.
- 不 | too weak to wear a coat.
- 勢 | what is the use of quarreling? let us have done.

A sort of water plant, the cat-tail rush (*Typha*), whose tender shoots, called 蒲, are good for food; mats are woven from the mature plants.

- 草 | a vegetable whose roots are eaten.

Formed of three hands, referring to the ancient custom of joining hands to show their unity of heart, and principle, and mutual confidence.

- 秉 | obedient, accommodating; united.

- 木 | a divine, self-existing tree, which grows in Fu-sang 扶桑 the land where the sun rises.

A small feudal state, situated within the present district of I-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 in Siang-yang fù in the north of Hupelh.
From plants and the right hand with which to select them.

To select plants, to pluck plants; to accord with, to follow; to arrive at; a conjunction, as, same as, like; followed by a noun or pronoun, then, as to; a conditional particle, if, perhaps, should it be, supposing; and; occurs used for 汝 you, the second person or the person spoken of; this, the one; as that; when duplicated, it answers to either—or; a euphonic particle; name of a marine deity.

如 if, as, since, it seems;—used as an initial phrase.

然 然 supposing he comes.

英 1, or 不 1, or 之 1, it will be best; the better way is; nothing better than.

時 寒 a seasonable cold; it is the cold usual at the season.

有 無 to possess as if not having.

倠 if so, if it be.

辈 of such (or the same) sort.

相 similar to, probably.

賀 is like 賀然, still, it seems proper; he ought.

民 蹃 不足 the people still have not enough.

民 喜 as to the people, they were pleased.

遲 不及 if you delay, you will not be there in time.

何 how then? then what?

曰 it was reported; some one said.

老 幼 of the old and young—scores died.

此何來 where then did you come from?

曾孫 is you are then my grandson.

仁 開 the character 開 is read like, 開.

欽 欽 天 reverently comply with Heaven's orders.

邦 國 1, or 仲山甫明之 whether the princes were obedient or not, Chung-Shan-fu understood them.

1千 such a number, so many; indeterminate and yet large.

指 不 1, or 人 1, the finger is not worth the whole man; but 1, or 人 also means a certain man, this fellow, such a one.

自 真ly, just so; self-collected.

君 待 於 棟 棟 Prince, wait in Kiibk-kii.

絹 1, or 1, the ends of the dispatch napkin hang down; it is wrapped in yellow silk and carried across the neck.

病 未 死 although sick, he is not yet dead.

杜 1, or 1, name of a plant like turmeric.

彼 此 皆 可 爲 也 either this way or that will do.

乃 雲 行 現 日 now then, if the clouds clear off, we shall see the sun.

論 if we speak of this, &c.

是 不 好 就 不 買 if it be not a good one, then don't buy it.

展 之 人 分 ah! such a woman as this!

花 月 1, or 酒 賑 足 移 情 enjoying the fragrant flowers in the moonlight, and a cup of wine, surely ought to satisfy one's feelings.

讀 jé. Dried plants; hay; a Buddhist word meaning clever.

波 眼 the eye of Buddha, which can see the heart and motives.

般 1, or 1, adroit; wise; imitation of the Sanscrit pradźna or wisdom, the highest virtue, which is the means of attaining to nirvana.

般 娘 羅 罕 多 the Pradźna Paramita, a classical work of the Mahayana school of Buddhist philosophers.

箋 1, or a retired still place, fit for meditation; a hermit's cell.

箋 zho" An old name for the enticle of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo about four feet high (Bambusa biifolius), much cultivated for its broad leaves; they are used to weave into boat-sails, and hats called 青 1 章; to wrap rice-balls in when boiled, or to line and cover tea chests; women put them in the soles of shoes; and in old time, people prepared them for writing on; the culms furnish pencil handles.

包 船 a sort of gypsy-boat in Kiangsu, whose inmates have a bad reputation for kidnapping and thieving.

帽 芒 青 [I am now wearing] a leaf hat and rush sandals;—I am retired from office.

篷 mat sails of bamboo leaves, woven between splints.

In Fuhchow. Many, how many; an interrogative of quantity.

桔 1, or 1, a kind of fruit called 1, which resembles a plum or bullock; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshipped.
如(zhu) 旧 sounds, no, not, and niok. In Canton, yu; — in Swatow, ju; — in Amoy, ju; — in Fukchau, a and sa; — in Shanghai, so, ao, and na; — in Chi fu, yu.

From woman and mouth, to denote that a daughter or wife attends to the orders of a father or husband; as a primitive its use is chiefly to give sound; occurs used for 该 you.

A conjunction of comparison, as, like, as if, according to; if, perhaps, — and thereby has somewhat the force of a future in it; and, also; an initial word, regarding, but as to, then; seeming; to allow or permit; to become as, to equal; to go to; after adjectives, it often has only an intensive force, as an interjection; a personal pronoun, you.

This thus; like this; also has 1 this and this is its purport; — expressions closing an extract.

今 now, at this time.

二三 | 六 two into three make six.

月 an old term for the second moon.

不 | 0 nothing like; 'tis the best way, it will be better; and cases occur where the negative being involved, 如 alone is used; — as 爱其二毛则 1 服焉 if you like graybeards you had better follow them.

脅心 | 意 may your heart's wish be accomplished; — in this phrase there is a reference to a common ornament, the 1 意 (lit. as you wish,) which is often given at marriages and to friends for good luck; it is of Budhist origin, and is usually called a scepter from its probable early use as a mark of royalty in India; it is one of the sepata ratna, or seven precious things.

何 how; then how?

有 if there be, if any one has.

无 | 之何 could nothing be done with him? — then there's no help for it.

空空 | 0 really nothing at all.

縈意 | 0 just where my thoughts go.

果 | 这样 if it be so.

其 | 我何 well what are you going to do to me about it?

友 | 雲 the girls were numerous as clouds.

其 | 其來 he suddenly came in.

有 | 无 if you have it, that's being without.

善 | 於之問也 ah! what a fine question you've asked.

來佛 the Thus-come Budha, is the translation of the Sanscrit tatatt-gata, one who exhibits perfect human nature, one whose coming and going accord with that of his predecessor; it is the highest appellation given to every Budha.

茹 From plants and like as the phonetic.

茹 | 0 Intertwised as roots; interlaced or entangled, as roots are with the stem; to receive, to take; to eat much, to gormandize; to covet; to feed, as cattle; pliant, flexible; patrid, as fish; dried, as vegetables for keeping; to die, to wither away; to conjecture, to deliberate.

貧 | 0 a great appetite.

茹 | 0 to pull the roots up with the grass.

茹 | 0 to quaff greedily.

不 | 0 I cannot guess what it is.

食 | 毛飲血 to eat the hair and drink the blood, as savages do.

香 | 0 a fragrant plant (Eschscholtzircristata), allied to the vervain.

魚 | 驅鰻 stinking fish brings fives.

落 | 0 a sort of madder (Rubia), grown for its dye.

不 | 0 質 don't eat gross food.

茹 | 0 fasting and praying, as a good Budhist.

茹 | 0 consult about [the rules] and consider.

茹 | 0 A bird resembling a quail, which is thought to be produced by transformation from a mole; it is also defined a pigeon, but it is probably allied to the quail, godwit, or stone-curlew.

茹 | 0 The tender epidermis or sour skin of the bamboo; it is sometimes gathered to use as oakum in calking, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

茹 | 0 bamboo oakum, used also to scour vessels.

茹 | 0 Persons who understand the principles of things, philosophers, literati, the learned; scholars, more especially those who pretend to follow the teachings of Confucius, in distinction from Budhist and Taoists; mild, accomplished, as a scholar should be.

茹 | 0 Confucianists; the literary class.

茹 | 0 a scholar, a man of letters.

茹 | 0 an indigent scholar.

茹 | 0 a celebrated scholar.

茹 | 0 an officer, analogous to a director of graduates; there are two in each district over the sin t'ai.

茹 | 0 a made-up scholar, a pretentious pedant, a scholastics.

茹 | 0 a learned physician.

茹 | 0 a hypocritical man, one who sticks at trifles in doctrine.

茹 | 0 elegant, stylish; lady-like.
From water and necessary; it is also read "tsai, "chë, "mo, "më, "wê, and "chen, in its various uses and names.

To immerse; to moisten; thick, viscid, sediment-like; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; mild, forbearing, patient, enduring; to urinate; to soak in.

鶴  | to scald a fowl to remove the feathers.

羔羹  | soft as a lamb's wool coat.

合  | patience; enduring.

慵  | I have no patience with him.

沾  | soaked; to macerate, to immerse.

濁  | obstructed, flowing slowly; embarrassed, undecided.

溺  | immersed in; to dip, to sozie in.

濁盈不  | the ford though high will not wet the axle.

耳  | he has soaked ears and tinted eyes; he is an expert, he knows all about it; a mellow scholar.

河  | old name of a river in Yih-cheu 玉州 in Chihli, and another in the east of Kwangs.

啞啞  | the distinct hum of conversation.

啞啞  | much talking; querulous, a hesitating speech, as when one is afraid to tell out his sentiments.

襦  | From garment and necessary as the phonetic.

襦  | A short coat; a soft, close-fitting sponger; a jerkin.

單  | an unquilted jacket, one without wadding.

汗  | an under-shirt, an absorbing garment.

髒  | a sort of round-about.

褐  | a sort of round-about.

褐  | jacket and trousers.

酒  | Generous, rich spirit.

酒餳  | new wine (or must) is rich and well tasted.

乳  | A sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus, known as 香茹草; the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink, and a remedy in cholera; this medicine has been identified in northern China as the Eschacholzia cristata, but probably two dissimilar plants are referred to by confounding two homophonous characters.

乳  | Composed of 子 to incubate and 乳 a period; the explanation given is that the 雞 blackbird or swallow, as soon as it comes to its nestling ground in spring, prays to the plum flower for young.

乳  | Milk; milky; the breasts; the nipple, — Wän Wang is said to have had four; to suck; to nurse; to brood upon eggs; to grind fine as paints; suckling; shaped like nipples.

乳汁  | the milk.

乳母  | a wet-nurse.

乳鈍  | to triturate in a mortar.

乳金  | liquid gold, used in painting.

乳羔  | the lamb kneels to suck; quoted as a proof that nature herself teaches filial piety.

竹  | tabasbeer.

石鐘  | stone-bell tents; i.e. stalactites, from their shape.

斷  | to wean a babe.

牛  | a cake of curd, a cheese-cake.

子  | or 唆 to suckle; the first is an infant at the breast.

馬  | the mare's test grape, the long white Isabella grape.

蠶  | the fly lays her eggs in the caterpillar's body.

天  | the stars a ω in Serpens.

香  | olibanum or incense; the gum resin obtained from the Boswellia papyrifera, and gum sandarach; the name alludes to the drops resembling nipples; both these gums are included under it, and both are often contained in the same mass.

汝  | From water and woman; it is interchanged with 女 you.

汝  | The personal pronoun, your, you; name of two tributaries of the R. Hwai; one joins it above Ch'ian-chen 福; the small feudal state of this name is retained in the inferior department of Jü chen 璧州.

爾  | situated on the river near the center of Honan; the other and larger stream, whose basin includes the department of Jü ning Fu 璧寧府.

爾  | flows southeast of it, and joins the River Hwai below Sin-t'ai hien 新泰縣 near the border of the province.

爾  | you do not understand this thing.

爾  | do you try to govern them for me.

其  | 主人 do you tell what I say to your master.

粵  | Cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for desserts, and made in many forms.

粵  | Shoes.

粵  | From child and necessary as the phonetic.

粵  | A child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependent, as a child; intimate with.

肅口  | a child still nursing; used in reference to King Ching in the Book of Records.

肅口  | my young son, can you be partial?

和樂  | a pleasant friendship and attachment, — as the infant with its mother's breast.

<wr>人</wr>  | wives of officials of the 7th rank; when a commoner's wife dies, her son worships her as if this rank had been conferred on her.

慕之  | these are my humble opinions; — used in letters.
### JUH.

**JUH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>濡</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>To stain, to dye; to dip, as into sauce; to put in brine; to hold up a thing in the hands as when worshiping; to raise; to rub the hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>濡</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>From water and like as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>濡</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>To become moist, to soak in; to dampen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The old name of a river in King-chwang-fu 荊州府 in Hupeh, joining the Yangtse'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>濡</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>Poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JUH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>儒</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>They used the silk selvedge — to stop the leaks in the boat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JUH.**

<table>
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<th>Character</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>儒</strong> (zhú)</td>
<td>The wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Old sounds, nip and nok. In Canton, yip, yōk, and ya; — in Swatow, jip, jōk, and nok; — in Amoy, jip, jih, and jōk; — in Fuhchau, ik, OKIE, and nōk; — in Shanghai, zeh, zōk, nibōk, and nōk; — in Chifu, yō and tsu.

The original form is intended to represent the junction of 上 and 下 going in and out; it forms the 11th radical of a small and incongruous group of characters; it resembles pa, 入 eight and 兒 man, but their similarity causes more care in writing each.

To enter, to go into; to enter upon; to penetrate; to become a member of, as a sect; to enter a family; to incroach on, to usurp, to recede from view; to take in, to receive, as fees; to progress, as in a course of action; to put into; income, receipts; according to, in which sense it becomes an adjective; an entrance.

口货 | imports, goods arriving from sea.
眼 | the eye takes in objects.
收 | to have in hand, to receive.
無 | not making anything; no revenue or interest from it.
熟 | he wishes to make your acquaintance.
出 | outlay and expenditure; out and in; here and there; going and coming.
六 | the six organs of sensation (shhaa-yatana), the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and mind; a Buddhist term.
1 | 章 to try for the ku-jin degree.

1 | 人 he is affable at first. (Cantonese.)
1 | 夜 at night; night is approaching.
不相 | incongruous; they do not match.
数 | put it in the account; reckon it in the number.
故 | 罪 to charge a crime on one.
伙 | to become an affiliated member, as of a club.
当 | the men of Ku came submitting themselves.
和 | reasonable, proper.
官 | to confiscate.
長 | a term given to courtiers who daily see the emperor.
信 | credible, worthy of trust.
定 | a Buddhist priest engaged in his devotions.
我 | 自外 when I came home from abroad.
量 | 以为出 estimate your income in order to see what you can spend.
不謢 | he went on improving even without admonition.
耳之言 | excellent sayings, words of wisdom.
度 | well enough; done well, as a piece of work; capable, adequate for.

1 | Poor, wound-out garments, fit only for padding.

From 辰 time and 寸 an inch or rule, because the farmer who passed the proper time for sowing, was executed on the border.

To insult, to put to shame; to dishonor, to bring reproach on; to mortify; to rail at, to pour contempt on; to defile, to debauch; shamed, degraded, disgraced, defiled; used in polite phrase for, You have done me the honor, — but in so doing you have disgraced yourself.

1 | 在泥塗 bedaubed with filth.
1 | 忍 | patient under obloquy.
1 | 恣生 to save one's life disgracefully, as in battle.
1 | 番蓋 | he berated him shamefully.
1 | 没了他 you reproached him; you rather scolded him.
屈 | you have submitted to dishonor, — as a host says when another comes to visit him.
1 | 临骸舍 you have demeaned yourself to honor my hovel with your presence.
1 | 还答 you have honored me by an answer.
不 | 君命 not to reproach his prince's orders, — by doing aught dishonorable.
君無所 | the prince did not trouble himself to give me any orders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>現</td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>to defile a gem; <em>i.e.</em> to violate a girl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身</td>
<td>shen</td>
<td>to expose the person; disgraced himself; to do menial offices; sold to infancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>境</td>
<td>jing</td>
<td>the army was demoralized and the country disgraced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濡</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>Damp, muggy; vaporish; steaming, close; hot and reeking; rich, savory; name of a river where Muh wang Muai drank (n. c. 1000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>poor fare, meager living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飲</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>don't eat or drink what is very rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>暑</td>
<td>shu</td>
<td>humid, hot weather, as near the summer solstice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>qi</td>
<td>the muggy vapor steams upward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>lin</td>
<td>the woods are always damp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>chao</td>
<td>To pity; name of a tribe of Scythians in the Han dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>装</td>
<td>zhuang</td>
<td>a kind, compassionate look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禁</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>Adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with, to collect together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>密</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>thickly studded with precious things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>富</td>
<td>fu</td>
<td>gaily variegated, as a robe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>製</td>
<td>zhi</td>
<td>In Cantonese. Sleek, smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>油</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>soft and fine, as fur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潤</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>From clothes and to disgrace; the next is sometimes used for this. A thick, stuffed mat; a felt or thick cover; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a pallaissé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>zi</td>
<td>a mattress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椅</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>chair covers falling over the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棉</td>
<td>min</td>
<td>a cotton mattress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>复</td>
<td>fu</td>
<td>a coverlet and bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禽</td>
<td>qin</td>
<td>a saddle-cloth to protect the horse's back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>bei</td>
<td>a carriage-cushion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>bei</td>
<td>a bed mattress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>du</td>
<td>A child's dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萌</td>
<td>meng</td>
<td>Occurs used for the last. Suchers, shoots; sprouts springing from an old root; rushes for making mats; a silkworm frame; name of an ancient petty state somewhere in the present Shantung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>a fungus growing on the bamboo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>to eat while lying in bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>the moon, and resembles &quot;cheu&quot; a boat; it forms the 10th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉</td>
<td>rou</td>
<td>The original shape of this character is thought to represent a slice of meat; in combination it is usually contracted like &quot;yueh&quot;, and looks like &quot;cheu&quot;, like a boat; it forms the 10th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肥</td>
<td>fei</td>
<td>meat; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone; the pulp or eatable part of fruits; the rim of a glass; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丸</td>
<td>wan</td>
<td>or &quot;tian&quot; pork or meat balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛</td>
<td>niu</td>
<td>beef; 羊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飞</td>
<td>fei</td>
<td>poultry, birds, game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>片</td>
<td>pian</td>
<td>slices of meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稠</td>
<td>chou</td>
<td>a butcher's stall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>yang</td>
<td>or &quot;shi&quot; fleshy; in season, as fruit or fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>feng</td>
<td>the wind chills me through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>肥</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Damp, muggy; vaporish; steaming, close; hot and reeking; rich, savory; name of a river where Muh wang Muai drank (n. c. 1000). Sometimes used for this. A thick, stuffed mat; a felt or thick cover; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a pallaissé. A child's dress. Occurs used for the last. A child's dress. The original shape of this character is thought to represent a slice of meat; in combination it is usually contracted like "yueh", and resembles "cheu" a boat; it forms the 10th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food. Meat; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone; the pulp or eatable part of fruits; the rim of a glass; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshly. Beef; mutton. Poultry, birds, game. Slices of meat. A butcher's stall. Fleshy; in season, as fruit or fish. The wind chills me through. The strokes are vigorous and their lines broad, — said of well-formed characters.

Also read nien'; the second form is used in books. Two tens combined making twenty; a score. Beat him twenty strokes. More than a score of people. He does not know that 3 times 7 make 21; — the silly fellow.
From silk and to denote; some regard it as a synonym of sui a fringe.

A fringe which hangs from a cap on the back; throat-band of a cap; to bind; a part of ancient bridal apparel, which was a band covering the sides of the face, to denote the wife's dependence on her husband; anciently, a military standard made of yak's tails.

A low, thorny bush, called sui can be edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendent; it seems to be a kind of scrubby date like the Rhamnus utilis.

From to bear and a hog contracted.

Prolific like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.

From plants and prolific; occurs interchanged with the next.

Pendent twigs of trees, drooping leaves or flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate.

From silk and stamens as the phonetic.

Hanging down like the ends of the girdle, or the things attached to a fan.

Small plants budding; springing; a bank or brink; the shongs of a shield.

A district in the department of K'ai chen in the southwest of Shansi, the ancient feudal state of Jui; there was a Baron of Jui in the Chou dynasty, whose fief is referred to Chao-yih-hien, near the capital of Shensi.

From water and within, alluding to the junction of a small stream with a larger one.

The handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool.

A mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.

flies; water flies.

flies that swarm upon corpses or sour things.

Composition of the eye, a hollow in a bone, and valley contracted placed between; denoting thus as the eye receives light and a valley echoes sound, so does the mind wisdom; the second is most used, as the first is a sacred character.

Percipacious, clever, bright and quick of perception; shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.
From metal and to change.

sharp-pointed, acute; peaked, piercing, lance-like; zealous, ardent; valiant; quickwitted, subtle; keen, shrewd; resolute; earnest in; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.

From eye and leap-moon as the phonetic.

The eyes switching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh.

To move; to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

| zhu| the tortuous motion of insects.
| zhun| a red snake found in southern regions.

From door and king, because in olden time the king sat in the door of the ancestral temple in the intercalary moon.

The intercalary moon; something extra, as a sixth finger; to intercalate.

| zhun| the intercalary day in leap year; a foreign term.

五 | in five years there are two intercalations.

| shun| a birthday coming in a leap moon.
| shun| add a little extra.

| zhun| an intercalary moon.

| shun| seven intercalations make one Metonic cycle of 19 years, the saros of the Chaldeans.

| zhun| to moisten, to bedew; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; the increase, the fat of, as the profits of a business; moist, rich, shining, sleek, in good liking; to imitate, to follow; name of two rivers.

| zhun| to benefit or do good to the people.

| zhun| smooth, shining; slippery.

| zhun| the house, virility the person.

| zhun| of, as with good cheer.

| zhun| a douceur for writing; a cup of feast given to wish a candidate success at the examination.

| zhun| to share good things.

| shun| the determined spirit never yields or fails.

From words and to bend; it is also read $\text{zhui}$ and $\text{wei}$.

To implicate others, to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's duty to another; to apologize and decline.

To evade and shove off; to retract, to draw back.

To ceremoniously decline.

To implicate others.

Why do you demur at it so?

To intrust a thing to one, to devolve on another.

Old sounds, non and nien. In Canton, yun; in Swatow, jyun; in Amoy, jwan, lun, and jun; in Fuchau, nong and pang; in Shanghai, zang; in Chifou, yuen.
From a spear and armor contracted; as a primitive, it is mostly merged in its next compound.

A weapon, arms; soldiers; military, warlike; brutal, violent, like those who use weapons; great, respectable, — and used as an appellation of military officials; a war chariot; a personal pronoun, you or thou; to assist or pull out; ancient name of a region in the northwest of Yunnan and farther west.

行 the troops drawn out in line.

衣 [it is as easy as putting on] a military dress or arming one's self.

不 even if he could not prevent some great disasters.

伍 or 军 the army, the ranks.

五 all kinds of weapons.

但 even if the friends though good will not afford the least help.

功 distinguished for martial bravery.

总 his excellency the major-general.

元 a great or the leading chariot; met. a general.

车 he has the war-chariot is now yoked for going.

起 or 起 to begin hostilities.

成 not war has done its work, yet he stays not — his hand from evil.

从 to join the army, to volunteer.

装打扮 like troops drawn out for battle; martial array.

群 small group of barbarians, though you are as small children, your work is exceeding by great.

此 or 此 the wild tribes in Turfan and west of China generally.

From silk and weapon as the phonetic.

Floss, fine silk carded out; a nap, as on plush or velvet; punk; down, fine silken hair or feathers; egret or pubescence on plants; woolen cloth.

绒 twilled cloth, kerseymere.

斜 to velvet, velveteen.

细 tender, punk.

字 characters of velvet put on scrolls.

小 flannel; Spanish stripes; habit-cloth.

大 or 豪 broadcloth.

洋 foreign velvet.

打 to work chain embroidery.

细 narrow native flannel.

哆 one of the names of the Hibiscus mutabilis, or silk tree.

花 one of the species of Centaurea.

One of the six tribes of the Si-jung 西戎 six living on the west of China, which are described as having three horns, — a feature probably derived from their head-dress.

俄 from dog and weapon; but others say from dog and floss contracted, from its soft fur; occurs used for warlike.

A species of large and very agile ape, also called, a chicken just hatched.羽 down; pin feathers.

毛 or 毛 the fine, soft hair below the coarse.

不自主張翼強相呼 my own feathers don't keep me warm; but though I clap my wings, what good will it do? — met. your skill or knowledge cannot serve me.
From plants and intelligent contracted.

The luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together; to push; a deer's horns; soft, plushy, downy, like young antlers.

1 thick rank grass.

1 degenerate, base; not fit to hold an office.

The new sweet-flag shows its rosy shoots.

A rocky herb, like the *Utricularia*, with quadrifoliate petioles.

Crowded thickly, as plants.

The fox-skin robe is disordered or rumpled.

A purplish fur robe.

The young antlers of deer.

1 horn shavings; are more valuable than the 1 base of the horn.

Disheveled, unkempt hair; in Canton, the people apply it to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.

Fragrant, the aroma of rice; others say, the tops of grain.

A tree resembling the locust, (*Sophora*) found in north of Honan, having leaves like the *Ligustrum*; it bears small white flowers, and a green fruit; people scald and cat the leaves.

Indolent, easy-going, careless.

Laziness, without order: self-indulgent.

1 slovenly; seeking one's ease; idle, and without energy.

A disheveled and frowzy head-dress; slatternly hair.

From clothes and to cultivate; also read zhung.

Thick, wadded clothes; well clad.

1 well-dressed, richly clad.

From cover or residence and man underneath; *q. d.* as when a farmer has nothing to do in his fields; the first is commonly used.

Scattered; gone home, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; a calling and its duties; affairs, duties, occupation; mixed up; hurried, perplexed by calls; without fixed abode, gypsy-like, squatters.

1 your official duties.

1 a sinecure.

1 public matters.

1 officiers who are off duty, those who are shelved or retired; the first term also denotes a supernumerary.

I am hampered by my business; my private affairs are troublesome, — and take all my time.

Houseless wanderers; tramps, vagabonds.

To set aside my work, and have come to see you.

Must reduce these extra expenses.

To push; to beat, to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill; to receive.

Also read *fu*; and sometimes written 輯 with the same sense.

To push a cart back and tip up the body, so as to occupy less room; to push, to thrust, to crowd.

To take a tambril and carry refreshments to a friend before he alights.

From grain and deputed; it is like the next, and is also read cjuï.

Four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one.

In Pekingese. Rumpled, wrinkled, full of folds.

In Hunan, a name for four handfuls of grain.
Old sounds, wuan and nioan. In Canton, ōn and ō; — in Swatow, nāng; — in Amoy, jian, jen, and jōng; — in Fuhchau, niong; — in Shanghai, nǚ; — in Chifu, yung.

To rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back. Read ōan, and used with 按 to rub the palms.

The seam of a garment; the selvage or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid.

From earth or field and increasing; the first is most common.

Land near a river's bank; the vacant space inside the wall of a city; an interval between a high inclosing wall, and next to an inner fence or lower wall; the space between a temple and its inclosing wall.

The spare ground between walls at the side entrance of a temple.

From whisker and large; its meanings appear in several of its compounds.

To increase from small beginnings, as growing hair; soft, weak; to withdraw and then increase.

以 脆之 髓 it is owing to my weak decrepit body; said by S'ima Ts'ien.

A palsied leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm or the humerus.

Read ōun. Meat pickled with the bones.

Timidly; fearful, cowardly.

1. Wary, timorous, apprehensive.

Disheartened and weak.

1. Infirm, hesitating; nervously timid; having no energy.

From cart and to on or off; the first is mostly used.

Muffled wheels, such as are hung to go easily; soft, delicate, weak, tender; ductile, the opposite of stiff; pliable, yielding; limber, lithe; no fixed principles, infirm of purpose; to limber, to stretch.

1. Foot a soft leg; i.e. a ninny, a rich simpleton.

1. Tooth set on edge.

Flexible, pliant; kind-hearted; no grit, no energy.

1. Weaker, infirm, debilitated, feeble.

1. Or 泡 soak it soft.

Mushing or showing his weakness, but fears the strong or violent.

And conciliatory, ready to accommodate.

1. Delicate and soft.

1. 舞 one without much influence; gentle in manner.

1. 舒 light refreshment, as congee; soup, gruel.

1. 片子 a silk robe.

1. 心 mind perplexed at the different stories one has heard.

身 lissome, supple, as an acrobat; having a jointed body, like a puppet or doll.

麻身 1. richly dressed.

伸 威免因 to stretch one's self, and get out the cramps, as after a ride.

Chun, a species of the date plum or Ziziphus, called 黑棗 or black date; it is small and dried for use.

Chun, a synonym of 榲 the beotias or fungus on trees.

Chun, a synonym of 鬱 to squirm.

The crawling or wriggling of worms.

1. 動 just able to move, as a worm; squirming, wriggling.

1. A name of a horse of Huns, given them in contempt.

A variety of opaque, whitish quartz like massive chalcedony, with pieces of cornelian interspersed in it, which can be worked into ornaments; for which the second form is used.

士佩 琥珀的系 or the literati wore crystal at their girdles on silken cords.

琥珀 增 carves the quartz into a cup.

Soft, ductile silver.

1. 色九成 bullion with ten percentage of alloy in it.
From *kwi* and a horary term; it is also regarded as an unusual form of the last. The bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

1 瑾 to thoroughly meditate on.

2 瑾 all is well done; all prepared.

3 瑾 Like the next, when denoting the name of an ancient tune, played as a warning to guests in olden times, lest they drink too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.

4 瑾 A step, a terrace; a gradation or succession, as in steps; a kind of music used in the Hia dynasty, to denote that the feast was over.

5 瑾 瑾 三 an altar of three terraces.

6 瑾 九之 瑾 above the nine ascents; i.e. in the highest heaven, even above the 九 or imperial palace grounds or domain.

7 瑾 name of an ancient ode, setting forth the duties of filial obedience.

8 瑾 Also read ㌔i; it is interchanged with the last.

9 瑾 A boundary, a circuit; a step, a terrace; to strengthen the limits or frontier; a cardinal number denoting a hundred millions.

10 瑾 a degree; a step or ledge.

11 瑾 all the limits; i.e. the wide world.

12 瑾 a limit, a frontier.

13 瑾 下 a place in the present Pëibien (mien) just north of the Yellow River in Kiangsu, where Lia Fang obtained the victory.

A hill without grass or trees. 可落 1 ancient name of a place among the Huns in ancient times.

14 根 the roots of grass.

15 培 perversion roots; i.e. evil principles or doctrines.

16 浮 floating plants, like the Hop-hippuris.

17 梨 The great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; occurs used for ㌔ to prepare; an enlisting contract.

18 頰 the cheeks.

19 奇 a book of tactics; a military code.

20 古 From *kwi* and a horary term; it is also written ㌔ and read ㌔h. The shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.

21 四肢百 the four limbs and all parts of the body.

22 六 the head, trunk, and four limbs.

23 殭 a corpse.

24 乞 to beg the bodies, as of the victors after a battle; but alone, 乞 means a skeleton.

25 忘形 forgotten of self, devoted friendship, self-abnegation.

26 畋 1 extraordinary.

27 畋 a rarity, a curiosity.

28 事 an unusual affair.

29 畋 it is also written in.

30 括 it involves several meanings or references.

31 建業之 1 he laid the basis of this great prosperity.
To ask alms, to beg; to request; to give; a mendicant.
1 子 or 1 者 a beggar, a supplicant.
吹箫 | 食 to play the flute and beg for food; as was done by Wu Tsz-sü 伍子胥 of the Cheu, after whom one of the gates of Su-chau is named.
1 搬 貧 民 distributed some to the poor people.
乞 | 1 a mendicant.
1 頭 the chief of the beggars, one who is held somewhat responsible for them; each ward of a town has one.

概 | kai
From wood and finished; occurs used for .compareTo generous; the two forms are the same.
A striker to level off grain; to even, to adjust; affected by; a summing up, a resume; a sacrificial wine-cup, for which the first alone is used.
斗 | 斗 a striker, usually called 斗 a bushel-scraper.
— | 1 every sort, the whole, altogether.
行 | 行 all are forgiven and set free, as by the emperor.
大 | 1 on the whole, generally speaking, most probably.
1 同 all are alike.
1 乎 不 論 or 1 而 論 all are included in it; we speak of the whole.
退 | 退 profound, dark, as a place.
1 舀 all is settled.
面 折 不 回之 | he will not reform (or change) for any alternative.
風 | 風 a courteous manner, an easy way of doing things.
氣 | 氣 thoroughly ingenuous.
1 氣 pompous; resolute; for which 1 is nearly synonymous.
1 不 進 it will no longer be allowed, as the sale of poor salt without paying the excise.
統 | 百 人 the whole were about a hundred men.

From water or hand and done; it occurs used for its primitive.
Name of a river in Liao-tung; to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing, inundating, flooding; to rub clean; to scent utensils, to wash bright.

盖 | to gently flowing.
盖 | 1 to lead on water; to irrigate, to water.
盖 | 1 to scour and scrub.

盖 | 从 plants and to cover; the second and third forms are common; it must be distinguished from hoh 盖 to cover, for which it is sometimes used.

1 A kind of coarse grass used for thatching; a covering; a roof, a canopy, a vail covered; a cover; to roof; to overtop, to overshadow; to build, to put a roof on; to include, to embrace; to be, is; to screen; to conceal, both literally and figuratively; an initial particle, for, since, for, that, now then.

上 | 1 a house, or whatever is erected on the land.
上 | 1 上子 put the cover over it.
起 | 房 屋 to build houses.
屋 | 1 the roof of a house.
碟 | 1 a dish-cover.
碗 | 1 盤 a covered-tea-cup.
瓶 | 1 彼 瓶 pull the coverlet over.
住 | 面 to veil the face; to hide one's feelings.
瓦 | 1 瓦 to lay tiles.
天 如 圓 | the sky is like a round canopy.
遮 | to shade, to screen.
1 寶 塔 頂 [please] cover this pagoda [with a] top; — i. e. help me out with a last subscription.
怨 | 臭 | 1 his faults cannot be be screened or washed up.
1 不 了 等 | the shame can no longer be concealed.

我 行 幽 集 | 云 归哉 our expedition being accomplished, we then said, we go home!
老 sound, k'ai, k'ak, and k'at. In Canton, k'oi and k'oi;—in Swatow, k'oei and k'oei;—
in Fuhchau, k'oei and kw'i;—in Shanghai, k'6;—in Chifu, k'ei.

From 门 door and 并 level.

To open, to unfold; to explain; to reveal, to disclose; to enact, as rites; to institute; to begin, to start, to initiate; to clear, as land; to dig out; to write out, to particularize, as items; to separate, to unloose, to liberate; to favor; in rhetoric, to digress; a digression; to heat up; boiling, hot.

张 to open a shop.

价 the asking price; to state a price.

船 or 身 to weigh anchor.

折旧 债 to compound old debts.

光 or 眼 to vivify an idol by marking the black pupils, the last act before it is worshiped.

年 or 岁 newyear's day.

心 to amuse one's self, to divert one's grief.

心见诚 perfect sincerity; I am strictly honest.

路 to make a new road; to clear the way for the ghost.

解 to open out the meaning; to console one.

通 to open intercourse with; clearly explained.

释 to enlarge upon; to resolve the difficulties, as in a text; to free.

闢天地 to spread out the heavens and earth; creation.

不如 交 that matter cannot well be brought about.

走 get out of the way! — as to a crowd stopping the road.

走不 I have no time to get away.

而勿逢 explained indeed, but not fully comprehended.

士 an appellation for a priest; who 仪 explains and enforces the tenets of Buddha.

口不如 咽部 it is safer to keep silence than to speak.

名 to state the items; and 合 to pay them; — said of accounts.

水 bubbling, boiling hot water.

锅一是 the pan is ready heated, as for the rice.

阳 to open out, to free from; name of the star ζ Mizar in the Great Bear.

科 to open the tripes for k'eiin degrees; to begin to assess taxes.

推 to digress and explain a point, to adduce an illustration.

检 to assort, to place each kind by itself.

导人 one who instructs others in morality.

打 且 open and let me see it.

启 to instruct.

庛府 the capital of Honan province; it was the metropolis of China in a . d. 907; and again in the Sung dynasty, a . d. 1000 to about 1120.
K'AI.

from the genial balmy south wind.

From open; to set-open, to unloose; to desire; an archer's thumb-ring.

An instrument for breaking stones or other things to pieces; a mill; to triturate or break; to accumulate; solid.

A sharp sword breaks them easily.

KAN.

A high and cheerful spot; a knoll good for a residence.

A pleasant location.

From heart and done.

Generous, noble-minded; honorable; loving integrity; loyal, hearty in a cause.

Disinterested, above all mean-ness; generous; magnificent.

Loyal, supporting a just but failing cause.

A man of talents who is kept in private life.

A pity!

Fervent, as in a good cause; devoted to.

Impulsive, warm-hearted.

Pained at a wrong act.

KAN.

To sigh after; unavailing regret.

Mournfully.

Everybody regrets it.

Sighed out his unavailing regrets.

In Cantonese. The sign of the possessive case, equivalent to 's or of; a personal pronoun, mine, yours, its; for, instead, to use for; at the end of a sentence has the force of a possessive adjective.

My book.

Do you wish the fat or the lean?

For killing mosquitoes.

The top of the skull.

NAMES AND AFFINITIES OF THE TEN CELESTIAL STEMS.

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The ten stems are used in geometry to denote angles, sides, and figures; and enter into many geomantic and astrological calculations.

戈 1. arms, munitions; troops.

動 1. to take up arms, to go to war; strife, hostilities.

犯 1. to break the laws intentionally, to sin boldly.

證 1. a witness.

不 1. of no serious moment, no matter to either of us.

係 1. of consequence.

礙 1. or 連 involved in; compromised by bad results.

我 1. I have no concern in that affair.

拿 1. he talk to and dissuade him; to convince one it must not be.

若 1. how many? so much.

者 1. the river's bank.

何 1. how can you attribute such a crime to me?

不 1. if you would only look after your own business, you would have less trouble.

榮 1. in seeking dignity how self-possessed.

誇 1. to wheedle rich grandees.

賬 1. to seek for emolument.

舞 1. a fencer's staff, an acrobat's pole.

非 1. it was not my doing; it does not affect me.

己 1. it is a serious matter to me.

那 1. those few persons; or 1. a crowd, a group of people, a party.

他 1. they are quite another sort of folks.

欄 1. a narrow strip of flowered edging sewed on a hem.

善 1. to be able to arrange (or quiet) a dispute.

In Shanghai. A child; a thing.

肝

From flesh and stem, because the liver is the viscera of wood, and therefore rules the system.

The liver, which is described as having three lobes on the left and four on the right, and to contain the feelings; an upper or liver color; intimate; met. passionate, irritable.

氣 1. a pain in the liver.

火 1. plenty of liver-fire; i. e. apt to get angry.

比 1. as my heart and liver; — as myself.

腸 1. my liver and bowels are cut into inches; — I am greatly afflicted.

他 1. he has a bad disposition.

肺 1. his entire energies were exhausted — in the service of his country.

氣 1. a dark brown color, like pig's liver.

作 1. he is very audacious and brave.

木 1. the woody liver neutralizes the earthy stomach, — therefore I have no appetite.

鴆 1. It is used for ge 1. the wild goose.

A name for the magpie is 鴆; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

甘

From mouth and 1. one inside; q. d. the mouth has one taste; it forms the 9th radical of a few characters relating to sweetness.

Sweet; sweetness, one of the five tastes; grateful, relishing; pleasant; agreeable to the taste or feelings; to esteem to be sweet; happy, delightful; winsome; voluntary; refreshing, as sleep; name of a place in Hu lien 鄉, in Si-nan fu in Shensi, where the
KAN.

great battle of K'ii with the prince of Tsin took place a. d. 2194.

1 肉 luscious, sweet.
1 的 rather sweet.
1 雨 a timely rain.
1 柳 love like a sweet pear was the remembrance of his love; — said of a kind ruler.
1 肉 sweet and bitter, prosperity and adversity.
1 言 a kind answer, soft words.

食不 肉 he does not relish his food.
1 結 a willing bond, a voluntary agreement.
1 心 pleased, contented, resigned; also used ironically.
1 言 savory food, such as is given to aged parents.
1 鍾 liquorice; also written like the next.
1 者 a smooth-tongued fellow.

死 也 心 now death will be sweet, — for I have obtained my desire.
1 脈 to stamp, as when delighted or half drunk.

自 1 貧賤 I am contented with poverty and reproach.
1 肅 the province of Kansuh, so named from Kan-chau its capital, and Suh chen 肅州; in a.d. 540, this prefecture and a large region south of it was named Kan chau 肅州, and afterwards used for part of the name of the province.

羅十二 爲宰 相 Kan Lo 肅 of T'sin, b. c. 220,] was made premier at 12 years of age, — and died at 15.

In Cantonese, read kom', and usually written 鰭, which is properly read 肉, meaning to carry food in the mouth, as a monkey does. An adverb of quantity, so; such; an exclamation.
1 多 such a quantity.
1 早 so early.

KAN.

甘 Liquorice; called 甘 or gâ, the sweet plant; Chinese herbalists say "it cures all complaints of the breast and bladder, and corrects the bad influence of other plants;" the Pan Ts'ao puts it at the head of all plants.

柑 From tree and sweet; it is also interchanged with sîa 齒 a bit.
1 The loose jacket (Citrus margarita), called also the coolie-mandarin orange, is 甘子 or 黃子; at the North, this name denotes the bitter orange, and in some places is even applied to the Buddha's hand.
1 皮 orange peel.
1 票 to bet on orange seeds, by guessing their number.
1 同 味 to have one taste after dividing an orange, — i.e. to share a pleasure or delicacy with another.

津 Water in which rice has been scoured, called 米 津 and used for washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.
1 津 watery; full.

病 A disease of children, arising from bad treatment or ingested food; atrophy.
1 病 venereal ulcers.
1 牙 a gum-boil; canker-sores; infants have the 罕 牙 galloping canker, or cancrum oris.
1 積 an infantile marasmus; pot-bellied; it is applied to several forms of disease.

餌 A bait; others say, a sweet cake or dumpling.

雪 Hoar-frost, or as the character indicates, sweet rain; it is also used for dew in the petition 漬 渥 雪 may we be favored with copious showers and dews.

乾 From the power of nature and the sun; the form 干 is mostly used for these senses.

乾 Dry, exhausted; to dry; clean; all gone; entirely; dried, cured by drying; adopted by a sworn contract, as is often done by persons having children to get company for them.
1 淨 clean, limpid.
1 米 米 all are sold; cleaned out.
1 梳 dried apricots.
1 梳 clean, airy, dry.
照 一 目 to drain the glass, to see the bottom of it.
1 工 a scribe.
1 焰 to dry at a fire.
1 没 a defalcation, use of another's goods; peculation, under-hand gain.
1 回報 to report falsely, to make up a story.

來了就 1 兒的 I got no refreshment at all when I reached his house.

送 1 禮 I sent him a present of dried fruits, cakes, &c.

噗 其 1 炙 the heat has dried it up.
1 燥 feverish, heated, dry, parched.
1 弟 兄 persons who have bound themselves fraternally, as Jonathan and David.
1 兒 子 an adopted child, but one who cannot succeed to the inheritance, and does not change his name.
1 娘 so the child calls its adopted mother.

Read 12. Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; the first of the eight diagrams, meaning that which goes without ceasing; a sovereign; a father; firm, stable, enduring; uniting, diligent; superior; on the compass-card, denotes northwest.
1 元 heaven.
1 印 heaven and earth; the cosmos; met. male and female.
终日 diligent all day long.
朝夕 continually showing
prudence and care, — lest he
went wrong.
体 to embody heavenly prin-
ciples, as a good prince does.
書行禮隨換換書 when
the boy's betrothal card and
presents have gone, the girl's card
is immediately returned.
陀羅國 Gandhara, an old
kingdom in India.

In Cantonese. To lift off, as a
cover; to take off, to turn over, as
a leaf; to pull up, as a coverlet.

敢 Kan. The original character is com-
posed of a to hold or on above
and below, and an old altered in
combination.
To walk up to boldly, to dare
to venture on; presuming, bold,
intrepid, rash; saucy, offensive
to good manners; how can, ought
I, — in polite language, I cannot,
may not.
不 or 不 when I do not pre-
sume; I ought not to receive
such a compliment.
豈 how can I do it! i.e. I am
unworthy — of your regards.
孵 or 腹 bold, daring,
insolent; how brave!
作 畏 afraid of no difficulties.
則 是 decidedly so, no doubt.
果 if valiant, decided.
誰不讓 will any one dare to
resist? 自 or 我 really, certainly it is.
死士 a fearless, daring soldier.
邀至我 I venture to ask you,
Sir, to come.

用 in plainly stating my case; — a
phrase in complaints to a ruler.
In Cantonese. An adverb of
manner, so, thus; in this manner;
an interjection of surprise.
就 stop, well!
話 if you say so; if so.
做得 this will do; enough.

橄 The Chinese olive or 樹
the fruit of a species of Can-
ter-rum, a fine tree of the Tere-
bith family, which is com-
mon in the southern provinces;
there is a white and a black sort;
it is also called 青果 from its
green color; and 台灣 the loyal
fruit, or 台灣 the remonstrant
fruit, because like expostulation, its
taste at first is harsh; another
name is 飙味 returning flavor,
referring to the after relish.
橄泥 a condiment made from
salted olives.

椒 Insipid, no flavor; to wash,
to clean.
漬 | 手足 to wash the hands and feet.
漬 Kanpu, the old Canfu,
the port of Hangchau in Cheh-
kiang, during the Sung dynasty
and earlier.

絹 To unfold or spread out gar-
ments; to smooth clothes by
the hand.

感 From heart and all.
To move the feelings, to ex-
cite: affected by; acted on;
influenced either physically
or mentally; indignant, moved;
to touch.
感 grateful, filled with a sense
of kindness.
感激之至 exceedingly grateful.
喚 sorry, mournful.
無 我欲 do not take my
kercchief.
持 moved by another's earnest-
ness; the response of the gods to
a prayer of faith.

化人心 to move the heart;
to reform; to convert; regenerated.
動 to move, to influence; the
emotions acted on.
風寒 affected by the weather.
交 reciprocal influences, as of
the dual powers; conception.

殫 From fish and daring, alluding
to its ferocity and glutony.

殗 A fish three feet long found
in the Yangtsé' River, hav-
ing a large mouth and yellowish
gills, greenish on the back; no
other fish can live peaceably in the
same stream with it, whence it is
called 江魚 or bachelor fish; it
seems to be a sort of pike or pickerel.

殣 From fish and 江; said to be a
contracted form of the last.

桿 A kind of mud-fish.
魚 or 花 a silk of a dusky
green color, with serrated
spines, the Pileolus guttatus,
common at Canton in the spring months.

桿桿 In the dictionary read kan, but
usually used as a synonym of kan
桿 a pole; and sometimes of
the last.
A staff, a handle, as of a
spear; a lever; a classifier of
spears, guns, steelyards.
一 魔 one spear; one musket.
一 桿 one steelyard or dotei.
The root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar-cane; boards used in making adobe walls.

不延方以佐戎壁 strength-en [me against those] princes who absent themselves, and thus assist your sovereign.

井 | 之上 on the well-curb.

杖 | 枝 branches and trunk; also a ridge of hills and its spurs.

杖不得大於 | 枝 the branches cannot grow larger than the stem.

強 | 弱枝 a stiff trunk and weak branches; a wise father and foolish sons.

From | 乾 a banner contracted and a head; it is used only as a primitive.

The dawn, the red blush of morning.

日光 | 1 the sun illumines the day.

From | 乾 and shield as the phonetic; not the same as 乾 dry.

Sunset, dusk.

日 | 不照 the evening sun does not shine.

皓皓 | 1 abundant, luxurious.

日 | 天子忘食 the emperor forgot his meal at evening.

宵 | 之劳 daily labors, the toil from dawn to eve.

A violet or purple color, called | 乾, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to women's apparel.

To shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

Water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very; name of a small stream in Shih-kan lien 莱 梅 a district in the central part of Kiang-si on the River Han, just south of Lin-kiang. 也 were alone as another form of the next.

A slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.

| From to go and a stick, as the phonetic. | To cock the tail and run; to chase; to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry, to do quickly; to drive, as sheep; to expel; to strive for, to emulate; urged by, in a hurry, busy, punctual; hastened, stimulated.

| 去 | to hurry on; to go faster. | 1 | 快 in a hurry. | 1 | 出 to drive out; to expel; to dismiss, to turn away.

| 倔傲 do it as quick as you can. | 逐 to expel, to eject.

| 腿 of a donkey-boy, one who runs after the carriage or horse; a betto, a syce. | 我 | 到 you I'll catch up with you.

| 順永 avail one's self of the tide. | ^ | ^ | 因 | 生活 to hurry through a job; and slight it.

| 站 to hurry on to the post-house, as when traveling. | 市 to display goods at a fair.

| 到無路 driven to a corner; no shift, no resource. | 不 | 上 I cannot catch up to him.

| 起 to repair to a post immediately. | 早起來 you must get up early.

| 經 | 得上 we shall get there in time.

| 着拿出来 be spry and take them out, — to dry in the sun. | 1 | 到那時候 try to be there at the time; be punctual.

To stretch out anything with the hand; to open-out, as a scroll.

A cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints, called | 箱, and much used in traveling; a lid; to cover with a lid.

Read | 乾. A cup. | 置 | 收藏 shut down the lid, and keep it securely.

| From 乾 a shield and 日 sunshine; this is sometimes incorrectly used for 乾 dry, and is interchanged with the next.

The trunk of a tree; the material of, the original substance of; skillful, capable; to give money for, to intrigue for a post; to attend to business; affairs, business; to follow a calling; a well-curb.

公 | 1 public affairs.

| 父之 蠟 to follow a father's occupation.

| 事 or | 1事情 to do business; to manage affairs.

可以 | 任大事 capable of doing great things.

| 能 | or | 1能力, talent.

| 打 | 1 to bespeak aid in order to obtain a situation.

| 頭 | 1人 to seek to be made a headman.

| 有何貴 | 1 what is your business with me?

| 員 | 1 an able officer.

| 不 | 1 nothing can be done; no resources; no one helps me.

| 1 扶 a clever player; a man of ability.

| 骨 | the style of a man, his size or strength.

| 你不 | 1 if you cannot (or will not) do it, I can.

| 類 | 1兹兹 collect together in pursuit of trade.

取 | 其 | 1材 I must select the best timber — or talent.

| 無天大事 wicked deeds done without a thought of Heaven; reckless villainy.

Black spots or streaks on the face, as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.

From to 乾 and 日 as the phonetic; not the same as 乾 dry.

A bamboo, 1 the shaft of an arrow. 1 緣 a kind of pearl-barley.

北 1 山 a mountain in Tsing-pu hien, about 30 miles from Shang-hai.
**K'AN.**

*Old sounds, k'an and k'aman.* In Canton, hon and him; — in Swatow, k'an, k'am, han, t'io, and k'ang; — in Amoy, k'am and k'an; — in Fuhchau, k'ung and hung; — in Shanghai, k'oo, k'an, hoo, ts'io, and koo; — in Chefoo, k'an.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'an</td>
<td>To cut, to carve; to engrave blocks for printing; to erase or cut out from blocks; used with the next, to hew, to chop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>To cut blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'eman</td>
<td>To prepare blocks and carve characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ana</td>
<td>An original unmitigated (or unaltered) edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'asun</td>
<td>To carve and set up stone tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ane</td>
<td>His talk is insipid and senseless; — <em>i.e.</em> it is not worth carving.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'ana</td>
<td>Used with the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ana</td>
<td>To blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ana</td>
<td>To go over the hills marking or blazing the trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'AN.**

*From earth and very; occurs used with the next.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'hang</td>
<td>To sustain, to bear; able, adequate to; worthy of, fit for; a projection over a hollow; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'angan</td>
<td>Formed of 賢 and 貫 combined, the first being part of Yü-chang 章 the old name for Kiangsi, and the other denoting kung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>A name for the river Kan; it is used with the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A region south of Poyang Lake, called Chang-kung 章倉 in the Han dynasty, and altered to Kan ch'en 州 in the Sung dynasty.

州府 a large prefecture in the south of Kiangsi, and sometimes used to denote the whole province.

Read kung. To present, to offer tribute.

Read kung'. Foolish; stupid.

骨 | The tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body. |

# 314 K'AN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>A earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five shing 升 or pints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>A rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>A cliff, a steep ledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>Mountain ridges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k'ang</td>
<td>Uneven, as a mountain defile; a rugged summit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a dragon and to join.

**读** | To receive or contain; to include; to take; a niche, a shrine to hold images or ancestral tablets, sometimes movable; it is made in imitation of the room under pagodas where the god sits; a receptacle or jar for the ashes of priests; it has a high cover, and in Kiangsu, a dy- ing priest is placed in it, and the cover closed on him; in this condition he is called 坐 和尚 a priest waiting for death, and is buried in it; to overcome; a sound. |

受 | To contain, as a shrine does. |

香 | An incense-box. |

殮 | A priest's tomb. |

聖 | A binnacle in a junk; it usually holds an idol.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'AN.</th>
<th>K'AN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>坎</strong></td>
<td><strong>坎</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composed of 信 or 信 truth and 川 flowing streams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken, as Confucius is said to have been.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take things by the hand; to bring or take.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>坎</strong></td>
<td><strong>坎</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From earth and to one or a pit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pit; a hole; a cavity; a dangerous place, a precipice; to dig a pit; to fall into a snare or danger; a hazard; a critical time, as of life; noise made in striking, a rap, a smack, a crack; a wrench; the bridge on a lute to support the strings; a small vase; the second of the eight diagrams, and refers to water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穴 or 洞 to dig a pit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心 the pit of the stomach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伐 構 chop! chop! the ax sounds, as the teak comes down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼓 我 rub-a-dub go my drums.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其撉 at rapping so on your earthen jar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砂 uneven; irksome to do; difficulties in life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陷 to set a pit, as for beasts; to involve a person maliciously.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>是 + 兜 there is a difficulty in getting on that road; it is a critical time — with the disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In **K'AN.**

- 丙午 one head of taro.
- 在 **K'AN.**

In Cantonese. A classifier of the trunks of trees, or clumps of stunted trees.

1. **坎**

In Pekingese. An immemorial, enigma, a double-entendre; often used for 之 has a threshold.

调 一 & he was making a pan.

From stone and to one; occurs interchanged with the last.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'AN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>砍</strong></td>
<td><strong>砍</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cut, to chop, to fall; to cut off; to stone, to throw stones at; a mortar or small vase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>刀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut it in two.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剌</td>
<td>刺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wound by a stone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>割</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to split open.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>灰</td>
<td>灰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mortar for mixing lime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伐</td>
<td>伐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall trees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>下</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is cut down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a waistcoat, a vest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>渡</td>
<td>渡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can cut it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

春 | a large mortar, like those used for hulling rice.

From hand and to one; the second and unauthorized form is used at Canton.

1. **砍**

To strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone one.

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<tr>
<td><strong>砍</strong></td>
<td><strong>砍</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砍</td>
<td>砍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make a notch in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>破</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain may not</td>
<td>1. I'll not contend with him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>破</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to smash; to throw down and break.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拿石頭</td>
<td>拿石頭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the stone at the dog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read *te*'. To comb, to dress the hair.

From one and a pit; it is also read *can* to covet.

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>自</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然 he felt that he was imperfect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

From carriage or earth and moved by; the second is unusual.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>鱼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open-eyed, like a fish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From door and to presume, referring to the spying.

To spy; to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孔子之亡 or he watched when Confucius was away from home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To peep through; to look down or towards with expectation; to come to; name of an ancient city in Lu; a pavilion.

鬼 | a devil is spying his house; — said when one thinks he can do an ill deed unknown to any body.

Read ‘han Angry, irate; a tiger's scream.

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<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如鬼虎 growling like a savage tiger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From strength and very.

To compare evidence; to investigate a case; to personally examine, as an officer the place where a crime was done; to collate; diligent, able, adequate.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫖</td>
<td>嫖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go and investigate, as on an inquest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>K'AN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>查</td>
<td>查</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to examine, to cross-question.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>K'AN.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斷</td>
<td>斷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take evidence and decide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>K'AN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
<td><strong>攬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>覆無</td>
<td>覆無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a revision of the case showed no error.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'AN.</td>
<td>K'AN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>to criticise closely; to ferret out the facts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>to walk over and examine the boundaries of fields, as in a litigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>or to compare, as papers or texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To straighten out; to replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>to put up a bedstead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>or 受</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>石</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>1 機會 to watch for a good opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>写</td>
<td>1 在</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 写 | 然而 | 写 | 1 在 | some.

From earth or stone and adequate; it is wrongly written like 田 a block, or 块 a worthy.

From eye under hand; the second antique form has gone out of use; this character somewhat resembles 乔, showing cause.

In Cantonese. A short breakwater running out into the stream or sea, as a ledge of rocks.

From to go and obstinate.

Pleased; contented; to go joyfully, to be happy; sincere, truthful.

定 settled, at ease.

然而坐 he sat down contentedly.

read. To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine; to take a careful view of; to keep an eye on, as a guard over a suspicious fellow.

A mutual look or watch.

To watch cattle.

To behave to one; manner towards a person.

A doorkeeper, a porter.

' please let me have a look at it.

More a night watch.

To look at alone, as an emperor does from his seclusion.

An avaricious fellow; an old niggard.

I see that everybody is drunk.
From wood and obstinate as the phonetic.

根 (kān)  The roots of plants; origin, root, beginning, cause, foundation; a base, as the lower part or substraction of a wall; thoroughly, fundamentally; a classifier of trees, sticks, and pieces of wood, such things as are long and stiff, and even of ropes and hawsers; among the Buddhists, an organ or faculty of the mind, and also of the body.

一根  one root, often denotes that a man has only one son.

证据  evidence; cause; radical; parentage.

无底  baseless; no proof of, or power to do; singular, unreasonable.

底  bottom of a thing; the cause; origin of a thing.

地  beginning; first influences.

好底  of a good family or stock.

说话无底  a baseless rumor.

末  the root and spray; altogether, throughout.

归  at last, finally; to return to its first condition.

由  mode of origin, circumstances of its beginning, details of the affair from the first.

终  to make a thorough investigation and sift it to the bottom.

无之草  he is no better than grass without a root; unreliable.

深蒂固  the root is deep and the branch tough; it is a difficult affair.

除  to eradicate; to do away with utterly.

有基  he has much vigor, said of a child.

绝了儿了  pull it up entirely; his family is extinct.

云和  are poetical names for the bamboo.

五  among Buddhists, the five organs (indrya) or powers of the mind, which produce 偏生 sound moral life, as 信 the faculty of faith, &c.

六  his faculties are all in perfect quiet (or comatose); i.e. he is near his absorption.

跟 (kān)  From foot and obstinate as the phonetic.

根  the heel; to follow at one's heels; a servant, an attendant; to follow up, as an inquiry; to imitate; according to, following.

后  or  the heel.

班  a lackey, a footman, a servant, a valet.

人  as he does.

人前  before you; one in the presence; to be with, as a friend.

例  to follow bad examples.

随  or  he came with me; come on.

着又  following this, there was also some rain.

步  to follow the clue; to trace it up.

别来  don't tag after me.

话尾  an assenting word.

他是我前的  he is my own child.

栽斗  to slip and fall down.

谁学的  under what teacher did you study?

紧着  very near, familiar with; to be next to one.

轿  a runner to a sedan.

跟  to speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely.

读  read 'kān. Disobedient; unwilling to listen.

艮 (kān)  This character was originally formed of 目 eye and 了 to compare; q. d. disobedient ones will not meet your eye; it is the 138th radical of only five characters; it resembles 真 good, and is much used as a contraction of 银 silver.

The third of the eight diagrams, corresponds to mountains; a limit or bound; to stop; hard, perverse, obstinate.

登  a kind of hard stone; stony, hard like stone.

覆碗  the diagram  resembles an inverted cup.

艮 (kān)  A wild plant, the  a sort of butter-cup or crowfoot, the Ranunculus anthuricornis, which is regarded as poisonous.
**K'AN**

*Old sound, k'ên* In Canton, hian and ngan; in Swatow, k'ên; in Amoy, k'ân and gân; in Fu-chau, k'ông, ngâng, and k'ang; in Shanghai, k'âng; in Chifu, k'ân.

From heart and to root; the primitive is interchanged with it.

To beg, to ask earnestly; importunate, truly, earnestly.

Very urgent.

to feel for deeply.

to supplicate, to intreat of.

to beg; to ask for.

to beg a favor.

I beg you to believe me.

Once again I beg of you to help me.

To open new land; to plough new soil; to commence tillage; to work energetically so as to injure; to break up, as a plough does.

To clear land, to prepare virgin soil.

To plough new land.

To plough and sow.

Duties on newly cleared land.

He encroached on the limits of the grave by tillage.

To root up ground, as hogs do; to bite, to gnaw.

To gnaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating.

The grinding sound.

To clean an apricot-seed.

To pick a bone clean.

The gums.

From stone and obstinate; this character is often wrongly used for 銀 in 銀箔 vermillion.

A stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells.

Rock crystal. Cantonese.

The rumbling of rolling stones or grinding.

A stone marked with veins.

The stone has a flaw.

Read yin. A stone much like jade, probably resembling serpentine.

An unauthorized character.

A seam like a garment.

少 a small seam.

**KANG**

*Old sounds, kong and kung.* In Canton, kong; in Swatow, kâng, kung, and kung; in Amoy, kong; in Fu-chau, kâng and kung; in Shanghai, kong; in Chifu, kâng.

From a hill within a net; it is easily confounded with wang a net.

The backbone of hills; a water-shed; a peak, a stony hill; a range; a summit, the culminating point; a hilllock, a heap.

A dirt heap.

The bloody wales left after a whipping.

Peaks and summits among the hills.

In his goodness is enduring; as the hills and ridges.

A steep pass or road over the mountains.

A side wind.

Hard, solid, unyielding; rigorous, firm; in music, a sharp tone; constant, enduring, intrepid; an adverb of time, recently, now, just, momentarily.

He has just gone.

They have just arrived.

He has just been here.

Courageous, valiant.

Resolute, firm in purpose.

Irrascible; overbearing, willful.

Hard and soft; energetic and easy; positive and negative in electricity.

The old and even days in the moon.

Vicious, pig-headed; still-set.

Upright, firm in principle.

Resolute in a purpose; noble.

Constant in rectitude.

The four guardians of the gate in Buddhist temples, for which the next is more correct.
From earth or jar and a peak; the third form is most common.

A jar; a glazed earthen vessel to contain water, lotus flowers, fish, or nature; they are large and coarse, have bulging sides and wide mouths.

瓦 | earthen-ware vessels.

壷 | or 水 | water jars; the squat shaped ones are called 金壷, referring to the thighs of the temple guardians.

一口 | one gold-fish jar.

罂 | or 坐 | a public retiring shed.

七星 | a seven piece jar, a very large sized one, big enough for a cistern.

蘭 | or Vitis Sieboldi, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

 الصحة | said to be a variety of squash.

紅 | A red bull.

鐵 | a bullock which was used by a king of Lan in sacrifice.

十字 | A cross piece, as on the legs of a bed; the thills of a sedan; poles of a bier; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it; a ridge or line in cloth; a foot-bridge; a cross-bar.

床 | a bedstead.

底 | the foot-bridge is finished.

打 | From hand and work or hard; the second and third are unusual.

From carry a burden between two on a pole; this is the meaning in Canton, but in Peking, it means for one to carry a burden on the back or shoulders; to lift; to hold up; to manage; several men lifting a thing.

背 | to carry a sedan.

抬 | to carry with or on poles.

力力力 | to vigorously throw off an essay or sketch.

這事我 | I can manage or bring about that affair.

力 | 頭 he is able to lift a tripod in his hands.

肛 | The large intestine or colon.

臍 | fat, bloated.

大 | a protruded intestine; blind piles.

From metal and work; also read 虬 in some of its meanings.

The iron band on the nave of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which ran around the hall, and resembled golden hub-rings; the barb of an arrow; a lamp-jar, a sconce.

排 | to trim the lamp.

金 | an ornamental ring carried on the girdle, which jingled.

銀 | an ornamental ring placed in which lamps are suspended; used also for gold fish; the Cantonese make large ones.

鋼 | From 金属 and 剛 hard contracted.

Iron hardened by the fire, i.e. steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.

刀 | steel; and 鍋 | pure steel.

刀 | to strop a razor; also, a well tempered sword, which can cut steel, and can cut clay.
This character seems to be derived from 康 the year and 米 rice combined, in allusion to the harvest.

Joy, peace, case, repose; the feeling of vigor, a healthy body and quiet mind; delightful, excellent; broad, as an avenue; to quiet, to secure the repose of; stability, repose; a name for Sogdiana.

From health and peace, the third of the five happinesses.

Kang or Kang robust, hale, strong.

庄大路 a great highway.

居 living quietly.

身其 a person will be in perfect tranquility.

照 the reign Kang-li (A.D. 1662—1723; the copper cash then coined are now selected as gifts for children.

From grain or rice and peace as the phonetic; occurs used for the last.

Chaff or skin of grain; blasted grain; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being repaid in duties.

钱 petty, insignificant; what is hardly worth doing.

糠 or 木 saw-dust.

糠 wheat bran.

之妻不堂 my bran wife cannot come into the parlor;— alluding to a man who rose to office from great poverty.

豆不熟 he has not even bran to give;— famishing.

古老 a northern name for the heads of fungus millet (Setaria), used as a diuretic.

In Pekingese. To become soft and spongy, as pears and turnips do in the spring, after the winter's storage.

这 he this pear is unsound.

Empty, unoccupied, vacant. | 一位 a vacant house.

Tall, above the usual stature. | 一位 tall in person; it is also applied to garments which are too long, or which do not fit the person.

Firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnificent, public-spirited.

What a noble-hearted man he is!

From heart and a neck; it is similar to the last.

Excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

In high spirits.

然嘆 highly annoyed as he sights out his regrets.

The original form is composed of very large contracted, and two lines denoting the large veins in the neck; it is interchanged with some of its compounds, to which it gives a portion of its meaning.

Overbearing, unbending; strong; to shelter; to oppose, to attack; an error, mistake; very, excessive, applied to dry weather; the second of the 28 constellations nearly answering to the stars ι κ λ μ ρ in Virgo, also called 金龙 from an idea that they cause drought.

氣 domineering, violent in temper.

不卑不亢 he is neither obsequious nor arrogant; well done; discreet.

bitset four small stars near Arcturus.

K'ang The neck or throat of a man.

From fire and neck, as the phonetic; used with the next.

To dry; to toast; to bake; to roast on a spit; dry; a drought; to spread out to dry before a fire; a brick bed or divan.

火 to dry at the fire; a fire of coals; embers.

一铺 the brick bed usual in Northern China to warm rooms.

一炉 the fire of the K'ang; also the baking furnaces of traveling cake-peddlers.

一炉 a warm K'ang; to light the fire under a K'ang.

一炉 the fire for the smoke under the tiles.

In Cantonese. To run a boat ashore.

K'ang To compare; to match, to pair; a married pair; to compete with, to oppose; to dislike; to store; straight, blunt, sincere.

和谐 the pairs are well matched and harmonious as a husband and wife.

禄 the courtesies of equals.

敌 to pit against, to compete.
抗
To raise with the hand; to oppose, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to protect; to rescue; to set up; steep cliffs on the east and west of a hill.
| 旨 | to disobey the Emperor.
| 官 | to oppose the government.
| 性 | stiff-necked; seditious.
| 侯 | the great target was set up.
| 拒 | to stand in opposition.
| 翔 | to enliven one’s spirits, as by music.
| 頭 | an obstinate, stiff-necked fellow.

Käng.

1 預 to refuse to pay the land tax.
| 預不依 | to resist strongly.
| 進 | to rebel, to resist lawful rule.
| 分庭 | 禮 to settle precedence — without strife.
| 口袋 | a barrow-man, a coolie.
(Pekinese.)
| 僕 | 僕 to keep up the market-price.

閘
From gate and net; occurs used with 左 to match.
| A high gate is | 閘, like that at the entrance of a palace.

Käng.

Old sounds, kang. In Canton, käng and kang; — in Swatow, kâng and kwang; — in Amoy, keng; — in Fuhchau, kâng, kaing, and kang; — in Shanghai, käng and kung; — in Chifu, kâng.

庚
The original form represents two kâns receiving a thing, as at autumn when all things are full.
| 庚 | The seventh of the ten stems, answers to metal in the form of swords, and to north-east on the compass; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore; to bestow or reward; a path or course, as of the stars.
同 | of the same age.
| 東 | or | 帖 a card containing the horoscope of two persons betrothed.
| 年 | 八字 | the eight cyclical characters of a horoscope, two each for the year, month, day, and hour.
| 負 | 多少 | or | 今年 | 尊 | what is your respected age? — said to persons in the vigor of life or under fifty.
| 長 | Venus or Hesperus, the evening star; old, aged.
| 呼 | 炙 | to beg for aid, as in extremity; lit. to bow north and west.

鶴
One name for the mango-bird or oriole, is 鶴; it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黃鸛 and 黃鸛 by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

賜
To carry on a song; to encore; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.
| 乃 | 戴歌 | he then took up the song.

獨功績德著淵深 [the emperor] proclaimed his merits to the land, and inscribed his name in the Hall of Worthies.

更
| 更 | a horary character and | 支 | a beast, in allusion to the watch; the second is not an uncommon form.

其
To change, to alter, to renew; to substitute, to repair; to act for; emendation; a night watch, of which there are five from 7 o’clock
| P.M. to 5 o’clock A.M., or twilight to dawn, each of them two hours in duration, and divided into five c’hâng 唱 or beats.
| 夫 | or | 頤 | a watchman.
| 鼓 | a watchman’s drum or bamboo.

看
| 愛 | or | 守 | to set the watch.
| 看 | or | 守 | to keep watch.
| 點 | one-fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes.

轉
| to relieve the watch.
| 衣 | to change the dress.
| 送 | to alternate.
| 變 | entirely different; all are changed.
| 番 | many times, repeatedly.

說話不 | 移 | my words do not change.

五
| 候 | a courtier, one who stands in waiting at dawn.
| 改 | to change, to make proper.
| 換 | to replace by a better one.
| 少 | 不 | 事 this youth cannot act in the affair, — or attend to it.
KANG.

Read käng. An adjective of comparison; more, better, still; moreover, again.
[1] 好 better; that is preferable.
[3] 甚妙 still more so and more remarkable.

Käng

From rice or grain to alter the first is the common form.

Rice which is not glutinous; the kernel is white and long; it is known as 1 米 and 1 秧; one variety called 香米 is somewhat fragrant when boiled.

Mixed with rice, thus distinguished from the 水稻 or water grown rice.

Composed of 糙 a lamb and 美 beautiful contracted; another origin is from 糙 a lamb and 養 altered.

A thick broth, soup; a savory porridge with flesh; a spoon; a small ladle.

送飯 dainties offered to hungry ghosts.

魚 fish-chowder.

和 a delicious soup; met. harmony between states.

亦有 和 飲戒 既平 there are also well-seasoned soups, already mixed in due proportion.

梅 broth made of plums boiled with sugar.

一碗 a bowl of good soup.

茶 a tea-spoon.

調 or 搓, or 叉 spoons; often made of porcelain.

塵土飯 [nothing better than] dust-soup and mud rations;—said of a pretentious appearance; a plagiarist.

若作和 既惟嘗梅 as if I was making a well-seasoned soup, be you to me as the salt and prunes.

Käng

From plow or field and a well.

To cultivate, to till; to plow; a plowing, the time for plowing; to be diligent, to follow up fully; to labor at.

夫 or 田人 a farmer, a plowman.

舌 a teacher; to teach for a living.

亦服 肉 attend too to your plowing.

目 to read much.

竿 to write or copy for a living.

青 the green grain just sprouting after plowing.

開 to begin plowing.

種 agricultural pursuits.

道得道 if you seek after virtue, you will be virtuous; a Buddhist phrase.

A sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.

From word and to alter.

A spinous tree likened to an elm, and fit only for fuel; some say it is a species of Erythrina; thorny; to prick as a thorn; straight, strong, willful; sickness, distress; to ward off sickness; to obstruct; a resolute; a stem, a petiole; the midrib of a leaf.

概 on the whole, generally speaking.

粗陳 概 it is a succinct view of the matter.

直 upright, honest, unsophisticated.

頑 obstinate, perverse.

強 fierce, violent, imperious.

土 apparent, counterfeit.

脖 子 the neck; i.e. the stem of the shoulder.

牲子 of an obstinate, cruel nature.

誰生 隆階 至今 for [1] and who reared these evil stair-steps which have led to the present distress?

In Cantonese. Fixed, finished; certainly so; made of one piece, the whole of.

板 it is too late now; it cannot be changed.

頭 a stiff neck.

生成 者 it was so made; irremediable.

病

Disease; a sickness.

In Cantonese. To stick out, to press into or on; to emboss, to inchose.

生石 to get a stone bruise.

花 to emboss, as silver-ware.

心 disturbed, as by bad news.

梗

A stoppage in the throat; a rising gorge; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.

塞 unable to talk.

唱 or 唱 唱 sobbing and stammering, as from weeping.

梗

A well-rope.

短不可汲深 if the rope be short, it cannot draw the deep water.

汲古得修 to understand the ancients you must have a well trimmed rope,—i.e. a critical mind.

梗

To stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water.

拿竹過 bring a bamboo and feel for it.

In Cantonese. To reel, to wind off thread; to wade.

繩 to reel cocoons.

水過河 to wade the streams and cross the rivers.

梗

Fish-bones; bones or other things sticking in the throat; unyielding as a bone; stiff, brusque, blunt, plain spoken.
From ear and a neck.

A ditch, trench, pit, excavation, or hollow, either natural or artificial; a gorge, a gulch; a quarry; a pit to entrap animals; to throw into a pit; to involve, as in a snare; to injure, to wrong.

1. a pit, a hole, a trench.
2. a sewer, a drain.
3. a coal-pit.
4. a paddle, into which one steps in the road.
5. a deep ravine.
6. to endanger, to injure grievously, so as to hazard life.
7. to fall into a fire-pit, to meet great calamity, to be in very sad case.
8. manure cakes.
9. to damage another.
10. [Ts'in Chi Hwangti] buried the literati in a pit.

From stone and path or firm.

The ringing of metals; a metallic sound; a hacking sound, as in congliding; to knock on.

1. the jingle of bangles and gongs, thumping and filing;
2. all kinds of noises, a din.
K'ANG.

敲 is made of 肉 flesh surrounded by 門 a covering.

The original form is a bell, the ding-dong sound of a bell.

The flesh joined to the bone; the attachment of the muscle to the bone; to assert; to permit; willing, acquiescing; voluntary.

不我 | 棺 these people] refuse to treat me civilly.

允 | to allow, to consent.

首 | 者再 be bowed the head twice; — entire assent.

你 | 不 | are you willing or not?

KAO.

惠然 | 來 you are very kind to consent to come.

指天日盟心 be voluntarily pointed to the heavens and swore.

中 | all is agreeable to my mind.

幹 willing to exert one's self or spend money.

構 | 堂 a son following out his father's plans; — a reference to 帰子乃弗 | 堂姪 | 構 if the son be unwilling to raise the hall, how much less will be willing to roof it!

From hand and willing.

To oppress, to extort from; to vex; to detain or take by force; to obstruct; overbearing, arbitrary, with a sense of illegality.

KAO.


高 | kao The original form is thought to represent one looking from a high terrace; it forms the 19th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

High, lofty; elevated, as a place or condition; height, elevation; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, noble, a high degree of; old, advanced; high priced, good quality; answers to the personal pronoun your in direct address.

你 | what is your surname?

見 your opinion.

大 | lofty, high, as a house; in good proportion.

分 | 低 cannot nicely distinguish between them; there is not much difference.

興 | pleased, elated; a show, a festival.

志 | 有 lofty views.

高 | high-priced.

旨 | 食 dear its taste is the most delicious of viands.

矮不等 are the big and little don't sort well together.

才 | 學廣 learned and talented.

眼 | 角 supercilious, disdainful.

登 | 必自背 you must begin at the bottom when rising.

手 | forgiving; skilled; able.

清 | ambitious; setting one's self a high aim.

年 | aged; and | 壽 what is your age? are said of and to people over fifty years old.

名 | a great name; also, your name.

巴 | 枝兒 trying for the high branch, ambitions.

祖 | a great-great-grandfather.

枝 | how many poles high is it?

風 | a great reputation and influence.

登 to be promoted.

昌 | a state of the Ouigurs, perhaps Khoten.

麗 | Corea; this name first denoted the northern part of the peninsula.

篙 | kao A tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.

撑 | to push off a boat; to pole boats.

艣 | poles for poling a boat.

膏 | kao Fat, grease; ointment; preparations which look like grease, as gambier; fat expressed from meat; blubber; rich food; greasy; fertilizing, rich; genial; anointed; to anoint; to enrich, to lubricate, to grease.

陰 | 之 the genial rains have fattened it.
KAO.

From grain and high; the second form is commonest.

From rice and lamb as the phonetic; often written like the next.

Cake, pastry; a dumpling made of rice or wheat flour and raised very light; it is cooked by steaming or baking, according to the kind of flour.

Interchanged and nearly synonymous with the last.

A large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.

dry, rotten, as wood; withered, as grain; a tree resembling the chestnut, though others describe it like the tallow tree; desire gone; no resource; to accumulate.

A muffler, a draft; a draft, a first copy.

A straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.

Straw for hats; straw; straw. A straggler.
KAO.

A scabby itching disease.

From sun and sun over it, as the sun appears in sight.

The rising sun shining over the trees; clear, high as the sun.

Clear; pure, white; hoary, barefooted.

A kind of thin lustrous silk; plain white or undyed silk; simple, unornamented; to boil silk.

White thin silk garments and gray kerchiefs.

White caps, worn in old times.

Plain white silks.

To let go; to part; the sky.


From month and an ox.

To gore, to butt with the horns; to announce to a superior, to inform by petition or prayer; to impeach, to indict; to tell of, to advise of; to ask, to request, as in courtesy; to proclaim, to order, to decree.

To accuse before a court; to bring charges against.

an indictment.

To sue for a debt.

The plaintiff; the defendant; the parties in the case.

To tell another, to inform, to speak to; also, the accusation and defense.

To proclaim to all; an official proclamation.

A notification, a placard, an authoritative declaration.

or to appeal to the higher court.

I have entered an accusation against you.

A deputy or pleader who appears as proxy in a case; women and old people are required to have one.

to inform a superior or any official.

I have no resource to help myself.

To announce that a thing is finished.

An appanage conferred on Wán Wang's son, now comprising most of the department of T'ung-ch'ang in Shantung.

KAO.

From words and to announce.

To enjoin upon, to order those under one, and thus it is the opposite of the preceding; to signify one's wishes; a patent or seals; a decoration.

Credentials, a commission.

A patent ennobling an officer's mother.

He ennobled three generations of his ancestors.

The patent given to an officer's wife.

A scroll from the Emperor.

Orders given to combatants.

His Majesty of the T'ung dynasty conferred these honors; — a phrase in epitaphs.

KAO.
From body and nine, or with bone added.

The end bone of the spine, the os coccydios; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

黑 | the black rump, — a term for the heron.

From old and ingenious contracted; the second ancient form is pedantic.

Aged; longevity; ancestors, especially a deceased father; completed, as his life; to complete; to have long life; finished; to examine, with reference to office or enlisting; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.

A triennial examination of officials.

A trial to examine for degrees.

A three or four triennial examination for suits'ai, to see if they maintain their scholarship.

A or the annual prefectural examination for suits'ai.

The triennial examination for kōjin.

A successful the first on the list of suits'ai.

A passed his examination.

A or to search into officially; to ferret out a matter.

A to finish a work.

A I will see that the matter is accomplished.

無可稽 | there is no good evidence for it.

出 | to give an opinion as to one's fitness for a place.

鼓 | to beat a drum.

卜 | to search out by divination.

先 | my deceased father.

壽 | very aged; a wish that one may reach old age.

From hand and to question, referring to the torture; occurs used with the last.

To put to the question; to extort a confession; to snatch, to grab.

一 to examine by torture.

| 脚 to beat one's ankles.

私刑 |打 to bamboo or torture one without a warrant.

打 to bamboo and force a confession; to torture for robbery.

| 脚 to rob like a footpad.

三界供 after the third confession, endorse the evidence.

A tree producing a kind of varnish sap; it seems to refer to the Ailantus glandulosa by the synonyms, but may also denote a kind of Rhus (Rhus cotinus) whose sap is useful in making wood paints, for which the Ailantus is not employed.

| mangrove bark (Rhizophora) used to dye canvas and cotton a brown color; it comes from Siam.

| 棉 pomegranate dyed umber, — with this bark.

| a well-bucket made of osier, rattan, or other twigs.

From fire and to test; it is an unauthorized character.

To toast, to dry at the fire; to fry, to grill; to char, as a beam.

| make some toast.

| to bend a stick by heat.

| to warm the hands.

| burned in roasting.

| to bake a cake.

| warm it a little.

伏天 | in dog-days we are all roasted by the sun.

From fire and dried or high; apparently the original forms of the last, which has supplanted them; the first is also read kō and shiao, fiery; and kō, hot.

To dry at the fire; to grill; to toast; hot, stifling; radiation of heat; burning.

多将 | the heat is oppressive, — and there is no way of relief.

肉 | to roast meat.

微火兒 | 若 dry (or warm) it over a gentle fire.

Interchanged with the last.

From ox and high, perhaps referring to the entertainment.

To feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.

賞 | to confer bounties; batte money.

工 | to entertain the workmen, as on a building.

農 | official largesses to farmers.

大 | a great largess to the army.

吃 | to give a feast to laborers.

From not and to inform; i.e. stating that we will not agree.

To mutually oppose; to lean against; to rely on; to depend on for support, connected with; occurs wrongly used for kuh, fellows.

倚 | or to lean against, literally and figuratively; to depend on, to trust to.

枕 | to rest on a pillow.

火 | warned; looking to the fire.

背 | a high-backed armchair.
山吃山，水吃水。a mountaineer must depend on the hills for his living, and a waterman on his fish; — i. e. every man must look to his own calling for a living.

此生意 dependent on this for a living.

終身之 a continual reliance, as a widow on her son, a wife on her husband.

懸 to confide in, to rely on.

K'AO.

拘

Another form of 亅 to seize, but this is usually read 亅, and used with the next and last.

To collect, to get; to join together, to clasp; to grasp; to restrain.

連 to unite, like a chain; to rabbet together.

賬 to check an account as balanced.

拿 to nab; to seize; to lug along.

In Pekingese. To point bricks.

抜刺繡子 point the bricks in the wall.

勾

Originally a contracted form of 亅 in a sentence; and sometimes used for the next two.

To mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences, to entice, to invite; to enveigle; to hook on, to connect; a hook; in geometry, the short sides of a triangle.

決 to mark off the names of criminals to be executed.

一筆 見 to cancel an account.

除 to reject, to mark out.

引 to entice, to lead astray.

當 a scheme; a job; underhand doings; illicit connection.

誰知你的幹 亅 who can tell what job you are hatching now?

鳥 arbitrary with women; lewd dalliance.

生意 fishing for custom.

通 to join in a plot; privy to; drawn into a scheme, in league with; secretly connected.

股 a hook to indicate a paragraph; the two short legs of a triangle; met. trigonometry.

上我的小事情 you have anticipated my idea.

兩人搭上了 the two are engaged in an illicit intrigue.

芒 神 to invite the Blade God, i.e. to worship an agricultural deity, whose image is broken to pieces about new-year's day with the clay ox.

KEU.

Old sounds, ku, kot, and kop. In Canton, ku; — in Swatow, ku and kob; — in Amoy, ko, ho, and kau; — in Fuhekau, ku, keu, and kaiu; — in Shanghai, ku; — in Chi-fu, koh.

钩

A hook, a barb, a claw, a fluke; a sickle, a bill-hook; a crooked sword; a hasp, a clasp; a catch on a sword hilt; in penmanship, a hook to the right; to hook; to make crooked or hooked; to detain, to influence; to tempt, to entice; to search into; to consider.

釣魚 a fish-hook.

釣出 hook it up or out.

帳 a bed-curtain hook.

釣了一 hook or linked together; detained, as if by force.

誘致誘我所 beguile him to come here by some means.

止 or 留 to detain, to keep; unable to get on, as for want of money.

索義理 to search out the principles of a thing.

深致遠 to consider the abstruse and search the remote results, as in philosophy.

倒 亅 I was caught on the barb, I've been taken in.

撓 to hook up by feeling for.

內外連 to have coadjutors inside; to be leagued with people outside.

帯 to fasten the girdle.

蜊 a sickle or bill-hook.

蜊 a crooked blade used by grass and faggot-cutters.

畛 the bank of a field raised above the level, on which vegetables are grown.

畛 from silk and prince.

蜊 used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.

胂 a hilt wrapped with grass.

涇 from water and connected as the phonetic.

涇 a water-course in a field; a drain, a ditch; an aqueduct; to surround, as with a moat; a current in the ocean; used by Buddhists for ten billions, for which the primitive alone is also written.
A dog; petty, contemptible; a term applied in contempt to infants and children, a puppy, a brat; it is used in the names of many living things; insects, fish, &c.

子 or 一子 one dog.

偷 a petty theft, done by a 賊 pilferer.

叫 or 咱 the dog barks.

蚤 or 蚤 a flea.

夫 a term for gentlemen's servants or waiters in offices.

獅子 or 巴兒 Peking lap-dogs, the bug-nosed sort.

山 rustics who cut grass or watch graves. (Cantonese.)

腿子 dog's legs, a nickname for police-runners, from their greediness for money.

海 another name for a species of seal; used for the fur.

看門 or 見門 a door-keeper, a porter.

狼 [you are like a] mad dog; — an abusive term.

木 a climbing animal resembling the racoon; its fur is used for garments; also a term for manacles.

星 the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius; and 國 are the stars ω a b c in that sign.

天 a star in Argo.

A face looking as if grimed with dirt from very age; smile, very old, decrepit.

老 infirm, superannuated, in second childhood.

胡 or 黃 very infirm; extreme age.

造德 benefits of age and experience.

你 1 長過我 you are older than I am.

以所貴黃黃台背 he prays for the very aged, those with hoary heads and bended backs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU</th>
<th>KEU</th>
<th>KEU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>余不忍其</td>
<td>I will not bear his mortifying me.</td>
<td>構</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門而之</td>
<td>he barred the door and railed at him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pair, to copulate; to meet, to encounter; name of the 44th diagram, referring to union.</td>
<td>From wood and to connect, as interlacing beams; used with the preceding:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed, finished.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to take fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>the matter is now done with.</td>
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<tr>
<td>必用</td>
<td>there is no need of invidious remarks from by-standers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>堆</td>
<td>the procreative principle; sexual intercourse.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>膨</td>
<td>to mix glue, as in a paint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>it is like what I once did.</td>
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<tr>
<td>果</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>自</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>To meet with, to happen; to come upon one suddenly; accidentally, unexpectedly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>a chance affair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>to fall in with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>To see or meet one suddenly; to occur; to finish; accidentally, unforeseen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>to encounter one, as in the street.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>seldom do I see one who matches you.</td>
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<tr>
<td>無口不言</td>
<td>I do not say, No one sees me here, it is not an open place.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>煤</td>
<td>finished this business.</td>
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<tr>
<td>罕</td>
<td>rarely met with.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>易</td>
<td>readily infected with, as malaria; occurs easily.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>毒</td>
<td>The original form is thought to represent the timbers in the frame-work of a house, as they interlock and cross each other; many of the compounds show traces of this meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒</td>
<td>A high number, ten billions, for which 毒 is also used; a room.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>words spoken in the closet or harem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From earth and queen.

Dirty, filthy; scurf, dandruff, the dirt grimed in; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

泥 | or | 疹 | dirt on the body or clothes; filthy, unwashed. |

刮 | scrape off the dirt. |

塵 | slovenly, dirty; met. infamous or disgraceful conduct. |

洗 | to wash away filth; to reform. |

蒙 | to get dirtied, covered with dust; disgraced, lost his good name. |

無 | stainless, a Buddhist term (mani) applied to one of the seven sacred pearls, used as a symbol of Buddha and his doctrines.

雌 | The crowing of a pheasant. |

雉 | an old name of a district in the present Shienhwa fun of Chihli. |

雉 | the pheasant crows and the hen broods. |

越有 | 雉 | now there was a crowing pheasant. |

鞠 | The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck. |

阅 | the chariot used by the empress in the Hia dynasty, having bent axle-ends. |

詰詰 | A sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame one; to taunt; outrageous, unprincipled. |

蓄 | or | 嘀 | to vilify, to curse. |

和 | to abuse each other. |

病 | ashamed, a feeling of mortification. |

怒 | to speak angrily at one. |

感之 | sentiments of shame and thankfulness. |

餘 | I will not bear his mortifying me. |

閉門而之 | he barred the door and railed at him. |
From bow and a shell or husk; used with next. To draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers; full; enough, adequate, for which the next is more common. 第者能 archers can draw the arrow to its head. not enough, inadequate, unable. 學者必志於 scholars should exert their faculties to the utmost.

The string is on the thumb; i.e. the thing is all right; it suits, it matches. 誰 are you able to do that?

From much and a hook; it has almost superseded the last. 夠 insufficient.

A species of onion; its hollow culm. 茬 a medical term for an irregular pulse, which is thought to be hollow like an onion stalk.

The character is designed to represent the mouth; it forms the 30th radical of a natural group of characters relating to speaking; and is often added to a character to show that it is to be read phonetically.

The mouth, defined to be "that from which words proceed, and at which food enters"; an entrance, an opening; a hole; a rip or tear; a gorge, a pass, a gap or notch in mountains; end of a street; a port for trade; a gate in the Great Wall; to mouth, to reiterate; speech, utterance; a classifier of swords, persons, cannon balls, bags, hatches, screws, boxes, a fill of a pipe or a draught of water, &c.; verbally; by word; pronunciation.

Old sounds, k'au, k'ap, and k'ut. In Canton, k'au and hau; — in Swatow, k'ao, k'au, k'ö and k'ö; — in Amoy, k'o and kio; — in Fuhchau, k'au, k'eu, and k'ain; — in Shanghai, k'au and hio; — in Chifu, k'ö.

From hand and a store-room. To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store. 衣升堂 lifted up his dress and ascended to the hall. 不出来 you can't get it back — or out again; as money that has been spent. 擴 the return, as of harvest. Read ngeu. To strike.

In Cantonese. To dilute; to mix; to adulterate. 勻 mixed thoroughly or evenly. 砂 adulterated with sand. 對 mixed in equal parts.

To pick out with a knife. 刁 to cut out or dig out through a hole, as a fruit without cutting it up.

A deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have. 深 sunken eyes. 猴子眼 monkeys' eyes are very deep set.
【K'EU.】

害 | a vicious appetite, a pregnant woman's longing.
是 | his heart is wrong though he speaks well.
讒人以 | to confute another for his loquacity.
收 | to dictate to a writer.
音 | a mimic, a ventriloquist.
號 | a vocal signal; a cry as a signal.
撕 | several persons.
數 | that which fills the mouth, matter for remark.
角 | a phraseology; a dispute.
糧 | provisions, allowances.
飯 | living to gratify his palate and belly.
半 | an old horse or mule, alluding to the difference in the teeth.

《扣》

The first form is most common.

扣 | A domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head awry, for which the second is used.
牲 | an animal fit for work or sacrifice, as the camel, mule, ass, horse, dog, &c.; they are also called 六畜 or the six animals which are reared.

扣 | From hand and mouth; the second form is rarely used.

To strike, to knock against, to rap on, — in which senses only the second form is used; to deduct, to discount; to hook on, to link in; to buckle; to rein up a horse; a skein; a deduction, a discount.

扣 | to rap on a door.
折 | to take off, to deduct.
數 | to reduce an account.
鈕 | to button.
帶 | to buckle the girdle.
九 | to reduce to ninety-five, to take off five per cent.

【K'EU.】

九 九 五 | to take off one-fifth per cent.
除 | to subtract; to strike off, as a name from a list.
回 | to deduct from wages till the advance is all paid up.
頭 | or | 水 | the discount.
留 | to hinder.
活 | a slip-knot.
線 | one skein of silk.
馬 | 馬 | he stopped his horse to expostulate with him.
關 | a knock on the gate; met. to enter a country.
布 | a narrow kind of cotton; it is eight twain wide.

從 metal and mouth; used with the last.

鈕 | A gold or silver rim on a cap, eneched on the edge; to engrave; to enchain; chiseled or filagree-work; a round or chased button; a button, a clasp; to button; to make a din.
口 | a button hole.
鈕 | round buttons.
銅 | brass clasps or links.
譚 | a great clamor or noise, as when beating gongs, &c.

從完 to finish and to best.

長 | Tyramnical, cruel; riotous; to rob, to plunder; to act as a robber; to do mischief; banditti; thieves, highwaymen; an enemy; a local term for a flock.
盗 | or | 贼 | insurgents, outlaws in armed bands.

【K'EU.】

騷 | to put down robbers and oppressors.
海 | pirates, dacoits.
仇 | an enemy, a mortal foe.
民 | the people are unsettled because of the robbers who plunder them.
草 | an open robber, a Robin Hood.
司 | in ancient days, the Minister of Crimes, a criminal judge.
盛 | an abundance, said of birds.

欣 | The reed or slai of a loom, made of bamboo.
欣 | the slai through which the warp runs.
欣 | to make a slai of bamboo splints.

欣 | A term for the seeds of cardamoms and similar spicy fruits.
欣 | 花 | the mace or flower of nutmeg.
欣 | 花 | the nut of cardamom.
欣 | the whole cardamoms (Amomum cardamomum), or the cluster cardamoms, growing in Kwangtung.
欣 | the round cardamoms (Amomum globosum), found in Kwangtung.
欣 | 含欣 | the cardamom bud; met. a blooming girl.

欣 | From bird and shell, referring to the recent exit of the chick.
欣 | Fledgelings which must be fed by the parent bird, like the young of sparrows or swallows.
欣 | 楔 | chirp of a newly hatched bird.
欣 | 風豚雨 | they are wobbled among the winds and fed under the showers; viz. the birds of the air.
恘 | Silly and inefficient, but good-natured.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU.</th>
<th>KI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From mouth and seal; it is said to have been originally written</td>
<td>问 to earnestly ask.</td>
<td>十</td>
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<tr>
<td>this last is explained by a reference to a man who distinctly states his object when he asks for a wife.</td>
<td>音 the ceremony of kneeling and putting the forehead on the ground.</td>
<td>会 an occasion, an opportunity, a chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ask; to tap, to strike lightly; to knock the head on the ground, as in worship; to raise the hand to the forehead and bow low; prostrate, humbly, respectfully; to exhibit a kotow or prostration.</td>
<td>三跪九</td>
<td>thrice kneeling and nine times knocking the head; the highest act of reverence; it is paid to the Emperor, to Confucius, and to ancestors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>以杖</td>
<td>其</td>
<td>[Confucius] hit him on the shins with his staff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>他</td>
<td>humble petition.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Kl.**

Old sounds, kl, ki, gi, gi, kii, and kii. In Canton, kl, kei, ke, and koi; — in Swatow, kl, kei, and kii; — in Amoy, kl, kii, kii, kai, kii, and kii; — in Fuhchau, kl, kie, koi, hi, and kei; — in Shanghai, kl and dji; — in Ch'ih, kl.

Composed of minute and a guard of soldiers on the frontier; q. d. provided against the first approaches; it is interchanged with the next, and others of its compounds.

Subtle, hidden, like the unseen springs of motion; the interior or recondite parts of a thing or subject; moderately; a few; as an adjective, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; the time for, the chance; having stated periods; to approximate to; a sign of; to examine into; to expect.

庶 | if, yet, for all that; probably, it is likely.

式食 | we will try the viands, and see if they satisfy.

卜 | 卜百福如 | they allot you all blessings, each one as expected, and sure as law.

手 | or | 手 at the point of, not far from.

事父母 | 讓 one should mildly accomodate with his parents.

月 | 望 the moon is nearly full.

醫寓 | [the emperor] daily attends to every kind of affair.

不可 | 及 no one can equal him; he is unsurpassable.

微 | subtle, incipient, atomic.

Read 'ki. An interrogation, implying quantity; how much? little; nearly, a part, several.

多 | how many?

第 | 何时 | when did he come?

第 | 哪 | which number? which one?

希 | 恭 | almost; only a portion; not many.

造来 | 設 how much farther is it?

人生 | 何 | how long is a man's life?

來 | 日無 | the days to come are not many; — I am old.

萬 | several myriads.

所 | 差無 | almost the same.

爾 | 居徒 | but who and what are your followers?

無 | 相見 | you will not see each other long. 

From wood and subtle; it is interchanged with the last; the contracted form is very common.

Changes, motions; the origin or spring of, the moving power, as in a machine; a principle, a natural cause of;

a catch, a contrivance; a loom;
a machine with complicated parts;
a secret, a stratagem; secret, occult.
A barb on a hook, a fluke.

A sound. An obscure disease, which baffles the doctor's skill.

To slander, to speak of, to ridicule, to mock, to joke; to blame, to reprove; to examine into, to test; satirical, contemptuously; machinations.

An auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune.

Read kii. To bathe, and then drink as a precaution.

Stones or ledges in a stream producing a ripple; a pier or jetty to protect a bank, which is a good place for fishing; shallows; an eddy; an obstacle, an obstruction; to rub; to impede, to grate.

It will not do to oppose them.

A breakwater, a jetty, a mole; a headland jutting into the ocean.

A pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.

His belly is full of pearls; his knowledge is extensive and useful.

The demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; it measured a thousand li on each side; the court being in the center; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold, shielding the inside of the door.

The imperial domains; the court.

The nine tenures of appanages lying beyond the demesnes.

The capital, the region near the palace.

Only a little way did he go with me from the doorway.

The flesh or firm muscles under the skin; the meat on the bones.

Robust, muscular, firm-fleshed, bravery.

The body.

The tender loin.

Clear complexion and fine limbs; said of a girl.

A viscous preparation among the Miao-tsz, made by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments before it is drunk.

The bit on a bridle; to restrain or check a horse.

In bird and why; both forms are authorized, but the first is most used.

The bird which knows place and time; the cock; gallinaceous birds generally; a symbol of the hour 西, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.


A fowl.

A pheasant. (Phasianus)

A caupon.

Chickens, pullets.

Cook - crowing; early dawn.

Cook-fighting.

Dead fowls preserved in winter with their feathers.

The golden pheasant (Tinamus [Phasianus] pictus); it is embroidered on civilian's robes of the second rank.

The frog.

A species of partridge. (Bambusicola.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>Pallas' eared pheasant, the Callipegeon Pekinese; also the Canton name of the turkey; and given too to the moor-hen (Gallinula chloropus).</td>
<td>From a lot and mouth; analogous to chen 占 to divine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>the sand-grouse of Chihli (Tetrao [Synrhaptus] paradoxus), a bird like the dotterel.</td>
<td>From 乙 primal and 占 to cast lots; similar to the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吐絹</td>
<td>the medallion pheasant. (Lophophorus Impeyanus)</td>
<td>To ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金繖</td>
<td>the peacock pheasant or Phasianus torquatus.</td>
<td>To divine; to seek counsel or aid of spirits by a stylus; a willow twig or peach stick, used to write charms in the dust; there are several modes of placing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稔</td>
<td>a francolin pheasant in Chihli.</td>
<td>To ask the spirits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>烏骨</td>
<td>or 絹毛</td>
<td>the silken cock with black bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>Formosan silver pheasant (Euplocomus [Phasianus] Swinhoei)</td>
<td>扶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>the albatross (Dioptera nigripes), found near Formosa.</td>
<td>仙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴嘴</td>
<td>the goura or crowned pigeon (Lophyrus) of Ambowna or Papua, as the name tries to indicate.</td>
<td>劃</td>
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<tr>
<td>錘斧</td>
<td>the guild or calling of block-cutters.</td>
<td>查</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>a cook's name for the omentum of a sheep.</td>
<td>稽</td>
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<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>a northern name for a skin-flint, a stingy fellow, from whom nothing is to be got.</td>
<td>觑</td>
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<tr>
<td>匹</td>
<td>the hen governs the hour; i.e., the wife bears rule.</td>
<td>査</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引魂</td>
<td>the cock which leads the menage; a white cock which is carried on a coffin to its distant tomb, under the belief that this bird alone can guide the ghost to its destination.</td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叫天</td>
<td>only 一張嘴 the meadow lark has nothing but its long bill, and no meat on its body; so is a talkative fool who can do nothing.</td>
<td>反唇相</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滑</td>
<td>crafty, specious; one who can gloss or lie.</td>
<td>滑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>to procrastinate.</td>
<td>有</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read '祈'. To bow down on the ground.

拜手 |首旅王若公 | folding my hands and bowing my head, I present these before the King and your Grace.

枓 | From wood and level. | A tie-beam connecting two posts or supporting the roof; it is a short piece of wood morticed on the post, and into the beam or ridge-pole to strengthen the truss; the ends usually project beyond the post.

箝箝 | From bamboo and level; often contracted to the second form. | A broad hair-pin laid across the back of the head, so as to bind on and support the coiffure; marriable; a girl at the age of fifteen or sixteen; to do up the hair.

理 | the ceremony of putting up the hair; the presents sent by relatives on the occasion. | 助 | she is now marriable.

副 | 六珈 | a complete head-dress and ornament — for an empress.

十五而 | [girls] can be married at fifteen.

罈罈 | composed of 罗 a net over 餃 to tie the contracted, and 革 hide showing the contracted. |

A halter; to restrain, to pull the bit; to bridle or hold in; to detain in durance; to arrest; to economize; tufts of hair or gloss on the heads of horses; a coiffure, a girl's tuft of hair.

或 | 外 | a lockup attached to a yamun.
KI.  

1. 留 to stop, to seize, to take in custody; detained, as at an inn.
2. 服務身 I was detained by my business.
3. 無所 unoccupied, leisurely.
4. 停 to restrain; to keep quiet, as a garrison does the frontier.
5. 休 to tie a horse; hampered, fettered, as by business.
6. 男角女 the men's hair was done up like a horn, and women's like a halter.
7. 督 An inn, a hospice, a caravansary, a tavern; to lodge.
8. 旋 a wayfarer, a sojourner, one who is not a native.
9. 客 a guest at an inn.
10. 愁 the discommodities of travel.

基

The foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; a basis; a point-d'appui; a beginning, a starting-point, that on which a thing depends; fundamental; a patrimony, a possession; founding; to found, to establish; farming utensils; a waiting-place inside the door, an ante-room.

創 to lay the foundation, as of a family.
立 to fix the rules for, or basis of action.
開 or 開 to commence an undertaking.
登 to ascend the throne, sometimes termed 丕 or the great patrimony.
址 the foundation of a wall.
圍 a dyke, an embankment.
業 a family possession; inherited honors.
新 new land, as that gained from a river.
壟 a burial-place, which one prepares for himself.
地 a basis, material of; the quality of a thing. (Cantoneese.)
厝 to prepare a little house over the coffin, in which it is raised from the ground, and filled in solid up to the roof.

芬 This character is to be distinguished from 芙, and is used in mourning papers; the second and unusual form indicates its etymology, meaning the return of harvest.

A full year of twelve or thirteen moons; an anniversary.
之年 a year of mourning.

服 one year's mourning.

月 a return of the same month.

我見我 你 未 再 I shall not see him again at the return of the year.

箇 From bamboo, a basket, and a stand underneath; it is regarded as the original form of its primitive.

A corn-fan or winnowing basket; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; a tough wood used for quivers; the seventh zodiacal constellation of the stars γ and δ in Sagittarius; met. rain, because it forebodes rain; the strike on the fingers' ends, which are fancied to resemble a corn-fan; an old name of Liao cheu 遠州 in the east of Shansi.

箒 a corn-fan; a winnower.

奉 I who have received the basket and broom; i.e. the wife or concubine.

妾世業 to continue the family calling or profession.

聰明 1 斗 look carefully at the lines on his fingers, whether round or square, to guess his luck.

坐無 when seated don't spread out your legs like a fan.

伯 Eolus, the god of Wind.

子 the Viscount of Ki, who was made prince of the region east of Yen towards Corea by Wu Wang, after his conquest of the Shang dynasty.

成是南 [those twinkling points] may be made out to be the Sieve.

其 The stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

爾 a kind of aquatic grass, which is woven into quivers and other things.

爾 a species of edible fern; perhaps a variety of Pteris.

錘 An iron implement of husbandry, called 錘, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.
This character is connected with the center of a thing, as it is considered to be altered from 中, and because it is the sixth of the ten stems, and with 象 belongs to earth, and to central, and to the belly; it forms the 49th radical of a few incongruous characters, and is to be distinguished from 具 and 象 by its open mouth.

A personal pronoun, one's self; I, my self; it is placed before the verb when it is the subject, and after when it is the complement; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, personal; special; used for the next, to record.

I 自 (or '名兒 in Peking) I myself; in Fuhkien, 家 is used in the same sense.

你 I 知 I you and I know each other.

被 I or I he and I; that man or thing and I.

私 I selfish; to appropriate to one's self.

守 I self-respect; personal welfare.

安 分 守 I to mind one's own special duties.

捨 I 从 I to yield one's wishes for another's good, or to his judgment.

先人而後 I to prefer others to one's self.

克 I 復利 I to deny or conquer self and return to rectitude.

人之有技若 I 有之 if others have talents, they can serve him as if he had them himself.

不由 I I am not the one to decide; I am not my own master.

紀 From silk and self as the phonetic.

To sort threads; to arrange, chi' as separate; to narrate; to ascertain, to write down; to rule; to exhaust a subject; a history, annals, chronicle; a year; a period or score of twelve years, and a longer one of 1440 years, or twenty 晉 of 72 years; a skien of forty threads; a decimal series of numbers; space between the peaks of mountains; name of a small feudal state, in the present Shantung, near the coast.

年 I a person's age; as 程 I is to ask how old he is.

五 I the five divisions of time, viz., hours, days, months, years, and ages.

錄 I honorably recorded — by the Board of Civil Office.

功 I recorded for merit.

事 I to make a note of.

南國之 I regulators of the southern states; — said of rivers which define their limits.

統 I I have already been in this post three years.

增 I I have added twelve more years to his life.

事 I 本 I to write a narrative from first to last.

經 I 學問 I to be well acquainted with trade and its affairs; also a broker's calling.

有 I 有堂 I there are adits and plateaux — among the hills.

綱 I 法度 I outlines and arguments, as of an essay.

幾 I The character represents a stand to lean on; it forms the 10th radical of a few characters relating to stands.

A bench or low table, which could be placed on a divan to lean on, or when sitting on the floor, as the Japanese do; a side-table.

文 I a study table; met. a student.

頥 I tranquill and self-composed.

㔰 I a large long table with the legs framed in.

安 I a low table on a divan.

安 I quietness; composed.

安 I 而安 I he leaned on the table and slept.

為 I for some of them stools are provided.

机 I Used for the preceding, but more frequently as a contracted form of 十机 a loom.

猶 I From deer and a stand, referring to its cry of ki-kii; the second form refers to its 狈 or delicious fat.

鹿 I A large species of deer found in Kwéichou and westerly, having long tusks and fond of fighting; its feet are said to resemble the dog's; this animal is probably a kind of musk-deer, and under the name of 麂 I or silver deer, perhaps describes the Moschus leucogaster, or white belted musk-deer; in Kanman, the name is applied to a small deer resembling a fallow-deer, with a white belly and large spots, the antlers having four prongs.

肉 I A term for venison in Fuhkien.

廁 I From a shelter and a clever, the contracted form being most used; it is also read koe', and then regarded as a synonym of 美 to worship the five mountains.

廁 I A pantry; a cupboard or repository for keeping valuables; to put aside carefully; the second also means to bury things on mountains when worshipping the gods.

食物 I lay away the catapults.

館 I A press or safe for storing precious things; a depository for records, applied to the imperial books and writings.

蠅 I A nit, a louse; a small insect, such as an Aphis or 蜜 Prinus; the Buddhists use it for liksha, an infinitesimal distance, the hundred-millionth part of a yadjana.

蚤 I lice, nits.

Reg. R. A synonym of 僙 a leech.
To treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.

From words and ten, explained as showing that ten persons make a complete number or party, and gives opportunity for full deliberation.

To plan, to consider and devise; to reckon, to calculate, to compute; in formal documents means to inclose, to append or annex, referring to accompanying schedules; a scheme, a stratagem, a plot; an assembly whereby merit can be discussed; a comrade, one who is joined in the same plans.

数 | to count the number.
心 | to reckon mentally.
上心 | to think about a plan, to conceive a scheme.
共 | it all amounts to just a hundred taels.
生 | to get a living.
多 | fertile in expediency, shrewd and rather unscrupulous.
賃 | or a book of estimates or accounts; a balance-book; an account opens with a reckoning begins thus:
謀 | to scheme, to contrive.
家 | means of livelihood, domestic outlay.
策 | a plan, a stratagem, as in military movements.
避 | to forecast contingencies.
何 | what plan have you to propose to meet this?
辨 | it cannot be effected; you can't raise the loan.
妙 | to fall into a snare.
不遂 | the fine or cute scheme did not succeed.
暗 | a dark plot, an undertaker's practice.
口 | cultivated as much land as he had mouths to provide for.
百 | a hundred ways to get a living; many schemes to press a business.
慌 | he is full of undertaker schemes.

From plants and to cut open.

A general name for thistles, as the Cnicus, Carduus, and other large kinds.

州 | a small department in the northeast of Chihli, the ancient capital of the state of Yen.

From silk and continuous.

To connect, as with threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue on, as one taking the duties or place of another; to adopt an heir; to follow after; succeeding to, successively; hereditary.

母 | a stepmother or adopted mother, one who is brought afterwards into the house.

承 | to adopt a son.
志 | to carry out a father's plans.
由 | to pass over a son to a brother or clansman.
食 | inadequate supplies.
續 | to continue; following on.
相 | they came one after the other.
始 | from the first and ever after; at the beginning and so on.
善 | would a benevolent association.

A tree or shrub found in Kiangsi, which produces white flowers like the honey-suckle in form and growth; the leaf is ovate and hispid, and when chewed serves as a styptic.

Violent, crafty, overbearing.【性】proud, like a truculent, villainous officer.
KI.  the white steed, a name for the carp in Shantung.

The broth of boiled meats; thick soup of meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.

From water and self; it resembles tears.

A hog turning up his snout.

KI.  Hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.

From to see and how.

To covet; to long for inordinately; lucky.

To wish for ardently.

A rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccup; eructation, belching.

To finish a meal; to exhaust; to lose; an adverb of time, when, since, already; a sign of the past tense, and nearly synonymous with 已, but is placed before the verb; all, entirely.

To see; to look.

From 无 indigestion and 食 to eat contracted; as a primitive, it imparts an idea of completeness to many of its compounds.

To finish a meal; to exhaust; to lose; an adverb of time, when, since, already; a sign of the past tense, and nearly synonymous with 已, but is placed before the verb; all, entirely.

To see; to look.

To platter and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather, to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.

To platter, as a wall; to fill in the holes with mud.

The people found their rest — in him.

Grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at; name of an ancient place in Shantung, where a compact was made.

To be feared that he will not come at all.

Tender, little, the young and immature; the least or last of a series; the young-
est of brothers; inferiors, subordinate; a season or quarter of the year; the end of a time or close of a period; in the southern provinces it is used for a crop, or half of the year, when speaking of rents.

下 | the four seasons.

春 | the second crop; the last half of the year.

春月 | the third moon of spring.

孟仲 | a series of three, applied to the three months of a season, three brothers, three qualities of goods, &c.

世 | the last generation; a waning age or dynasty.

指 | the little finger.

幾 | how many brothers are there of you?

細 | small, junior.

父 | an elder-born uncle.

女 | this young lady is suffering from hunger.

母 | my mother says, Alas! my child is now away on public duty.

子 | a thing used during only a part of the year, as a fur pelisse or a straw hat.

From heart and young.

Uneasy, perturbed; a sudden start; shaking, like the loose ends of the girdle.

額 | a great fright.

帶 | his girdle ends hanging so jauntily!

Like the preceding.

Frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

顧 | a delicate fish, common in the Yangtze R., about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales, beautifully marbled like the garoupa; it is called 鳜 at Nanking, and 魚 at Shanghái; it resembles a perch, and is probably allied to a Sciana.

安 | a small kind of silure about a foot long with formidable jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise; the back is dark marbled, and the belly yellow.

From net and a slight wound; occurs used for the next.

記 | A kind of fishing-net or seine made of hair.

Similar to the last.

A coarse carpet or felt rug made of camel's hair; it is like shag, and comes from the Si Hu 西胡 or Western Tartars, probably the Turfan tribes.

From word and self; it is also used with 組 a record.

To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to note down; a record, a history, a memorial of; a style or name; a mark, sign, or signal, which is to be borne in mind, and thus becomes a classifier of strokes laid on a carpet; it is used after names or signs, intimating that they are to be remembered; the Buddhists employ it in the sense of prophecy, or an account of the future fate of saints.

有 | a remembrance of.

好 | a good memory.

你得不記得呢 do you remember it!

忘 | forgetful; to forget.

念 | don't forget it. (Shanghai)

號 | a mark, a sign; the name or style of a shop.

登 | make a note or memorandum of it.

印 | to stamp a mark on; but 打了三十 means he got thirty blows.

載 | placed on the record.

賬 | charge it in account.

憶 | to remember fondly.

念 | to keep in mind; to recall to mind.

不清晰 | I do not distinctly remember it.

謹 | remember it carefully; keep it in mind.

强 | to rack one's memory, as in trying to recall a thing.

史 | annals of a state, archives of a government.

一時不起 | I cannot recall it at this time.

From heart and self.

To fear, to shun, to avoid; to be cautious of, to keep at a distance; to dislike; jealous, for which the next is used; a superstitious dread of; to keep aloof from; to dislike trouble, to shirk; distasteful; antipathy, a dislike or shrinking from; a final particle.

日 | or 目 the dreaded day when a friend died or an emperor; the days when each of the Manchu emperors and their empresses died, in all 29 days, are still observed at court.

燒 | or 無 to keep the anniversary of a death.

叔馬慢 | Shul's horses are slow, and he shoots seldom.

畏 | or 怕 respectfully avoid the use of, as the emperor's personal name.

百無禁 | nobody forbids you; just as you please.

其才能 | to dread another's ability.

避 | to evade, to keep shy of.

多 | 謙 he has many dislikes, he is very unlucky or crotchety.

戒 | to avoid doing what will mar joy or impede luck.

懶 | to hate with a | 心 or loathing feeling.

無 | 懷 he has no respect for anybody; reckless and irreverent.
K'．

From woman and to avoid; used with the last.

To envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.

1 妒 jealousy; envious of.

To kneel a long time, to bow on all fours, a more reverential act than kweî 蹲; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in the knees, discomposed.

敬 1 a respectful dread of.

擎 1 捧曲八臣之禮 to kneel and brace the arms on the floor is the obeisance of ministers.

From man and a branch; it is similar to 芦 披 clover.

Talent, ability; cleverness. 1 腹 ingenious, skilled, as a mechanic.

苟 1 astute, cunning.

無他 1 能 he has no other capacity, he is fit for nothing else.

鹿斯之 奔維足 1 1 the buck is fleeing, but his steps are steady and quick, — as if waiting for his fellows.

Read k'i. Agile; also an extra finger or toe.

蔓 | A variety of the water-caltrops (Trapa incisa), having three or four prongs on the fruit; it is not so much cultivated as the 睚菱 or common sort, but the two characters are applied to both plants.

荷 | caltrops and lotuses.

妓 | From woman and a branch.

A courtesan, a singing girl, one who earns her living by singing and vice; Han Wu-ti is said to have begun the practice by getting women into his camps to beguile the soldiers while away from their families.

1 妓 a brothel, a bagnio.

女 1 a prostitute; also another name for the day-lily.

目中有心心無所 the whores were indeed in my sight but not in my heart; said by a virtuous sage.

恆 | 恆 wild, incoherent; agitated, nervous; mad, as a dog.

1 狗 a rabid dog, or one which has fits.

1 瘐 convulsions; fits of young children.

K'．

Old sounds, k'i, gi, k'ai, gái, géi, k'it, git, and kút. In Canton, k'i, k'oi, and hi; — in Swatow, k'i, ki, k'a, hi; and k'oi; — in Amoy, k'i, ki, k'a, and kia; — in Fuhchau, k'i, ki, k'a, k'et, and k'é; — in Shanghai, ch'i and dji; — in Chifu, k'i.

From water and why as the phonetic.

溪 1 a rivulet running into a river, the headwaters of a stream; a mountain streamlet; it is much used in Fuhchau and Chekiang; a creek, a side runlet; met. what has been handed down.

清 1 a clear brook.

釣 1 to fish in rivulets.

尤 1 留 a district in Yenping fu in the north of Fuhchien.

鬼 1 a large beetle found in rivulets; it resembles the stag-beetle, and is probably a Dytiocerus.

善 1 無 the clear stream [of truth] will not be roiled.

屯 1 the stream in Tai-ping shih, in the east of Nganhwui, where Twankay tea grows.

船 | boats made to run on shallow rivulets.

水 | freshet waters, the rising of the hill-streams.

| Interchanged with the last.

谿 1 a deep cation or gulf.

子 国 an ancient region in Yunnan.

山 1之 險 the risks of traveling among mountain passes.

鶉 1 a bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; it is called 1 鵝 because it goes in regular file, and 溪 中之鵝 order in the stream; other names are, the red mandarin duck 紫鵝, the 1 䳉 and 鶉; it is common in eastern China, and its description assimilates it closely to the pied duck; it is embroidered on the official robes of ladies of the 7th rank; this bird has sometimes been referred to the leaf-walker or jacana, but probably not correctly.
K’i.

From to oye and this.

To cheat, to impose upon; to deceive one’s self or others intentionally; to insult, to upbraid, to abuse, when in power; to ridicule, to beseech; to fail in one’s duty, to disappoint another; deceived; hardened from self-deception.

1 仇 to oppress, to insult.
2 凌 to rail at, to blackguard.
3 威 to ridicule, to mock.
4 自 allow no self-deception.
5 弄 to make fun of, to joc.
6 笑 to laugh at, to banter.
7 人 an impudent rascal.
8 太過 to cheat others without the least scruple.
9 君 to deceive a ruler, to fail in duty to him.
10 住 to overpower, as the sun does a taper.
11 心 to harden one’s heart.
12 嚣 to grind the weak; to overpower and put down, as the poor.

From branch and odd; not the same as 雖 to nip up.

Not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.

1 器易覆 leaning vessels easily upset.

A stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.

From hill and odd as the phonetic.

A steep rough path along and over mountains; precipitous, abrupt, sheer; a cape, a projecting headland.

1 坪 a dangerous hill-path; a rise and fall; knolls and holes, such as are left after an inundation; irregular, as a stony road; met. disquieted and anxious.

In Fuhcian. Steep, inclined, sloping.

K’i.

From foot and odd as the phonetic.

Having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing, a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down; the shin-bone.

1 足 lame, halting.
2 關 a gate ajar, and a person within talking with one outside.

An insect, 長 the long legged spider which runs over the house, a Myrmei? a kind of cicada.

1 燧 a variety of the leech.

From horn and odd; it occurs used with its primitive.

One horn, as of an ox, elevated, and the other depressed; single, without a match; to obtain.

1 角 an inner or reentering corner.
2 夢 a dream which comes to pass.
3 偶 single and paired; unequal and equal.
4 金無反者 not a single ear returned; — an utter defeat.

A stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.

1 弓鳧矢 a stiff bow and springy arrow.

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.

From 木 tree and 豈 pleased contracted.

A tree whose habitat is near the streams, and flourishes in damp grounds; it grows up in three years, and people find it a useful tree around their villages; it may be a species of the willow.

From men and to cheat.

To act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a sot.

履舞 | | reeling and gamboling without stopping.

K’i.

A demon of an ugly shape, the 1 頭 which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.

This is considered to be a contraction of ski 笑 a sat, its original form.

A relativo and personal pronoun referring to the person, place or thing spoken of; he, she, it; his they, theirs; the, that, the one, the thing; wherever, whoever; an adverb of place, there, the spot; a final or auxiliary expletive; it is sometimes put between a noun and a verb to emphasize the former, as 天 題 the heavens, do they revolve? also a sign of the vocative and imperative, as 王 侮 O Prince I never forget; as a conjunction, if, premising; then, therefore; stands for 之 as a relative or sign of the genitive, — a use common in Fuhcian and northerly towards Ningpo; it sometimes has a future sense, as 予 予 I will thus greatly reward you; — or a hortatory sense, as 太嘆曰 I will then try him; let me try him.

1 人 | | 言苟不足信 this man and these words are alike unworthy of credence.
2 餘 the rest, what is over; furthermore.
3 是 | 否 is it he? is | 也 it is.
4 是 | 否 is this thing his? is | 哪 也 yes, it is.
5 | 次 the next.
6 如 as if.
7 然 if it be so; supposing that to be the case.
8 | 中 in the center; the center; therein; among them.
9 | 洼若 low exuberant are these flowers!
10 只 | | | | | only know one of them, but not the other.
A napkin; a bandage.

The game of chess, called 象, played with thirty-two men, of which Wu Wang is said to have been the inventor, B.C. 1120; another game, called 圖, played with 360 black and white pieces, to represent a year of day and nights, on a board of 361 squares, is ascribed to Yao; fox-and-geese, checkers or draughts, and other similar foreign games; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

着, or 捏, a move in the game.

聲 or 评, a chess-board.

子, a set of chess-men.

or 捏, or 捏, or 下, to play chess.

世事 紛 紛 一 局, the affairs of life are as changing as a game of chess, bringing mankind into many relations.

取 to take a man.

一 盤 or 一 局, a game of chess or draughts.

子 堆, triangular pieces, as of wood, meat, &c.

打 局, to try to solve a chess problem.

一步, a move on a board.

根, a good foundation.

布, very thick together, as villages; a kind of wafer cakes.

布星, the squad are scattered over the plain.

谱, a book of chess problems.

A tributary of the River Wei, 衡河 in the north-east of Honan; near their junction lies the old town of K'i, then in the department of Wei-hwui fu; name of an affluent of the River Han in Siang-yang fu in Hupeh.

瞰, the island of Kee-ow off Kunsing-moon, north of Macao.

bage, look at those little coves along the K'i.

From silk and this, occurs interchanged with its primitive.

A dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated, shoe latches or ties; strict; an adverb of comparison, very, the highest, the utmost of.

嚴 very strict.

大而王, 小而亡, so the great reigned and the small died, — in the contest.

A variety of edible fern, the 蕨 or 紫, which grows in Kiangsi; the drawing resembles that of an Osmunda, where the seeds are arranged in a spike.

Fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.

近, not may your prosperity be more than usual.

安, happy contentment.

Wi, increasing prosperity and peace; may you soon be promoted.

老, may your old age be very happy.

Used with the next.

A valuable stone of a white color.

珪, an inferior gem; it is also applied to a kind of coralline tree in fairy land.

瑶草, flowers, perennial grass and unhasting flowers, — in fairy land.

Gems set in the leathern caps or coronets of rulers and nobles as ornaments, so as to resemble stars by their luster and color.

星, a cap gem; they were probably made of jade.

星, star-like ornaments.

Often used for the next, and both seem to be correct; this is the commonest.

A small land crab, the 蟹, found in rice fields.

水, a white sliming grub dug out of the ooze for food; it is perhaps the larva of a Dytiscus.

馬, or 牛, the blood-sucker.

雷, a worm like the gally-worm (Julia), or perhaps a Neris.

流, an edible worm of a greenish color found in fresh water.

Considered to be another and unusual form the last.

To crawl along is 爬, spoken of rows of insects, ants or caterpillars.

長, or 長頑, the long-legged spider common in houses.

如, 行喘息, they stop to take breath, like a row of traveling insects; said of women.

A dappled horse, marked like a chess-board; a fine looking horse, of a deep black color; spotted like the skin of the axis.

我馬, my horses are piebald.

其, 弊, his cap is of that spotted skin.

乘, 四, in his chariot drawn by four dappled horses.

The stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; camels are fed on them.

The tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.

踞, to sit cross-legged.
A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; then, at that time; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for; hoping that; to engage to do; to aim at; a hundred years old; reached his time, full of years; used for its as a final particle.

the set day.

up the set period has come.

or the day has come.

in advance of the date.

beyond the time.

uncertain, no fixed time.

an unexpected interview, to meet without previous arrangement.

really, who are those people?

highly probable; I may venture to promise.

during the whole period, till the particle.

to make an engagement.

at the time.

limit the time.

I think he will go.

what is suitable.

flourishing times.

not look up to the Court.

punish in order that there may be no [need of] punishments.

a promissory note, payable at sight.

a note of hand, payable in two or three days.

A thin and sweet kind of cake.

A kind of small wild goose; or more probably a bird like a sheldrake; the name is also applied, strange to say, to the horned owl.

From great and able; the second form is common, but somewhat pedantic.

Extraordinary, rare; surprising, monstrous, remarkable, out of the common way, unnatural; new, strange, unexpected.

wonderful, startling.

unusual; it excites surprise.

remarkably clever.

an unusual good chance.

pervasive, crotchety, mulish.

or three essentials, are the semen, spirit, vital energy, and the animal spirits.

unequaled, unique.

a pleasant meeting; unusual fortune.

distinguished merit.

a strange or unpromising countenance.

rare books, or fine editions.

a reserve; fliers in wait.

aus-Extraordinary, as a lusus naturae; amazing, bizarre.

a smart lad, a clever boy.

rare skill or art, as of a geometer.

Read 老. Odd, a single one; a surplus, a remainder.

there are over thirty of them.

odd numbers.

an odd, few tenths.

the odd days in a month.

From gen and remarkable as the phonetic.

A valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.

valuable, as a stone.

a valuable or unusual article.

a toy, an article of vertu.
騎

To ride a horse; to ride on; to sit astride; cavalry, horsemen; a rider; an animal to ride.

馬

to ride a horse.

飛

light-horse; horsemen for scouting, or a body-guard.

軍

or  |兵 cavalry; horsemen; lancers.

射

mounted archers.

善

a good horseman.

虎難下之勢 he who rides a tiger has need of great skill to dismount.

上長安 with this beast I shall get to Chang-ngan (i.e. Peking, or the metropolis), referring to the capital in the T'ang dynasty.

岐

From hill and branch; interchanged with the next.

岐

The state or appanage where the ancestors of the Chou dynasty lived, in the present Fungtsiang fu 翔府 in the southwest of Shensi, not far from the River Wei, and so called after 火 or 天柱 Heaven's Pillar in K'i-shan hien 脊山縣; an independent state existed here b. c. 904-924; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; a headland; high; as a peak; to diverge; ambiguous, double dealing.

兩

two modes of action, two views of; whence 謂 a double entendre.

克

to conquer the hill is both prominent and rich in foliage.

通

he is a good physician; i.e. he understands the 黃篇 a vade-mecum of repute.

岐

From to stop and branch; similar to the last.

岐

forked, bicuspitate; a spike with two heads, as wheat sometimes has; diverging; schismatic; different; unlike; a discrepancy.

路

a fork in a road; a diverging path; erroneous conduct.

心無他 the mind fixed on one object.

原無 there should be no divergence — as of opinion.

這話兩了 those differing views are both exaggerated; that expression has two meanings.

為他所感 I have been deceived by his vacillation.

足

A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal.

Read &P and used for 酩. To stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down.

既而望 I stand on tiptoe waiting for you.

行
to crawl; to walk.

而及之 to follow and overtake.

恾

To respect; to esteem.

From worship and name; it was originally the same as 神, but is now written without the dot.

地 | Terra, the earth as a divinity; the productive energy, in which it is used like Cybele or Hecate among the Greeks.

天| the day, the heaven as God, earth as Goddess.

神 | a term for the gods of the land.

樹 or 桓 a monastery; any place where Budha stopped; the term is derived from Jeta-vana, his residence at Sowet.
This character seems to be confounded with ch'i 紫 and shi 紫 in some names.

A medicinal plant, a kind of lungwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.

| 1 | a yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the Ivarnia Siberica; the flexible roots of the Sophora tomentosa are referred to under the same name; they resemble liquorice.

From hair and old man.

A horse's foretop or mane; the dorsal fin of a fish.

Like the last.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spurious dorsal fish; a species of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

It bridled its dorsal and fleg with glancing scales; said of a passionate man.

From old and now divine will contracted.

A man of sixty, one who should advise others; old, aged, superior; strong, to bring about, to direct, to adjust; to promote; a scar.

The gentry and elders.

old people; the elders, the seniors.

an instructor or professor.

when you become old in the service, your merit will be rewarded.

A scar on a horse's back.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificial ox or sheep was placed; to reverence.

佐食 索 to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

之 索 the sense of 索 is to reverence.
From to walk; and self as the phonetic.

To rise, to stand up; to begin, to originate; to raise up; to take the first step; to undertake; to build; to produce; to give occasion to; to open the meaning of; to aid; the beginning, origin, in rhetoric, an exordium, a proposition; in colloquial, it shows the beginning of an action or the present tense; after a verb, it is an auxiliary, like going or being, denoting that the action is going on; a classifier of cases in court, a number of people, vessels, carts, animals, etc.

身 to rise, as from bed; to start, as on a journey.

馬 let us start; to get up the horses.

立 stand up; standing.

手 to put hand to a work.

幾時 | 車 when does the bride start?

火 to catch fire; this in Hang-chau denotes a rocket, which in Peking is termed 花 to raise a flower.

來 to rise; it expresses an action going on, as 夜 來 he became angry.

笑 來 he burst out laughing.

題 來 I just remembered it.

風波 to suddenly raise the wind and waves; to make an excitement by false rumors.

初 or 頭 the commence-ment, first; to begin.

心 to long for; covetons.

意 the idea of, the notion.

居 rising and sitting, i.e. under all circumstances.

一人 a company, a crowd; a party of not less than three.

人來 看 come in all at once and see it.

我 thus set agoing, begun on this account; a motive, the mental view of.

cause of strife.

予者商也 he who can bring out my meaning is Shang.

倒 from beginning to end; the rise and fall or finish of.

興 prospering, starting well.

元首 | 僚 let the prince be zealous in his duties.

兵 to raise troops.

我是當不 的 I am quite unfit or unworthy of it; inadequate to.

想 1 to remember.

發 to prosper, to get rich; to send off, as goods.

坐不安 to behave strangely or uneasily.

貨單 a permit to clear cargo.

In Cantonese. A sign of the past tense, equivalent to 了 ended.

寫 | 作 | 做 | done.

邱 An old name for L-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 on the River Hupel near K'i hien 1 縣 over which there was a prince of K'i.

杞 An acid fruit, the 棗 or seeds of the barberry (Berberis lyceum), used in diseases of the eyes; a tree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.

柘 a tree out of whose wood bowls can be cut; it is perhaps a large alder or birch.

國 a small feudal state, now K'i hien 1 縣 in Honan, lying southeast of K'ai fung, of whose people it was said 人 憂 天 the men of K'i grieved lest the sky should fall on them.

無折我樹 I do not break and trample down my osiers.

玘 A stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

杝 A plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.
A signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signals.

气

A scolloped or embroidered banner borne by an aid or escort; cover of a lance-head; to fold silk.

気

The original form of the next, supposed to represent curling vapors rising; it is used for the 84th radical of a dozen characters, mostly relating to vapors, and to beg, because prayers ascend to the gods.

Cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

气

Fume or vapor ascending from heat acting on moisture; steam, exhalation; ether, the aerial fluid; breath, air; a halo or cloudy vapor; the vital force or fluid, the primordial aura, nervous matter or the stamina of a being; spirit, courage, temper, or feelings of men or animals; aspect, air, influence, attraction; a convenient and mobile term in Chinese philosophy for explaining and denoting whatever is supposed to be the source or primary agent in producing and modifying motion, as if it was animated air; it is more material than ti and tai, more external than chin, and is restrained by the ching, which confines it, so that it is said it is the vital fluid has limits; cloth, matter is opposed to it, as cin or spirit is to the body it animates; it's to smell; to irritate; an appariation; a semi-lunar period; after some nouns it has the force of like, or makes the noun adverbial.

气

肿

puffy, healthy, fresh.

色

a pleasant countenance.

象

air, bearing, carriage.

天

the dual powers, or yin and yang.

五

the five agencies or vapor of yin and yang; 阳 warmth, yin heat, jan 寒 cold, and 支风 wind; these proceed from the five elements.

六

the dual powers, wind and rain, light and darkness.

風

or air, climate, poison, air.

風

spirited; high toned; sensitive.

有

度

venomous, honest.

言

a damp, musty smell.

志

energy, nerve, vigor.

望

a fortune-teller.

死

to vex one, to exasperate.

受

or 着 to be scolded.

舒

to ease off one's bad feelings.

出

to vent one's spirits.

尽

exhausted, no recuperative power left; dead.

下

to hold the breath.

錄

to imibe energy, as by gulping morning air according to the Taoists.

占

to divine by the clouds.

勿

don't smell things rudely; don't sniff at it, don't get cross.

浩

elevation of mind.

你好

you are in good luck.

正

tone his (Kwanti's) rectitude filled the universe.

冤

a revengeful spirit, as a sense of injustice seeking redress.

倒

to impede the respiration.

賜

紫 葉 綠 布 一 帳 present him with a soft purplish curtain, light as a cloud.

一

鼻 出 [the brothers] are all of the same sentiment.

元

original or inherited constitution.

殷

股 兄 兄 兄 一 個 let us make one vigorous effort and finish it.

揚

to vapor about, to dress fine, to put on airs.

習

to imitate another, to ape his dress or gait.
Another form of the last; used by the Taoists in writing charms, to denote the powers of nature.

noxious and fortunate influences.

transformed the Three Pure Ones; — done by the Taoist creator.

To unloosen the collar of a coat.

The original form is composed of <plants> and <flowers> modified in combination, meaning to pluck and throw away flowers.

To push aside, to reject; to break or throw off; to relinquish, to renounce; to forget, to abandon, to discard.

to leave the world, to die.

to disdain, to dislike much.

to waste a patrimony.

cast it aside.

to abandon good, to throw one's self away.

to forsake, as a friend.

to feel despised by men.

to throw a thing away; to fling off, as a good name.

do not discard me because I am far away.

leave a literary course and become a trader.

leave the heretical and embrace the orthodox; to reform, to mend one's ways.

to abandon business, to retire to one's home.

A vessel, a dish; a tool, an implement, a utensil; a thing formed by molding or cutting for use; a finished thing; an officer; to use a man where his talents are applicable; ability; useful, meritorious; body or substance as opposed to 来 形 form or quality; in which sense 来 is also put in contrast.

a dish or utensil of stone, earthen, glass, or metal; those of wood are called 来具 in common usage.

military weapons.

a man of talent.

an impatient, little minded man.

an inefficient man, one unfit for a place.

he is not well versed in public matters, or fitted to manage them.

the capable man is not confined to one thing.

regard him with great respect.

utensils, implements; also useful, capable, available.

slowly made, a talented man slowly matures.

try and see what he is fit for.

From man and to stop.

To rise on the heels and look for; to stand erect, to stand and look at; erect, perpendicular; steep, precipitous.

it does not stand firm.

to stand higher.

high and steep, as a hill.

to expect eagerly, to look for anxiously.

uncertain in all his ways.

shall look for a reply.

I have been to your house, but did not see your face.

tired from standing.

to look up to.

stand erect; stand up!

From knife and elegant, referring to the fine work of the carver when making records on bamboo or wood; it is now used only as a primitive, the next two having superseded it.

To cut a notch in a stick.

From great and a notched stick. A covenant, an agreement or bond intended to be enduring; quipos were anciently used until superseded by writings; to compare the parts of a contract or check; to join; mournful, distressed; scared; adopted, devoted to a god or person; a spit used in searching land tortoise-shells for divination.

a written contract, of which the 红 has an official seal, and the 白 has only the signatures; the former pay the 税 official fee, and are more binding and legal.

documents, deeds, contracts.

deed of a lot or house; a bill of sale; a register.

bound together, united, sworn.

devoted to a particular god.

to exchange cards and become sworn friends.

one who is served as a father; he answers somewhat to a godfather.

to draw up a bond in evidence.

I watch mournfully.

coins of the Han dynasty, b. c. 190, shaped like a sword.

a pupil or adherent of a great scholar; also my worthy friend, used in direct address.

an adopted daughter.

an adopted or devoted child, especially so consecrated by parents when sick; the Buddhist priesthood is chiefly recruited by such children.

to ask the protection of the [yang 楊] banian tree, a common custom in Canton, from its long life.
爱 | 我 they began to

| 丹 Kitans who ruled northern China, A.D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Kin Ch'ao
金朝 or Golden Dynasty; the name is supposed to have been given them from their tattooing; it is the original of the Persian word *Cathey* applied to China.

---

**KIA.**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>加 chia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From strength and mouth; explained by the continual addition of words when conversing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To add to, to place upon, to superadd; to confer upon; to advance, to promote; to increase; to inflict; to charge, as interest; accelerated; that which hastens motion; impulse; addition; over and above, extra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>增 to add to; to superimpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡 to punish, to inflict punishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冠 to put on the cap, i.e. to come of age, — like wearing the <em>toga virilitis</em>; marriageable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>封 to doubly envelop a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意 beyond expectation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官 to rise in office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恩 to confer favor; increased kindness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

弋言 | 之 when your arrows and line get — the birds.

于我有何 | 焉 what more should I have to do with him? |

有 | 無巴 there is no limit to the increase.

| 一抽 to take out a tenth; to charge ten per cent. a month. |
| 一息六厘 six per cent. interest per mensem. |
| 减 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish. |

---

**KIA.**

Read *kích,* To sunder; separated; unlike; uneven.

读 ancient Chinese, dead, as far apart as life and death.

Read *sích,* One of the five celebrated statesmen of Shun, the progenitor of Ch'ing T'ang 成唐, the founder of the Shang dynasty; he was the minister of instruction, and ruler of Shang 侒 as his own state.

---

**KIA.**

To carve; to cut, especially characters.

Read *kích,* To cut off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>亡</th>
<th>没</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>瀚 chü</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The wine is all gone from the bottle.

---

| 法 the rules of addition. |
| 无以復 there will be no such [good luck] again. |
| 衛 a nominal rank, a titular dignity. |

| 木 cowboy | 木 the medieval and modern styles. |
| 木 | 木 |

From wood and to add; it is not the same as *kia* 架 a stand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>珣 chü</th>
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</thead>
</table>

One stick added to another, as a flail; a cangue or a wooden collar, in which minor criminals are pilloried, called in irony 木ownik the wooden neck-tie; there are several shapes and sizes; to wear the cangue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>這</th>
<th>帶 the sentence written on the cangue; to wear it, called 耳</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>這</td>
<td>稀</td>
<td>吊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A flail, in which it is used with the last.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>旗</th>
<th>色</th>
<th>色</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ornaments attached anciently to the head-piece, or hanging loosely on the head; a kind of fillet or head-band, worn by women.

| 鳴 | | |

A small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; some descriptions make it more like a flagstaff.

| 箫 | | |

Blow the whistle to aid in singing the stanzas.

| 他 | 十八 the Mongol whistle has eighteen sounds. |
|---|

A coarse description of a sleazy camel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>皮</th>
<th>皮 (in Sanskrit <em>kasapa</em>),</th>
<th>皮</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The clerical dress, a gray, black, or leaden colored stole or surplice worn by Buddhist priests when officiating, called 聞 or poor jacket by themselves, and 罕 衣 or spoiled color garment by others; it is made of thin cotton.

| 管 | 管布 muslins. |
|---|

---
The scab or skin which grows over a sore.

To plow.

Rain could be a four-day to six men turned up the green field after the April rain, — the term from April 20 to May 5.

To sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged.

and to sit to double the legs under one and sit down in the proper posture when meditating on Buddha. 

To sit in state; now used by the Buddhists for a solemn sitting.

Read hia’. A synonym of in the phrase νομικι to meet accidentally.

A word used for Sanscrit ka or kiu, as varanda | 蘭陀 the cuckoo.

Sakhyamuni, the founder of Buddhism; it is defined as meaning the solitary one (le motne μονος the lone) of Sakya, the family name of Sud-dhodana his father, the king of Kapila-vastu | 棧庭; his birth-place near the present Goriskpoor in Northern India; this name is defined by the Sakyamuni city of the Solent sitting.

the name of Kacyamatanga, who brought Buddhism into China, A. D. 64.

From 伽 to odd and a band of music standing; a character much used in names.

Good, excellent; fine, delicious; what is happy, especially a marriage; to commend, to eulogize, to praise; pleased; to please; to rejoice in; to bring about what is admirable, to take a wife.

an excellent idea, a good object or suggestion; your proper remark.

commendable, praiseworthy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>KIA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>home; a house, a building, and in some parts involves the idea of a village; domestic; domesticated; title of a husband and some of the dignitaries; the country or government; to dwell; to live in; one of the viscera or regions of the body; a sect, a profession or class; a suffix to nouns to denote persons, as 全</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>the whole, all of us (or you) together; 大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>rich, and poor together, as the houses in a village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>二十多</td>
<td>more than twenty dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulated, to</td>
<td>在</td>
<td>at home, in the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>天</td>
<td>or 国</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domesticated,</td>
<td>世</td>
<td>an ancient and honorable family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>前</td>
<td>to become a priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th diagram.</td>
<td>老</td>
<td>兒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th diagram.</td>
<td>視</td>
<td>天下</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>因</td>
<td>焉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>其人</td>
<td>言子百</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slave, one bought with</td>
<td>傢</td>
<td>An unauthorized character, formed from the last; e.g. what the man supports his family with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money.</td>
<td>Tools, furniture, family things.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myself.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>副</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>戒</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生火</td>
<td>我</td>
<td>am all out of sorts; feverish and sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the lungs.</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>the five great families</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>本</td>
<td>one of the same clan or sing’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>長</td>
<td>our clan elder or chief; the master of the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich people.</td>
<td>我</td>
<td>父</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>室</td>
<td>我</td>
<td>父</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>室</td>
<td></td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>八</td>
<td>eight persons having no home; nothing to eat, destitute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td></td>
<td>老</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td>
<td>to take a wife.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>裏</td>
<td>I have a family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>爲</td>
<td></td>
<td>史</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>我</td>
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<td>稽</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>借</td>
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<td></td>
<td>扮官差</td>
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<td>天</td>
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<td>穴</td>
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<td>狐</td>
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<td>誕</td>
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<td>情</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
KIA.

Read kia'. Leave of absence, usually for a brief period; a furlough.

令 to apply for leave.
放 to give a vacation.
宽 to extend a leave.
休 his furlough has expired.

休 a leisure time, a vacation

From a measure placed under to call out as when invoking, with border between to represent the object.

A small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, of a graceful shape, used in the Yin dynasty to receive libations before the gods, and drink out of; it contained six or gills, and was ornamented with carved stalks of grain.

洗若洗 he washed his cup, and [the guests] put theirs down.

頑 I have washed the goblet and await your coming; — a phrase on an invitation card.

槇 A tree of price; a small evergreen shrub like a Gardenia in size and appearance, whose leaves furnished a bitter infusion, and without much doubt denoted the tea shrub; the second character is by some taken to be another name for the cs'in 椹 or Catalpa Bungei of the north, but the trees are doubtless different, and the second is the proper form for it: the second gathering of the tea leaves.

合共 I 桑 去 他 梑 he discards the tea and oil trees, and cultivates the thistle and thorn; — i.e. he consorts with the vile and neglects the good.

價 From man and price as the phonetic.

The value of a thing; the price.

市 or 時 the current rate, the market price.

### KIA.

金 or 銅 the price is exorbitant.

索, or 課, or 要, or 開 the asking rate, the nominal price.

報 單 a prices-current.
無 or 皆 priceless, inestimable.
無 宮 一應 prices-current.

待 而沽 sell when you can get a good price; — i.e. wait till your merits are appreciated.

減 0 or 落 合 魚 a falling market, a lower rate.

宜 而 魚 a reasonable, moderate price.

春宵一刻千金 an hour of spring is worth a thousand taels.

聲 高 a high responsible office; also an honorable spirit.

言 不 二 we mention no two prices; — a shop sign.

### KIA.

廬 To build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.

駕 A horse in the harness; to prepare the carriage; to harness a horse; to yoke; to drive or sit in a carriage; a chariot; he who sits in it; to ride; to mount; to ascend, as on a cloud; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; a title of respect, you, Sir.

子 大 pompous, lofty, arrogant, assuming.

上 or 下 or 尊 are terms of address, as Sir, Your Honor, Respected Sir, — as if speaking to one in a chariot.

御 the emperor's chariot; his Majesty.

聖 his Majesty, his Holiness, his Godship, applied to the emperor and to gods when speaking of them.

### KIA.

戎車既 the general's carriage is harnessed.

言 行 猪 we yoked up and went to the hunt.

法 the emperor's car; now used as a polite term for priest.

滕雲 1 to mount the clouds and ride the mist, — to become one of the genii.

船 to be or sail in a ship.

返 to return home, to get back.

船 the hands or sailors, the crew of a ship.

屈 you have done me great honor; lit. bent to honor me.

別 an aid or deputy to an officer.

乘興已矣 get into the carriage, it is ready.

行 or 騎 to start on a journey.

隨 followers in an idol procession; the household guards.

擋 to stop the car — i.e. to excuse one's self to a visitor.

謬 to present a joint complaint to a magistrate.

In Fukuchau. Divining blocks.

三聖 three lucky throws.

### KIA.

架 Not the same as 桂 the cangue; the second form is unusual, and confined to the noun.

A frame on which to place things; a stand, a waiter, a rack, an étagère, a case; a frame-work, staging, or scaffolding; to lay on a frame, to put up; to support, to uphold; to ward, to fend off; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, clocks, ladders, pier-glasses, and other framed articles, bedsteads, balustrades, &c.

打 to fisticuff; to come to blows, as with sticks.

招 to resist, to head off, to oppose an attack.

物 to support a thing.

十字 a letter + ten frame, a cross, a crucifix.

生 to ingraft.
From woman and household; q.d. the woman goes to her family.

嫁

To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to impulate.

送

to escort the bride.

夫

to wed a husband.

女

to give one's daughter in marriage.

蠱

or a dower, a dot.

女大當

when a girl is of age, she should be wedded.

改

or 反頭

to take a second husband.

禱

to bring evil on another maliciously.

怒

to feel a grudge.

雉

a waiting-maid given at marriage; also called 從 bride's follower.

雉雉
if you marry a cock follow a cock; a woman must follow her husband's lot and position.

任來

Jin came to be married to the prince of Chen.

為人作

to prepare a bridal outfit; to do others' work.

秧

From grain and household; q.d. sowing is the business of a household; it is like marrying a daughter, something will come of it.

秧

to sow grain; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.

禾

to sow corn or wheat; done by dibbling.

學

to learn husbandry.

柵

you don't know the hardships of sowing and reaping, — i.e. of getting a living; said to a spendthrift son.

莊

growing grain; the crops harvested by 莊漢 stalwart harvest-men.

我

we.

十月納秧
in November the sheaves are all gathered.

樑

A tree, whose fruit resembles a shaddock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wool useful in cabinet-work; a lever; manacles or yokes.

為

to raise a thing with a pry.

 galleries, book-racks, a book-case without doors.

一繪

one framed picture.

捭

a foppish fellow, one who puts on airs; proud.

橋

a bridge for him to pass, help him out of his trouble.

之高閣
place it on the high loft.

金轎

or 舉 the truss which supports the roof.

詞控控

to heap up calamitous charges.

支虛

子 a cleaned-out case, a family with more show than substance; a pretentious, unreal man.

支

子 he has nothing but a frame, sain of a miserable, paltry shop-keeper.

着

he to make a cat's paw of another.

拿

子 a frame-wearer — a swaggering ignoramus, one on his high horse.

人命

子 a row involving life.

起

to prop up, as a box on trestles; or a beam on forks.

從 mouth and to go.

呪

to gape; to open the mouth, as if in stupid wonder.

孌

Pretty.

孌

the mincing motions of a girl who thinks herself to be beautiful.

偽

or (偽假局) in Cantonese) simulated, pretending.

從 heart and guest.

憚

hiding one's self; to fear.

恐

hiding one's face from view, as a bashful child.

徊

to walk, to step.

步

the motion of walking, but making no progress, as when drilling soldiers; it is also used to intimate reluctance to act.

盤

The pelvis bone; the haunch bone.
The original character is described as composed of wood with a cap over it, representing the first motions of the sprout in spring; others say it is a man's head which ought to have a cover on it.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed just bursting; cover of a sprout, a bud; the first of the ten stems, belonging to wood, hence, the first, the head, the best; number one, from its common use in ordinal numbers; to begin, to excel, to get the start of; armor, a cuirass, a corselet; a soldier; military, and hence at Peking, in the main city, it denotes a ward or beat, which the troops guard and keep watch in; hard coverings, as the carapace of turtles, elytra of beetles, scaly plates on crocodiles, gurnards, &c.; the finger nails.

保 a tithing, a hamlet; its elder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>甲甲</th>
<th>乙乙</th>
<th>丙丙</th>
<th>丁丁</th>
<th>戊戊</th>
<th>己己</th>
<th>庚庚</th>
<th>辛辛</th>
<th>壬壬</th>
<th>癸癸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>甲午</td>
<td>乙未</td>
<td>丙申</td>
<td>丁酉</td>
<td>戊戌</td>
<td>己亥</td>
<td>庚子</td>
<td>辛丑</td>
<td>壬寅</td>
<td>癸卯</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the only mode of reckoning years employed by the Chinese. Their records state that Nao the Great 大槪 was commanded by his sovereign 王武, in the 61st year of his reign, to examine the relations of the five elements, and form a cycle to name the years; he did so by taking kiah, the first of the ten stems, and joining it to ts'1, the first of the twelve branches, to denote the first year of the cycle; the second characters of each series were then joined to form yuet-chew, and so on, going through the ten stems six times, and the twelve branches five times, as shown in this table. This is supposed to have been in the year B.C. 2637, which according to Hales was 518 years after the deluge. The Chinese have never kept up a serial numbering of the cycles, but the 75th ended in 1863 with the 4500th year of their annals; there were 44 before the birth of Christ, ending A. D. 3; and there have been 31 cycles since that date, up to A. D. 1864. This mode of naming the years is followed by the Coreans, Japanese, and Lewchewans, and has done much to simplify and preserve their chronology.
lime, 

The side of a hill; a steep place between hills.

Take the carriage and horses following on in a line.

The part under and between the shoulder-blades.

From flesh and scale.

From a great supported by two men; others consider it to be formed of two men holding up one by the elbows; it much resembles when 夹, and is interchanged with its next three compounds, as also with kia, 梨, and szah, 剃, shears.

To take or press under the arms; to carry secretly; to succor; to squeeze; to take up, as with pincers; to press between; to aid; to take one's bosom; to insert between; to keep near to; doubled, lined, as a dress; assistants; near, connected, as a side-chamber or recess; boards for pressing; leaves with the hinge at the end of the blade.

1. 皇潮 [the people] occupied the Hwang Valley.
2. 擒 to carry or secrete in the girdle.
3. 帶 to carry or secrete in the girdle.
4. 帶 to carry or secrete in the girdle.
5. 板 boards for pressing or supporting the sides of a thing, as the props of a mast.
6. 板 船 foreign rigging sailing vessels; the term seems to be derived from the word 换, the 换, captain.
7. 板 mixed in, ill assorted; foisted in.

is it a single or double—jacket?

nip it up; to delude by false statements.

辅 councilors; aides-de-camp.

to attack on both sides.

press it tightly.

a needle-case, a housewife or lussey.

boards to retain Chinese books in order.

steal a portmanteau, a carpet-bag.

use the sycee shears to cut it open.

put it inside; take it under your arm.

From hand and to press; it is also a synonym of hieh, to assist, and the last.

To clasp under the arm, or between the legs; to pinch; to hide away, to put in the bosom; to appropriate; to help, to support; to cherish, to protect; to assume, to presume upon; to extort, to squeeze; to bring together; to store up.

to assist, to protect.

to presume on one's rank.

days great ability to manage affairs.

an interval of ten days or so.

or to cherish hatred, to hold a grudge against.

our arrows are on the string.

to oppress, as by preventing an appeal; to shut out from; to force to a course by threats of consequences.

[you might as well try] to tackle Mr. T'ai (in Santung) under your arm.

From man and to press; it is also read hieh, and sometimes used for the last two.

Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited; bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another's cause.

disinterested, magnanimous.

ardent and brave; resolute to maintain her chastity.

a friend in need; a supernatural aid or advocate.

he has a name for equity and energy in a cause.

a man of moral courage and power, a hero.

to roam and wander, as a fairy does over the world.

A kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.

a machine to torture the ankles.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally; seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses; a clapping petiole.

small light coins used in the Han dynasty.

a felidicous plant found in Yao's courtyard; also called ly from its curious growth.

A district in Jii chen 余州 in the center of Honan on a branch of the River Hwa.

an ancient place in the north of Hupes, where Ch'ing Wang Ling is the Chinese dynasty, about B.C. 1100.

a lodge over the city gate.

the jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

the chops, the jowl.

peach-bloom or rosy cheeks.

on the jaw-bone.

a Peking term for the chin.

to guard, to be at the side of.

to use metaphors, to bring far-fetched insinuations.

the red jowl, a poetical name for the stork.

A pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crumbel over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double-edged sword.

a pair of tongs.

[Chung Hwang] went about thumping on his sword and singing.
**KIAH.**

*From clothes and joined; occurs interchanged with kiah.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Stroke Structure</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>裳</td>
<td>Chiao</td>
<td>A lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>A lined dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>布</td>
<td>Pj</td>
<td>純</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕾</td>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>A knee-pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Read kieh, A kind of collar; a lappel.*

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<tr>
<td>腰</td>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>A close cuirass or breast-plate of hide; an under-shirt made firm and hard so as to ward off blows, and often plated with metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Chiia</td>
<td>純</td>
</tr>
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*From grain and altogether or happy; it is also read kiah, and occurs interchanged with the next.*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>秦</td>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>The straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheaths removed; clean; to weave into bassocks to worship heaven; usual, customary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>苦</td>
<td>Ka</td>
<td>背</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From kiai.*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>契</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>背</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>Kiah</td>
<td>拍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禳</td>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>禳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祭</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>粗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'IAH.**

*Old sounds, k'ap and kip. In Canton, hap and k'ap; — in Swatow, k'ap and kip; — in Amoy, k'ap and kip; — in Fuhchow, k'ak; — in Shanghai, hâh and kah; — in Chifu, kia.*

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>怡</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>背</td>
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<tr>
<td>閃</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>背</td>
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<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>背</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>背</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>似</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>背</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>野</td>
<td>背</td>
<td>三</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>習</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剛</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驚</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
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<tr>
<td>刺</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刺</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欲</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From heart and joined.*

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<tr>
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<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>距</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>句</td>
<td>Chiia</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Say what you are to say, and you will not hesitate.*

*Read kieh, For, instead of.*
**K'IAI.**

Old-sounds, kn, lu, ga, kak, and kap. *In Canton, kai; — in Swatow, kai and koi; — in Amoy, kai and kö; — in Fuuchau, kai and ka; — in Shanghai, ka and kia; — in Chiuf, kia.*

From *place or earth and all;* there is a trifling distinction between these two characters, the second being restricted to literal steps.

**階**

Steps, especially those leading up to the gate; the ascent to a hall; a grade, a degree, a rank; to emulate, to rise; a source, as of an evil; that which helps to rise, as an elementary treatise, a gradus, an easy lesson.

**階石**

Outer stone steps.

**階四**

Four or five steps, which lead up a landing.

**階沿**

A parapet or balustrade on the sides of steps, to put flowers.

**階級**

An official grade.

**遊**

To walk the golden steps — or palace, the privilege of the three highest Hanlin graduates; also called 玉 and 天 the gemmed or heavenly steps.

**台**

Your house or mansion.

**文**

Literary office or degree.

**孔步**

Confucius reached the summit of excellence only step by step.
KIAI.

言語以爲 | there should be progressive steps in a discourse.
亂 | steps of disorder, had government, corruption.
升 | to rise in office.
州 | an inferior department in Kansuh on the River Kia-ting.
興廢之 | the successive progress of advancement or decay.

From plant and dark.

The stalks of the northern chie or Abutilon hemp (Sida tiliac-folia), which are dressed for ropes and cordage; straw stripped of its leaf sheaths.

An intermittent or tertian ague, the chie, which comes on every other day.

A cock quail that proves to be cowardly, is the 鶉, and is soon sent to the cook.

From to go and 交 a baton.

A thoroughfare, a broad street, an avenue; a place which leads to the four points; a place where markets are held; out of doors, abroad, in the street.

出 | to walk abroad; gone out.

闌 | a street gate.

一道 | or 一條 one street.

鬧市 | a noisy thoroughfare, a bustling street.

坊 the street, a neighborhood; the neighbors; also used sometimes as a compellation, as 坊 the Neighbor. — in Canton, the householders of three or four streets, forming a kind of ward.

花 | an ornamented or illuminated street; a street of playhouses or courtesans.

查 | to patrol the streets, as the 看 the watchmen or policemen do.

衢洞達 went through all the streets, as a procession.

氣 | the pulse of the femoral artery; a medical term.

巷議 | 談 street rumor, gossip.

天 | the stars Κ ν in Taurus; the phrase is also used for the Milky Way in 天夜色凉如水 [in the seventh moon] the Galaxy at night is clear as water, — so that the Heriboy and Weaver can be seen.

In Cantonese. The town; a row of houses.

老 | to go into town, as from the country; to go abroad.

上 | or 埋 | to go ashore.

解 | Old garments.

織 | to sharpen the needle to mend the old clothes.

洗 | to cleanse old soiled clothes.

組件 | From horn, knife, and oz. g.d. cutting open a horn; the second form is common; it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

解 | To open, to take off or apart; to extricate; to disjoint; to sever; to dissipate, to scatter; to dispel, as sorrow; to explain, to understand, to make clear; to stop; to do away with the effects of; to release, as from bonds; an explanation, a commentary; a trace of.

帶 | to unloosen the girdle.

除 | to neutralize, as the effects of a poison; to propitiate or exercise noxious influences.

說 | to make clear.

訟 | an explanation, a comment.

講 | to preach on, to expound.

無 | 救 there's no way of escape from it.

錯 | the explanation is wrong.

悶 | to alleviate sorrow, to dispel grief.

手 | to urinate.

圍 | to raise a seige; to settle a quarrel.

罪 | let me explain my error; I beg your pardon.

湯 | to allay heat, as by cooling drinks.

渴 | to quench thirst.

任 | to retire from office.

唱 | 心 to sing a cheerful ballad.

難 | to succor, as in extremity; to relieve one in straits.

構 | to set at variance; annoying interference.

散 | to explain away, as a difficulty; scattered, as a crowd.

分 | to discriminate.

殊不可 | I really can't understand what it means.

息 | or | 和, or 排難 | 紛 to make up a quarrel, to settle amicably; to explain the difficulty and become friends.

屬 | to take off the shoes.

戸 | magic arts of the Taoists, who pretend to vivify a corpse.

鶴 | to let go; to free, as a grasp; to let off; to escape, as from punishment.

脫 | 適 to liberate, or 脫 a Buddhist term for self-liberation, or the state of liberation (vamoksha), of which 適八 | 脫 eight enfranchisements (ashtau vamokshas) are enumerated, being as many intellectual states through which their writers say every arhat passes on his road to nirvana.

Read hia? To transmit, to forward, to hand over or up to; to conduct; to transfer an officer to another post; to exclude.

犯 | to deliver over a prisoner.

送 | to forward, as a culprit.

發 | to forward on, as boxes.

同 | to send on the duties — to Peking.

押 | or | 羅 the escort or guard of a prisoner.

案 | to remit a case to a higher court.

報 | to forward with a report.

元 | the first of the kaijin graduates at a tripos.

Read hia? in the sense of 情.

 Idle, remiss.

不 | 子位 not carelessly occupying his post.
之一之 guard against it! — similar to 之 take care!
不之于火 did not guard against the fire; — an accidental conflagration.
尺 a ruler, a foot ruler.
指 a finger-ring, explained by some as worn by or presented to people, to hint the necessity of restraining anger.

戒之戒 From words and warning; it is often used with the last, and is sometimes mistaken for checking truly.

A rule of conduct; a precept, an injunction; a warning; to deter, as by a penalty; to dehort; to prohibit.

禁止| 小| 规| 行| 大| 憲| 應| 有| 禁| to forbid; prohibitions.

to act

The old form resembles 夜, but is composed of man over 八, eight, for every man has his limit; interchageled with the next two.

Assistant, an attendant, one who announces visitors; to assist, to wait on; to border on, to enlargen, a limit, conterminous; firm, immovable; armor of mail, a cuirass; the carcase of tortoises, crabs, &c.; a privy; because, for; small, petty, trifling; alone, one single person or animal, and used as a classifier for a person 之 besides trees; good; great; to be or make great; resolve; to act or represent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIAI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>水 [jié] kinds of cress, like the <em>Sisymbrium iria</em>, <em>Eruca</em>, and similar plants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘑菇克生兒 [kè] a son while the mustard has a grandson; — it grows so fast.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>一個 [yī] a bit of grass, a sliver, a mote; a contemptible person.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>非常にimportant, like a fish-bone in one's throat; of no note, a matter that need cause no alarm; hence 了 [li] a mustard seed, is used by the Buddhists for a measure (sarsaparilla) the ten-millionth part of a yodjana.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>杲 [chì] To walk irregularly; to walk awry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘟 [chì] to go on doing things at haphazard and making little progress.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一个 [yī] A small tablet, the 个 [gě] made of jade; it was over a foot long, and held by officials in olden times when in court as an index of their rank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疮 [chì] From disease and petty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腾 [chì] A scratch, a little sore; an itching place; the itch; to scratch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甲 [jiǎ] an itch sore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痘 [dòu] a mere scratch, a trifling sore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痉 [jīng] 長 [zhǎng] to have the itch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病 [bìng] 之 [zhī] [no more serious] than a ringworm or an itch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴 [zuǐ] matter in a sore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>界 [jiè] From field and petty; the radical is sometimes written at the side; occurs used with its primitive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A division between fields to mark different owners; a limit; a boundary, a border, a terminus, a frontier; to limit, to draw a line; to sunder; to sow strife; in Buddha, a world, a sphere, a division, a condition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 [yī] confines of a grave (Cantonese).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石 [shí] a boundary stone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>交 [jiāo] a frontier; to border on; adjoining.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>国 [guó] the boundary, the frontier.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期 [jī] or 1 至 [zhì] restricted; a limit in time or place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住 [zhù] the edge, as of a lot.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>以 [yǐ] 貫 [guàn] decorum must mark the limit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意 [yì] the world of thought; a Buddhist term (manodgata) for the mental faculties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世 [shì] this world, the age, the times; society, people, men, hence, the lower regions; and 三個 [sān] the three worlds heaven, earth and hell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>速 [sù] a rule with which to measure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三 [sān] the upper, middle, and lower worlds; — heaven, man, and earth, over which gods are placed; the Buddhists call them the world of desire, form, and void or formless (tri-loka).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>番 [fán] A red spotted lizard, the 蛤 [há] six inches long, with small scales or a long tail, common in damp places; it is considered to be transformed from a swallow, and is employed as a tonic or aphrodisiac; this name is usually applied to the gecko, but the description answers rather better to a species of chameleon or Anole.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>面 [miàn] Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腿 [tuǐ] Read kiai'. Coverings for the knees.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIAI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>船 [chuán] broad knee-bands, made like wide garters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豔 [xié] The sole fish or plaece; the flounder; it is called 逓 [diào] fish and 稜 [liǎng] in Canton; 鳜 [guì] fish in Amoy; 鰤 [liú] or 鰤 [xié] in Peking; and 鯽 [yì] fish in other places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>硏 [xiè] Hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居 [jū] From corpse and an old term of lore; 舌 [tuó] clot contracted; a clot of earth, or placed on clods, and got to its end; the second form is most used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耻 [chǐ] To reach to, to arrive at in time or place; a limit; the set time; termination, summit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天 [tiān] the horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚼 [jué] 擦 [cuō] without limit or end; — said of curses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>節 [jié] 賞 [shǎng] it is now the summer solstice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遠 [yuǎn] there was no place [the virtue of Yü] did not reach to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巧 [qiǎo] nobody knows where they reach to; — said of mountain wilds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐 [zuò] From 也 and to injure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮 [cuō] A gilded bull; a strong animal, as castrated ones usually are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剃 [tì] the punishment of castration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丰 [fēng] Plants growing up in a confused manner, which the character is supposed to delineate; it is not the same as 朧 [luán] easy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
K'IAI.

Old sounds, ka. In Canton, k'ai and hai; — in Swatow, k'ai; — in Amoy, k'ai; — in Fuhchau, k'ai; — in Shanghai, k'au; — in Chifu, k'ai.

摚 ch'ie
From hand and altogether.
To rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding-board.
| 乾淨 wipe [the shoes] clean.
| 磨 to deface by rubbing; to rub and chafe; to scour off.
| 理牆 rub it against the wall; (Cantonese.)
| 行過 1 親人 to brush by one.

K'ANG.

Old sounds, kong and kiong. In Canton kong and keung; — in Swatow, kung, kiang, and kian; — in Amoy, kong, kiong, and kiong; — in Fuhchau, kiong, kong, kaung, kiong, and hung; — in Shanghai, kong, kiong, k'iong, and kiong; — in Chifu, kiang.

江 ch'iang
From water and work; it is etymologically explained by the root, a river being the place where all waters flow, and on which revenue goes.
A river; par excellence, the Chang k'iang, or Long River, also known as Ta k'iang, or Great River, and in Kiangsu as the Yang-tsz' k'iang. The river in the province of Yang, one of the nine provinces of Yu; met. a country; a province.
| 山 or 河 the empire, the country, the land.
| 貨物 goods from every province.
| 兄 兄 brothers in affliction.
| 米 a name for glutinous rice.

九 nine affluent of the Yangtze.
| 港 itinerant traders or professional men; hence 老江 a man who knows a ruse, a tricky fellow, one who has seen a thing or two; a traveler, a well-informed man.
| 豬 or 鱗 a porpoise found in the Yangtze.
| 江 and 長 the south and north sides, or right and left banks of the Yangtze River.
| 風 or 蝴 a northerner, one from beyond the river. (Cantonese.)
| 裏來水水去 the water came and went by the river; — i.e. he wastes money as fast as he gets it.
| 星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.

姜 ch'iang
The surname of Shin-nung.

神農, derived from 江 the river of this name.
| 太 or 子牙 a famous general, c. 1122; — when his name is used as a charm, the phrase 在此 He is here, is added.
| 不 a river, supposed to be one of the headwaters of the River Yang-tsz'.

江 ch'iang
To lift up, in which sense it is a synonym of 扛扛 to carry on a pole.

江 ch'iang
To lie down; stretched out; stiffened, prostrate; to push over.
| 手 to fall; fallen, prostrate.
| 恆 to get vexed with, to oppose; to be willful.
| 硬白 willful, immovable, set in his way.
Kiang.

shi\ng From death and a boundary; used with the last and the next.

chi\ng Withered, stiff; dead, but not corrupted; lying as if dead, senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; stolid, unmoved; rigid; scirrus, as the skin or a gland.

1  a corpse; a body in a trance.

1  immovable, no feeling.

直  stretched out stiff, as when in a fit; also actually dead.

臉  one who never changes countenance, impassive, impenetrable.

蜜  silk worms stiffened, which they do just before weaving the cocoons.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 皮  white; they are used medicinally.

From  and  strong; the second form is the primitive, and intended to show the partitions which divide two fields.

A limit, a boundary, a border; to draw a limit; to bound or define a frontier.

界  a limit, a border; the frontier.

域  the marches of a country; the limits of a prefecture.

無  ilimitable, boundless.

出  to go to another province; to emigrate.

新  or  the new frontier, denotes Turkestan, conquered by Kanghi and Kienlung.

戰  the field of battle.

封  the high officer in charge of the frontier.

From silk or leather and to limit; the bridle keeps a horse in bounds.

A bridle; but particularly, the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

皮  bridle and reins.

放  or 鬆  and 收  to loosen and draw in the reins; to slack off and restrain.

野  wild, unbridled horse; a runagate, a demirep.

馬  a bridle, a headstall.

賞  [the Emperor] allowed him to use a yellow bridle.

The handle or helve of a hoe; another term for the 恆年木  i.e. the everlasting wood, used for bars and parts of carriages, especially pins and wedges.

1  vigorous, brawny.

From  and a limit; the second and full form is now mostly disused, but the third is common, though not correct.

Ginger; applied also to other plants of the same family as the  Alpinia,  Amanum,  Curcuma,  and those in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

生  fresh ginger.

糖  preserved ginger.

黃  a yellow dye, turmeric.

黃  粉  or  黃  材料  curry-powder.

請飲  酒  to invite one to drink.

黃  茶  wine — after a birth; hence in Canton, where the custom prevails, 開  denotes having a child.

子  or 紫  or  孩  童  tender ginger; the small ginger roots; their color is reddish.

真  or  高  甘  galangal root;  (Alpinia galanga); it comes from Kao-chun fu in the southwest of Kwangtung; its fruit, known as galanga cardamom, is used in medicine.

通  资  ginger exhilarates and clears the system.

鹽  salted ginger relish, a condiment.

煒  to toast ginger by throwing it on the fire wrapped in wet paper.

Kiang.

Gravel, small stones.

點  點  pebbles in the shallow brooks.

A leguminous plant,  (Cassia tora,)  whose seeds called 芳明 are used in eye diseases; they are small, bean-like seeds, black and shining.

1  pulse and work; the second and unusual form is also defined a Mongol bean.

A beautiful variety of small kidney bean, common in northern China, a species of  Dolichos with very long pods; the beans are called  1  1  1  both green and white, representing two species; the pods are eaten as 菜  or string beans.

香  a cue like a bean-poke.

From stone and work; it is used with  桠  a spar.

A bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.

德  a way-side or foot-bridge.

德厚信  his virtue was great and his words sincere.

跨  to stride across the stones.

From words and crossing beans; i.e. speech blended harmoniously.

To converse, to speak, to narrate, to explain; to unfold; to discourse, to preach upon; to investigate; to plan, to discuss; to confer together; discourse, explanation; speech, conversation.

家  disagreeable; not well tasted; inelegant.

求  竣  to inquire into the truth of; to analyze, to search out, for the purpose of teaching.

家  得  exceedingly fine, as a dress; splendid, fine, first rate; delicious; a term of praise.

古  to tell the old stories, to talk of old times; to preach the Gospel is sometimes so termed.
KIANG.

to propose peace, to talk about a settlement.

to practice, to get accustomed to.

to lecture on literature.

no need of speaking more, I know all about it.

honest talk, a real opinion.

on good terms with; to say pleasant things.

to carp at this and that.

all is agreed upon; finally arranged.

a smooth-tongued salesman.

attend to business; to speak or request about a matter.

talk; set discourse; speak, speech.

we will not speak of that now.

great talker, a chatter-box.

To plow, to cultivate the soil.

雨下透了該地 when the rain has moistened the ground, then plow it up.

An unauthorized character.

Skin that has become hard on the hand and foot; callous skin; a corn.

子 to remove bunions.

Small roots; the branches of roots.

roots of trees, those which are near the surface.

an untrustworthy man.

bamboo canes; waghes.

a white day lily, a species of Hemerocallis.

A swathing-cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, which serves as a cradle for them.

the cloth which confines a child; it is sometimes a wadded sack, others make it square with corner cords.

to strap infants on the back, to carry pick-a-pack, like a papoose.

Money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to thread cash on a cord.

paper ingots burned to the dead.

silver in bullion.

he had the myriads of money in store.

Streams diverging as one ascends a river; a rivulet entering the sea; the entrance of a river; a port; a reach, the channel in a stream; a firth, an estuary, a ford, an arm of the sea.

to run in for shelter, as boats.

a port, a mart.

pilot boats; tug-boats.

native junks, those which ply only on the river.

products of every clime.

an anchorage.

the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps — sparkle as they fish.

the carboucheur; a port.

an old name at Canton for ships from India.

he talks very reasonably.

Vacant.

empty caves; those which open into each other.

Un submissive.

thread, as reeds; continuous.

Water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inundation; name of a tributary of the old Yellow River, flowing easterly from Shansi across through Kwang-ping fu to the River Wei.

the inundation frightened me.

a reckless, dissolute age, —seil. like a shoreless sea.

A deep, red color like the petals of the shoe-flower or Hibiscus rosa-sinensis; rosy, crimson.

the dyer's art.

a purplish or deep rose color.

a small inferior department, and a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.

帳 a red curtain and get scholars, refers to a noted scholar in the Ta'ng dynasty, and has become a term for starting a school.

An unauthorized character used in the North for the rainbow; it has been composed to represent its common sound, and offers an instance of the use of a phonetic in the formation of new characters.

From a place and to descend; the second ancient form is now only used as a primitive.

to descend from a higher level; to come from the sky; to fall, as rain; to come into the world, as Christ did; to send down, as from the gods or the sovereign; to confer, to inflict; to come to, said to another in politeness; to degrade, to reduce in rank, as an officer, or as a prefecture to a district; to subject, to reduce to submission; to spare, to deal leniently.

to descend, as a bird or snow.

to be born into, to become incarnate.

to come in the world, as a supernatural being.
K'iang.

Old sounds, k'ung and k'iang. In Canton, k'äng, k'iang, and hong; — in Swatow, k'ieh, k'iang, and k'ong; — in Amoy, k'iong and k'ong; — in Fuhchow, k'iong and k'iong; — in Shanghai, t'ieh, k'ieh, and jieng; — in Chifu, k'iang.

K'iang.

1. *Kiang* or *Kiang* tribes on the west of China.

2. *Kiang* or *Kiang* tribes. Even from those Tiekiang tribes they dared not but come with their offerings.

3. *Kiang* or *Kiang*. Ah! he excused himself, — in order to employ others.

4. Funded and helpless, — said of fledglings.

K'iang.

1. To surrender to rightful authority.

2. Starch; to starch.  
   *Chiang* or *Chiang* congee used for starching.

3. To hate, to dislike.  
   *Chiang* or *Chiang*.  
   To disobeidient; to resist parental authority.

K'iang.

1. From sheep and a man; g. a shepherd, the distinctive features of the savage western tribes being to rear sheep; the first is the common form, and sometimes wrongly used for *kiang* a surname; the second is used for *kiang* ginger.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads living from early times west of Sz'ch'ien and Kansuh; they are commonly known as *Kiang* or *Kiang* but the name cannot yet be identified with Indian or Scythian tribes; some think it denotes the *Kurn* of Hindu legends; contrary, strong, obstinate, educated, elegant; an interjection; to return.

1. A term for such coleopterous insects as the *Ateuchus* or *Kiang* Scarabaeus, which lay their eggs in dung.

2. A small species of Scarabaeus, to which an apothecary is sometimes likened; it is also called
**K'iang.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>大</th>
<th>pretending, ostentatious.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>調</td>
<td>a tune, a singing tone; clear enunciation, distinctly spoken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>裝</td>
<td>unreal, specious, assuming; affecting to speak in falsetto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>京</td>
<td>a northern style of speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>you; if you must alter your tune— or conduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>裝</td>
<td>to do eye-service, to slight things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>飯</td>
<td>and 棋子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>滿</td>
<td>not falsetto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>a headless neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>合</td>
<td>合拍的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>高</td>
<td>treble notes, high but not falsetto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>鬻</td>
<td>play-actors from Suchau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>拾</td>
<td>捡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>口</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>起</td>
<td>to rise in one's demands, to strike for higher wages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ch'iang.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>木</th>
<th>wood; empty.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>from the wood and empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>木</td>
<td>a kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, smaller and similar to the ch'ah, 觀 and used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chiang.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>強</th>
<th>strong and willful.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>強</td>
<td>to drink little is better than to be drunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>館</td>
<td>a synonym of tsien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>罷</td>
<td>the price is too cheap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>男</td>
<td>a young man who, or ought to control himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>毒</td>
<td>very cheap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'iang.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>狗</th>
<th>constrained to do; to force one's self to do.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>求</td>
<td>you can't obtain it; you can't get it out of him, as wisdom from a fool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>說</td>
<td>a forced confession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>而</td>
<td>while; at first he was unwilling, but afterwards he did it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>屈</td>
<td>forced to bear; springing back; resilient; elasticity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>害</td>
<td>injured himself to bear it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>性</td>
<td>set in his way; answering back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>買</td>
<td>rich and honorable men should not seek it by underhand ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>派</td>
<td>to set one to do a thing for which he is unfitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>行</td>
<td>forced to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>木</td>
<td>stiff as a stick, mulish; can't be forced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>難</td>
<td>though I try, I do not recall it clearly to mind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ch'iang.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>尿</th>
<th>to urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>董</td>
<td>a trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIAO.

Old sounds, kio, kók, kot, gíó, and gok. In Canton, kao and kiu; — in Sían, kao, kio, kiu, kóu, and kuo; — in Amoy, kao, kiao, and kio; — in Fúchau, kiu, khou, kién, kou, ka, kao, and kio; — in Shangháí, kio, ko, and jio; — in Chífu, kiao.

交

Said to be changed from 大, to represent the appearance of a man's legs when crossed, or the crossing of lines in writing.

To blend, to unite, to join; to deliver up or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; to copulate, to barter, dealings with; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse of society, friendship; intimately; the part of a garment that folds over the breast, placed before a boratory character shows that the hour has just begun; prefixed to other verbs denotes a present action, as 寄 transmitting it; 託 requesting him to do it.

交 to deliver over, — as a shop to another.

代清楚 to hand everything over, to get free of the job.

手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; also hand to hand fighting.

齒 to dovetail; to interlock.

錯 interlocking, like the crooked frontier of two countries; to pass around, as a wine cup.

合 sexual commerce.

心 a cordial friendship.

涉 or 參 intimate with, connected, on good terms.

其 也 以 道 his friendships were likewise reasonable.

鋏 to join battle.

脚 to cross the legs.

接 to receive and entertain — a visitor.

遊 趨 his friends are scattered far and wide.

雨雪 加 rain and snow mingled.

淡 a slight acquaintance.

加 to pile on each other.

絕 to dissolve friendship.

不準你 I cannot come up to your standard.

情 pleasant intercourse.

易 trade between two; to barter; to swap.

椅 an arm chair.

喝 a cup to drink the wedding cup.

難 打 一道 one who is hard to get along with, a dangerous comrade.

申時 just three o'clock p.m.

白露後 after the term White Dew begins.

四五月之 | last of the fourth and first of the fifth moon.

| 黃鳥 the yellow orioles flit about.

大 The dragon of thickets and morasses, which has scales, but no horn; the description, size, and figure are intended to denote the crocodile, which has been nearly driven into Siam from southern China, and is now regarded as mythical, the gavial family; the popular idea contained in the name 鳥 or ant-dragon, that it is gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants, is curiously like the snakes that are found in ants' nests near Bahia in Brazil.

騰 起 凤 he will become a rising dragon and soaring phoenix, — i.e. a great scholar.

騰 凶 the crocodile be reared in a fish-tank? — met. how can a Caesar be kept in a village?

菱 Dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery-like stems called | 築 at Canton, | 白 at Shangháí, and | 瓜 at Peking; the roots or rhizomes remain in the soft ground, and the young shoots when boiled are white and tender like the early bamboo shoots; the leaves are broad like Job's tears (Coix), and the seeds blackish.

| 耳 | 白 a water greens obtained from the stalks of a small wild grass similar to this.

| 收 to cut grass for fodder.

| 鄉乃即 | prepare the forage.

| 塘司 the township in which Whampoa lies.

| 郊 From region and adjoining. Waste or forest land near the frontier; an open common beyond the city, a suburb; a place proper to have a sacrifice; a suburb; an altar; the worship of heaven and earth at the solstices, anciently offered to the 八帝 Five Rulers, but since the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1369), confined to Shangtí.

| 外 remote wilds, savage lands, not yet reached by civilization.

| 廟 temple to heaven.

| 天 imperial sacrifice to Heaven.

| 畜 farrnsteads, villages.

| 社之礼 所以事上帝 also the ceremonies at the solstices to the heavens and land were in worship of Shangtí.

鷹 A long legged bird, the | 鷹 described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest; the color is dun yellowish; it nests on high trees, and makes its nest in their hollows; the young bite hold of its wings, and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; another name is 鱼 | fish ibis; it is probably the egret, or a bird akin to the ibis.
From water and eminent.
To sprinkle, as by hand; to irrigate, to moisten; to dip; illiberal; pernicious.

Read 猿. An eddy, a place where the water whirls.

The screaming of a cock, as when he is caught; boasting, bragging, bombast; alarmed.

The fowls are crowing and cackling.

From flesh and flying high; occurs used with the next.

Glue; gum, such as exudes from peach trees; glutinous jelly; to glue, to cohere; to deceive by sticking to one in apparent friendship; viscid, cohering, as potter's clay; sticky, joined or sticking together; obstinate, pertinacious, stupid, set; intimate, compacted, bound by a pledge.

Cow's glue.

Clarified glue.

Glue; wheat-flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.

Well-boiled glue.

To glue.

An old name for a kind of prefectural college.

What utter confusion and turmoil!
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| 1 | 覆 | burrows of marmots, said to be arranged in regular rows; these cannot well be wild hogs, as the native dictionary describes them, but may be like the Syrian coney, the Hyrax or daman. |
| 1 | 汗 | clean and pure. |
| 1 | 日 | clear daylight, sunshine. |
| 1 | 目 | spotless, unsullied white, as a thing, a reputation, or a colt. |
| 1 | 月色 | the bright moonlight filled the gay hall. |
| 1 | 敏 | similar to the last. |
| 1 | | White and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal. |
| 1 | 武 | the sparkling stars. |
| 則有如 | 日在上以 | 覆 | 何 | [if you doubt me] there is [one] above like the bright sun watching me. |
| 1 | | From silk and to cross as the phonetic. |
| 1 | 绳 | to twist ropes. |
| 1 | 封 | bind it rather tighter. |
| 1 | 禾 | a turban, such as the Fuhkien sailors wear. |
| 1 | 索 | to spin thread. |
| 1 | 细 | to strangle one's self. |
| 1 | 组 | the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled. |
| 1 | 口 | to condemn to be strangled. |
| 1 | 死 | or | 犯 | to strangle a criminal. |
| 1 | 刺入 | blunt and severe, as a Cato. |
| 1 | 刺人 | to pick at and expose people's faults. |

Read 坤 | chiao. Silk of a blueish yellow color; a sash, a bandage. |

Crafty, black poodles with large mouths, such as are reared in the northern provinces, though other descriptions assimilate the animal designated nearer to the genet; wily, crafty, as the doublings of a fox; wild, maddened; cruel; specious, cunning. |

From dog and to cross. |

Handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artistic. |

Read 盔 | chi. A petted, indulged youth with an overbearing, willful disposition. |

Beautiful, winsome; captivating. |

Energetic, attractive, desires to please, coquettish. |

A pretty and petted lad. |

He loves [his concubine,] who makes a fool of him. |

Read 犬 | chi. Lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love. |

A youth in love. |

In love, passionately attached to (Cantonese).
KIAO.

Like the last.

Handsome, beautiful.

Kiao  |  好 fair, as a |  人 or beauty.

|  人像分  how fair and graceful — is that lady!

A rope made of bamboo splint; a rude musical instrument, called |  | , with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.

A tap or coarse matting woven of bamboo splint and lined with leaves, used in the South for awnings and roofs.

Long leather drawers, |  | , worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers in their calling, to protect them from wounds and cold; they are often made to reach to the arms.

Wrappers to strengthen the legs, and prevent varicose veins; used by porters, sedan-bearers, and travelers.

A metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.

|  開  cut it in two.

|  剪  cut the silk in two with scissors.

Leg-wrappers; to reel; to wind around, to bind; to deliver up, to hand over; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mule; to act violently.

Thread.

To hand in an essay.

To hand over, to transfer.

To deliver up stolen goods.

|  這  everything has been handed over; paid, settled.

|  還  to pay back.

To wrangle and browbeat another.

Read choh, A thread tied to an arrow to draw it back after shooting.

Read keh, Tape bound on the hem of a garment.

Wordy, verbose; to make known.

纠  |  纠  to divulge the faults of others; to tell on; to complain against.

Uneven or distorted horns; to raise one horn higher than the other; crooked.

角  |  角  a horny covering on a scabbard.

郭其目 |  韦角  he glared at him and raised his horns, as a bull.

A species of ant; to wriggle; to stretch out; the writhing of a snake is 天, applied also to its stretching out and drawing it into the hole.

From dart and curved; it occurs interchanged with the next.

An arrow issuing from the bow; straight; to bend to; to straighten, to rectify, to correct what is wrong; to falsify, to simulate; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; martial, strong, obstinate; a dissembler; deceitful.

命  |  命  to feign orders.

force the unwilling; exorbitant, unreasonable, unconscionable.

健  |  健  vigorous, brave.

義上天  |  上天  falsely assuming the sanction of high Heaven.

虎臣 |  虎臣  his bold, martial leaders.

首  |  首  to lift up the head.

造作 |  造作  to do hard and soft, i.e. to act for one's interest, to put on as exigencies suggest.

情  |  情  one who pretends what he does not feel.

詐  |  詐  to make pretense to, as knowledge or acquaintances.

From hand and curved; it is interchanged with the last.

To lift up the hand; to grasp; firm, unyielding; feigning, false; to straighten; to twist; to bend, as by fire.

然則折 |  斷折  he will break before he will bend.

Read kiao |  |  To take a little; to select; to pry open, to raise with a lever; to stick in; to obstruct.

|  鈔  to pin together.

|  田  a spendthrift; one who can carry off (or spend) a field.

|  眼睛  an eye sore, one who sticks in my eye.

|  马腳 |  马脚  to prevent the horse's legs to hinder, to interfere; to argue against.

|  折 |  折  to break in prying.

|  起来 |  起来  real; to wipe.

|  嘴 |  嘴  to wipe the mouth.

|  手 |  手  the arms akinbo.

|  橘 |  橘  from fish and curved, referring to its head and tail, which both turn up.

A fish Cutlet and Pseudocutlet found in fresh, clear water, and perhaps allied to the pike, otherwise called 白魚 and 河白魚 white fish; one, it is said, leaped into Wu Wang's boat when he was on his way to destroy Shang; its belly is thin and white, the back blackish; the lower jaw projects and turns upwards; it is sometimes four feet long.

A small boiler or kettle; to stir up water and make it muddy; to roll.

|  把糖 |  把糖  |  倒 |  倒  stir up the sugar a little.

|  激 |  激  to leach ground sesame seeds with hot water to separate the oil.

|  和 |  和  it is mixed very equally
**KIAO.**

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**From hand and to rouse.**

**攪**
To stir up or about; to converse, to disorder; to beguile into doing evil; to annoy, to incommodate; to excite, to make discontented.

**打**
To make a disturbance; to raise a row; to throw into disorder, as banditti.

**攖**
I have incommended you, said by a visitor.

**非**
To dispute warmly.

**纜**
I heart designing only to perturb my mind.

**日**
Constantly doing evil, as thieves and gamblers.

**混**
Impudent interference.

**勺**
Mixed evenly.

**喚**
To annoy and provoke.

**星**
A blackleg, a baleful star.

**鹽**
To embroil, to stir up, as sedition; to stand out against others, as the single jurymen.

**攞**
To roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round.

**額**
Or tied up tightly, as with cords.

**癢**
A colic with gripes.

**攊**
The ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.

**我亦行路**
I also went along the level road, stumbling and toddling as I stepped.

**橋**
From carriage and curved.

**子**
A small covered chair, such as can cross a mountain; a palanquin.

**竹**
A bamboo sedan, the cheapest kind.

**花**
Or a bridal sedan.

**坐**
To ride in a sedan.

**子**
One who is plucked at cards by his fellows.

**担**
The short pole used to support the chair.

**夫**
Or one of the chair-bearers.

**或**
Or or tips the chair, so as to receive the sitter.

**八座**
A sedan with eight bearers, as a governor's, but the governor-general's 八八八八 has eight bearers and eight outsiders.

**驢駝**
A mule litter.

**與**
A light chair, otherwise called 過山, or a mountain chair.

**燒**
Burn his sedan and horse — i.e. he is dead, these paper things being fired the instant the breath has gone.

**嶺**
The ridge or watershed.

**幫**
From mouth or words and twining or a peak; the second form is now the most in use, and the third is obsolete.

**叫**
To call to or upon; to cry out; the cries or voices of animals and birds; to send for; to name; to command, to tell to do, to persuade; to sing, as an insect; to induce, to cause, in which sense it is often only a sign of the passive voice; by, with; named, called, termed.

**魂**
To invoke the spirits of persons who have fainted, or are in a fit.

**風**
The wind blew them about.

**明月**
The bright moon leads people to go abroad.

**不相**
Not on speaking terms.
### KiaO.

**Read kiao.** To conceal or suppress, as when one is quite exhausted, and will not own it.

**教**

A long white crook-necked squash, having green stripes running lengthwise, the **瓜** which is hashed raw with mutton, and made into a dumpling, called **餃子餃** at Peking.

**窖**

From care and to announce or a horary character; the second form is unusual.

A bin or room in the ground for storing grain and other things; a pit; a vault.

**水** an ice house.

**地** a cellar, a souterrain, an underground store-room.

**藏** stored up, laid in the cellar.

**深** profound, deep, as in the heart.

**白菜** put the winter cabbages into the pit.

**㡣** a handsome as a new tiled house.

**鹽** salt pits, like those near Chapu in Chekiang.

**水** pour on water and **[see if we can]** dig up the treasure.

In Cantonese. An unauthorized character, side creeks which cross the country; canals or small water channels serviceable at high tides; the number of creeks; it occurs in the names of many places.

**船** the boat can go up the creek.

**大黃** a creek at the 軍營 or Teetotum Fort near Canton.

**教**

Originally described as composed of **支** to beat, **子** a child, and **jiao** to imitate; but the common form is now made of **支** to beat and **filial duty**.

To instruct, to teach; to show bow; to order, to command; precept, doctrine; opinions, tenets; the people who hold them, a religious or political sect, for the Government prescribes the opinions and ritual of its subjects; a school, those who hold similar opinions; a party, a class.

**打** to be strict in teaching.

**好** a good method of instruction.

1. **館** a school-house.
2. **學** to teach a school.
3. **出** to excommunicate; to turn one out of the priesthood; to leave it.
4. **授** the superintendent of education in a department.
5. **論** the overseer of schools in a district.
6. **五** the five constant virtues.

**習** you would not regard me as your teacher.

**化** to influence by teaching; to civilize; to change the heart.

**來頒** I have come to receive instruction, i.e. to make a call, to visit you.

**未** I have not yet asked your name.

**誨** to instruct, to indoctrinate.

**教師** or **習** a professor, a teacher, one who imparts his knowledge, as in archery, medicine, pagulig, etc.

**三** the three sects in China, 儒 **Confucianists** (who call themselves the 大), 佛 **Buddhists**, and 道 Taoists.

1. **門** disciples, adherents; but it usually denotes **回** or Moslems.
2. **友** a Christian disciple, a convert, one who has received the doctrine.

**傳** to teach religion, to propagate tenets, as a **師** missionary does.

**主** a bishop in the Roman Catholic church.

**天主** the Roman and Greek churches.

**耶穌** the Protestant church.

**酵**

From spirits and filial duty.

**發** to raise, as dough; to ferment.

**麪** leavened barn, or yeast, which is usually the **酒** or cakes made from the mash of spirits.

**餃**

A meat dumpling.

**餃** or **子** kneaded flour paste boiled in water, and made in a triangular shape, containing a bit of meat; they are also called 扁食 from their shape.

**出** on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; in some places used as a verb, to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair.

**一把** a pair of shears.

**釘** the pin of a hinge.

**鎖** bolt of a Chinese lock.

**花** to cut out artificial flowers.

**較**

A slender knife, the **刀** with which barbers cut the hair in the ear and nose.

**比較** from carriage and adjoining; used with the next.

**比較** to compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy or worth of; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general.

**用** to see which can drink the most; but **量** is to compare measures.

**比** to compare; to argue.
Compare their weights; also, the heavier.

Trials of archery.

Like to measure or guage.

Sooner; earlier, quicker.

Compare them.

Generally, on the average.

Silently; still.

Perplexing; bright.

Primarily, in the beginning.

Read k'io, A sort of curved iron brace on a carriage, like a horn or ear; the boot of a carriage; to butt with the horns; to contend.

Used with the preceding and next.

To compare; to collate; to revise books; to recompense; to examine, to judge of; a pen for beasts; stocks for the feet; a lockup; to oppose, as when sparring; to join battle.

Like the last two, but less used.

To compare; to criticise, to discuss; to measure with; to choose; to oppose a superior; confused; disturbed by; irritated against.

To criticise others' doings.

Do not oppose the will of prince or father.

A building for a school in the Hia dynasty; a high-school or gymnasium in the small towns; an enclosure for horses, a coral.

An officer over city gates.

A school-house, a seminary.

A man who keeps a pond, but the term seems to have been applied too to purveyors and bailiffs of the menage.

The hiao indicate (or are for) teaching.

Old sounds, k'io, k'ok, gio, and gok. In Canton, k'lu, hao, hui, and kuek; — in Swatow, k'n, ki'o, k's, ki'd, and ki'd; — in Amoy, kiao, k'iao and k'ao; — in Fuhchau, k'ieu and ngu; — in Shanghai, ts'ao and dje; — in Chihia, k'iao.

From foot and curved or eminent; it is also read k'io.

To raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing, caracoling; tickled, pleased; to collide with.

To play into another's hands, as sharpeners do.

Straw sandals or spiked shoes in which to ascend hills.

A foot; the stroke to the right; in writing, like that in 夢 or 我; the surname 成 is thus called 踈 成 or cross-legged Ch'ing.

In Fuhchau. To take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity; to speak in irony, saying one thing and meaning another.

From wood and down; the second form is unusual.

A sledge or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing-fan, on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.
碗 | 筋|空|死|万|代| if you rattle your chopsticks on your basin, you'll starve for aye.

門 | knock on the gate.

經 | to chant prayers to Buddha, while 木 | fish rapping on the wooden fish.

鼓 | to drum.

碎 | to smash, to break in pieces.

為 | I would like to see him struck dead.

風 | the driving rain patters on the window.

砧 | the racket of the pestles and washboards obscures the moon in the alley; — a concit of Li Tai-pch.

橋 | a bridge.

木 | a class in Chinese botany.

子 | a hook on a spear.

面 | proud and very rude.

志 | insolent.

之 | congratulations on moving into a stately (i.e. new) residence.

賢 | your father and his family.

橋 | Planks laid across a stream; a bridge; a cross-beam to support a frame; a stand with arms, anciently used at weddings to hold the bride's basket of dates and millet; the cross-piece of a well-sweep; a saddle-tree; a viaduct; pensive, disrespectful; a stately tree, whose branches all point up, as a cypress or poplar; to warp; to bend up, to curd.

度 | or one bridge.

梁 | the bridge has been swept away.

五洞 | or five arched bridge.

虹 | the rainbow.

板 | a footbridge.

紐 | a suspension bridge; a rope by which to pull a ferry-boat across a stream.

砧 | or buttresses or piers of a bridge.

過 | (or kick) to take in the plank (or split it) after crossing over; — i.e. to leave one in the lurch.

肩 | to bend a bridge; met. gigantic strength.

過 | to pass the iron bridge into paradise.

給 | are you going to get me to cross a bridge with a hole in it? — are you hoaxing me?

木 | the lofty pine looks up, but the rattler bows its head, and thus they are likened to father and son.

風 | has become warped in the sun and weather.

橋 | an inn, a lodging-place; to lodge, to sojourn; temporary, transitory; stately.

居 | the inn will serve him for his home.

木 | this lofty tree interfaces with the sky.

趣 | Agile at climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet.

輕 | nimble; light and skillful in clambering.

走 | walking fast and stepping firmly.

巧 | from flower and curved; often interchanged with the next.

藕 | is buckwheat flour.

麪糬 | buckwheat grits or coarse meal.

Much used as a contracted form of the last.

A thorny kind of mallows; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter; one drawing resembles the holyhock.

觀 | I think you are as handsome as an Althaea.

葵 | the sunflower turns toward the sun.

翅 | Long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a kind of alarm flag; exulting; dangerous; suspended; distant.

首 | to raise the head.

望 | to look for hopefully.

江 | as trees; hazardous; as a falling ledge.

春 | to cock up the tail.

發 | a feather coiffure.

薰 | a medicine, the oval carpels of a species of Anemone.

高 | stills; often written 高脚.

亭 | high legs; the 高 會 or still holiday lasts in the North for three days in the third moon.

翻 | To fly downwards.

飛 | to soar and sail round and round, as a falcon.

巧 | from one representing an obstacle, and air as it undulates; the original form of the next.

从 | From work and air stopped; the last was the old form.

巧 | Handsy, skillful, dexterous; ingenious, clever at; adroit; talented; witty, crafty, intriguing; subtle, shrewd, witty, acute, apt; opportune, equal for an emergency; pleasing; ingenuity, mechanical aptness, genius.

妙 | fine work, well done.

樣 | an ingenious mode or pattern.
Composed of both artful and clever, it is a horse; pray tipped just to used.

1. 夷 the retrousé shoe, having the end much turned up.

2. 九 the nine passages of the body.

3. 七 the seven openings — in a sage's heart.

4. 懂 I see how it is.

5. 靈 clever; sprightly, acute.

6. 百 all the pores, as in the skin.

7. 地 秃 the springs in the hills are the adits or pores of the earth.

8. 殊不中 you are very wise of the mark.

9. 通 醴 sudorifies and stimulatory medicines.

10. 不得訥 he has not a good accent; he does not see it.

11. 心 the intellect, power of comprehension.

From flesh and a scab; used with the next.

A disease of the hands and feet, which curls and cripples them, preventing their full use; to limp, to halt.

1. 了 a lame leg.

2. 只 a lame man.

3. 残 congenital lameness.

Analogous to the last and interchanged with it; both are also pronounced ch'iu.

A malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital halt, a limping leg.

1. 缺 a deficiency of the limb, or a stiffened muscle, that prevents its free use.

A work adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds ga and ka, for which kia is also used.

1. 蓮 or 蓮 a monastery or nunnery, from the Sanscrit sangharana.

2. 蓮 a Chinese name for Buddha, and sometimes also applied to Kwanti.
KIEH.

Old sounds, kit, kip, and git. In Canton, kit, kip, kit, and k'it; — In Swatow, kat, kit, k'at, and kiap; — in Amoy, kiat, kiap, k'iat, kiat, and keh; — in Fuhchau, kiok and kak; — in Shanghai, kih, djih, and tai; — in Chifu, kieh.

From silk and happy.

苟 | From plant and to add.

茄 | The stem of the lotus, as distinguished from the stalk and leaves; a general term for the tomato, egg-plant, mandrake, nightshade, and some kinds of squashes.

木 | okra or gumbo (Cantonese).

巴 | mad-apple, dwale, or belladonna, the Solanum insulanum, and similar species.

茄 | ripe egg-plant, used to make sweetmeats.

番 | the tomato, a southern term.

包 | the bottle squash.

五 | a medicine, probably made from the苦 | bittersweet or Solanum dulcamara.

倒 | to grow upside down, (Cantonese).

KIEH.

From silk and happy.

接 | A knot; a skein, a bank, a knob; an unshaped button; to tie, to fasten; to work or weave in knots; to crochet; to braid, to knit; to make a contract, to bind by an agreement; an engagement, contract, or bond; united, banded together; fixed, engaged; hampered; curved; important; to induce, as ill-will; to stiffen, as cooling lava; to decide, as a case; to set, as fruit; to form, as a friendship or partnership; sometimes a suffix to a verb to show that the action is finished.

繩 | or 打 | to tie a knot.

絲 | or 線 | a skein of silk thread.

網 | a knotted rope or a net.

葉 | the fruit has set.

凝 | to coagulate, to congeal, to freeze, to stiffen.

舌 | tongue-tied, unable to speak.

賬 | to pay up or on an account.

清 | settled, made up, as a quarrel; paid all.

親 | to contract a marriage.

日 | I will pay it to you by and by; he will receive retribution some day.

巴 | to pledge or form a connection, like sworn friends.

局 | the affair is finished; ended; results, event, out-turn.

草草了事 | to finish up a case anyhow; to decide needlessly.

出 | to give security, to endorse for one, to give bonds.

議 | to enter a plea, to present the evidence on both sides.

案 | to decide a cause.

完 | finished, as a case at law, a contract or affair.

同| a fellow-townsmen who certifies to an officer's standing.

安 | friendly intimacy; to hold communication with.

實 | firm, durable; lasting, fast.

結 | to tie together; a close union.

言 | the last words.

月 | a good spot for a grave.

收 | to wind up, as a discourse.

果 | in life at a stroke; — used in angry talk.

巴 | troublesome, hard to do; grievous, a labor.

心 | my heart in its sorrow is as if hampered and bound.

巴 | business.

絃 | in lith and happy, but the etymologists explain it by 手口共有所作也手 and mouth both busy.

絃 | he made quips and ruled the state, as in early Chinese history; to strike a line and plan work, as a carpenter.

絃 | From hand and happy, but the etymologists explain it by 手口共有所作也手 and mouth both busy.

絃 | Occupied, laboring hard; to seize a plant firmly to pull it up; to press after, to pursue.

絃 | embarrassed, as a trader for funds; hampered, perplexed.

絹 | From wood and happy; it is used in the south as a contracted form of 絹, 橘 an orange.

絹 | A water-wheel or bucket worked by a pully; a small orange.

絹 | to work the water-wheel, either by a winch or by the feet on treads.

絹 | a common medicine for coughs, the root of the Platyco-

絹 | don grandifolium.

絹 | the small orange called loose jacket at Canton.
劫, 骁, chieh.
From strength, or sword, and to take away.
To take by violence, to plunder; to rob openly; to snatch; hurried pestered; a Hindoo kalpa, anason or cycle, an era; suffering.

1

劫 or 打 1 to plunder, as highwaymen; to rob.
盗 robbers, gueusias, baudittis.
掠空 made a clean sweep, plundered everything.
色 to ravish women.
灰 long gone to oblivion, unknown, turned to ashes.
浩 the palace steps.
避 to avoid hell; to flee unavoidable ruin.
数 a fatal calamity, one not to be escaped; ordained fate.
不 fortunate, eager.
皇职 to intercept revenue.
萬 a myriad ages of suffering cannot be escaped.
受 the unavoidable ills of life.
波 a kalpa or Buddhist age of millions of years, of which there are large and small kalpas, having periods of increase and decrease, or perfection, continuance, and destruction; the maha kalpa lasts 18,44 millions of years.
且 cotton in the boll, from Sanscrit karpa, when it is ripe for picking.

In Cantonese. Astringent; to pucker the mouth, like alum; bitter; sleepy.
茶十分 the tea is very bitter.
眼 sleepy, dozing.

蜍, 声, chieh.
The first is also read kv, meaning a lead.

A sea animal, called 瓮 and 石, likened to a tortoise's foot; or, as one says, a tortoise-shaped thing; it is the sea-anemone, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws.

 rte a hook or strap fastened to the girdle.

The character is supposed to represent a man who has lost his right arm, being reduced from ts2子 a son.

Alone, one only, orphan-like; a remnant; short; one who comes behind or last.
句 a halberd.
影孤零 left alone, no one to help, friendless and solitary.
然一身 left quite alone.
願有 or not a solitary man (not half a man) will be left; said of the effects of a drought.
同 the larvae of mosquitoes; pre-eminent, as a flagstaff.

潔, chieh.
From water and a marking-line; occurs used with the next; the second and last used term is also the old name of a river in the south of Shensi.
洁, pure-minded; clean, limpid.
心 ingenuous, pure in heart, single-minded, unsullied.
己奉公 upright in attending to public duties.
氷玉 [like the] icy crystal and pure gem; irreproachable, undefaced.
處身高 to preserve one's integrity and purity.
一碗饭 I have cleaned my cups and await your coming [to dinner] to have a chat.

歷, chieh.
Formerly used with the preceding.

A marking-line; the end of a hempen thread; pure, as a sacrifice; to rule, to measure; to test by law; to repress, to reduce to order; to bring within bounds, as waters.
度 to adjust, to limit.
爾羊 our oxen and sheep are all pure.

傑, chieh.
A hero, one eminent for virtue and prowess; heroic; proud, self-willed; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.
英 a hero or heroine; a valiant man, a Chevalier Bayard.
有幅其 the thrifty blades are growing long.
豪 a famous leader, as Caesar.
作 like a hero, well done; finely written, as a composition.
俊 a superior, leading man; said of scholars.

傑, chieh.
From wood over fire; sometimes used with the last.
魏 a famous statesman and general of the After Chou dynasty, A. D. 556.

搨, chieh.
To measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.
To lift up or off, as a cover; to erect; to raise, as the skirt; to lift up, to bear, to carry off; to bring to mind; to borrow; to make known, to state to superiors; to drive rapidly; uprooted, as a tree by force.

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away; wanting; exhausted; used up; gone; finished, as the power of one of the elements, to be succeeded by another, or as a revolution, that then recommences; defeated, weakened.

A round or flat stone pillar or tablet; a high, isolated peak; an aiguillette or sharp high rock like the Skellig Rock near Ireland; the 石 in Liu-yü pien on the coast of Chihli is a noted one; the fluttering of birds.

The square and round monumental pillars.

A board put up where a person has died, and been buried on the highway, stating his name and other particulars; a wooden instrument to mark time.

A hinged or flat ticket or slip nailed on a door of a house which has been sealed up or confiscated.

To castrate a ram; a deer's skin.
This form is more antique than the last; it is also read decoder.

To rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.

| 懈 | 懈 | 懈 |

| to light; to reveal, to discover secrets, to tell tales; to divulge,

| 面 | 面 | 面 |

| to accuse one to his face, or before his master,

| 揚 | 揚 | 揚 |

| to bring charges; to denounce, as the people do bad rulers to the higher officers or the sovereign.

| 惡 | 惡 | 惡 |

| I hate those who denounce others to raise their own reputation.

From insect and to compress; referring to their wings; others say that the allusion is to the way some species par their wings.

A butterfly; the 1 蝶 a small species, like the cabbage or sulphur butterfly; the name, however, seems to be of general application.

From fish and knife referring to the fishwife’s art.

To split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.

A pack-saddle frame-work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry.

In Cantonese. A camp-stool is

| 馬 | 馬 | 馬 |

| a folding chair.

| 倒 | 倒 | 倒 |

| to sleep on the side.

From dress and fortunate.

To pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.

| 衣 | 衣 | 衣 |

| 衣 from the skirt up to the breast or lapel.

| 言 | 言 | 言 |

| now we will put the seeds in our skirts.

**KIEH.**

Old sounds, kí, kíp, k’i, and k’ám. In Canton, híp and hap; in Swatow, kík, and kiap; in Amoy, kiap, kíap, and kíat; in Fuzhou, kick and k’iök; in Shanghai, ch’ih and chiah; in Chifu, kiă.

怯, chíéFrom heart and to go.

| 怯 | 怯 | 怯 |

| Timorous, fearful, cowardly, dreading, careful against,

| 胆 | 胆 | 胆 |

| rash, bashful, blushing; trepidation.

畏 | 怯 | 怯 |

| fluttering, weak-hearted, timid.

| 巴 | 巴 | 巴 |

| afraid to go into battle.

| 風 | 風 | 風 |

| careful of the draught, as an invalid.

| 忠 | 忠 | 忠 |

| weak of purpose; vacillating.

| 動 | 動 | 動 |

| do not be abashed when you see great men.

疲 | 脆 | 脆 |

| lean and strengthless, one of no account for anything.

癇, chíéWeakness, strength all gone; lassitude, languor, debility; infirm.

呦, chíéFrom mouth and to rob.

| 呼 | 呼 | 呼 |

| a sound, like 1 1 one resembling creaking; a rustling or whispering noise.

| 聲 | 聲 | 聲 |

| From hand and to carve; it sometimes occurs used for a bond.

To raise from the earth; to suspend; to hold; to assist, to help another; to put in order, to adjust; to singe, as a shell.

提 | 提 | 提 |

| to raise and carry; to recommend.

| 出 | 出 | 出 |

| raised him above the vulgar world.

Read 4 助 Exhausted, failing; wanting; to record on a board the offenses of criminals.

鍬, chíéA sickle, a bill-hook; used with chiah, 試 to cut off, to amputate; to carve; to exterminate.

| 朝 | 朝 | 朝 |

| 朝涉之 胴 [Cheu-sin] cut off the leg-bones of those who were crossing the ford.

| 照 | 照 | 照 |

| to oppress, to maltreat.

刻 | 刻 | 刻 |

| to engrave, to carve.

言信 信 all letters and news have ceased to come.

猋, chíéHarsh, malevolent is 1 狸 referring to a vicious dog.

Read hauh A mongrel dog.

| 猜 | 猜 | 猜 |

| A beast resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.
From heart and together.

Happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified.

Read Kien. Enraged, angry; to gnash the teeth with vexation; to dislike, to cherish ill-against.

From a receptacle and to press; the second form is most common, showing the material.

A trunk to contain books and writings; a portmanteau; a chest, a dresser or pannier; a carpet-bag, a satchel, a reticule; to put away in a box.

To strike on the chest when entering school; — an old custom.

A scholar's satchel.

A traveling-trunk or box.

A case for holding papers or sewing materials.

A case for books.

The mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

Joyful, in good spirits.

or a contented mind.

The principles are not the same; I do not agree with this notion.

Kien.

Old sounds, kin, gin, kim, kien, gien, kiem, gien, and kan. In Canton, kin, kan, kam, nam, and kim; — in Swatow, kian, k'ian, k'ei, kan, kam, and kiam; — in Amoy, kian, kim, k'tam, giam, han, kan, and kam; — in Fukahou, kieung, k'ien, kang, hang, keng, kidng, and kiek; — in Shanghai, kia, k^n, and dij; — in Chiya, kien.

The mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

Gratified.

The principles are not the same; I do not agree with this notion.

Enraged, angry; to gnash the teeth with vexation; to dislike, to cherish ill-against.

The mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

or a contented mind.

The principles are not the same; I do not agree with this notion.

Shoulder

From flesh and inner door; but the original form is thought to resemble the shoulder.

The top of the shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.

Loin or Loin the shoulder; chest broad shouldered; influential from having friends.

The fleshy part of the arm.

Compared shoulders, i.e. equal in merit or rank.

And to walk abreast, to be an equal or friend.

An official cape laid over the robe and made of silk; worn by graduates.

A vest or waistcoat.

A kind of mantilla or victorious worn by brides.

To withdraw from, to desist.

A bib for a child.

Tiresome labor, hard toilsome labor, peeling the shoulders; hard-worked.
to take charge of; adequate
一 to take the whole charge of; to carry a business through.
负责 to carry on important and responsible duties.
不会好货 We will not employ those who love bribes.
扛一头的 a bearer of burdens, a coolie.
挑生理 a hawkster’s occupation.
作事有 勝的 I have got a capable man for the business.

从女子拥挤反复; it is interchanged with the next.

to amuse and intrigue among.
与女子通融; illicit intercourse, as adultery, incest, rape, fornication, for the word does not distinguish; to debauch, to ravish; wild, horrid, brutal, ogre-like; applied to genii and spirits, villainous, wicked.

淫 or 污 to defile; fornication.
强 to force a woman; a rape.
情 or 和 to consent to adultery.

通 criminal conversation.

夫 an adulterer.

究 villains and traitors; to act like a traitor.

拐 to seduce and carry off, to kidnap.

生 an illegitimate birth.

奸
from woman and to offend; used with and for the last.

不规调节 desire; to violate decorum; to offend against propriety; crafty, plotting, unprincipled; traitorous; malicious; selfish; clandestine; corrupt, adulterous.

诈 false, fraudulent; to cheat.

臣 a traitorous official or vassal.

雄 a saucy traitor.

漢 a disaffected Chinese; one who has intercourse with foreigners is often so stigmatized.

贼 a villain; you traitor!
the  perfume from Tu-liang district; the plant, from the Chinese drawing and description, is probably the *Valeriana dioica* or an allied species; the roots are called 筠 earth shoots; the leaves were gathered in spring to ward off miasma, and preserve clothes from insects.

士與女方乘 | 分 the gentlemen and ladies then carried bouquets of valerian.

艷 | chien From 郭 perverse and 良 sticky earth altered, referring to the difficulties of turning over the ground.

Land that is hard to till; whatever is difficult or toilsome; to inflict hardships; distressing, sorrowful; origin of.

| 辛 | vile, miserable, wretched.
| 隊 | difficult and dangerous.
| 萬 | to thank for your trouble.
| 雞 | from unhappy circumstances; hardships; to realize the hardships of.

天方 | chien Heaven is now inflicting calamities.

生意 | chien trade is dull, business goes hard.

食 | chien the food of toil, —as from agriculture.

居 | chien he is at home observing the mourning — for his father.

阻 | chien seriously obstructed.

英 | chien do not undervalue the difficulties.

苦 | chien I have been through all kinds of griefs; I've tasted sorrow.

其心孔 | chien his mind is full of dangerous devices.

鍍 | chien Also read 錫.

To plate, to overlay with, chien silver; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on hoseings or saddles.

鍍什件 | chien to plate with silver.

zin | chien plated with gold and inlaid with gems.
From fish and united.
The plaice or sole fish, also called 比目魚 or paired-eye fish, said by the Chinese to swim in pairs, clapsed to each other, as each has only one eye.

成

To walk lame or in a stumbling manner.

成

Walking in an irregular loping manner, like a staggering horse; at a loss what to do when affairs go wrong; nonplussed.

成

To grasp a morsel with the chopsticks.

成

Read lien' To strike a drum.

成

Sparing, parsimonious, stingy niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize; to spare.

成

省

Close-fisted, grudging.

成

省

Unwilling to spend.

成

省

To diminish expenses, to reduce the outlay.

成

省

To shut up the purse strings.

成

省

Saving of strength.

成

省

saved the trouble, spared the outlay.

成

省

Close-fisted, sparing, frugal.

成

省

The experience of an old man.

成

A pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

成

獻 | 于公 [the farmers] offered a hog to their ancestors — at the ingathering.

成

Also read neih.

成

Another name for the 鶴鶴, a species found along the coast of Chekiang; also called the 黑鶴 or grass heron.

成

From knife and firm as the phonetic.

成

To cut off; to castrate an ox.

成

From silk and all; sometimes wrongly written as the next.

成

Cords used to bind a coffin or hamper; to tie up, to sew up, to bind; to close, to seal; to fill up cracks; a letter sealed.

成

封

To seal, as a letter.

成

封

口無言 to keep one's mouth shut.

成

封

密

Firmly sealed.

成

书

A letter envelope.

成

书

吉

A letter, as from a son.

成

默

To keep silence.

成

接
to your esteemed favor has been received.

成

机

A confidential letter inclosed.

成

机

From wood and all; it is sometimes erroneously used for the last.

成

机

Aasket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.

成

机

编

A dressing-box.

成

机

From water or ice and altogether; the second form is the most common.

成

减

To diminish, to decrease; the opposite of 增加 and 增加; to take away a part; to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten; to retrench; to make less do; name of a river in Chihli.

成

减

半

To take off half.

成

减

价 or 財 to cheapen, to lower the price; cheaper.

成

减

饱

To abbreviate a character, to write short-hand, or with many contractions.

成

减

识

Wearyed out, overworked, poorly.

成

减

省

Laconic, plain; nothing superfluous, as 省得過 less will do, it does not need so much.

成

省

有得 | you can sell it cheaper.

成

省

少

Too few, deficient.

成

省

刻

To keep back, as rations or wages.

成

省

损

To prejudice or disallow the rights of others.

成

省

等

To abate somewhat from the legal punishment.

成

省

I thank you for the abatement.

成

省

轻

To alleviate, to make easier, to lighten.

成

省

取

The cocoon of the silkworm, which is like a canopy to the larvae; the silky pince of other moths.

成

省

取

A silk worm's aurelia.

成

省

取

An undyed, coarse, durable pongee.

成

省

取

Pongee from Kia-ying chien in the east of Kwangtung.

成

省

取

A low mournful tone.

成

省

结

To weave the cocoon.

成

省

取

The cocoon worm; a fur moth.

成

省

取

Cocoons which are buried to delay their hatching.

成

省

取

Cloth and cocoon.

成

省

取

Silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.

成

省

取

Heavy, put on: double wadded garments and then a fur robe, - to protect you.

成

省

取

To select, to choose; to discriminate; selected, chosen; elected, picked out.

成

省

取

To select, as from a lot of good; to choose, as a day.

成

省

取

To choose, as proper persons for a duty.

成

省

取

To garble goods.

成

省

取

What is left after garbling.

成

省

取

Sorted clean, as tea or fruit.

成

省

取

To select and practice upon, so as to imitate and relish, as compositions or models.

成

省

取

Picked it out; he has selected it.

成

省

取

To select and purchase [teas] from the best localities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>東</th>
<th>Composed of 東 to bind and 八 to divide; it is an old form of, and is often interchanged with the next; it resembles 東東 east, when written badly.</th>
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<td>'chien</td>
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| 廢 | 萎 | 1 | 萎 | crippled, unfitted or work. |
| | 2 | 作 | 萎 | that he may become a Kiospin, the upright minister of Fuh-hi; — a good wish. |
| | 3 | 王臣 | 1 | the prince and his officers anticipate great trouble. |

| 傲 | 與 | 1 | 1 | | used for the last in 傅 | 傅 | proud, haughty. |

| 簡 | 簡 | 1 | 用 bamboo and an interval; used with the last. |
| | 2 | chien | 簡 | A slip of bamboo used for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense; to choose; to examine, to mark; to treat negligently or rudely; unrumpled, not excited; laconic, terse; discriminating; great; sincere; hasty, curt, impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of paper; sound of drums. |
| | 3 | 咫 | | to abridge; a synopsis, a résumé. |
| | 4 | 慢 or | 奎 | treat impolitely; I fear you will deem me rude; — a polite phrase. |
| | 5 | 牙 | | an ivory tablet. |
| | 6 | 敢 | 刑清 | to show some leniency in punishments. |
| | 7 | 獄 | | wild and rude, not yet tutored; said of a lad. |
| | 8 | 奏鼓 | | the loud resounding drums. |
| | 9 | 此 | | we feared those wooden missives. |
| | 10 | 夏 | | in the days of Hia, [officers] were chosen and promoted to the royal court. |
| | 11 | 直 | | the nearest road; plain spoken. |

| 親 | chien | 1 | 親 | From horse and home. |
| | 2 | 親 | | A lame mule or ass. |
| | 3 | | 1 | 親 | [he wished] to find a lame mule to stumble, — as it would not throw him. |

| 踐 | chien | 1 | 步 | From to insole and child; the character dates from the T'ang dynasty. |
| | 2 | | 踏 | A child of one's own; in Amoy, used mostly for a boy; but at Shanghai 女 | is a girl, and 男 | a boy or son. |
| | 3 | | | 1 | a varet, a menial, a boy in waiting. |
| | 4 | | 小 | the children in a family. |

<p>| 槁 | chien | 1 | 槁 | A bamboo tube or flume to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chien</th>
<th>chien</th>
<th>chien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From bamboo and to see; used with the last.</td>
<td>From saltish and altogether; the first is most used.</td>
<td>From wood and all it is interchanged with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.</td>
<td>The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap; a nitrous efflorescence on the earth, such as is common in Chili and Bengal, and that called tequesquite in Mexico; barilla made from sea-plants; saltish incrustation.</td>
<td>An envelope; a case; a title or label on a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>見</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callons hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood blister; a sore on the foot.</td>
<td>A corn; hard skin on the foot caused by work.</td>
<td>a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>番</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick hard skin.</td>
<td>a corn; hard skin on the foot.</td>
<td>foreign soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>冰</td>
<td>检</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lye lixiviated from soil.</td>
<td>lye; any liquid from ashes, nitrous soil, or sea-sand.</td>
<td>An envelope; a case; a title or label on a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose, as</td>
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<td>To observe, to perceive by the senses; to visit; to feel, as snow the sun's heat; feeling seeing, observing, impressed by; appearance of; an opinion, a mental view; before another verb, it sometimes forms the passive voice, and in other cases the past tense.</td>
<td>composed of 眼 eye above 儿 a man; it forms the 147th radical of a natural group of characters relating to sight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>使</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the magistrate of a se' or township, who is subordinate to a ch'ien.</td>
<td>To see; to notice and know what it is, which does not always involve; to observe, to perceive by the senses; to visit; to feel, as snow the sun's heat; feeling seeing, observing, impressed by; appearance of; an opinion, a mental view;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 使 | 使 |
| to label, to mark on a name or contents. | 見 |
| 驗 | 驗 |
| to examine, as a corner; to hold an inquest. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 都 | 都 |
| to keep all things in order, to take an account of; to dispose orderly. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 省 | 省 |
| the gilded precious note, the name of the billet of a Hanlin informing his family of his success. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 搜 | 搜 |
| a prince-examiner of the candidates coming to the imperial and last examination. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 了 | 了 |
| he was taken up. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 萬 | 萬 |
| look over and count them carefully. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 信 | 信 |
| to gather faggots on the hills. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 检 | 检 |
| to coerce, to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 检 | 检 |
| to restrain, to keep in check. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 检 | 检 |
| an officer who arranges and collates the books; also, the secretary of a prefect. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 检 | 检 |
| to criticise; to revise a book. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
| 检 | 检 |
| I was very bungling; to be disorderly or careless. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |

| 检 | 检 |
| Composed of 眼 eye above 儿 a man; it forms the 147th radical of a natural group of characters relating to sight. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |

| 检 | 检 |
| To see; to notice and know what it is, which does not always involve; to observe, to perceive by the senses; to visit; to feel, as snow the sun's heat; feeling seeing, observing, impressed by; appearance of; an opinion, a mental view; before another verb, it sometimes forms the passive voice, and in other cases the past tense. | a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street. |
Read *hien*, but for which 现' is now mostly used. To manifest, to come out; to see one, to appear before, as a prince to his people; to introduce to; the morning sun.

正心者 | his conscience pricks him; his better mind is returning.

一龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields;— i.e. the harvest is ripe.

從者 | 道 [Confucius'] disciples introduced him.

観 | 視 is nothing clearer than what is hidden (i.e. the conscience); and nothing more manifest than what is intangible (i.e. its promptings).

In Cantonese. To temper.

一水 to harden iron; to temper, as tools.

再 | 火 it must be tempered again.

件 | From man and ox, because an ox is big and can be shared.

從 | To divide, to partake; to distinguish; a classifier of very wide application, used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and applied to dress, food, occurrences, law cases, &c., like item or thing; often corresponds to an, one.

一 | 事 one affair.

人命案 | a case involving life.

一切 | 俱全 we have everything; all things are ready.

分開 | 11 arrange each one by itself.

一 | 衣裳 one garment.

條 | an index, a list, a schedule.

許多物 | a great many things.

一 | 都能 expert at all sorts of trades, adequate to anything.

宗宗 | 11 俱全 every article is here, all are complete.

大八 | 兒點心 a complete collation, a fine tiffin.

內 | 11 two inclosures are in—this dispatch.
From metal and to look down on; interchanged with the last.

A large dish in which the moon is reflected; a still, glossy surface which reflects the light; a mirror, a spectulum; an example, a precedent; historic events; whatever can serve as a warning or rule; a precept, an admonition; to revise, to audit, to examine for approval; to survey widely; to reflect light.

From the sacred glance,—his Majesty's approval or revision.

Plain, personal remonstrance,—the fifth and final reproof; if it is inefiectual, an officer should resign.

Read chien. To look down upon or into, as a god or sovereign; to look upon and study; to visit subjects; to oversee; to take charge of, to superintend; to compel, to force; a jail, a prison; a halo; to imprison.

To examine carefully; to revise another's acts; and office, a bureau; to control by inspection.

From water and interval.

A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge; met. a valley; name of a small stream mentioned in the Shu King, which rises in Hsii-chou and runs south and east, joining the River Loh, west of Honan fu; a Budhist term for a hundred billions.

mountain streams.

brooks, runlets, rivulets.

From to see and interval as the phonetic.

To spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

From metal and interval.

The iron inside the hub to prevent the axe fretting it; a kind of triangular tramcheon or heavy raper.

Composed of chien and chien to sleep or to come to contracted, and 血 blood, or a dish to hold the blood, explained as referring to the ancient mode of taking an oath by mingling the blood of the parties when the gods witnessed it; interchanged with the next; the present distinction of tone in this character is modern.
K'ien.

To eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

From to one and all; it is often read k'ien.

ch'ien' Old sounds, k'ien, k'ien, gien, k'ieem, and gien. In Canton, k'ien, k'im, h'ın and h'ım; in Swatow, k'ien, k'an, and k'iam; in Amoy, k'ian, gian, kiam, k'iam, k'an and h'ın; in Fuchau, k'eng, k'iong, k'ien, and k'ang; in Shanghai, ch'ien, ch'ien, and k'ien; in Ch'iu, k'ien.

Supposed to represent an ox and a halter attached to it.

ch'ien To pull, to haul along, as an animal by a rope; to pull, as a cart; to guide, to induce; to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

To track a boat.

To implicate, to compromise; connected with, as one subject with another.

To their feelings only provoke them wider apart.

To hold in suspense, undecided.

To pull one along by the hand.

To drag into an affair; implicated, implicated.

To arrange confused and illogical arguments.

Scholars should attend to all they hear.

To lead an ox; to lead up the Herdboy and Weaver see each other from afar — across the Milky Way.

Nearly the same as the last, but not much used, and also interchanged with k'ang, to thump.

To ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

From silk and to drag; also, read k'ien.

ch'ien To unravel silk; silk which has been spoiled; a towrope; the cord which works puppets; one who connects an affair, or brings parties together in a bargain, is a broker.

ch'ien To act as interlocutor.

ch'ien The tracking-yoke.

ch'ien Boat-trackers.

ch'ien A tow-rope, a tracking-line.

ch'ien The string in a show-box.

Name of branch of the River Wēi in the west of Shensi in Lung chen near K'ien-yang hien | 阳縣; water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

A noted hill in the northwest of Shansi in Fung-ts'iang hien | 福綱縣 also called 福州 where the preceding river rises, and which is also used for this mountain, on which there are two or three summits.
### K'ien

**井**
A medicinal plant, the 秦 井; it may be allied to the 秦 Scutellaria.

**心**
From heart and much.

**心**
A fault, an error; a mistake, a peccadillo; failure; a noxious disease; to go beyond, to be in error, to overpass; to chastise.

1 期 passed the appointed time.
1 尤 a crime.
1 罪 a venial offense.
1 縱 to draw a line so as to show shortcomings; to repress one's errors.
不 不忘 I am not in fault, nor have I forgotten it.

**髪**
A belly-band, a svecingle, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced; nimbly; falling; injured.

不 不崩 neither failure nor ruin; never waning or falling, said of the moon and hills.
高 了 you've risen quickly.
污 disgraced, as in reputation.
蒼 1 1 rude and supercilious, as when entering a room.

**拳**
From hand and cold contracted. To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.
1 拳 to capture a flag in battle.

**攘**
From garment and cold contracted; the second form seldom occurs.
Inner garments, as petticoats, trousers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.
1 掃 沙 raise the skirt when crossing the brook.

**虾**
A fire-fly, the 秦 1, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.

### Open

**井**
Composed of two 天 shields of the same height placed side by side; the second form is a common contraction for it when used as a primitive.

**心**
Even, level; to raise in both hands.

| 井 | were two families or clans of the Kiang 秦 tribes in Sz-
| 前 | ch'ien.

**作**
To peck at a thing, as a bird does when getting its food.

| 作 | [the sparrows] have pecked it through, as the paper-window.

**作**
Generally regarded as a synonym of the last; also to suit; to desire; things that match.

**作**
From mouth and all; like the last two, and used with the next and for shien 衛 to cherish.

The pouch of a monkey or marmot; to peck as a bird; not filled, as a measure; deficient; to hold in the pouch or chaps.

1 然而終日不言 so disturbed that he said not the word the whole day.
1 之 德 deficient in virtue.
1 鳥 草 the birds peck the grass.

**作**
From words and altogether; occurs used for the last, and chien 嫌 to dislike.

Respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming; yielding; modest, lowly, complaisant; to think little of one's self; to revere, to be respectful to others; name of the 15th diagram, referring to lowness.

1 閥 to cede, to yield kindly, to give way.
1 適 humble, lowly.
1 恭 or 1 厚 modest and sincere.

### K'ien

**井**
退 retiring, keeping in the background.
1 敬 respectful, reserved.
何 用 太 why are you so very retiring and modest?
1 已 向 [Confucius] condescended to ask advice of common people.
1 太 or 過 quite too bashful or unassuming.
1 君子 an unassuming scholar.
1 口 polite, courteous language.

**作**
From hill and perhaps.

**作**
A deep valley among hills; a grotto in the side of a hill; to fall into.
1 崎 dangerous cliffs.

Read K'ien. To inlase, to infiex.
1 鐨 to set, as a jewel.
1 鐲 a jeweler, a silversmith.

**作**
From hand and sweet; used with the next two.
1 拙 To pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.
1 住 to seize firmly.
1 口 to hold one's tongue, to keep silence.
1 客 an agent for selling things.

**作**
From bamboo and to nip; similar to the last and next.

Tweezers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.

1 語 to interdict free opinion, to stop people's mouths.
1 馬 the bit of a bridle.

**作**
From metal and sweet; interchanged with the last two.

A pair of tweezers; pinchers, nippers, tongs; a barber's twist; a ring on children's necks; a sort of collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch, to grip; to injure, to hate; in Hunan, to rail at, a term of abuse.
From tiger and letters; it is often written so as to resemble
the firm step of a tiger; attentive, correct; pious, devout; inflexible, determined; ingenious, sincere; to respect, to venerate; to seize, as prey; to take by force, to kill; to cleave, to hew; trifling, of no moment. 1 潔 clean, pure, guileless, spotless; unsullied integrity. 1 心 attentively devout. 1 告 or 1 祈 to respectfully inform by prayer. 方斷 is we reverently hewed them square. 1 真 truly sincere, unaffectedly devout. 1 勸 or 1 鼓 to forcibly ravaged our frontiers.

To remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it; a dull purplish or dun color, which may have been given to artificially dressed hair.

Uneasy. 1 憂 or 1 失 discontented, anxious.

From hand and firm. To atf, up, to carry, as on the shoulder; to raise; firm, stable; to settle or mark off a border by stones; to run a boundary; to bar, to close, as the course of a sluice. 1 鍵 to raise the fins; to frisk, as a fish.

An unauthorized character from earth and heaven, alluding perhaps to the horizon.

In Fu-ho-leu. An edge, a border, a shore; a bank, a margin; caves. 1 口 the verge, the border. 1 水 the water's edge.

The insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.

From to go and a fragment; it resembles 遠 to leave, in its general form.

To commission, to depute, as a government agent; to send; to let go, to send off, as into exile; to send away; to chase.

1 排 to dispatch, as an envoy on state affairs.

1 逐 to drive off, to expel, as disorderly people.

1 使 a messenger, an envoy, an emissary.

1 人間候 he sent a man to salute him.

1 車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral; this custom has now given place to sending a servant with a card and a small douceur to defray expenses.

1 罪 to exile for crime.

1 發 to send on a message.

1 清世庶 to throw off the cares and toils of life, as at a watering place.

桃花是随流水 don't let the flowing waters carry away the peach blossoms,—lost people find out that we are here.

From door and wood; it is also regarded as one form of 羊 door.

A little door inside the house; one says, the high board laid across the threshold in gateways.

From flesh and all; it is often contracted to the second form from the similarity of the phonetics, but that is incorrectly read 衆, and is an obsolete word for beef, though usage has made it a synonym of the first. The flank or hollow part of the rump or loins of an animal; the meat in a dumpling.

1 窩 the flanks, or the hollow of the thigh in an animal.

1 皮 a term used by furriers for the fur on the breast and flanks.

1 小 the part above the hip bone.

1 金 the yellowish and whitish fur of the fox.
To eat insufficiently; unsatisfied.

Read 'lien. A dessert, a lunch; something brought on after the meal; the meat in a dumpling.

A hamster, or pouched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.

I a person who stuffs his mouth in a rude manner when eating, like the hamster.

To wait on, to accompany.

To follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail. A crowd or row of people going along.

A board which lies crosswise; name of a tree.

Joined inseparably; attached to, as warm friends, or as bad men in a ring or cabal.

Parasites, unscrupulous retainers; a camomilla.

I never forget our close friendship; the allusion is to a case securely corded and sealed.

A stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.

From words and to send.

To reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question.

A get angry at.

To charge with a fault.

To quiet down, as one out of breath.

I will not condemn him too severely.

I reprimand, to blame, as for dereliction.

He had provoked the displeasure of Heaven — by his crimes.

The original form is intended to represent the breath above a man, denoting gaping, breathing; it forms the 76th radical of characters mostly relating to motions of the mouth.

To yawn and stretch when weary; deficient in strength or spirits; insufficient, wanting; to owe money; to be short of.

Out of sorts, ill, indisposed; — always said of or to others.

A water plant allied to the water lily, the Euryale ferox; called also 鶴頭 or cock's head; it has round spotted leaves, and is cultivated for its seeds, stems, and roots, which contain much starch; there is a red and white sort which must be boiled before eating; a decoction of the leaves is given when the after-birth is retarded, and the meal of the seeds is made into a coarse biscuit; as a verb, to stir in, as flour in porridge.

In Canton, kit, kik, kip, gik, grip, and gak. In Swatow, kit, kok, k'ek, kip, k'ip, and kia; in Amoy, kiat, kik, kip, k'ip, and k'ok; in Fukien, kik, kik, ngok, and k'ok; in Shanghai, chih, chih, kik, yih, and kiok; in Chifu, ki.

Fortunate, lucky, felicitations; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, auspicious; good, as promoting or indicating success; fine, elegant.

A lucky day, auspicious to begin an undertaking on.

I hope you've been well lately.

Fortunate, a happy omen.

To divine for a lucky day.

A prosperous man.

A good chance for a speculation.

At your convenience, when opportunity offers.

The imperial tombs.

A family letter; a private and not an official letter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>荟</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>耽</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last, and used to distinguish the plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>棘</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>A medicinal plant, the fruit of a species of <em>Euphorbia</em>; an infusion of the tender leaves is said to be drunk, at first the taste is bitter, then pleasant; the root-stocks are a purgative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>弢</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Small species of the genera <em>Rhamnus</em> and <em>Zizyphus</em>, useful for hedges; the jujube tree; thorny bushes, brambles, spinous thistles; troublesome, like thorns; earnest, prompt; to be urgent; perilous, thorny; swift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>釵</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Robust, strong; exact, correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>姻</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>The examination or inquest is finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>何</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>1. How has it come at last to this? 2. What has it come at last to this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>獾</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>The mustache, called because it is divided into two parts like a halberd's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>戟</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>A lance with two points, a kind of halberd or partisan, with a crescent-shaped blade on the side; wooden ones are now carried in processions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afil</td>
<td>戟</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>The collar of a coat; the part which envelops the neck.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In *Shanghai*. To get the seeds out of a pod.

1. Cotton to gin cotton.
Composed originally of 二 two lines representing heaven and earth, and 人 man in the middle, with 口 mouth and 手 hand, denoting that the farmer should promptly act with mouth and hand to avail himself of the times which heaven gives, and of the good things which the earth yields; it is sometimes wrongly used for the next, and wrongly written like 且 and a letter.

Haste, speed; prompt, ready; irascible; to hurry on, to urge, to hasten; troublesome, hurried; often. 1 養鼎肉 he often sent him many delicacies.

經始勿勿 no need at first of so much haste.

應 it is now necessary — to do it.

速 urgent; quick as possible.

餽 only the need is urgent.

合 1 知 it is very important to inform you.

From tree and prompt; occurs written like the last.

極 The ridge-pole of a house; the utmost point; an apex, a verge; a degree or place; an intensive adverb, very, extremely; the utmost of; to search to the end of; to serve as a model or law; to urge to it; the end; to reach the end, to exhaust; weary, languid; to let go, as a bow; to take; applied to the moon when in 普或 the north.

多 plenty; rather too many.

妙 admirable; how excellent.

阻碍之 a real annoyance, a great obstacle.

是 truly; it is so; just right.

忙得 overwhelmed with work.

四 the four quarters; of which the 南 is the south pole or axis of the earth, and the 北 the north pole and north star.

六 the four quarters, with the zenith and nadir; also six calamities that happen to man, 喻, early death, incurable disease or crippling, grief, poverty, hatred, and utter weakness.

### Heaven, earth, and man, the Chinese trinity.

群星排 all the stars bend towards the Pole; — applied to officers at court.

五 the five virtues.

八 the four points of compass and their halves.

皇 the principles of the sages, moral axioms, real perfection.

地 or 地 is completed; done his best.

是其有 when will it come to an end?

其数 he completed his designs.

品 the best sort, the highest post.

莫非爾 you went everywhere.

力奉承 extremely polite, obsequious.

辛苦的 the acme of misery.

樂世界上 the abode of perfect bliss, — in the Buddhist heaven.

渺無 an illimitable vista, as on the ocean; unknown, as the future.

### The highest rationale of rectitude and reason.

太 the primum mobile, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chu Hsi and other Chinese philosophers; it is sometimes described as synonymous with Shangti, an animated Heaven from which emanates the 两仪 or dual powers, that produce all things; it is the 理 or fate that acts by laws, but differs from the 無 which pervades the universe, and approaches to the idea of a universal mind or spirit.

### From evil and prompt.

To put to death or punish by perpetual imprisonment; to leave to perish; to kill, to destroy.

我乃其大罪之 I will go further in severe punishment, and kill you.

餘則其死 Kwun was kept a prisoner for life.

### 急 From heart and reaching above it; q. d. the point where opposing causes meet.

Hasty, impatient, anxious; hurried, uneasy, solicitous, urgent, hard up, needy, wretched, at extremity; to urge, to straiten; to be zealous for; to hurry.

### 氣 out of breath, breathing hard; choking from anger.

### 畝 to relieve one's necessities.

### 熱性甚 hasty, quick-tempered, irascible.

### 着 anxious about, pressed by.

### 操 impatient, in a hurry; — the word chop-chop for be quick, is derived from kap-kap, the Cantonese sound of this phrase.

### 死 or 殺 nonplussed, at his wit's ends; hurried to death.

### 機 quick-witted, of ready invention, fertile in expedients.

### 公 zealus for the public welfare.

### 緊 prompt, do it now.

### 流不 it do not flow off fast enough.

### 迫 urged, forced, impelled.

### 廠 to report to a superior the danger or necessity one is in.

### 何苦事此不務 why are you so anxious about this matter, which can easily wait?

### 症 a virulent disease.

### 請 to request [leave on account of] urgent affairs.

### 用 or 需 I want it very much.

### 給 from silk and to join.

To receive, to be the recipient of; to allow one the opportunity; to afford; to give out.

### 事中 a class of undersecretaries in the Censurate, divided into six Bureaus 科, one for each Board.

### 賞 to confer upon, as a rank or a present.
口 | daily needs.
口 | eloquent, ready at talking, but not at doing; of a ready wit, prompt to reply.

Read arters. To give, to supply, to provide what is necessary; to issue, to put forth, as an edict; to affix, as a seal; as a preposition, for, instead of; towards, to; a sign of the passive.

我 | you | let me write it for you.
我 | 說 | he was to speak to him for me.
我 | 你 | 他 | I'll knock head to you.
我 | 要 | give it to me.
我 | 要 | give him enough.
不 | 都 | 一樣 | it is all the same whether you give it or not.
供 | to supply, to furnish food.
誰 | 家 | 住 | at whose house do you work?
無暇子 | I've no time to attend to it for him.

Read chih, Loquacious; earnest words.

及 | a ready, glib tongue.

Derived from 又 hand or having, and A a man; q. d. to follow a man till he is taken.

chih? To effect, to reach to; to extend towards or stretch on to, to influence at a distance; to communicate; to connect; to implicate; effectual, done, and thus becomes a sign of the past tense; as a copulative, and, with, also; at, to; about, concerning; used with a negative, denotes unavailing, impracticable, unequal to, deficient, not up to.

說 | we have spoken of that.
來得 | I can do it; or 來勿 | I can't do it. (Shanghai)
時 | seasonable, suitable.
累 | involving other persons.
連 | also reached that, as one house caught fire from another.

此 | concerning this.
立 | ready at; tact; repartee.
以此 | 彼 | to get to this by, that, one step leading to another.
冠 | or | 略 | of age; a boy at 18, a girl at 10 years.
論 | 何事 | what are you discussing?
後悔不 | there will then be no place for repentance.
六師 | 之 | the six hosts followed close on.
第 | the highest steps, denotes the three first scholarships in the empire.
今如何 | how is it getting on?
將 | 他 | is nearly here, or he will soon come.
此不 | it is not so good.
彼此不相 | this does not equal the other.
門 | at the door; a disciple.
馬不 | a horse couldn't catch him.

空 | unreal, unsatisfactory.

chih 孔 | the grandson of Confucius, whose style was Tsch'\-sz' \-子思; he wrote the Due Medium.

炭 | a sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; unsteady.
手挽缆 | how dreadfully hazardous it is!

汲 | from water and reaching to.
To draw water from a well; to draw forth, to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.
永 | or | 井 | to draw water in a bucket.

不 | 子富貴 | don't be too eager for riches and honors.
引高風 | to imitate or emulate his high example.
騷 | the prefect district of Wei-hwui fu in Honan north of the Yellow River.

笈 | a box or satchel.

負 | 從師 | to take the satchel and follow one's teacher, as Su Tsin did, who afterwards became a minister.

級 | Threads arranged in order; a series, a gradation, a degree or gradus in office, or honor, or merit; a step in a ladder or stairs; a storey in a pagoda; classed, sorted; a classifier of decapitated heads; in music, a scale of the notes.

板 | a step in a stairway.

晶 | an octave.

升 | advanced one step up.

層 | 子 | an octave.

七 | 上 | he rose gradually to high office.

加 | 十 | promoted ten steps, refers to honorary mention recorded in the Board of Civil Office.

首 | one head —of a criminal.

拾 | 聚 | he rested as he went up stairs.

七 | 溪 | a dagoba of seven storeys.

等 | 何 | how many steps are there to the top?

汲 | used with the last to denote steps or stages.

極 | 梯 |頻 | go up the ladder slowly.

極 | the hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a tail.

芝 | the name of a plant, the 白芝 or 白矮, which is an orhideous plant like the Cymbidium, with pink flowers; its roots are mucilaginous, and are employed to rub on the inkstone with vermillion to fit it for writing.

紙 | a plant growing in Yesso, from whose bark paper can be made.
**KIH.**

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<td>Read yo, A bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape. From water and to beat. Water impeded in its course by rocks; a breakwater; a dike to turn the current; to impede, to lead aside; to set back, as water; to rouse the feelings, to excite, to vex; to beat on; stirred up; excited, either to gratitude or anger.</td>
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**K'IH.**

Old sounds, k'it, k'?ip, and k'ia. In Canton, hit, yip, kwik, and k'iauk; — in Swatow, k'it, k'ip, khit, k'in, and k'iak; — in Amoy, k'it, gat, gat, k'it, k'ip, k'ok, and k'ek; — in Pukchau, k'ek, k'ok, and k'ik; — in Shanghai, chih, chiek, chiek, hib, and kih; — in Chiifu, k'it.

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1 the sound of giggling and 
errament.  
1 吱 吱 a suppressed girlish 
giggle.  
口 不言 not fluent, hesitating 
in speech.  
難 護 this is not very fresh 
or savory; I can't eat it—as 
a nauseous dose; I can't pay 
that price.  
力 very arduous; laborious.  

1 吹 To eat, to drink, to swallow; 
to suffer, to bear, and thus 
forms the passive voice.  
1 飯 to drink wine.  
1 食 to eat, to take a meal.  
1 食 etables, fare, victuals.  
1 燕燕 an urgent matter; instan- 
tly.  
1 裂 suffering; lost money on it.  
1 嫁 or 嫁 injurious if eaten; 
injured by improper food.  
1 虧 suffered the loss; injured; 
losing.  
1 發了一驚不小 I was alarmed 
in no small degree.  

犭 A tribe of Miaotsz', the 1, which name seems to be a 
foreign word; they still exist 
in Kwéi-chan, and have many 
strange customs; one is to knock 
out the two front teeth of brides 
on their marriage day, under the 
belief that this will prolong their 
husband's lives; another tribe cut 
their hair short like the Siamese.  
1 猟 a ground squirrel found 
in northern China.  

1 個 A fragrant plant or grass, 
the 1, which name seems to be common 
in Yunnan under the name 
of 靈芝, wild sweet grass, and 
much used for offerings in autum- 
nal festivals; the drawing resem- 
bles valerian or mint.  

泣 从 water and to stand.  

cri'? To weep silently, as for a par- 
tent's death; grieved, heart- 
broken; lamenting.  
1 血 稀 to weep bitterly 
and prostrate one's self to the 
ground; a phrase written on 
funeeral cards.  
1 血 稀 to think of with grief.  
1 血 稀 to think of with grief.  
1 拆 下 tears coursed down 
her cheeks.  
1 立面 I long stood weeping.  
1 露塞 a poetical name for a 
large species of Gryllus.  

Read lih, Impetuous.  

1 1 rapid, swift.  

音, 浩 dark and dank.  

inch In Cantonese. Sticky or oily; 
muddy, slimy; to stick things 
together; slow; tough, sinewy; in-
disposed, ailing.  
1 1 dilatory; stuck in the mud; 
溫 1 very muddy.  
1 1 ailing, out of sorts.  
1 1 indisposed for a few days.  

1 1 from 小 small repeated, and 
the 日 sun coming through a 
crevice; the second form with 
place is the one in use.  

1 1 A fissure in a wall, a crack, 
a chink, a cleft; a gap; an 
interval, leisure time; a pretext, an 
occaision or cause of dislike; dis- 
sard, suspicion; a quarrel, a grudge.  
有 1 cracked; at variance, resent- 
ful; he has a bone to pick.  
開 1 to commence strife, the 
beginning of a quarrel.  
與他有 1 I have a quarrel 
with him.  

人生如白駒過 1 man's life is 
like a white colt passing a crack.  
蔂 1 to seek occasion against, to 
raise points of difference.  
乘 1 and 入 he seized that pretext 
and entered—or began the row.  

辟, 鄰 1 town and 谷 valley; both forms are used for the 
last, and the first is a surname.  
名 of a city belonging to 
Tain; to look up to; the 
immitations of relatives, illus- 
trated by the junction of bones 
and flesh.  

1 地 interjacent countries.  

賊 1 to terrify, to scare; fright- 
ened, as when treading on 
a tiger's tail; a species of leaping 
snake which carries flies.  
震 1 1 to be terrified at 
thurder claps.  

啇, 嘻 1 to laugh boisterously 
and incessantly.  

嘔, 鬱 1 Labor, toil; exertion in a 
meritorious cause.  
微 1 to be ill-used; wronged; languor, weariness.  

絡 1 A coarse fabric made of 
threads of the Dolichos 
formerly used for towels and 
handkerchiefs.  
繒 1 fine and coarse hempen 
cloth.  

詰, 詰 1 from word and fortunate 
as the phonetic.  
To demand, to ask with 
authority, to investigate; to 
judge, to blame, to inquire about 
faults, to set to rights, to keep in 
order; to restrain, to prohibit; to 
reduce the seditious to order, to 
punish.  
邦 國 to reduce refractory 
states or vassals.  
1 口供 to take depositions.  
1 倖 intractable; cacophonous 
or harsh, as sounds.  
詐 違慢 to judge and punish 
the rebellions and intractable.  
1 罪 to examine culprits.
KIN.

虫

Beetles of the families of Cryptidae and Scarabaei, including some dorv-beetles.

蝶

the dung-beetle or Geotrupes, including also other allied genera.

蝶

a tree grub.

KIN.

Old sounds, kín, kín, and gim. In Canton, kán and kán; — in Swatow, kún, kín, and kín; — in Amoy, kún, kín, kín, and gim; — in Fu-han, king, king, kung and kông; — in Shanghai, kön, djäng, and mián; — in Chin, kin.

巾

Said to be composed of a border and depending from, in imitation of a cloth hanging from the girdle; it forms the 59th radical of a large group of characters giving the sorts and uses of cloth.

巾

A napkin, a kerchief, a neck-cloth; a bonnet which the common people anciently put on when of age, as a token of careness; a cap or turban folded square; a cover of cloth; a curtain.

巾

or 卩 a kerchief, a handkerchief; a towel.

巾

or a turban; a cloth coiled on the head.

巾

a girdle napkin.

巾

the literati.

巾

a cap formerly worn by young noblemen.

巾

an ornamented carriage; a kind of royal carriage.

巾

an ornamented tiara or cap.

巾

a scarf.

巾

or 肩 anything to protect the shoulders, as a shawl, a mantilla, a cape.

斤

The original form is designed to represent an ax with a splinter under it; it forms the 98th radical of characters mostly relating to cutting; the second, composed of horn and strength, refers to a vigorous horse, and is now common in accounts for the weight.

斤

To chop, to fell timber; an ax, a hatchet; a test or measure for weighing; the Chinese pound or catty, which was at first, perhaps, confined to dealing out medicines; it should properly contain sixteen taels, but differs in various localities according to the nature of the article, from 3 to 21 taels, being the heaviest the weight by which coal is sold in Honan, the lowest the catty of tea in Peking, discrepancies which arise from an effort to equalize an apparent price at the expense of the quantity given; by treaty a catty is fixed at 1 3/4 lb. av. or 604.53 grammes.

斤

To examine into.

斤

What is its weight?

斤

a short catty; and 是 a full catty.

斤

measure its weight by pecks.

斤

axes and hatches.

斤

the number of bags of salt was one thousand.

斤

to turn somersaults, an acrobat’s performances.

斤

he can raise a thousand catties; — a man of ability.

斤

critical and clear was their intelligence; the phrase also means humane.

斤

From metal and ax; also read tyin, and occurs as a synonym of the last.

斤

To smooth; to chip, with an ax; to carefully remove the marks of the ax, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

斤

smooth and saw the wood to fit it for use.

斤

to hew timber.

斤

An adz.

斤

axes, adzes, and such like tools.

筋

From bamboo, flesh and strength, because of the strength of bamboo splints and cuticle.

筋

The tendons, the sinews; applied also to the veins and nerves; sinewy, strong; related to by blood.

筋

brawny, muscular.

筋

a very lean person.

筋

sagacious, prudent; can be depended on; he is of my bone and flesh.

筋

cobbler’s ends of threads.

筋

the veins, blood-veins.

筋

tough or rolled out dough.

筋

a fine toothed bamboo comb.

筋

[rake] as close and gripping as if his tendons were pulled out.

筇

A fine large variety of bamboo with a white skin, from Kweichou, having the joints near each other; the culms are used to pole boats, the twigs furnish pipes, and the tabasheer and roots supply medicine.
KIN.

Formed of a triangle, or a man and one indicating union, and an old form of up to, intimating that all past durations have centred in the present.

An adverb of time, now, at this time, presently.

如 | or | 目 | now; right off.
日 | or | 天 | to-day.
至 | till this time.
朝 | this morning.
後 | or | 自 | henceforth, from this time.
迄 | up to this time, hitherto.
世 | this world, the present existence.
當 | the reigning emperor.
昔 | times not are not now what they were then.
翼 | the next day; it the day winged on to-day.
庭院 | 明 | 追 | 足 | the night bust in this moonlit half, we think of old times and sorrow at the present.
我不樂 | why should we not make merry now?

給

A sash; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.

襟

A garment of a single thickness; the lapel or fold of a coat, which used to distinguish the gentry as the gowned class; a collar; to tie with strings; the bosom, the feelings.

面 | a coat opening in the middle.

絨 | an ancient court dress of fine and coarse cloth.

兄弟 | a brother-in-law, the husbands of two sisters call each other 連 | or connected lapels.

大 | a large lapel.

頭 | a lady's watch.

五 | all metals; the five are gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

金 | gold-sheets, thicker than the 箔 | gold-leaf, and used as bullion.

足 | pure gold.

屑 | spangled gold, a poetical name for the stars.

飛 | bits of gold-leaf on cakes.

针 | yellow needle greens, the dried blossoms of a Liliun and Hemerocallis, used to give a relish to fish and flesh.

執 | to take up and reintier the ashes of the dead. (Cantonese.)

星 | the planet Venus.

星 | iron and copper pyrites.

花 | brass-leaf ornaments made like flowers, used in offerings.

花 | a goddess answering somewhat to Juno Lucina, worshipped at Canton.

安 | your good health, said to superiors.

言 | your precious words, are honest as jade is real.

鳥 | the golden crow; the sun.

月 | the golden pivot; the moon.

母 | do not make news [from you as rare as] gold and gems.

陵 | the golden burial-ground, a name for Nanking, derived from King Wei of Tsu, who, it is said, buried gold there.

大 | great revenues of the southern metals, of gold, silver, and copper.

語 | a sure promise.

色 | a yellow color; golden.

堂 | the golden terrace, a name for Peking.

煉 | a pill of great virtue conferring immortality.

剛力 | the diamond warrior, or 手 | 素 | he who grasps the diamond club (vadira), a Buddhist name for Indra (vadira-pani), as the defender of the faith.

翅 | the goldwing (Chlorops stigma) so called at Peking.
Kin

1. 马门 a term for the Hanlin College, from a bronze horse placed there by Han Wu-ti.

2. 装 the gold dressed, a term for an idol.

3. 朝 the Golden dynasty of the Jiu-chi, which ruled the north of China, chiefly at K'ai-fung fu, from A.D. 1115 to 1235; it was established by Agutha 阿骨打, and endured 120 years under nine princes; the people were the ancestors of the Manchus.

锦 [jǐn] From gold and silk goods, intimating that much labor has been bestowed on it.

1. 衣 dressing in embroidered robes; i.e. noble ladies or gentry.

2. 美 beautiful embroidery.

3. 禮 finely written, a flowery style.

4. 花加 these flowers are like tapestry.

雲 rosete clouds.

衣 夜行 to wear brocade by night; i.e. to be in high renown away from one's native place.

無鱣 don't feel so anxious about me.

1. 襟幅 [jīn fú] what a splendid embroidered coverlet!

果然豪傑 I shall certainly get the tapestry flag and come back here; i.e. I shall rise to be chuang-yuen.

香 from self under 王 to receive; or from 人 a platter under 雙, steaming; the first is commonest.

The nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other; it was made of half a cocoanut or gourd, and even of silver or pewter, but a porcelain cup is now used.

交 or 合 to pledge the wedding goblet.

谨 [jǐn] From words and tenacious clay.

1. 惟 [wéi] diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, respectful;

2. 世 [shì] to venerate; to sedulously watch against, to heed; to make others take care; to give the whole mind to; to prohibit.

3. 係 [xì] to attend to carefully.

4. 無縱 誠随以 豈屑 give no licence to the wily and obsequious, that the evil crowd may learn to take heed.

5. 具 to send presents to one.

6. 賢大事不細 do not be too finical when you have a great object before you.

7. 賛賊 carefully look out against thieves.

8. 敬 [jìng] to respect carefully.

9. 天命 carefully observe the warnings or will of Providence.

10. 遵 to carefully obey.

11. 以 無真 to watch against wicked men.

ऋ [qì] Composed of 火 earth, 八 man, and 黄 yellow combined and altered; others derive it from 火 earth and 興 hide; it is now superseded by its derivatives.

Tenacious, adhesive clay such as is deposited by streams; yellow loam or loess, which covers large portions of Northern China, said to be sometimes eaten; to daub; a time, a season; few.

赤 [chì] a hill in Fung-hwa-hien, near Ningpo, which once produced tin.

瑾 [jǐn] From earth and clay; used for the last.

1. To daub, to plaster; to stop up, to lute with mud, as the solitary wasp does its nidus; a path over a drain; to cover up a corpse, to bury.

塞向 [sā xiàng] stop the holes of the windows — towards the north.

行有死人倩 | 之 on the path lies a dead corpse, somebody will bury it.

墐 [jǐ] Interchanged with the last.

To die of starvation on the roadside; to cover a corpse by the road.

隄 [tí] Exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely, almost, a little short; just missed, as a fall; only, nothing more.
From shelter and clay; the two are regarded as different by some, but their definitions are too similar; used with the last.

A small house, a hut, a hovel; a lodge of one or two rooms, just big enough for a shelter; just enough; diligent, careful; a surplus.

a rustic cabin.

thoughtful of; anxiously.

will be able to avoid error.

rather narrow, cabins.

it is confusedly confused with its primitive, and some say it is another form.

A plant like monk's bane, also called 鳥頭 or crow's head, and is poisonous, seems to be the field violet (Viola) common in northern China, though the water-hemlock may be meant.

a wild flower in Kiangsi, whose seeds fructify like the nightshade.

a Japanese name for the Corydalis inwetis, and a Diclytra.

its violets and sow-thistles [were sweet] as dumplings.

From spread and clay; the two are regarded as different.

To have an audience with the Emperor, especially in autumn; to look towards the North, or his throne; to see a superior; to grant an audience.

to see his Majesty.

the daily gave audience to [the rulers] of the Four Mountains and the crowd of officers.

From hide and an as the phonetic.

A sort of martingale; a kind of ornamental plume under a horse's neck; firm, strong; parsonious; to restrain; to take; to ridicule, to put to shame.

the martingale impedes his progress.

From to proclaim and a forest.

To prohibit, to warn against, to forbid; to stop the completion of, to regulate; to restrain, to keep off; to impose restrictions; forbidden; imperial, governmental; a cup or tray for wine; an instrument of music.

prohibitions, laws, restrictions.

contraband goods.
KIN.

From heart and to forbid; also read kin.

心一 my decision is made.

打冷 1 to have a cold sliver.

打冷 chiu2

A kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up-hill.

後一 1 方 the rest came following after with their heads up.

頰 chiu1

To gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy given.

顔 to gnash the teeth in rage at one.

From woman and now as the phonetic.

女 chiu1 A wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side.

大 1 women who help and direct the bride during the three days of wedding.

連一 or 1 兄弟 the husband of a wife's sister.

KIN.

母 a maternal aunt.

Read chin. Laughing; the joyous merriment of girls.

近 3 From to walk and as the phonetic.

近 chiu2 Near in time or place; recently, lately, soon; to bring near, to approach, to close upon, to draw close to; to touch; to like; familiar; according to, like, consonant; adjoining, conterminous, next to; in official papers, denotes that an officer is stationed as near his parents as the law permits in Buddhism, those who are near or in attendance; assisting, as a priest.

日 or 1 時 these few days, lately, these times.

簡 1 about to be, presently.

海 maritime, coastwise.

來 how have you been recently? how do you get on?

路 the distance is not very far.

道 or 1 理 reasonable, not far from right.

瞎眼 near-sighted.

以有德 to associate with the virtuous.

附一 near one; neighboring.

貼一 go near to him, join him.

可一 it can be approached.

KIN.

Old sounds, gim, gin, and k'ìn. In Canton, k'am, k'un, and yâm;—in Swatow, k'm and kho;—in Amoy, k'im, k'un, and gim;—in Fuhchau, king and k'ang;—in Shanghai, châng and djâng;—in Chi-fu, k'in.

飲 chiu1 One stretching and yawning; to respect; that which commands respect or ought to be revered; specially that which comes from the emperor; to regard as by or from the emperor; imperial, governmental; majestic.

賜一 a gift from the Throne; by royal grant.

敢 1 前 he did not venture to come close to him.

少親 1 [I have failed] in visiting you so seldom.

親 1 intimate, to be familiar, near one.

取諸身 [reason] should be taken to one's self, or assimilated by the mind.

切一 made familiar to the mind.

好不一 [I hope you are] every way happy these days.

性之所 the natural bent will soon manifest itself.

善男 and 1 善女 male and female attendant devotees (upasaka, upasika), denote the lay members of the Buddhists.

往 1 王舅南土 is but go, my royal Uncle, and protect the south country.

挨一 adjoining, as a house.

厉一 Great strength brawny.

不戉一 nothing to rest on, no leverage.

使一拍門 I pounded the door with all my might.

學得渾身有了一兒 he felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.

費我一棍子 I have spent all my strength for you.

KIN.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鷹</td>
<td>1. From hill and to respect as the phonetic. 2. High peaks shooting up aloft. 3. Gaping, yawning, opening the mouth wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中</td>
<td>A severe chill or ague; a great shivering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>From clothes and worn; interchanged with 介 as the verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衆</td>
<td>A coverlet, a large quilt; to cover a thing, as a dish; to pull the coverlet over one; two coverings of white and red cloth laid over the corpse in its coffin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拷</td>
<td>A bed-quilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包</td>
<td>The emperor’s bed-quilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寒</td>
<td>A cold pillow and chilly coverlet; no bedfellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禽</td>
<td>Birds; the entire class Aves; flying and feathered creatures; unimpregnated birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>CHINESE LUTE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>委</td>
<td>To make and send the betrothal presents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>An egret, also called 雪客 snow guest in Chihli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仙</td>
<td>Or 蝕 a poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as the chief of birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬼</td>
<td>Birds and beasts; animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫</td>
<td>Civilians, because their insignia are mostly birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>择</td>
<td>From hand and bird or gold; occurs written as the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搏</td>
<td>To seize, as a hawk does; to clutch; to grasp, as by the collar; in rhetoric, to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adherence to terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汲</td>
<td>To take alive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拿 or</td>
<td>1. To seize; to arrest, as a thief. 2. 賫 or 王 in order to put down rebels, their leaders must be caught. 3. HI to grasp a tiger, as a filial boy did to save his father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招</td>
<td>1. 狐之 to seize a king and get him to make you king — to will condone the violence. 2. 王 to seize a king or the crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠃</td>
<td>A species of Pyrus, called 林 common in northern China, which bears a small red apple, rather insipid, known as 沙果 or sand fruit, and 花紅 flower-red; the blossom is white, the mripe fruit is boiled in green tea as a cooling drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唄</td>
<td>A spider, the 螂 having very long legs, probably a species of Philodromus; the name is usually applied to spiders without webs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喉</td>
<td>To hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>候</td>
<td>To prevent, to avoid; to restrain, as to restrain, because its noes quell the passions; foreign musical instruments; a singer on a kite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>To be attentive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裨</td>
<td>To your bar, your coast — said of a district magistrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引</td>
<td>To guide or lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>劍</td>
<td>From strength and tenacious clay as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勤</td>
<td>Laborious, diligent in one’s post; to toil in or for; solicitous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist, or excite to exertion laboriously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>1. to be diligent and careful in attending to business. 2. 慎人家 a diligent and frugal man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>艾斯</td>
<td>Lovingly, toilingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>To be diligent and careful in attending to business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戎</td>
<td>To work well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勳</td>
<td>To laborious, faithful in work, industrious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>To regard one’s self to look after the household.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王</td>
<td>Zealous in serving one’s prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>Rich people have need to be careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>應</td>
<td>To be very attentive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>Duke Chen exhorted all to be diligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>A sympathizing, earnest, unwearied heart, such as a ruler should have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勤</td>
<td>From heart and diligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>劍</td>
<td>Zealons, earnest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慎</td>
<td>To anxions about one’s duties, persevering under opposition; no rest; bowed down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琴</td>
<td>Formed of two pearls and now, but the original form was intended to represent the shape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chinese lute, or harpsichord, having seven strings, which are drawn tensive by nutes; lute strings; to control one’s feelings; to restrain, because its noes quell the passions; foreign musical instruments; a singer on a kite. The lute is out of tune; met. disconcerted, unexpected. |
| 心 | A motive, an intention. |
| 慎 | Your bar, your coast — said of a district magistrate. |
| 扶 | To guide or lead. |
| 劍 | An organ (also called 管); a melodic; a sapphine; an accordion; also applied to the jingling stones hung in the wind. |
| 提 | A theorbo or virginal. |
| 月 | A four-stringed guitar with a round belly. |
| 洋 | A lute, consisting of thirty copper strings running across two bridges, struck with hammers. |
| 瑟 | 荒之琴 lyre and lute strings, met. matrimony. |
**King.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>妻子 zī</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>野 hǎi</td>
<td>wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吓 xì</td>
<td>frighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱 chuàng</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬 mǎ</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃 huáng</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勝 shèng</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驚 jīng</td>
<td>shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜 cài</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水 chuí</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old sounds, king, käng, and ging.** In Canton, king and kōng; in Swatow, kān, kā, kē, and am; in Anhui, kēng and gēng; in Fuhchau, king, kāng, kāng, and kōng; in Shanghai, kāng and djiang; in Chjia, king.

**From plants and az.**

- **芹 cēn** | celery or parsley; applied also to similar plants, as cress, pimpernel, honewort, and water-hemlock.
- **水菜 cài** | vegetables.
- **採 cǎi** | to pluck cress, to become a sailor; alluding to the lines思樂泮水覩其 | pleasant is the college pool where we plucked the green cress.
- **旱 cǎn** | celery.**

**From horse and to reverence as the phonetic.**

- **驚 jīng** | A shy horse; to terrify, to scare; to fear; to make confusion; afraid, apprehensive, alarmed, perturbed, astonished; to apprehend.
- **嚇 xià** | to excite, to arouse; used as a polite phrase for troubling one.
- **壓 yā** | to suppress as alarm; to remove sudden frights.
- **震 zhèn** | frightened, as by thunder.
- **徒 tū** | neither footmen nor drivers created any alarm.
- **風 fēng** | wind or a draught; convulsed; fits, such as children have.
- **嘔 yōu** | her waist was small, as if a breath of wind would snap it.
- **膽 zǎn** | quivering and shaking with fright.
- **異 yì** | marvelous; strange, frightful.

**From plant and to punish, because this thorn was once used to beat people.**

- **荆 jīng** | A bush found in Hunan, slender, little, and thorny; spinous, prickly; brambles, furze.
- **摘 zhuì** | the dull thorn; i.e. my wife.
- **折 zhuó** | I have only just made your acquaintance; i.e. just learned that you are like a jade-stone from 山 where a pure piece was found.
- **史 shǐ** | this affair proves to be very vexations.

**From plant and to plant.**

- **蔬 shū** | I have not before seen you.
- **蔬 sōu** | a festival cup given to graduated bachelors.
- **野 wài** | it will be polite, if the villagers offer some parsley.
- **今 jīn** | a general of cavalry in Lu, named 贊父 about b.c. 720, spoken of in the Tso Ch'īn.

**From plant and now.**

- **芹 cēn** | A salt marsh plant with lanceolate leaves like a bamboo, and creeping roots, whose seeds are eaten by deer and cattle; it is probably a panic grass or a Corcyclus.

**A yellowish colored medicinal root, common in western China, the Scutellaria viscidula or skull-cap, used as a tonic.**

**KING.**

- **花 huā** | another species of Vitez.
- **花 huā** | one of the nine divisions of Yü; it comprised all Hunan and most of Hopeh, with part of Kwéi-chên; it constituted the kingdom of Ta, sometimes called 楚 during feudal times; it was the capital, King-chên, on the Yangtsé River.
- **花 huā** | the Cercis siliquastrum and Chinensis, two varieties of the Judas tree.
- **花 huā** | she has a boxwood hair-pin and cotton skirt; i.e. poor and well-behaved.
- **花 huā** | thorny; useless, annoying.

**King.**

- **花 huā** | the original form is composed of 高 and a line indicating height.
- **花 huā** | great, exalted; the highest point which men can reach; a high peak; a mound; a capital or metropolis, where the sovereign
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KING.</th>
<th>KING.</th>
<th>KING.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a capital, the metropolis</td>
<td>式</td>
<td>式</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Peking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a good kind of pencil</td>
<td>未</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the capital of Korea</td>
<td>帝</td>
<td>帝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also a metropolitan board of</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magistrates.</td>
<td>宗</td>
<td>宗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read 愁. Sorrowful.</td>
<td>愁</td>
<td>愁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愁</td>
<td>my sorrow grows intense.</td>
<td>愁</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From deer and great; rarely occurs with 了 as the primitive.

A large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail, perhaps referring to the nyrian of India; in Canton, the 黄 | 着 | 着 |
| denotes a small deer, a species of muntjac (Cervus) and the delicate chevrotain (Mouse) | 皮 | 皮 |
| deer. | 袋 | 袋 |

From silk and a path as the phonetic.

The warp of a web in the loom; what runs lengthwise, as the great or straight veins or arteries; the meridians of longitude: lines; to pass through or by, to cross; what has passed, and thus often becomes merely a sign of the past tense; as an adverb, already, then, at that time; to manage, to plan, to regulate; the person who manages a business; what is regular, orderly, or standard; laws, canons, religious manuals, classical works; the sutras of the Buddhists, and the 論 | 經 | 經 |
| denotes their shastras; in silk trade does organize or throw silk. | 經 | 經 |

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

住 on its own.

Not among hands.

旅 | 旅 | 旅 |
| 方 | 方 | 方 |
| 前 | 前 | 前 |
| 方 | 方 | 方 |

while my back retains its strength, I must everywhere plan and labor.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

They never fail in their regular courses, as the stars.

手 | 手 | 手 |
| 手 | 手 | 手 |
| 手 | 手 | 手 |

I did it with my own hand.

曾 | 曾 | 曾 |
| 曾 | 曾 | 曾 |
| 曾 | 曾 | 曾 |

I have already seen it.

今 | 今 | 今 |
| 今 | 今 | 今 |
| 今 | 今 | 今 |

it passed before his eyes.

於 | 于 | 于 |
| 于 | 于 | 于 |
| 于 | 于 | 于 |

passed, over, gone through.

念 | 念 | 念 |
| 念 | 念 | 念 |
| 念 | 念 | 念 |

to repeat prayers, to read the liturgy; to con the Classics.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

血 vessels of all kinds, divided into main or straight, and lateral or small.

不 | 不 | 不 |
| 不 | 不 | 不 |
| 不 | 不 | 不 |

an inexperienced hand; not also means unclassical, heretical, or non-confirnists, in the minds of Confucianists.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

the rules.

水 | 水 | 水 |
| 水 | 水 | 水 |
| 水 | 水 | 水 |

the rules.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

canon, the classics; or Buddhist; also applied to the Bible and Koran.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

the current outlay.

不 | 不 | 不 |
| 不 | 不 | 不 |
| 不 | 不 | 不 |

it is out of my jurisdiction.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

what is regular and necessary in morals, the basis of society.

幾度 | 桂 | 桂 |
| 桂 | 桂 | 桂 |
| 桂 | 桂 | 桂 |

I've tried it several times; I have often been there.

事非 | 事 | 事 |
| 事 | 事 | 事 |
| 事 | 事 | 事 |

you don't know its difficulties till you've tried it.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

men of deep learning can save the people.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

the highest principles of nature, the rules of morals.

| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |
| 經 | 經 | 經 |

the Buddhist canons; Buddha's own words are termed 契 | 契 | 契 |
| 契 | 契 | 契 |
| 契 | 契 | 契 |

or documents.

正 | 正 | 正 |
| 正 | 正 | 正 |
| 正 | 正 | 正 |

a sutra, the Lotus of the true Law (Saddharmapundarika sutra), the standard classic of the Lotus school.

Read 娘. To kill one's self.

自 | 自 | 自 |
| 自 | 自 | 自 |
| 自 | 自 | 自 |

to commit suicide in a ditch; a disgraceful end.
King.

Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh, and drains its eastern part, joining the River Wei in Shensi, near Sze-nan fu; it has very clear water, and gives its name to several places near it; also a river near Wu-hu, and one in Annam; to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.

流彼舟 quickly go those boats on the King.

Stream under one, representing the earth, and contrasted to work.

Stream running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves; name of a stream and of a place, for which the next in now used.

邓 A village in Kao-mih hien

貰 使 lying in the east of Shantung in Lai-chou fu.

竪 Formed of 兄 brother and vigorous, both repeated, referring to the pleasant sight of brethren agreeing; it is similar to 竪 in appearance and sound.

To fear, to forbear from, to restrain; cautious, solicitous lest a thing miscarry.

畏 wary, respectful; strong, as sheep.

戦 or 戰战 tremblingly alive to; wary, very anxious for.

懼 dread, apprehensive of consequences.

懼 fear, feeling the peril and afraid.

From a spear and now.

The handle of a spear; a rod.

to compassionate, to pity, to feel for; the pitiable; concerned for, regretting; to attend to earnestly; careful, sparing; boastful, elated, conceited; to rule one's self; to respect, to value.

著 to commiserate.

KING.

| 居以凶 | I then should be in pitiable misery.
| 譬 bragging; to vapor, to talk.
| 有所一式 to respect, as a model.
| 自己善 a good opinion of one's self.
| 孤独 to feel for and help widows and orphans.
| 不一细行 to disregard small affairs.
| 何人不 which of them was not wifeful, and to be pitied?

From sun and eminent; occurs used for filmy or a shadow.

Bright sunlight; brilliant, illuminated; illumined by the sun; a fine view, a good situation or prospect; figure, aspect; circumstances of a place or thing; a rarity, a lion, a curiosity, a sight; a resemblance, fancy, imagining; form; a style, as of dress; to regard kindly, longing for; large; a shadow.

縱 a vista, a prospect; a view.

光 circumstances, prospects; character of; peculiarities; a landscape, appearances of nature.

擺 to display rare things.

無 deserted, it has a bad look.

清 neat and well arranged.

以介 by this we try to increase our great happiness.

佳 or 美 fine scenery, a good site; easy circumstances.

好晚 a good sky at sunset; it all ended well, as the honorable end of a toilsome life.

順 pleasantly situated.

見 生情 cautious and discreet, able to judge men and things.

像 a statue; a portrait.

年 the prospects of the year.

行 the look of the country, a landscape.

時 signage of the times.

山 Prospect Hill in Peking.

瓷 the luminous doctrine; so Christianity is called on the Nestorian tablet.

八 the eight sights, the lions, the remarkable objects of a place.

西 洋 stereoscopic views.

泰蓝 cloisonné, enamel-ware.

老 an old person, an old resident, but yet able to work.

影 insisted their shadows went dancing on the stream.

From man or words, and to respect as the phonetic.

To warn against, to caution, to threaten with a penalty; to arouse, to urge to reform; to set judgment before the mind, to alarm the heedless.

世 to arouse or warn the age.

戒下 to caution against doing it again.

悟 to startle and put one on his guard.

衆 to caution the people.

數一,百 executing one man deters a hundred.

願 made a warning example of.

屬 to stimulate to exertion.

境 From earth and end as the phonetic.

餘 A limit, a boundary; the marches; a place where one lives, abode; a region, place, neighborhood, district; state, condition of life, position.

界 frontier, boundary, limit.

貴 your place of residence.

遙 茱仙 Taoist fairy land.

逸 on the border.

入 间 禁 when you cross the border, inquire what are the prohibitions.
**KING.**

From man or step and streamlet as the phonetic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>徑</th>
<th>From man or step and streamlet as the phonetic.</th>
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<tr>
<td>ch'ing'</td>
<td>ch'ing'</td>
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A bye-way, a foot-path; a short cut; a narrow track, a diameter; a radius; a bridle track or goat-path; direct, straight; prompt, quick; to pass by.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>行</th>
<th>A bye-way, the shortest path;曲</th>
<th>is a circuitous way.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>don't go in the bye-ways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>直</td>
<td>to go directly to it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

在 | in mechanics, the radius of gyration. |

捷 | a quick way, an easy mode. |

<table>
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<th>略</th>
<th>Interchanged with the last.</th>
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<td>ch'ing'</td>
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To pass by, to approach; to flow by, as a river near a town; to go up to; a short path; directly; across.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>槊</th>
<th>A kind of timber resembling pine, but harder, perhaps a sort of larch or spruce; a roller used by silk dyers to straighten the silk.</th>
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**K'ING.**

Originally formed of 言 words above a man repeated, to denote the bickering of people; it is sometimes reduced to the second form, and bears a resemblance to 慟 wary.

Strong, violent; emotive, envious, pragmatic, bickering, taste; diotrephian, great; abundant; to emulate; to do vigorously; to struggle for; to contend, to force; to be quarrelsome; to rival in zeal for.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>竟</th>
<th>to begin a fray.</th>
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<tr>
<td>争</td>
<td>to wrangle, to contest; excitable, captious.</td>
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<tr>
<th>出人頭</th>
<th>to excel, a head above others; distinguished.</th>
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<tr>
<td>灰心無</td>
<td>inanimate, unambitions.</td>
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<tr>
<th>不</th>
<th>neither quarrelsome nor remiss; ferina lutea.</th>
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<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>誤; plau-spoken; honest and earnest.</td>
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<tr>
<th>大</th>
<th>great strength; herculean.</th>
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<th>K'ING.</th>
<th>Old sounds, k'ing and k'iang. In Canton, hing, k'ing, and heng; — in Swatow, k'ong, k'eng, k'in, and kw'ang: — in Amoy, k'eng and kóng; in Fuhchau, k'ing and k'eng; in Shanghai, ch'ing and dj'ing; — in Chifu, k'ing.</th>
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From credentials 費 given to an officer and 費 an object which all look towards; it is very easily mistaken for 費 a village.

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<th>費</th>
<th>A noble, a lord, a high officer, one to whom men look; a term of respect applied to courtiers by the prince, and by gentlemen to each other; intelligent.</th>
</tr>
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<td>費</td>
<td>a grandee; a cabinet minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>費</td>
<td>大</td>
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<tr>
<td>費</td>
<td>公</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>費</td>
<td>皆</td>
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1. 不恆不稳，unstable and volatile.
2. 意易, it is not at all an easy matter.
3. 許 heedless of his word or promise.
4. 輕 lie lightly laden, as a cart; drawing little water.
5. 君子重小人 you may bumble a nobleman, but you must be polite to a mean man.
6. 年 young, under twenty.
7. 可 or 巧 portable, light.
8. 巧巧 nimly, agile, cleverly.
9. 生 to risk life without cause; adventure, venture.
10. 他 himself alone; to lay aside dignity and condescend to the lowly.

關係 the results are really serious.
1. 粉 caudal, so called from its delicate appearance.
2. 瞭 light horsecorn, cavalry.
3. 項 from man and an instant.

Shaking The head leaning one side; aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, the whole of; to overturn, to subvert, to waste; to squander; to assay, to test, to smelt; to debate, to compete, to wrangle; to pour out, as tea from a spout.
1. 聽 inclined his ear to hear.
2. 側 inclined; lays on the side.
3. 跌 fallen over.
4. 倒 subverted, prostrated, tumbled down, upset.
5. 撾 utter imbecility, as of a ruined country.
6. 家 to impoverish the family.
7. 返 to run over, to surpass.
8. 才 to compete on a trial of abilities.
9. 銀 a crucible to assay silver.
10. 鑄 he gave him all his purse.
11. 盃 to drain the glass; so as to turn it up.
A stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

From stone and tone, or as another explains it from stone and to strike contracted.

Sonorous stones or plates which are suspended like a bell on a frame and struck by hammers; they were of different materials, and are now made of bell metal resembling a triangle or a carpenter's square; the tinkling of these stones; to hang up; to give the reins to, to gallop; a sort of dulcimer made of glass or stone; pictures of this instrument are seen carved on the ends of the antefix or beams under the eaves or on lintels, as an emblem of the next character, which has the same tone.

To strike the musical stones these two characters are sometimes turned into 吉庆 to denote a wish.

To stoop very low, alluding to the shape of these stones.

方今 the present; to congratulate, to console; to bless; to present, as on a birthday with good wishes and gifts; happy, joyous; joy, felicity; the path of righteousness; an interjection, happily, lucky.

To congratulate, to wish joy.

To be happy and blessed.

To rejoice with.

Extraneous happiness, an overplus of luck, such as virtuous families have.

To confer on.

A jolly, lively, a great festivity.

Joyful, merry.

中秋 to enjoy the mid-autumn moonlight — on the 15th of the 8th moon.

This character is described as formed of 力 strength and 肉 flesh, and supposed to resemble a horn; it is the 148th radical of characters mostly relating to the uses and forms of horns.

A horn; a corner, a point, an angle; a headland, a cape; a protruberance; a horned; adorned with horns; a wing or skirmishing party; the tuft on a young child's head; a pod; hard; a quarter, and now in use for a dime, or the tenth of a dollar; to gore, to butt; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; a wine-cup; a constellation; third note of the ancient gamut.

Remote lands, the corners of the seas.
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<th>据</th>
<th>To seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.</th>
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<td>坛</td>
<td>1 to stab, to bayonet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>携</td>
<td>1 to seize by the horns and feet, as a deer.</td>
</tr>
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In Pekingese. A corner.

站 | to stand there in the corner.

境 | Rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.

境 | A rafter, the strips on which the tiling rests; the ends of the beam; the ante fixés or projecting beams supporting the eaves; a mallet; a handle.

板 | lathing for a roof; shingles.

松 | 有木 our pine beams were large.

脚 | From flesh and to thronsides; referring to the leg hanging back when sitting; the first form is commonest.

The leg, the Shank, the foot, but is usually applied to the last two; base of a hill; stable, firm; a profession, a calling; cleverness, skill; workmen, laborers.

眼 | the ankles.

腿 | stocks for the feet, things to torture the ankles.

停 | to rest, to stop walking.

肚 | or 腹 the calf of the leg.

迹 | traces, footsteps; evidences of an act.

夫 | a cooile; one to whom 1 僚 or 錢 porterage is paid.

留 | to detain one.

穀 | spiritless, placcable.

好 | trustworthy, well establisbed, as a firm.

杆 | or 修 of a cheiropodist.

| 覺 | 遭 From 覺 to see and 賣 to learn contracted; the second form is rather pedantic and unusual.

| | To understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; straightforward; correct; grand, exalted; intelligent; wide awake, aroused; conscious; in Buddhism, innate intelligence.

| | divulged, brought to light.

| | inattentive, oblivious.

| | to hit hurts; I feel pain.

| | to perceive; perception.

| | to manifest to the world.

| | 有些 in 英 I feel rather languid.

| | 不知不觉 I have got here quicker than I thought I should.

| | 車 Buddhist name for a dagoba.

| | a term for Buddha, denoting his innate intelligence.

| | 分 or 七 1 are seven sections of degrees of intelligence (Bodigano), belonging to every Buddha.

| | alone intelligent, or 1 wholly intelligent, terms referring to persons who become Buddhas in the future life (pratycha Buddha), and who cross sunda without attaining perfection.

| | a Manchu word, Ch'iaro or Golden, the surname of the reigning Manchu family, probably derived from the Kin dynasty, A.D. 1115 to 1235.
Read kiao
To awaken from a
dream; to wake.

睡 | asleep; to sleep.

昏 | I would sleep and
ever wake more.

In Cantonese. To hush.

A slight drawbridge in olden
times where the government
levied toll on spirits brought
over; a foot-bridge, a plank
over a stream; a fruit like
the plumelo.

1 涔 toll on liquor.

渡 | a toll bridge, established to
levy duties on produce.

催
Name of a celebrated general,
李 | mentioned in the San
K'ioh Chi, who helped Tsao
Ts'ao, and was killed by
him.

屬
Wooden soled shoes or clogs
made of twisted hempen
cords; a kind of patten.

臚
The raple or line on the
upper lip; the meat on the
cheeks and lips, as of hogs;
sausages made of kidneys
and tripe; dried or frozen birds.

嘉 | delicious and fat
sauages of tripe and meat.

嘉 | Two gems laid side by side;
this character occurs used for
names.

獲
From 犬 day and 擾 to catch,
from its readiness to seize people.

獲
A species of large ape or hoo-
lock, found in Western China,
and said to be six feet high; it is
figured as an old combination of
ape and deer, and many strange
things are said of it; the color is
brown, and it can walk like a man;
it probably denotes the great gib-
bon (Hylobates), or one of that
genus.

取 | pounced down on it, as an
owl on a mouse.

K'ioh.

Old sounds, k'ak and k'ak.
In Canton, k'ak, hak, and hok; — in Swatow, k'ak and k'ak; — in Amoy, k'ak, k'ak,
and hak; — in Fuhchau, k'ok and k'ak; — in Shanghai, chëk, k'ok, k'ok, and djë; — in Chifu, k'ba.

却
From 展 a knot and 路 the
roof of the mouth, which has
become reduced to go as
given in the common form.

To curb the desires, to
decline doing or accepting;
to refuse, to deny; to re-
verse; to look up; as an initial
advbr, adds force to the assertion,
like really, truly, certainly, — and
often means no translation; then,
thereupon; as an interjection, oh! behold!

是 | or 係 evidently, the fact.

有 | 有 eh! have you come
again? — behold, again!

忘 | I really forgot it.

是 | 炎 why so, pray?

去 | to reject, to finish off; to
disdain.

推 | to decline, to put off with
excuses.

幸勿見 | I shall be glad if you
will not decline.

之為不恭 to decline it will
be disrespectful.

行 | to walk backwards, to go
away; but 不行 is an ad-
versative phrase, by no means;
no, not at all.

說 | turn we now to say; truly
it is said.

意 | to disappoint another.

一件 | a thing.

這 | 繁華 to flee luxury and
vanity.

從 from and high; it much
resembles ts'ui; trace out.

To knock on; to beat, to
endgel; to peck; to ridicule;
single, as a garment without
lining.

用 | to pick or gouge out the
eyes.

揚 | 古今書 cite the ancient
and modern books.

商 | to ridicule, to bestow epithets
on.

脹 | swollen up, as from a blow.

瓜子 | to eat dried melon seeds.

雞 | An egg-shell from which the
chick has emerged.

鶉出壳 | the chick has
come out of its shell.
C’ioh

From to strike down on and screen-like, as given in the third form; the other two have now superseded it.

A common bitter medicine, called 醋, which are probably the dried skins of a spiny kind of Citrus, likened to the punelo but smaller.

To strike the head; to pass crosswise; to throw a thing across.

To dry anything at the fire, or in the sun; dried thoroughly.

From spirits and a fleet animal.

To contribute to a feast; to club together for a picnic or great dinner.

無以祭祀進進飲食 having nothing to sacrifice with, they joined their funds for a good feast.

半 1 醉 half the contributors to a picnic get drunk.

Kiu.

From bird or to envelope and nine; the second form is limited to the verb in its meanings.

The turtle dove; a pigeon; it is regarded as a stupid bird, because it makes no proper nest; from the references, the cuckoo, or a bird with similar habits, seems to be sometimes intended by the name; to assemble, to call together, to live quietly, to rest, to sojourn; to collect in, as a subscription.

斑 | a grey black pigeon; the name alludes to the iridescent neck, and is widely applied.

火 | the fire dove of Formosa.

金 | golden dove of Formosan.

(Chalcophaps formosanaus.)

惟 | 居之 the cuckoo came and lived in [the magpie’s] nest; said of people who expel or supplant others.

聚 | to flock together, to assemble.

于咳 | 分無食桑葚 all you foolish dove, do not surfeit on the mulberries.

杖 | an old man’s staff, refers to an old custom of giving a staff to an octogynarian on which a pigeon was cut.

声 | the noise of wrangling.

居 | to live with or on one; to reside, as a bride in her new house.

其氏 | he pacified his subjects.

Kiu.

A hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

Firm, solid; abruptly; nea-

1 然不動 it is far too heavy to move.

1 然而來 he arrived very suddenly.

Weary, tired, as from walking.

精神忽 I am all at once utterly fagged out.

To take trouble about.

Read kiu, Exhausted, wear-

惕 | tired out, needing rest.

Kiu.

Old sounds, ku, gu, kük, and gük. In Canton, kau; — in Swatow, kiu, k’iü, kao, and ku; — in Amoy, kiu, k’in, and ki; — in Fuhchau, kau, k’au, kiu, kò, k’oü, kín, and k’éing; — in Shanghai, kiu and djü; — in Chifu, kio.

鴬 | the cuckoo, also known as 喀咕 in imitation of its note.

金 | golden dove of Formosa.

(Vartier humilis.)

白 | the Pescadore dove.

聚 | a name for the grass warbler.

鶵 | the sand grouse of Mongolia (Syrrhaptes.)
From wood and to fly high.

Twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.

流 to roam about aimlessly.

有木 in the south are drooping trees, perhaps referring to trees like the weeping cypress.

From hand and to fly high.

To strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into.

天道其焉知 who by searching can find out Heaven's doctrine?

Read chiu. to bind, to tie tight.

Read kiao. To curl up; to tie up.

雨而葉相 when the rain fell on the plants, all their leaves curled into each other.

Read wu. Confused, mixed up.

生日相 when we are on the day of our lives death is indissolubly linked, all creation being bound up therein.

The character is intended to represent creeping plants twining over the wall; now superseded by 絲, and this is used only in combination as a primitive.

To catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.

九的 character is intended to represent the winding, transforming mutations of the yang principle, as exhibited in the courses of rivers.

The numeral nine; to collect together; many; the best or the highest, from nine being a square number; deep, to the end of; the highest; perfect.

| 1 | 1 1 算 a multiplication table reaching to 81.

| 泉之下 down to the nine fountains, to the lowest depths; in hades, in the grave.

| 川君 [as hopeless as to try] to melt all the iron in the land.

| 陰 nine lustres; — the sun, moon, and 7 stars of the Dipper.

| 重 | ninth day of the 9th moon.

| 州 the nine divisions of China in ancient times; met. China. They were:

1. — 梁州 included Shansi south through Honan to the Yellow River, and north to the Desert, and east to the River Liao.

II. — 宣州 included the north of Shantung and middle of Chihli.

III. — 晋州 included Shantung Promontory, over to Liaotung and Korea.

IV. — 扬州 included the south of Shantung, Kiangnan down to the Yangtsz' River, and part of Nangkwan.

V. — 扬州 included the rest of Kiangsu, all Chekkiang, and to the mountains on the west, probably most of Kiangsi.

VI. — 江州 included Hunan, most of Hupeh, and much of Kwéiehuen.

VII. — 梁州 included Honan, and a small part of Hupeh, and borderd on all the other divisions except Ts'ing Chen.

VIII. — 梁州 included all of Sz'-ch'uen north of the Yangtsz' River, and the south of Shensi.

IX. — 群州 included the rest of Shensi and Kansuh to the Desert, and west indefinitely.

From gem and long; it is used as the complex form of the last in accounts.

A valuable stone of a black color, but not regarded as precious; it is probably smoky quartz or cairngorm stone.

告之以故 I returned a fine ornament of smoky quartz for it.

Some say it is a contracted form of the next character, while others describe it as something following a man's legs.

Enduring, lasting; to make or continue a long time.

長 | 之事 a long, protracted affair.

| 來坐 come in often and sit awhile.

好 | a good while.

色不耐 | the color is not lasting.

年 | or 日 for some years; a long time.

長長 | for ever.

| 別 or 違 we have long been separated, said by friends on meeting.

慕 | 仰 I have long looked up to and thought of you.

而敬之 I have long known and still respect him.

病知醫 when one has long been sick, he knows all about the doctors.

| 灸 from fire and long as the phonetic; it resembles chiu, to search.

To cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tinder of the Artemisia, on the skin.
From silk and twining; it is sometimes wrongly written "seta". The second form is unusual.

A threefold cord; to twist or wind up; to collect; to bring together; to cabal, to combine for unlawful purposes; to head a section; to place in order, to station, said of rebel posts or pickets; to examine, to bring to light, to inform; to raise, to prohibit.

| To examine. |
| To mutual destruction, as among clansmen. |
| To announce to the world. |
| To join hands with robbers. |
| To head the populace. |
| Misfortune will result from connecting and leagueing these together. |
| Involved, tangled, perplexed. |
| To exhibit evil courses, and thus to reform one. |
| Their open worked grass-cloth shoes. |
| Two fellows twisting each other's cue, as in a quarrel. |

A mother's elder brother is  | Father, and her younger brother is  | Mother's or wife's brother. |
| Brother, and mother's son. | Mother, or daughter, or maternal uncle. |
| Father, and mother's son. | Mother's or wife's brother. |
| An overbearing assertion of person. |
| Relatives of one's wife and mother, those of another surname; uncle. |
| Great aunts. |
| Old term for a wife's father. |
| A wife's elder brother. |

From  as the phonetic, and  as a male.

From  as the phonetic, and  as a male.

The character is intended to depict a mortar; which was anciently dug in the ground; it is the 134th radical, and is often confounded with  to cross hands or interlock the fingers.

A mortar, either of earth, stone, or wood; applied to bowls and deep or broad dishes; to work in a mortar.

A mortar, or stone pestle water bottles (Cantonese.)

A socket for the door-pivot.

The proceeds of the pestle and mortar — help the people.

From wood and mortar; in Canton it is sometimes written  as the name of the tree.

The tallow tree (Eucalyptus [Stillingia] sebifera); also called  or  because its leaves are used to dye black.

Vegetable candles are made of vegetable tallow, — from the  which is the external covering; the oil expressed from the seeds by pressure is , used in lamps and cooking.

The tallow tree, because crows like the seeds.

From mortar and a sort of oil; the contracted form is in common use.

Old, worn out; formerly, anciently, as of yore; passed away, defunct; long before; venerable, venerated: the old ways; long kept, long standing; curdled or spoilt; turned, as milk; soured, as paste.

Old days, the olden times.

An old customer or friend.

Bygone, olden, ancient.

Do not remember old wrongs.
last year.

an old servant.

doing the same as before; make it like the old one.

relics of former prosperity and fame.

or old things or goods.

an old intimate friend.

an old grudge.

don't injure the old friendship.

玉堂話] to talk over old times at your house.

the scenery has not changed.

the same thing over again.

From top to ask as the phonetic.

To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue; to save from evil, to liberate; what a thing seeks naturally, as the habitat of an animal; to protect, to defend; to prevent from going wrong, to prohibit; salvation, relief, rescue; that which saves; a tassel.

息火 to put out a fire.

難 to help out of distress.

命 to save life.

命令 to the rescuing lord has come.

世 to deliver the world; whence comes 世主 the Savior of the world.

望主搭 to look to the Lord for salvation.

打 to haste to the rescue.

拔 to raise a siege, to relieve the hemmed-in force.

濟 to succor and relieve.

護 to deliver and protect.

拯 to save, to get out of misery.

駕 to rescue the emperor.

急回生 it quickly restores to life — or strength, as a pill.

飢 to appease hunger.

死不 not to rescue those in mortal danger — is criminal.

it affects the wilds, as a plant found growing on the hills.

不可 they are beyond help or remedy.

生局 a society for rescuing drowning people; a life-boat company.

Composed of each and man, misfortune and man being opposed to each other.

A fault, a defect, an error; a misdemeanor; wicked acts; evil, criminal; unfavorable; a judgment, a providential calamity; to blame, to criminate.

由有歸 the fault is charged to the proper one.

天降之 a heaven sent calamity.

問休 to consult fortune-tellers about — one's luck.

災 calamities; unavoidable misfortune.

既往不引 she did not bring up their faults.

引不道 who will venture to take the responsibility on himself?

爾卜爾筮稱無言 you had divined and cast the lots, and the response was not unfavorable.

The male of the elk or elk. elk and stags have short necks.

To examine into judicially, to inform one's self about, to search out, to push or examine to the utmost; to lay bare; to scheme; to hate; an examination; deep, profound; as an adverb, after all, finally, at last; in the end.

追 to follow up the investigation, as into a crime.

thoroughly investigated, profoundly versed in.

治 to examine, as a criminal.

to strictly inquire into.

辦 to prosecute and punish.

考 to inquire into a matter; to hunt up, as a topic.

度 to look into a plan; to examine the schemes.

竟 even then, after all, at last.

安宅 at last we rested at home.

疾不及 it is not to be found out so quickly.

自我 you act towards us very unkindly.

窮根源 to examine exhaustively, to the very bottom.

無眉無眼 without limit; without end.

From shelter and to finish a meal; the first is most used.

A stable; a stall where horses are housed.

圈 the stalls in a stable.

圈 a large stable, such as officers have, or an army.

From wood, a case, and a long time, referring to the coffin.

A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it.

送 to accompany a funeral; to carry a body to its ancestral tomb.

靈 a coffin with the corpse.

族 coffins of people who die from home.

停 a coffin still unburied.

出 a hearse.

出 to carry out the coffin.

To destroy; to demolish; a personal pronoun, I, me.

In Cantonese. A lump, a clod; a piece, as of dirt; a leaf.

— 石 one stone.

— cuddled up, from cold.

一 a high gale.
From disease and long as the phonetic; interchanged with the next.

A chronic disease; ailing, disheartened; to distress; misery.

an epidemic.

The original form is intended to represent a mound; it is formed of — one which represents the earth; and the north above it; the first is not used commonly; it is interchanged with the next, and looks a little like a soldier.

A natural hillock; a hill with a hollowed or level top for worshippers, a high place; to collect, to heap up; great, empty; a classifier of parcels of land. The first is read men and used for out of respect, to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.

the mound over a grave.

a sloping mound.

a plat of land; a lot.

round and square eminences for worshiping heaven and earth.

hills where the fairies dwell in the eastern seas.

a small village.

the nine divisions of Yü.

to heap earth over the coffin, as when making the barrow.

a brick vault for a coffin above ground, in which it is kept till it can be carried home.

nearly the same as the preceding.

a place; a tumulus; met. to affect, to appear to have.

an incurable sorrow.

an incurable sorrow.

Like the preceding.

Poor and diseased; to live long in a place.

From heart and to save as the phonetic.

To be pleased; diligent, attentive.

The common earthworm, the insect and hilllock.

(Or curling the common worm; it is poetically called the singing girl, from the belief that it sings under ground at night.

The next was the original of this character.

To ask, to implore; to beg, to supplicate; to search for, to seek, to aim at, to wish for, to invite, to call out, covetous, earnest for; very desirous of; to class, to sort; an object; information; name of a disciple of Confucius.

or to implore with tears; to intreat.

to importune, to demand peremptorily.

himself carefully to maintain the reputation of the family; as to carry on his father's calling.
The seeds of the **菜** or *Bogoria* one of the Xanthoxylons or wild pepper-trees, which grow in clusters.

A single headed pick or ax; a description of stone chisel.

From precious and to seek as the descriptive.

To pervert the right, to swerve from rectitude; to seek in an underhand way; to solicit; to bribe, to suborn; a consideration; corrupted, bribed.

To bribe, to influence by presents.

A sore; an old name for the spider-millipede (*Cermatia*) is **蟹**, now better known as *Tralle* or the 螃蟹 or the rain-coke bug.

The cupule or cap of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.

The acorn's cup, a botanical name.

Old name for the haw.

A cap ornamented or embroidered in any way; to wear a cap.

To wear the manly cap.

To collect; to gather at; to pair, to match; to seek an alliance; to join two in marriage; wedlock, a union; pressing, urgent.

Interchanged with the last.

Particular about; to ask, to seek for; testy, petulant, gruff; pressing.

An asylum for old statesmen in the Chou dynasty.

Formed of nose and nine i.e. long.

The nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; swolled; a catarrh.

Catching a cold, as shown by sneezing; the phrase seems to imitate the sound of sneezing.

A young dragon without a horn, though others say with one; to writhe, to wriggle, to squirm; a quick, wriggling motion.

Curly whiskers, like Kwanti's.

A name for the shell-bark pine of the North.

From tree and nine; occurs used for an enemy, and a dish.

A tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

A tree is called 木 when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust (*Sophora*) when trained to droop.

A spear whose head has three edges like the beech-leaf; vapor rising high, the breath going out.

Old name of a district in Su-hsien, a seat of education in Ssu-ch'ou, fù, near the Hungtai Lake.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>K'iu.</strong></th>
<th><strong>K'iu.</strong></th>
<th><strong>K'iu.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>糤  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
<td>馊  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
<td>从  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From rice and stinking.</td>
<td>Roasted or parched rice or wheat; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.</td>
<td>From words and nine or long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糤  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
<td>糤  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
<td>糤  <em>ch'iū</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cured dry grain.</td>
<td>Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.</td>
<td>To laugh at to urge on by raillery; to play or chaff with.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KIU.**

Old sounds, kün, gün, and giun. In Canton, kwăn and kw'àn; — in Swatow, kün, k'ün, and kún; — in Amoy, kün, k'ün, and òn; — in Fuhchau, kung, k'ung, king, and kông; — in Shanghai, kün and k'ün; — in Chifu, k'iün.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>君</strong>  <em>ch'ün</em></th>
<th><strong>君</strong>  <em>ch'ün</em></th>
<th><strong>君</strong>  <em>ch'ün</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One who is honored as a prince or chief ruler; a sovereign; honorable, in high station; presiding, taking the head; exalted, superior, one who influences others; a term of respect, and when used in letters and direct address after the name, answers to gentleman; to rule; to fulfill the duties of a ruler; to honor as a ruler.</td>
<td>The black prince, a poetical name for the heron.</td>
<td>From mouth and  for a director giving out his orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The princely man, the perfect gentleman, the wise man; the beau ideal of goodness; the artist; in direct address, good people, noble Sirs; 宮子女 noble dames, high-born ladies.</td>
<td>The blindered emperor, a term of reproach to him; also, an unkind husband; i.e., you are as bad as Chen-sin, the vile prince, who was so styled.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sovereign; to rule a state.</td>
<td>Let the prince act as a prince, and his ministers fulfill their duties.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>The son of a monarch.</td>
<td>A lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals, having the leaves in whorls; the Chinese class it with the Coniferæ, but it is a Hippuris or mère's tail, and one name is 牛尾藻 or cow's-tail handle; it is used to nourish gold fish.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>The empress or queen.</td>
<td>A soldier's dress or uniform; it was put on of plain black when the Ts'ìn dynasty was destroyed, about B. C. 206; plain as a dress; common soldiers.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>And denote a father and mother.</td>
<td>Reddish plain dresses, worn in the Han dynasty.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My deceased father.</td>
<td>From earth and equal; q. d. to level off the ground; occurs used for the next and the last.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your father.</td>
<td>A lathe for molding pottery or tiles; equal, just; in similar parts; even, level; what balances or makes level; a collective adjective following a number of items all, altogether, all these; to hit, as an arrow; to equalize; to adjust, to harmonize; adjusted, well in hand; an earthen musical instrument by which time was marked.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your son.</td>
<td>A turned up nose, retoussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you, Sir, know or not?</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>The head of the house.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>My wife.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>To commission one to go as a envoy.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao-tse', the founder of the Taoist sect.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>The mind, the intellect.</td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
<td>君  <em>ch'ün</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>干</td>
<td>用 your seat; you, Sir.</td>
<td>吹</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>付</td>
<td>your orders, your wishes.</td>
<td>手</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奉</td>
<td>your letter, your report.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>命</td>
<td>he harmonized all their voices.</td>
<td>一</td>
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<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>or洪</td>
<td>he is able to lift a hundred stone.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the Great Framor</td>
<td>2 chimp;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Potter, the wheel of events;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>heaven, Providence, nature.</td>
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<td>力</td>
<td>押百</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 五 | &pound; | | 聚 the banditti herded together. | 卤
| | 抱 | &pound; | 一 there is a dead | 酱 mushroom; mold on |
| | &pound; | | deer in the woods. | bread or paste. |
| | &pound; | | 从 cave and a prince as the | 发 | to grow moldy. |
| 勇 | &pound; | | phonetic. | 地 | the toadstool; mush- |
| 冠 | &pound; | | 鬃 牙 | rooms of all kinds. |
| 三 | &pound; | | 集 banded, leagued together, | 耳 | watery tumors in the ear. |
| | &pound; | | 所 | a sort of fine quilled cassin. |
| | &pound; | | 費 | 生 such as come and go in a morning |
| | &pound; | | | like a mushroom. |
| | &pound; | | 毫 | fragrant, toothsome plants. |
| | 一 | | 一 | branching mushrooms, |
| | | | | an edible species of Clavaria, |
| | | | | like the C. corniculata. |
| | 一 | | | 天花 | an edible fungus found |
| | | | | on willow trees, like the Agaricus | To vomit; to feel sick at the |
| | | | | [Pleurotus] outreatus. | stomach. |
| | | | | To pick up; to put to rights; | 
| | | | | to complete. |
| | | | | To pick up; to put to rights; |
| | | | | to complete. |
| | | | | To pick up; to put to rights; |
| | | | | to complete. |
| | | | | To pick up; to put to rights; | 
| | | | | to complete. |
| | | | | To pick up; to put to rights; | 
| | | | | to complete. |
KI'ÜN.

Old sounds, k'ün and gán. In Canton, kw'an; — in Swatow, k'ün and k'un; — in Amoy, k'ün and k'un; — in Fuhchau, k'ung and k'üng; — in Shanghai, k'ün and k'un; — in Chifu, k'ün.

群

From sheep and prince; the forms are identical.

Flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a company, a multitude; all men of the same kind; friends, equals, companions; a form of the plural; the whole of, entire; to sort with, to agree with; to move in unison.

羊 A flock of sheep.

缝孔 his mailed team kept step.

生 all mankind.

后 all the princes or feudal states.

輔 clans, cliques; a mess; parties, various clubs.

狐 fox, a rascally, oppressive set of fellows.

兄 a party of children.

臣 a crowd of courtiers.

同 of the same sort.

材 men of talent.

失 lost from the company; strayed away.

于 I, I am disliked by all the petty underlings.

裙

From dress or napkin and prince; the second form is obsolete.

The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, which is sometimes embroidered; rim of a terra-pine or tortoise's shell; part of a priest's attire (anteras usakas), a sort of under-waistcoat.

裙 or 固 an apron, a bib; a plaited skirt.

朝 an embroidered silk apron worn by officers.

裙 an apron, or neck girdle who comes with the bride.

紅 a damsel, a young lady.

帶之親 near relatives of different surnames.

K'ÜN.

Several of these are read k'ung. Old sounds, k'iong, king, ging, and gung. In Canton, k'ung, k'iong, hung, and kwung; — in Swatow, k'iong, kw'ang, kwang, and k'iong; — in Amoy, k'iong, k'iong, k'ung, k'iong, and heng; — in Fuhchau, k'ung, k'iong, king, k'iong, and häng; — in Shanghai, djüng, k'üng, and chüng; — in Chifu, k'üng.

穹

From cavern and a bow.

Lofty; high and vast as the sky; empty, spacious; eminent: to stop the entrance of; a chink which needs to be covered or closed.

穹 the azure canopy, the empyrean, the abode of the higher Powers.

穹

From a cavern and body; the second form is the oldest, but has been mostly superseded, though the dictionaries adhere to it.

穹

Brought to the last degree; all exhausted, at one's wits end; impoverished, abandoned; the poor; to render helpless or poor; to exhaust; to search out, to investigate thoroughly, to probe; poverty, termination of, the end; old name of a region south of the Yellow River.
1.  因 utterly straitened, no strength or resource; the distressed.
2.  貧 poor, reduced, in needy circumstances.
3.  失 at the end of, as one's resources.
4.  其味無 its relish is inexhaustible or perpetual.
5.  水壇山 no way open, the road shut up, headed off on all sides.

無 | 無 | 無 exhaustless.
1.  日子 I must go without food to-day; supplies gone.
2.  究 to thoroughly examine.
3.  追 pursue everywhere.
4.  學者 a poor scholar.
5.  途 the road is closed; I am left penniless.

壽天 | 通 longevity and premature death, poverty and success — are all opposites; 通风 also denote lucky and unlucky in a horoscope.

詞 | 無 unable longer to answer (or argue) the matter.
1.  圖 a small sib in the Hia dynasty lying near Ts'in-nan fu in Shantung; in the present Teh chou, Beijing, whose ruler Prince I. 吳 opposed T'ai-kang, n.c. 2180.

 América | 姜 1 brought from Su'ch'uen, which is furnished by an umbelliferous plant allied to the Levisticum or Angelica; it is used for liver complaints and headaches.
1.  菜 a plant cultivated in Kiang-si, also called 薑; it seems to be allied to fennel; the stalks are eaten.

葦 | 薾 The seeds of the 賑, a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly fecititious.
1.  賑ince the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

To reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.

A tree allied to the coir palm (Chamaerops) according to one author, and to a willow by another; at Canton, it usually denotes the tallow-tree.

Name of a river; infirm, ailing, poorly, weary; troublesome; in distress; a mound.

維王之 | 時 | 時 such are only a trouble to the king.
1.  有旨 on the mound are beautiful plants.
2.  州 a name of an inferior department, formerly called ン, situated southwest from the capital of Su'ch'uen.

A variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.

一枚 a bamboo walking stick.

One name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuviae of a cicada.

[Cricket] | 鳴 | 鳴 the chirping cricket sings in the steps.
1.  | 一 | 一 a monstrous animal resembling the griffon, which is connected with the 腹 or jeerba in its habitat, and dwells in the Desert; also to be hungry.

志 | 一 | 一 his heart is weighed down, and he regards them all so kindly.

飛 | 一 | 一 the flying locusts fill the wilds.

山 | 一 | 一 one name for the Ceramia or spider-millipede, or perhaps a large Julius.

吟 the crickets are chirruping.

From insect and all; it seems to be intended for the last.

A cricket, which keeps in its hole by night; it is very testy, and when it sees another, attacks it.

The eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd

斧 | a square hole.

A carnation or red stone, considered to be valuable, and is probably a sort of red veined marble; excellent, pretty, beautiful; brilliant, as a gem.

1.  花 a kind of Hortensia, a rare flower with which the emperor Yangti of Sui (A. D. 605) was charmed.
2.  堆 beautiful, lustrous, as a gem or precious stone.
3.  玉 a poetic name for good wine.
4.  枝 the red branch, — a name for precious coral, alluding to a beautiful and gigantic stone tree in fairy land.
5.  棕 a magnificent terrace.

| 任 | 任 | 任 | 任 | 任 花手而 and the beautiful crystals hung from — his girdle.
1.  州府 the prefecture of Kiüng-chou or Hainan 1., so named from its red breccia marble.

From | 花 labor contracted and all.

To fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

| 任 | 任 | 任 | 任 | 任 | 任 無 and childless.
1.  無告 I have no friend to whom I can open my heart.
2.  任 | 任 | 任 | 任 在 | 任 left desolate in his sickness.

From | 花 eye and 花 a robe; it is interchanged with the preceding, and in composition abbreviated to the second form, in which it is alone used.

Gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.

1.  無 sorrowful from loneliness; nobody to help; unearced for.
Like the last two.

**Ch'ing.**

Alone, helpless, without relatives.

**Kung.**

And utterance.

**Miserable.**

Clear, the voice, a waste, perhaps, supposing, if it should be thinking, believing.

**Meng.**

Don't think so.

**Rue.**

Fear of.

**Sheng.**

Frightened, alarmed; with great respect to you.

**Sheng.**

I think he will not come.

**Ch'ing.**

The head inclined or awry; to incline; the largest of Chinese land measures, equal to a hundred men, 15.13 square acres, or 6.11 French hectares; shallow, as a basket; an instant, a moment; just now, presently; a glance; in epitaphs, denotes respectful, trembling; and at other times, to horrify.

**K'ung.**

A short time, presently, in a moment.

**K'ung.**

A brief glance, a cursory reading.

**K'ung.**

I have just heard.

**K'ung.**

They were not separated for an instant.

**K'ung.**

Put your ears down to hear.

**K'ung.**

What is there to wait an instant.

**K'ung.**

How many acres are there?

**K'ung.**

An unlimited expanse of waving water.

**K'ung.**

Not filled; my shallow basket was not filled.

**K'ung.**

Pay attention strictly to what you are doing.

**K'ung.**

A plant from whose fibers cloth is made; the Abutilon hemp (Sida tiliaefolia) is sometimes so written, but another plant was probably originally intended.

**K'ung.**

The noise of men marching along; the sound of many stamping.

I heard the tread of people trampling on, and I was glad

**K'ung.**

From heart and sick of; the second form is common but unauthorized.

**K'ung.**

Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed; suspicions of; to doubt, to suppose, to imagine or reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be thinking, believing.

**K'ung.**

Don't think so.

**K'ung.**

Fear of.

**Ch'ing.**

Frightened, alarmed; with great respect to you.

**Ch'ing.**

I think he will not come.

**Ch'ing.**

A single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.

**Ch'ing.**

Cloth over my embroidered silk pelisse, I have put a single garment.

**Ch'ing.**

From to go and a word as the phonetic; it resembles *Kung* in meaning.

**Ch'ing.**

Remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, lustrous, splendid; a superlative.

**Ch'ing.**

Places wide asunder.

**Ch'ing.**

The look of things is so entirely different, as an old man returning to his early home.

**Ch'ing.**

Very unlike the former days; i.e. better.

**Ch'ing.**

Very dissimilar.

**Ch'ing.**

Everything there was totally different from my own town.

**Ch'ing.**

The first is intended to represent a void waste, and is the 13th radical, but the characters under it mostly relate to caps; the second is an old form of the third and common form, and also of the preceding.

**Ch'ing.**

A wild, remote from towns; the edge of a forest, a desert, a border prairie, the remotest bounds of civilization.

**Ch'ing.**

A prairie, a steppe, a pampas.

**Ch'ing.**

In *Fuilin*. To draw in singing; voice, tone; utterance.

**Ch'ing.**

A drawing tone.

**Ch'ing.**

A fine voice, sweet singing.

**Ch'ing.**

To press down with the hand, so as to steady a thing.
KO.

From breadth or words and elder brother as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

歌 (ko)  
From in a recitative or chanting style, the common mode among the Chinese; to sing verses, to carol; to sing to music; to make a song; a song, a ballad; a rhapsody, in which the lines differ much in length, and the rhymes recur at intervals.

作 (ko)  
I have made this song about you.

吟 (ko)  

吟ispers (ko)  
The clear sounds of sweet music.

歌唱 (ko)  
To sing when playing; to lampoon in verse; a kind of second-sight ditty, intimating coming events.

诗言志 (ko)  
Poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.

舞 (ko)  
To sing and beat time or step to it, as mummers do.

秧 (ko)  
The merry song of those who transplant rice.

謌 (ko)  
Local ditties.

秋 (ko)  
A ballad sung by people on stilts in the North.

副 (ko)  
A chorus; a fugue.

朝 (ko)  
An old name of Wei-hwui fu in Honan.

歌 (ko)  
The original form of the last, composed of 可 can repeated, in imitation, and to denote the prolonged sound of singing.

An elder brother; a term of respect, and sometimes of sneering.

阿 (ko)  
The Emperor's son, as the third prince imperial; it is of Manchu origin.

古 (ko)  
Or 大 or 子 my elder brother.

老 (ko)  
Venerable Sir.

儿 (ko)  
The brothers; the friends; all the company.

表 (ko)  
An elder cousin on the mother's side.

鬼 (ko)  
The spiritualist medium, one who calls up souls.

八 (ko)  
The singing bird (Acrisotnthes cristallatus), known at Canton.

白 (ko)  
A white nosed fellow, a rascal, alluding to the custom of actors whitening their noses.

鹅 (ko)  
A wild or tamed goose, probably a local change in sound from 給 (ko) a parrot.

柯 (ko)  
From wood and can as the phonetic.

伐 (ko)  
To seize one handle to cut down a second; to use another's agency.

代 (ko)  
To act as a matchmaker.

一 (ko)  
The one head of greens; one root, as of celery.

斧 (ko)  
An ax-helve; an agent.

柯 (ko)  
Sometimes written like the last.

河西 (ko)  
A painter to tie a boat; an extensive region in the Han dynasty, named after the river, which flowed through its southern part.

荷 (ko)  
From water and oppressive; it is often wrongly written 荷, which is the name of a sort of turnip, and a duplicate form of 荷 the lotus.

名 (ko)  
The name of an ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yu, now preserved in K’o-teh hien.

泽 (ko)  
A district near Ts’ao-chen fu in the southwest of Shantung.

又东至于 (ko)  
Eastward it (the River Ts’i) flowed further to lake Ko.

舸 (ko)  
Excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

梭 (ko)  
矣富人裹此悖獨 well off are the rich, but alas for the poor and unsatisfied.

言 (ko)  
言 well enough it is if we can speak such words.

舸 (ko)  
A large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.

舸 (ko)  
艦 a large traveling boat.

箇 (ko)  
The shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

箇 (ko)  
胡之 the slender culms [for pencils] from Fán.

箇 (ko)  
The culm of the bamboo, for which the first character alone is used; a classifier of very wide application, and used for things, piece, or article; it is applied to human beings and animals, to coins, schemes, periods of time, furniture, globular or compact things, as boxes, fruit, &c.; an individual or thing, as that one, this one; to multiply; multiplied into; a demonstrative pronoun, this, one of these— not always susceptible of, or needing translation.

箇 (ko)  
或 or 有 one of them has some

第二 (ko)  
The second, the next.

箇 (ko)  
或 or 有 each one of them has some
KO.

**K'o.**

| 中人 | you are one of the craft; i.e. you can appreciate the case. |
| 你 | you are one of the craft; i.e. you can appreciate the case. |
| 照 | you can change one for the other. |
| 都 | every one has gone. |
| 八十 | ten multiplied into eight makes eighty. |

K'o.

| 件 | that one, that thing. |
| 件 | that one, that thing. |
| 怎 | they went one after another. |

In Chinese, after a negative, often used to denote a transitive sense upon the individual spoken of or to.

K'o.

| 不 | who is not angry at such things? |
| 不 | who is not angry at such things? |
| 去 | go. |

In Shanghai. A sign of the genitive.

人 | the human face. |
| 颜 | the human face. |

伊 | that person, his; 伊 is his; 要 | yes, I wish it; 你 | yours.

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**K'o.**

Old sounds, k'a, and k'ap. In Canton, fo, o, and ho; in Swatow, k'o, k'6, and lo; in Amoy, k'd; in Fuxian, k'o, wo, and kw'o; in Shanghai, k'&u, and k'd; in Chifu, kw'6a.

科

From 禾 grain and 斗 peck, because the latter measures grain. From 禾 grain and 斗 peck, because the latter measures grain.

科

A class, order, or series; a rank, a gradation; a rule, a line; to class, to estimate; a hollow in the trunk of a tree; practice, as in medicine; the examination for the two highest degrees; a classifier of herbs.

科

to begin the examination of graduates.

科

are six departments or bureaux in provincial 國 評 which attend to the current business.

科

six bureaux in the Imperial city which manage its internal affairs.

科

to get office by merit, not by purchase.

科

the alternate third years when examinations take place.

科

extra examinations.

科

clinical and surgical practice.

科

an extra tax levied in an emergency.

科

to levy the proportion each one is to pay.

科

bareheaded, unhelmeted.

科

grade of scholars; a literary degree.

科

their abilities are not the same.

科

a hamper carried by students into the examination, holding dishes, writing materials, &c.

科

two crimes of the same sort deserve the same punishment.

科

when well taught then you can take the precedence.

科

how the crime should be estimated or punished.

科

the examination, the arena for the trips.

科

two classes of secretaries in the Censorate, the former oversee the Six Boards, the latter the provinces.

科

to give away or transfer a sore or an ulcer, as by writing a charm which is then burned, and the sore spot rubbed as if thrown at an animal.

科

甲出身嗎 did you, Sir, pass the examination when you got your degree?

科

A quartzose gem of inferior value: like white chalcedony, or flocculent quartz-crystal; a sea-shell (Conus) of different colors.

科

a red legged bird with striped plumage, that is said to consort with foxes.

科

pure gold, or some kind of fine alloy.

科

cone shells or cowries once used in ornamenting bridle- and horse-trappings.

科

The tadpole is 青螺, but in Canton it is also called 雷公魚 or thunder-fish.

科

wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

科

carriages dragging along; impeded, disappointed.

科

the infantile name of Meng-cius.

科

from plants and to pass; also read 鳳 wō in some places.

科

plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

科

that large man with such a nonchalant air.

科

a hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the root of a pheasant; hollow.

科

mice and birds in the same nest; i.e. they are all villains alike.

科

a wasp's nest.
From Jy,^ to 1 to it have clerks alluding to in An A W, & 5 B briveled, Jjt BU iii a can to 1'1 how or K'O. it 1 by iS: to 41 1,fSfl :k^6 Pi creased, free excusable. adjectives sense mood, with particle, sentence TK tk kwa'' kwa'' corrugated fruit. be done. will it do or not? can it be? not absolutely necessary.

Uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.  surface rough, meet. disappointed, always in trouble. ne'er-do-well.

A range of hills in the north of Shansi, called 1 驚; they have given name to K'o-lan chen 1 驚州 in the northwest of Tai-yuen fu near the Yellow River; it is said to produce very good horses. From words and real as the phonetic.

An example, an exercise, a lesson, a task; what comes in order; a series, an order; to essay, to try; to reckon, to see what the issue will be; literary pursuits; to counsel, to exhort; to examine, to levy taxes on salt. to compete in writing essays. to criticise compositions. to settle the rate of taxes. an allowance to students. clerks or overseers in the salt department.

K'O.

工 1 a day's job, a set task. 業 1 the literary profession. 月 1 a monthly trial for composing essays. 日 1 a daily lesson or task. 鹽 1 or 1 to the salt tax. 試 1 to explain and teach. 期 1 the set time for writing themes. 起 1 of a diviner, one who calculates matches. 六 1 the book or rules for deducing good or ill luck.

騾 1 A mare is commonly called 马, and 騾 is a shemite.

穏 1 Grain deprived of its husk; the grain itself; a name for wheat in Shantung. 青 1 a name for oats.

穀 1 Clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dirt. 揚 1 閥 1 dust [the wind] raised clouds of dust, filling people's ears and eyes.

岐 1 To thump; to beat or pummel slightly. 打 1 to knock the bedbugs out of it. 煙 1 1 to knock the ashes from the pipe. 乾 1 1 knock it till it is quite clean, as a box. 賣 1 sold them all in a lump.

啞 1 From sand and can; it is usually written koh, and is now obsolete.

To ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore. 鐵 1 struck on the bank. 鉛 1 she ran on a snag.

啞齧 1 齧 arranged like teeth, as the seeds are in a slice of muskmelon.
KOH.

Old sounds, kak, kat, kap, kā, hit, and ngit. In Canton, kok, kā, kot, hōp, and yik; — in Swatow, ko, kak, hok, kōp, kok, kat, and kwa; — in Amoy, kap, kōk, kok, kat, and gūt; — in Fuchau, hōk, kō, kah, kaik, and kak; — in Shangai, kōk, kā, kah, keh, and kōh; — in Chifu, kōwā.

From door and to join; it is often used with the next, and is also read to.

A door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.

入 | to see the Emperor in his cabinet.

門 | the door leading into the harem.

門 | a sort of forecastle in state barges.

色 | a name for the region of Tâng-chu fu in Shantung.

門 | From door and each; occasional-ly written like the preceding, and used for the next.

A door screen which prevents passers-by looking in; the posts supporting a gate; a balcony; a belvedere over a gateway; a porch, an ante-room where guests can wait; a vestibule, a corridor; female apartments; a council-chamber; the officers assembled in it; the court; a book-closet; a cupboard, a safe for cabbles; to lay by or on.

內 | the Inner Council.

老 | a courtier, a cabinet minister; — the old word Colao is derived from this term.

下 | your honor; you, Sir; your Excellency.

入 | to become a cabinet minister.

坐 | waiting in the hall, denotes the exclusion of a girl three or four days before marriage.

在 | he is upstairs.

水 | a summer-house over the water.

约 | the frames [for the adobe walls] were one on top of the other.

道 | the stars $de\theta v \xi_0 \pi$ in Cassiopeia.

 ama | a warm hall is the great shrine, — such as is built up to receive the chief god, as Kwanti.

An unauthorized character, for which the last was once used; occurs interchanged with kō, to grow.

To lay on, to put down, to place carefully; to hinder, to obstruct; to strike, as a vessel on a bank.

在那裏 | where shall I put it?

或 | to delay, to be impeded, to put difficulties in the way.

多時 | to stop a long time at a place.

延 | to procrastinate an affair.

之 | placed it on a high shelf; i.e. paied no more attention to the matter.

笔思 | to lay down the pencil and think over the matter carefully.

船 | the vessel went on the spit.

住 | unable to leave off.

答 | From mouth and to follow; q. d. following and calling after one who hears not; it is often carelessly written to resemble ming a name.

A distributive adjective, each, every; all; wherever; various, separate, apart.

人 | each man.

有所 | each one has his own gift.

色 | all sorts of goods.

一方 | each one has his sky; — we are world wide apart.

人 | each one to his taste.

有 | each has his own story.

人 | to each [post] one man.

他 | he sat alone by himself.

處 | everywhere.

In Fuchau. Strange, unusual; odd.

格 | From wood and each as the phonetic; occurs used for 红 onion.

The spreading and rising of the branches of a high tree; to reach, to arrive at the end; to make to reach to; to examine, to sift thoroughly; to influence; to affect; to attack; to change, to correct; reformed, corrected, to grow old; a line, rule, a mark by which one writes; a limit or pattern, a statute; a frame; intelligent; excellent; unusual; obstinate, stiff; all years which have the branch in their cycle name; a wild onion.

外 | beyond the usag e or law; extra, as kindness; unusual; very great.

問 | to draw lines.

印 | a copy-slip.

神 | quietly come and reward with their great blessings.

物 | to inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize.

式 | a muster, a pattern.

神之 | the influences of spirits cannot be reckoned upon — or calculated when they will come.

状 | presence; carriage.

品 | temperament, habits, character.
KOH.

moved upon, as by the Holy Ghost.

1 若者 the recusant will not be pardoned.

1 殺 manslaughter, homicide.

看 he bone 1 look even to his bones, narrowly watch him.

1 来 come here, you Shun I

地 方 a broad chin, a heavy jowl.

1 于 to influence Heaven itself.

1 資 regular gradation of officers.

1 不拘一 1 not rising by regular grade — in office.

1 非 to correct his vicious heart.

一點兒 1 這都沒有 there is no difficulty about it; I can go through it perfectly.

廣有 1 位 may the people have a lengthening of life.

上 1 朝 [the mind of man] can ascend and speculate on things in the heavens.

摺, to strike, to attack; to box; to fend off, to ward off a blow; to fight with beasts.

摺 1 to break a blow.

1 鬧 a brawling row; fistcuffs.

1 拳頭 to practice boxing.

1 武藝 the science of pugilism.

摺, one of the names of the millipede (Julus).

摺 1 an unusual term for the mole-cricket or Gryllotalpa.

摺 1 an unauthorized character, which has superseded the last.

摺 1 a flea, for which the last was perhaps at first the correct form

摺 1 a horn with branches, and no flesh inside.

摺 1 a hook to suspend things on, as a deer's antlers; a kind of tree.

茗, a species of wild onion, having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; it is known as the 茅 and Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.

茗 1 稼, used in warm weather.

茗 1 吟覆盖 the arm pits, are 稼, Read lōh, A bib for children.

茗 1 ico and each; used with the next.

茗 1 橋 the skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or shank bones of quadrupeds; lean.

茗 1 鶉 cover up the bones and carcases.

茗 1 橋 the arm from the shoulder to the wrist.

茗 1 稽 of flesh and each or breath; the third is unauthorized, and the second is wrongly used, as it is properly read hīh.

茗 1 稽 the arm pit; the side.

茗 1 稽 or 義 the arm pit, the part of the body covered by the arm.

茗 1 橇 the arm, the upper arm.

茗 1 鴨 a rank smelling man.

茗 1 橇 the arm is hid in the sleeve; — the fees are included in the price.

茗 1 橇 in Pekingese. A stain, a flaw, a blemish.

茗 1 星 there is a dirty spot on it.

茗 1 Also read hīh, a pimple, a boil, a sore.

茗 1 長 1 稽 a sore has come out.

茗 1 稽 an irritable disposition, fretful.

茗 1 稽 a rash has broken out all over the body, as the washerman's rash.

茗 1 被. Bewildered, foolish, out of one's head.

茗 1 An unauthorized character, for which 稽 is wrongly used.

茗 1 ico to jolt; to come down with a thud; an impediment, a hindrance.

茗 1 稽 to go jolting and thumping along.

茗 1 稽, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

茗 1 ico uneasy and angry at; not relishing.

茗 1 ico from place and earthen vase; it is also frequently contracted to its primitive in cheap books.

茗 1 ico a partition, a bulk-head, something that divides off; apart; a shelf; a bar in music; to obstruct, to interpose, to separate off; to strain or filter; next to, separated, neighboring.

茗 1 ico to intervene, to put asunder.

茗 1 幽 a stream divides the places.

茗 1 ico a case with three shelves.

茗 1 日來 come on alternate days.

茗 1 ico a filtering dish.

茗 1 ico to embarrass, to interpose.

茗 1 ico to suspend; to cut off, as intercourse.

茗 1 ico a movable portico to screen from the wind.

茗 1 ico to live next door.

茗 1 ico a partition, a bulkhead; to block up, as the way.

茗 1 ico a door or window frame.

茗 1 ico very far apart.

茗 1 ico [it's like] scratching a sore through the partition; — useless indignation.

茗 1 ico as unlike as elysium and tophet.

茗 1 ico a folding screen.

茗 1 ico a bar in music; 茅 alone denotes the measure or strain.
From wood and partition; occasionally wrongly used for the last.

The yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net; a kernel.

纱 a muslin or gauze screen.

The diaphragm; any thin membrane in bodies, or pellicle in plants, which separates parts; the breast, the mind; inability to eat, want of appetite; a bell-frame.

膜 the midriff, separating the thorax and stomach; something which hides or screens a thing.

不 下 or 食 food disagreeing with one.

無留胸 don't keep thinking of it all the time.

打 頭 or 打 億 to hiccup.

The cackle of a jungle-fowl or pheasant; to vomit; to gag.

泛 to vomit; colic and vomiting.

噎 unable to swallow.

The original character is thought to represent the look of a raw skin as it is stretched out, and when the hair has been scraped off; it forms the 17th radical of a natural group of characters relating to hides and their uses.

To change, to renew, to melt; to skin; to degrade from office; musical instruments made of skin, as drums; a skin; a hide; defensive armor, leathern; human skin; a wing; reins of a bridle.

名 strike off his name from the roll.

役 or 退 to dismiss a man from a yamun.

職 or 頂 to degrade from office; to cashier.

俸 to receive the salary.

兵 military armor.

天地而四時成 the heavens and earth change, and thus the four seasons are completed.

鸽 A general term for doves; domestic pigeons; its young are called 鴿, and the old ones.

子 or 白 house doves.

放 自 to let fly the white dove; i.e. to lose one's loan by knavery.

傳 the carrier pigeon takes letters.

野 a wild pigeon.

扁 a fancy name for the cantelelope melon.

白 眼 one who scowls at the poor; to look down on one.

蛤 A frog; a lizard; bivalve shells, thin and marked, are called 蛤, a general name for those like a Unio, Tellina, or Donax; a mussel, a clam.

文 ribbed shells, like a Cardium or Arca.

山 a large kind of yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew; it probably denotes the tree-frog.

田 and 魚 names of the frog.

蜥 a red spotted lizard; but the 蜥 is applied to the gecko in the Archipelago, though the two names are interchanged.
K'OH.

有何瓜 1 is there any relationship between us?

毫無謬 1 I have not the least alliance (affinity or friendship) with him.

 negeron; a needy, troublesome fellow.

野 織 1 very fine gray-cloth.

榻 1 a hanger-on.

The noise of scraping or filing; the rubbing or grating of wood; to manage.

The appearance of spears and chariots drawn up in martial array.

K'OH

Old sounds, k'ak, k'at, and k'ap. In Canton, hak, hâk, k'at, hop, hot, hak, and kwâk; — in Swatow, kò, kék, k'ek, hai, kât, kwa, kût, and k'ap; — in Amoy, k'ak, k'ap, k'at, and k'ek; — in Fuhchau, k'ah, and k'aik; — in Shanghai, k'ak, koh, k'th, kæk, and chôk; — in Chifu, kw'âa.

Reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a spectator should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently, vigilantly.

執事 有 1 those who serve [in temples] should be reverent.

敬己職 1 he is a diligent and official duties.

敬 1 very respectful.

守規範 1 to carefully maintain the rules, to hold to the old ways.

From shelter and each; q. d. a person sheltered in an inn.

客 1 a guest, a visitor, an acquaintance; a dealer, a customer; a stranger; a squatter, an alien; a visitor, as an officer; foreign, from afar; to lodge.

入 or 人 1 a visitor, a gentleman, a stranger.

房 1 a guest-chamber.

年 1 last year.

好情 1 a cordial reception.

茶 1 tea.

時 1 time.

貨 1 goods.

堂 1 a lady, a gentlewoman.

主 1 host and guest; shopman and customer.

賓 1 a guest.

客 1 a trading place.

暴 1 footpads, highwaymen.

兵 1 foreign or subsidized troops.

妻或 情 1 a kept mistress; the second term also denotes a factotum, an under companion.

嘉 1 a respected guest.

食 1 a peacemaker.

套 1 respect or ceremony paid a visitor.

居 1 to make a visit.

店 1 an inn, a hotel.

拜 1 to make a visit; to call.

棧 1 a warehouse for taking goods on storage; a lodging-house.

家 1 the Hokka people (i. e. squatters) from Kia-yong chou

嘉應州 in the north-east of Kwangtung, who emigrate to other parts of that province.

咯 1 The noise of coughing; to chia, cough, to retch.

咯 " The noise of coughing; to gag and strain to get something out of the throat.

咯子 1 cough it up.

咯子 in Pekingese read 'chùia. To gag and strain to get something out of the throat.

咯子 cough it up.

咯子 Excessive exertion, which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.

咯子血 the man of Ch'ing had the better of me, but I skulked under the bow-cases in the most desperate resistance; — and the drums never ceased.
K'OH.  K'OH.  K'OH.

To lay hold of forcibly, as if to detain or take away.

From water and why.

Thirsty, dry; to thirst for, desires of, longing; to pant after; sudden; to dry up.

口解 to quench the thirst.

話梅止 be mentioned plums, and their thirst ceased.

| 非 to long for; ardently panting for, as an absent friend.
| 念 to doze on, to cherish fondly.
| 水 the water has dried up.
| 嘘義如 to relish righteousness as a thirsty man does water.
| 嚔 I greatly long to see you.
| 匪飢匪 I was neither hungry nor thirsty.
| 者甘飲 the thirsty man fancies all waters sweet.

刻.

To carve, to chisel; to sculpture; to cut out; insulating; gripping, oppressive; the eighth part of a Chinese hour or fifteen minutes; a little while.

雕刻 to engrave, as wood-cuts.

| 字 or 刻 to cut characters, as on blocks.
| 骨銘心 your kindness is graven on my bones and inscribed on my heart.
| 時 incessantly.
| 限 the set time.
| 下光景 the present state of affairs, this view of the matter.
| 少 a little space.
| 詐 to reduce by arbitrary order, as nations.
| 的工夫 a little while.
| 擊 to oppress, to insult and harass.
| 賣 a clepsydra.
| 重 a second edition.

剋.

From knife or inch and to sustain; it occurs used with the last and next.

To subdue, to overcome; to excise, to remove; to deny one's self, or to yield one's rights for others; to save or limit; the chemical action of acids and re-agents; urgent; a set time; to insist on.

| 無凶神 to drive off malicious demons.
| 制 to lord it over; to dominate, as one acid will another in elective affinity; to restrain; to prevail against.
| 相生相 reciprocally producing and destroying each other, as the five elements.
| 期而至 he came at the appointed time.
| 命 妻 his tenacious fate will be too much for his wife.
| 東 to exercise a secret or baleful influence over another.
| 肝旺脾 the liver is too active, injures the spleen.

In Fuhchau. To crowd, to press; incommoded, as in a crowd.

| 煽 heated by the jam.

克.

The original form is said to represent the curved beams which sustain the roof and contains an allusion to the help given to a man by his shoulder to sustain things; used with the last.

To sustain; adequate to; to attain to, able for; to subdue, to prevail over; to repress; crossing; subduing; as an auxiliary verb, can, able; and often used merely to give efficacy to the next verb.

| 攻 to break through an opposing or besieging force.
| 己 to govern one's self.
| 且 fit for, adequate to.
| 勝任 he is not fit for the post.

The sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

| 調 the ceremony of the koto, to knock the head on the ground when saluting the emperor.
| 路有総 there are hindrances or obstacles in the road; difficulties in the way of success.
| 素 to knock out the ashes, as from a pipe.
KU.

To seam; to form the woof for a piece in the loom.

In Cantonese. A loop, a bight of a rope; to loop up; to stroll, to go about.

打一個 1 make a noose.

住他 1 noose him, lasso him.

A cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, 1 is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.

KU.

Old sounds, ku, kūt, and kōp. In Canton, ku; — in Swatow, kō, ku, and k'ü; — in Amoy, ko, and k'o; — in Fuhchau, ku, k'u, and kō; — in Shanghai, ku; — in Chefoo, ku.

孤 1

A young son whose father is dead; fatherless; alone, orphan-like, solitary, no protector; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unequalled; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness.

冢 alone and neglected.

家 1, the emperor.

势 diminished and reduced, as a chieftain; friendless, in a strange land.

魂, a neglected, solitary spirit.

獨 alone, no brothers or sisters, or relatives.

伴 1 companion, a living alone; lit. no partner or comrade.

子 香 an orphan rejoining his own family shrine; this is done after a prosperous life, by officers who may have been adopted by others.

哀子 the afflicted orphan; — a phrase on mourning cards.

單 orphaned, solitary.

望 to disappoint hopes.

零星宇 detached buildings, houses, or scattered houses.

陌陌 an unpolished scholar of limited opportunities.

撫 to comfort and help the destitute.

托 to confide an orphan to the care of a friend.

孤 This resembles melon.

From insect and old; the second character is unauthorized, and is usually applied only to the cicada.

The mole cricket is called 蠨 and 蟋, but the last name also denotes a grass-hopper or cicada, small and short lived, called in Peking 蝉 in imitation of its note.

From bamboo and to bind or melon; the second form is not much used.

篭 1 a hoop.

造屋者也 1 用匠 [if you think of] a cooper to do it; — the means should suit the end.

金鋼 1 a gold headband or fillet worn by Tao priests.

一 1 a faggot of firewood.

你可以 1 簡 is you smart enough to hoop an iron boiler?

花 1 a garland of flowers, a wreath.

蚱 1 腿 the snake coiled around his leg.

嘴 a muzzle put on animals to prevent them eating.

綁 the hoop has broken.

催 1 to batter the hoop down to its place.

从 plant and orphan.

The core or tender stalks of a water grass with broad, lanceolate leaves, cultivated in ponds throughout the central provinces; they are eaten like celery, under the name of 菜白, both raw and cooked; the reddish seeds, called 胡米 are shaped like oats, and furnish a poor flour used in pastry.
From plant and damsel; frequently used with the last.

**Ku**

A kind of tuber.

**Ku**

A water vegetable, the Caladium or Sagittaria, cultivated for its tubers.

**Ku**

edible varieties of the mushroom allied to the Morellus.

**Ku**

or **bull**-ball or Lycoperdon.

**Ku**

edible mushrooms.

**Ku**

and **sal** edible mushrooms.

**Ku**

the kind damsel of the wilds; also a species of Amaryllis.

**Ku**

The ancient name of an aquatic grain whose seeds resemble rice, having stiff stalks; the seeds ripened in autumn, and a spirit was distilled from them.

**Ku**

a water plant producing rhizomes in autumn like a child's arms, which are cleaned and eaten with fish.

**Ku**

An ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

**Ku**

From woman and old as the phonetic.

**Ku**

A polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; a wife calls her mother-in-law **sister-in-law**, while **mother** and **sister** are names she gives to her husband's sisters; to tolerate; lenient, yielding; for the time; just, merely.

**Ku**

or **sister**, a lassie, a girl.

**Ku**

a young lady, a damsel; a belle; an old term for a paternal aunt.

**Ku**

and **sister** a father's and grandfather's sisters.

**Ku**

village girls.

**Ku**

a son-in-law, so called by remoter relatives.

**Ku**

sisters-in-law.

**Ku**

disreputable women, thieves, and procures.

**Ku**

indulgent, easy with.

**Ku**

kindly; let it rest awhile; take it easy.

**Ku**

certainly no indulgence will be shown.

**Ku**

indulgent towards, feeling kindly for.

**Ku**

to forbear with.

**Ku**

Name of a river in Ts'üen-chou fu in Fuhkien; in Chihli it is applied to branches of large rivers, especially to those of the Pei ho and Peh-tang ho; to trade in, to buy and sell; to abridge, to lessen; unworthy, trashy, coarse.

**Ku**

to deal in spirits.

**Ku**

to sell by retail.

**Ku**

to fish for praise, to vaunt one's self.

**Ku**

poor articles.

**Ku**

Takoo at the mouth of the Pei ho, one of five towns near the embouchure, all of them trading places.

**Ku**

To deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

**Ku**

forbade the people dealing in [free] spirits.

**Ku**

an inn or eating shop.

**Ku**

when I have spirits I strain them; when I have none, I buy them.

**Ku**

A partridge, **perdix cinerea**, common in central China, and supposed to have affinity with the pigeons; one name is 鴻 from its turning southward when rises on the wing; and in Kiangsu it is called 近 影 chasing its shadow; it is described as having white spots on the breast, and many markings; the birds call to each other, and their cry is 象 the phonetic cheu-ko-lo-sok, when they stop.

**Ku**

A wheel,  applied to the heavy wooden ones found in northern China.

**Ku**

name of a hill.

**Ku**

From bitter and old as the phonetic.

**Ku**

A fault, a crime, a failure of duty, a dereliction; sin, guilt; to hold to be guilty; to hinder others so as to monopolize; to engross an article; to dissect or examine a sacrificial victim; necessary, must.

**Ku**

to compromise the guiltless.

**Ku**

it is no crime to kill [a robber] by night.

**Ku**

they will be clean, said of the rains in May.

**Ku**

a classical name for the eleventh moon.

**Ku**

the guilty are punished in order to save the innocent.

**Ku**

disregarding your kindness.

**Ku**

ungrateful, thankless.

**Ku**

I shall hold you only to be guilty.

**Ku**

to monopolize an article; generally speaking.

**Ku**

the crime is now chargeable on us?

**Ku**

the ruin of states can always be traced to their crime in using spirits.

**Ku**

A short javelin, called 药, a spear.

**Ku**

anciently made light to use as a spear.

**Ku**

From mouth and ten; e. d. that which has passed through ten generations, and may be regarded as a tradition.

**Ku**

Ancient, old, antique; former, of old; to grow old, practiced in, old, accustomed to; antiquity; olden, hoar.
An old name for a ram or ewe, as used at different times; a sheep of black and white color; the sheep in Chibli generally have black heads and white bodies.

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From worms and a dish.

Worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up; to harass one with doubts, to pervert the mind; an unquiet ghost; the 18th diagram, referring to occupation.

A | 腹 | the dropsy.
B | 毒 | poisoned; possessed, infatuated, bewitched.
C | 飛 | flies from worms in rotten grain.
D | 父 | to hide a father's faults.
E | 被妖 | possessed by a goblin, elf-shot.

From a band of musicians, and to stretch out, or to strike, or to skin; the second is regarded as the correct form for the verb, but all are used; it forms the 20th radical of characters relating to kinds and noises of drums.

鼓 | A drum; musical instruments made of skin; earthenware drum-shaped seats; drum-shaped or sounding like a drum; bulging, like a barrel; an old name for a pipe, or measure of five pecks; to drum; to excite, to arouse, to encourage; to urge, as a fire by a blower; to dilate, to bulge, to swell, to protrude; to warp; the round spot on a hell where it is struck; a watch of the night; to play on the drum, bell, or other instrument of percussion.

鼓 | to drum very fast.

一 | 樂 | a band of musicians.

吹 | 手 | pipers and drummers.

樂 | instrumental music.

板 | 一 | drums, gongs, cassetas, &c., usually eight kinds.

From eye and drum, alluding to the skin over the cornea.

An eye without a pupil, or closed pupils, or those having a film over them, as in pterygium; blind; a musician; those in charge of the court music, a band-master.

目 | 人 | a blind man.

御 | imperial musicians.

鼓 | 三 | 君子 | as if the prince man would have any knowledge of a trader's 300 per cent.

Read 'ku. The price of a thing, for which 'ku' 價 is now substituted, and this character is used as a surname.

故 | From to strike and old; occurs used with its phonetic.

The cause or reason of a thing, that which affects a result; what is purposed; the occasion, the pretext; an illative particle, because, for, therefore, on that account; on purpose; that which was of old, long in possession; the ancients, forefathers; formerly, forgotten, old; to die; death; an affair.
日日如一 daily the same as before.

1 鄉 my native village.
2 事 an old affair, a legend; old ways, antiquated.
3 犯 a presumptuous sin, a willful act.

大 the death of parents.

身 or 物 deceased, departed.

何 what's the reason? why?

此 therefore, on this account.

意 purposely, intentionally.

古 old, long used, out of date, unfashionable.

無 causeless, unreasonable.

訛 some mistake; a trifling matter.

詐 crafty acts, guileful.

是 知幽明之 from this we can infer the reconcile and the intelligible.

舊無大故則不樂也 old tried servants should not be dismissed for trifling errors.

亦惟汝 moreover it is only on your account.

變 a sudden change of views; an important change, as one caused by a death.

天然緣結縛 it was certainly Heaven's ordination which tied up this silken net— of marriage.

In Shanghai. A demonstrative pronoun.

個 that thing.

頭 or 一塊 there, in that spot.

搭 that place.

固, From an enclosure and old as the phonetic; used with the next.

ku' Shut in on all sides, shut up; strengthened, fortified, impervious, firm, constant, pertinacious, fixed; chronic, as disease; assuredly, firmly; vulgar, rustic, rude; to make firm, to defend; to render stable.

然 surely, without reserve.

鱿 not immovable, deaf to reason, perverse.

耳如 it certainly is so; these are the reasons.

用 エ or 主 lasting, well-made; masterly, i.e. the master would do it.

城 it secures the city.

宜 assuredly so.

落無文 rustic and unlettered.

君子 窮 the princely man retains his dignity in poverty.

兒 to conceal from, to shut up closely.

守 will defended; to carefully guard.

天 福 素亦孔之 Heaven has protected and settled you in the greatest security.

皇 素 the imperial realm is well guarded.

慎 封守以康四海 carefully strengthen the outposts, and the security of the whole country will be assured.

病 From disease and firm or old; used with the last.

A chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palpvy, &c.

疾 a long standing or chronic complaint.

鋼 To run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.

禁 to stop up a way, to restrain; to prevent, as good men getting office; to keep, as one in banishment.

阱 The maw and entrails of fish; a freshwater fish, about a foot long and an inch wide; the scales are small and the belly white; it is so fat that it furnishes a yellow oil used in lamps, whence its name of 黃 脠, often erroneously written 黃骨魚 or yellow bony fish; it is ascertained to be the Culter exigua, a kind of leciscens or roach and is much used for sauces; another name is 黃 花 賸 子.

涸' Bound up with frost, as the composition of the character indicates; to freeze hard.

From bird and door or with man added; the second is the common form, but it is unauthorized, and is interchanged with the next.

工 to hire laborers; hired workmen.

車 to hire a cart.

脚夫 hire or call some coolies.

質 to rent, on a lease.

受 將 to be engaged as a laborer.

Read ku' A synonym of 鷹 a hawfinch.

顧 From head and to hire; it is interchanged with the last, and the contraction is well known.

To turn the head and look after; to attend to, to care for, to regard; to reflect on, to consider; corresponding, consonant to; to assist by counsel or censure; to consult; to patronize; as an initial conjunction, but on the contrary, on the other hand; a petty state mentioned in the Shu King.

反 on the contrary.

念 to remember, to consider.

不 inattentive; to care little for; overlooked it.

後 to reflect on the consequences; to lay up, as money.

首 尹 the beginning and end correspond.

本 careful of one's capital.

自 I have not even any leisure for myself.

臉 careful of his reputation.

蒙光 I am obliged for your custom.

不 門 户 to disregard the credit of the house or family.
Old sounds, k'ū. In Canton, fu and k'ū; — in Swatow, k'ū, and k'ū; — in Amoy, k'ū; — in Fuhchau, k'ū, ku, and kū; — in Shangha, k'ū; — in Chifu, k'ū.

From wood and old.

Rotten or dry wood; decayed, patrid, rotten; arid, withered, sapless; dried up bogs.

1 稻 decayed, attenuated, cadaverous.

1 骨 old dried bones; soft bones.

1 慘ci it has gradually dried up and withered away.

如摧朽 I can beat them as easily as I can push over a rotten stump.

1 骷 The bones of the body, as of the skeleton; the lower end of a thigh-bone; the shoulder-blade.

1 骨 the knee-bone, under the patella.

1 腿 a skull, old and withered.

1 嘆 to compassion and quiet the ghosts — by masses.

From knife and boastful.

To cut open, to cut in two; to rip open, to rive; to cut down.

1 皮 slice off the skin.

1 木作臼 to scoop out a block of wood for a mortar.

1 制孕妇 to rip up pregnant women.

1 心 to make a clean breast.

1 赴 urge pressingly.

秋無 I 雨 there are no unseasonable rains in autumn.

1 雨不均 the trouble and reward are disproportionate.

1 義 the ancient name of the birthplace of Lantzu (born n.c. 604), now part of Luh-yü; hien.

鹿邑 in Kwé-teh fu, in the southeast of Honan.

1 枯太 the poison [of my lot] is too bitter.

1 雨凄風 bitterly cold winds and rains; — the discomforts of travel.

答' a variety of bamboo; a basket or net for catching fish.

From shelter with a cart under it, referring to its uses.

A storehouse for carriages; an armory, an arsenal; a storehouse, a shop; a dépôt; net; a lexicon, a thesaurus; a magazine; a treasury; or belonging to one.

國 the national exchequer.

1 金 a treasury.

1 市 the sub-treasurers in the pu-ching sz' department.

1 房 a counting-room in a yamun or monastery.

1 關 the customs' revenue.

倉 a government granary.

土 a go-down, the basement story of a house.
KU.

烧 1 to burn a grass or paper house full of paper ingots to the dead.

| 項 | stores in the treasury. |
| 武 | an arsenal. |
| 使 | a treasury auditor. |

The stalk and flower of the onion or garlic, as it rises and blossoms in the spring.

大蒜 | garlic flower. |

From garments and a storehouse, or from s to stride contrasted, referring to their use; the first and common form is unauthorized, and the last is rather unusual.

覆盖 for the legs; trowsers, pantaloons, breeches.

| 套 | slacks, leggings. |
| 条 | or | a pair of trowsers. |
| 幅 | a pair of pantaloons. |

KU.

Old sounds, ko, kor, kú; kòp, kúk, kiu, gō, gōn, and gǔn. In Canton, kú; in Swatow, kū, ku, and ki; in Amoy, kū, ku, and kù; in Fuhchau, kū, kūi, and kwa; in Shanghai, kū; in Chifu, kū.

奇 | goods kept back to raise the price, or make a corner; being respectful. |

起 | acting and resting; condition of; qualities, circumstances. |

问 | personal habits, disposition. |

官 | in office; he holds a post. |

士 | a retired scholar; out of office. |

孀 | widowed; still a widow. |

然 | self-possessed. |

然 | unsociable, reserved; presumption on; contrary to expectation; easily. |

公 | he is really honest and fair, and speaks truthfully. |

仁 | to be benevolent. |

心 | his heart is bent on dissipation. |

匪 | he would neither rest nor take his ease. |

匪 | dare we stay settled, i.e. remain inactive? |

意 | the meaning of it? |

何 | wherefore? what’s the case? |

多 | more, not. |

少 | the chances are great that it will be done. |

保 | planning, how, to protect and domicile the people. |

月 | in childbed. |

生 | she easily brought forth her son. |

宫 | he has reached the highest rank. |

亲 | knows and well considers their relations. |

不 | it seemed most certainly to be so. |

日 | behold the sun and moon! |

俊 | mddling, medium; in the middle. (Fuhchau). |

据 | a spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted; hurried; in need of money. |

以 | he prides himself on his bounteur. |

法 | according to the laws; legal. |

手 | with my claws I tore and placed—the grass for my nest. |

开 | unable to express one’s self from trepidation. |

In Cantonese. The grip of the hand, between the thumb and fingers.
A tree, the 撖, full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whips handles.

1 向 a timber tree like the elm, growing in Kiangsu, used for furniture, carts, &c.; probably the hornbeam (Carpinus).

Ornamental girdle gems. 瑩 } bijoux, precious ornaments worn on the person.

From dress and dwelling; used for 襄 proud.

The tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.

長 | a long train.

為人顏 | he is a man of little pretension.

The dried flesh of pheasants and poultry; long duration.

夏用 | use dried poultry in summer, as it does not become offensive.

A beautiful, elegant sea-bird, the 鹑 | which has a white breast; these birds go in flocks, and are probably akin to the sandpiper.

鶩 | is the eastern jackdaw (Lycos dauricus) also called 小寒鴛 at Peking.

To store property, as the composition of the character intimates; to lay by property in a guarded room.

貯 | to keep on hand for sale.

名 of a high, snow-topped peak in the northwest of 湖南; this and 長 are situated near the source of the River Min.

杉 | the old name for Sung-pan ting, 松潘廳 the district in 湖南 where these peaks lie.

俱 | From man and prepared.

A collective adjective of number, denoting things or people; all, the whole; altogether, at once, and placed after the noun; both, together with; fully supplied; all right.

在 both [parents are] still living.

全 all are complete, as a set of tools.

与 all is ready, as an outfit; all kinds are kept on hand.

是 a synonym of the one, all are alike.

存 from one end to another; to join.

所 | 善 whatever he does is good.

是 | 懇 they were only deceiving him all the while.

From hand and a sentence; it is also read 佳, and is then a synonym of 勾 to join.

To grasp so as to detain; to stop; to grapple with; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to adhere to; attached to, bigoted; bent, hooked; to take, to receive; to collect.

不 | 往 there is no limit to your proceedings; come and go as you please.

禮 of formal; too precise.

拘 or | 冇 obtrusive; fixed in one's views.

東 to restrain, as one's subordinates.

不用 | don't be formal; don't put yourself to much trouble.

泥不通 obscure, involved, as a style; slow to understand the relations of things.

不 | ground; no restraint; to insist on.

押 or | 管 to hold in custody.

鸠 | with regard to; the whole of them and arrest them to me to Cheu, where I will put them to death.

於 | 按 forced to stay.
Composition of 興 with 手 and hand contracted, denoting two men raising a thing; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

To raise with the hands or between two men; to elevate to raise in public opinion; to recommend, to introduce to; to rise or fly up; to rise in one's esteem, to venerate; to praise, to speak of; to promote; to begin; to set about; to strike up, as music; to confiscate; a proposition, an affair proposed for deliberation; all, the whole, said of persons; it sometimes indicates the present action of the succeeding verb, as 飲 drinking; an ancient weight of three taels.

郎貴 to nominate (or promote) a village worthy.

公元 put forward by the public.

世不忘 I will not forget you through life.

薦 to recommend, to give one a good character.

中立 he is not worth bringing forward.

手 to raise the hand.

止大 a good deportment.

貨 goods; confiscated his goods.

為 in he was promoted over all the people.

善 to promote the good.

不mine I don't believe a word of it.

動 gestures, actions.

成名 passed to his degree of 賜in.

義 a just act; a public spirited proposal.

客不先 the visitor should not begin the conversation.

自行為 to reform one's own conduct.

人 or 子 a promoted man, a graduate of the second degree; each of the first eighteen 賜in on the tripos is allowed to put up a tablet over his door with 郎 or village leader on it; others write 文元 or literary senior.

所當為之 any undertaking which is deemed to be proper.

目無我 I raise my eyes and see no relatives—as a stranger in a strange land.

桞 a small tree with pinnatifid leaves, the leaflets like a chestnut, and flexible willow-like branches; the intervals on the stem are slightly winged like the orange; the flowers are reddish.

柳 a species of willow whose wood serves for boxes; it grows in the central provinces; the people call it 胖柳 or the fat willow.

檜 From wood and great; a synonym of the last, but now also used as a contraction of 檜.

桐 a large leaved tree likened to the willow, of whose bark a tea can be made; a vessel for catching drippings; an old town in Shantung.

莒 An old name in Sui for the arum or something like it, of which cordage could be made.

圖 a petty, short-lived state, now 柜 chen 1 東 in the southeast of Shantung on the 沿he River Shuh; seven rulers are mentioned between B. C. 600 and 518; it was absorbed by Tsin in 431.

子夏子 Tez' hia was governor of 柜-fu, —a town in the eastern part of Lu.

罂 a round osier basket holding about half a peck; a bamboo basket; to put things into a basket.

禾 four handfuls of grain or a small sheaf.

米 a hamper for rice.

筐之 put them into the various kinds of baskets.

殼 The betel pepper, for which 榕 is the correct form, but this has taken its place and sound, and is no longer read 'chay.'

殼 a kind of wild arum.

矩 From arrow and great; others describe it from work in a square, and an arrow that hits it.

A carpenter's square; a rule, a usage, a law, a custom; a pattern; strict, exact, constant, as a law; to adjust, to square; an angle.

不謹 [Confucius] did not overstep propriety.

循規蹈 carefully conform to the rules.

是以君子有 稽之道 thus the prince has a principle by which he can square his conduct.

規 之 槁 like a carpenter's marking-line, a rule of guidance.

柜 A variety of the pannicled millet, (or perhaps of the sorghum, for no species of Milium now cultivated has black seeds as this is said to have), from which was distilled a fragrant spirit anciently used in sacrifice.

有 稔 有 there were rice and black millet.

鞠 Plumes which have become crooked; a horse whose hind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.

䚦 From foot or men and loose; the second is also read 䚦.

䚦 To walk alone, unsociable; a stately, undaunted gait; morose, sulky.

獨行 walking alone.

I am going unfriended; to act independently.

涼凉 a self-reliant manner.

椏 The edible fruit of the Hovenia dulcis, whose taste is likened to that of a plum; it is also called 黃鉤李 gold hook plum 萬字葉 the Vitri-vian scroll fruit, 拈棗 crooked date, 鵞爪子 cock's claws, and other names; the fleshy peduncles are steeped in spirits to flavor the liquor; fancy dishes are sometimes made in imitation of them.
A furious cyclone, a whirlwind: a typhoon, common along the southern coasts of China.

From mouth and to spread; it is often synonymous with when it is read then, but the two are now carefully distinguished.

A step in reading; a full period, complete sentence; an expression, a phrase; a line in verse; a classifier of phrases; to write or compose.

mark it off into sentences and clauses.

Read, and formerly much used with hook a hook. Full, as a bow; crooked; a corner; to embarrass.

their bows were drawn to the car.
Great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

From heart and great; some regard this as a corruption of luang 楼 which it resembles.

Disrespectful, haughty towards one; to fear; apprehensive of.

Used with the next.

To ward off with the hand; to obstruct, to withstand, to stop; to reject, to oppose a plan; to stand out against; to prepare for resistance.

抗 1 to resist by force.

力 strenuous opposition.

絕 to repel utterly; to break off intercourse with.

傷 he opposed and wounded the troops.

住 to stop one; to defend one’s self.

相 1 to resist; to stand out against.

捕 to resist an arrest.

From foot and great; it is interchanged with the last.

A spur, the dew-claw or hal-lux on birds; the warts on a horse’s legs; to go to, to reach; to stand over against; border on; opposite, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip over, to oppose; to stab from behind.

鶏 a cock’s spur.

超 to leap over.

閉 to obstruct, as a passage.

不 践 行 do not resist Our proceedings.

东 西 相 the distance from east to west.

手西海 I have gone over all the country.

Disobedient of the Emperor; a title of high respect.

if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be obdurate as iron.

From heart and great; some regard this as a corruption of luang 楼 which it resembles.

Like the last.

To reach, to go to; a high hill or peak.

A torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.

實 1 a painted candle.

火 1 a torch, otherwise called 枚 or fire-twig.

付之 1 he threw it into the flames.

膿 成灰 浩 始 乾 when the candle has burned to ashes, its tears are then dried up; violent grief soon dies out.

From plants and great; used for the last.

A small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.

1 薏 a name for the sesamum.

束 1 to bind rushes for links.

白 1 lettuce; a hairy sort.

山萵 1 or wild lettuce, the lion’s foot. (Premanthes)

苦 1 or or 黃 美 chicory and endive (Cichorium intybus and C. endivia), and probably the sow thistle.

家 1 資 cultivated in Kiangsi, and resembles a coarse sort of Lovatia.

Offspring of a stallion and she-mule, according to the dictionaries.

駱 a wild equine animal like a mule, which loves the grass, and carries off the jerboa on its back whenever it sees the hunters, as that will show it where pasture is, and the jerboa too escapes thus on the onager’s back.

From man and dwelling in; occurs used for the next.

To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.

牙 tusks, strong teeth.

做 haughty.

驅 imperious, domineering.

To crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.

处 to give no attention.

坐而坐 to sit on the haunches, like a seive.

坐 to squat one’s self down, as in the best seat.

盤 1 to sit impertinently.

虎 I shall forcibly occupy all east of the Yangtse River.

A saw; to saw; to divide, as by a saw; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce; serrated, toothed, like a saw.

齿 the teeth of a saw.

葉 1 齒 the leaves are serrated.

頸 1 他 cut his throat.

刀 不 如 it cannot be divided; met. he is not to be executed.

價 or 1 减 價 cheapen the price a little.

木 or 拉 1 to saw wood.

糠 or 1 將 saw-dust.

結 it is not clamped securely.

補 1 碗 to mend dishes.

From case or shelter and to lasso.

Unceremonious, rustic; sordid, miserable; in want; to intrude.

人子 an indigent man.

終 1 且 貧 poor and withal in great straits.

麄 a straw pad for the head when carrying burdens.

Read ‘leu. A narrow gore of land.
From 履 a shoe contracted and 有 a lasso.

Sandals; poor shoes woven of the dolichos fiber; shoes.

cheap cloth shoes.

don't tie your shoes in a melon-patch;— avoid the appearance of evil.

Shoes fill up his doorway,—he is so popular; it was the old custom to enter barefooted.

Ashamed and bashful; much alarmed.

From bear and tiger, because these two beasts are hard to separate when fighting.

A wild boar; name of a doubtfull animal resembling a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head, and is very rapid in its motions; it is said to be found in Kien-ping mountain 建平山; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

The part of the face of an animal above the mouth, the upper lip.

the delicate tidbits were tripe and lips.

To lay the hand on; to send off; to maintain; to occupy a place; to lean on; to have form or substance; tangible, evident; testimony, evidence, warranty; as a preposition, according to, conformably to; it appears that; and is often a sign of past time.

he has now replied, saying, . . .

to withhold the rent when in possession of the shop.

to encroach on, to appropriate by fraud.

to usurp by force.

说 from what he says.

what proof is there?

leak let your confidence be in virtue.

each subject must be taken up by itself.

this agreement is made as evidence.

the gods will surely comfort me.

I have fully examined the petition.

according to what your letter says.

A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

Read 该县. An ancient table utensil of silver or gold; a description of ear-jewel or ring.

Composed of two eyes; it is another form of 眼 to look.

To look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.

a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

To discriminate properly, as between two similar articles or statements.

my private feelings or regards.

it is only I myself.

my petty region; a small state.

living in small quarters at great discomfort.

don't regard me as the standard.

a far off spot.

a place of great concourse.

for it.
From horse and a place or to go; the last two forms are obsolete, though the second is employed for a horse's speed.

To turn animals out of a field; to drive them into an inclosure for a battle; to drive on, to lash, to whip up; to urge, to animate, to exhort; to order people into their proper places; fleet, racing; the length of the road, the journey or course.

The body, the person; a body or substance.  

The body, the person; a body or substance.  

To inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.

The whole circuit of the corral was surrounded by a ditch.

To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

Strongly built, as a carriage.

To feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to lade out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

The side over the ribs; the flank, as of an animal; an opening in the side; to open as a carpet bag; to throw down; to discard, to reject.

Strips of meat cut from the flanks and dried in the wind; to offer dried meat in sacrifice.

Meat cutlets.

Jerked slices or collop of pork.

A district in Taung-cheu in the north of Shantung.

Anxious solicitude, labor, distress; toil of a severe kind, in obedience to duty;

Grievous toil, as the pangs of childbirth or the care of parents for their children.

Corporeal toil is not to be compared to the sufferings of a prison.

Planned toil in the wilds.

Thread or cord used to ornament shoes; a band once used to fasten on shoes; the blunt figured toes of shoes, which are likened to a head and robe.

The blunt toes of shoes.

A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the mainah (Acridotheres cristatellus) called 山 or 八哥, the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.

Greasy-white spots seen in argillite inkstones.
渠

From water and an old form of a rule; occurs used for the next.

A place for water to run into, a cess-pool; a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; the sly or rim of a wheel; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual; a personal pronoun, now superseded by the next.

渠乎夏屋 | he assigned us a wide and spacious mansion.

渠其 | he seized their chief and leader.

车 | the scallop shell (Pecten), regarded by the Buddhists as among precious things; it is also called 溢扇 sea-fan, in allusion to its shape; others think the mother-of-pearl shell is intended.

縣 | a district in Shun-king Fu near the River Pa in Sz'ch'uen.

剩

From man and canal; the first is an alteration of the last, but the second and contracted form is alone used.

That person or thing.

In Cantonese read 'chü.' The third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they.

問 | ask him.

就係 | it is he; that is it.

共講 | we told him about it.

菜

The water-lily, the ditch flower as the name indicates, called 美 | after the blossom has opened.

灼若美 | splendid as the full-blown lotus.

石 | a mineral like pumice, found floating on water.

碟

A veined stone resembling pyrophyllite, the 薰 | used for the opaque with buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

碟 | a water bird, the 薰 | whose description allies it to the ibis or egret; it has many synonyms.

榷

From two eyes and a bird; q. d. the restless, eager glance of a hawk pecking its prey, a sense found in several of its compounds.

The timid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.

真士 | the upright man is anxiously thoughtful.

狂夫 | these rattle-brained fellows are awed.

視 | look frightened.

然 | alarmed, drawing back.

摻 | startled, disconcerted.

壹 | a term to imitate the name Gautama, the priestly name of Sakyamuni.

耶尼 | 於尼 Go-dhan-ya, one of the four continents of a universe, whose inhabitants, according to the Buddhists, have circular faces.

體

From flesh or disease and timid; the second refers rather to disease, causing loss of flesh.

Thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

形容甚 | his aspect is very emaciated.

心戰而 | fear makes one become lean.

榷

A rake with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great weeds like the banana.

榷

From to go and timid as the phonetic.

A road where many ways meet; a highway, a main street, a thoroughfare; an avenue.

通天 | a public roadway.

天 | the equator; though others say it is the Milky Way.

步入天 | to get on to the equator; i.e. to see the emperor.

雲 | a high literary degree.

州府 | a prefecture in the south-west of Chekiang.

蒼

A square mat, called | 茵, made of hair, which was ancienfy spread for the emperor to sit on when worshipping Shangti; a variegated carpet.

織

A kind of coarse, strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

織 | trays for silkworms.

織 | decrepid, bloated, dropsical and ugly, a term derived from the appearance of a roll of this matting.

燕婉之求 | 織不鮮 a genial pleasant mate was sought, and fell this vicious, decrepit fellow.

蒼

A vegetable resembling the sweet basil (Lophasthus); also a synonym for a plant akin to the chicory, otherwise called 萊 or bitter mallows, which is probably a Scorzoneru or skirret.

蓮

A species of Triticum which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蓮 | mushroom or agaric, of a dark gray color, which grows on rotten plants, and is eaten fresh; several spring from the same root.

然 | encouraged, as from a favorable dream.

璽

A synonym of 萊 an earring; as a surname, used with the last.

璽 | a celebrated general and statesman of the Wei state.

溝

The west branch of the Pehtang River in the east of Chilli; it rises beyond the Wall, and runs near Sun-ho-bien 三河縣 for which 薏 | was an old name.

Read せん. The murmuring noise of water.
K'U.

Defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache; a flaring set of teeth.

朽【k'oo】
carious, as teeth.

割唇治【chue】to cut away the lips in order to cure toothache, — is very great folly.

虞【chom】
A mythical celestial animal, the 飛【chhi】 which has a deer's head on a dragon's body; it was carved on the supports of bells.

業維【chhi】on the bell-posts was the toothed front-board.

籬【chom】
Posts carved with dragons, forming part of a bell-frame in olden time, so called because they supported (豎) the bell, drum, or cymbal.

去【chi】
Formed of notions and 大【da】 great; others derive it from 大【da】 great and a receptacle, all modified in combination.

去【chi】
To leave, to depart from; to quit; to lay off; to dismiss; to conceal, to hoard; to remove.

不得已而【no】之【no】 he could not do otherwise than dismiss him.

K'U.

留【jo】to dismiss or to retain, as an official.

欲【yo】告則　the 他【da】 he also wished to send away the ram he was to sacrifice to the new moon.

恶【yo】to expel the badness; i. e. to reform the conduct.

Read 皆【ja】. To depart, to separate; to go, to proceed; to pass on in a regular course; to go out from or through; past, gone; former, following; to discard, to repudiate; following a verb, it implies its action or completion; departing, prolonging, as a sound.

拿【ja】take it away; carried off.

來【la】a finished act.

進【sien】to enter; go in.

不得【ja】I can't go; it is impossible to go there.

不回【ja】once gone, never returns.

年【ja】or 年【ja】 last year.

世【ja】dead, gone.

聲【sien】the departing tone.

貴【ja】I cannot sell it.

過【ja】you can go that way; passable, as a road.

過意不【ja】I cannot sufficiently thank you.

KÜEH.

Old sounds, kit, ket, gi, and ket. In Canton, kuit, and kwai; — in Swatow, k'ian, ku, k'ok, kwat, and ku; — in Amoy, kwat, kwai, k'ieh, wat, and k'ut; — in Fukhau, kwok, kwoi, k'ok, and kuk; — in Shanghai, küh, and djüeh; — in Chifoo, küh.

呡【chue】
From 欠【chue】 to breathe, and 過【chue】 adverse contracted; its compound and other derivatives have now superseded it.

To hiccup; in Hunan there is a tree whose sap cures hiccup by causing sneezing, to dig out; to expand; to put on.

肝【ji】 病【ji】 a fit with fixed eyes, and frothing at the mouth.

奇【chü】
An old form of the next, but now disused; the second form only is employed.

短【chü】very short — and rather unseemly, as a dress; stumpy, as a queue; lopped, as a horn; short, as a broom.

厥【chüe】
From a cliff and to hiccough; occurs used for the next.

厥【chüe】
A machine for throwing stones like a balista; a particle directing attention; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, its; sometimes used for the second person, and a synonym of 之 when used for the accusative or genitive; that one, that man; these; short; to bow the head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KÜEH.</th>
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<tr>
<td>墨, chüé</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 疟不废, this malady is incurable.</td>
<td>塹, A large platter anciently used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; the wife of the Great Yu used it.</td>
<td>川, An animal found in Shansi, likened to the rabbit for size; it has short fore legs, and the natives say that one must help to carry another, whence its descriptive name of 居, mutual-shouldering beast; it is the mongolian jerboa or helamys (Dipus annulatus), and its common name is 越, or jumping hare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無, he is not ashamed of the office.</td>
<td>銅, A post, joist; a stanchion; a pile; a post in the middle of a gateway; a stake to tether an ox; an axe; the bit of a bridle; a button to pull open a door; a peg to hang things on; a lever; a drumstick.</td>
<td>蝉, A worm found in wells, the legless larva of a kind of fly, or perhaps a species of leech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 等, these persons.</td>
<td>1 子, a stake, a post.</td>
<td>1 豁, The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>此時, the kings who arise after them.</td>
<td>1 千之鑾, like the sudden turn of the bit, — which causes loss or mishap.</td>
<td>1 類, To skip, to jump; a horse stumbling in his paces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>此 1 不聽 if you will not hearken to this.</td>
<td>1 義, cut one half — of the height.</td>
<td>1 類, From metal and hiccough; it is unauthorized in this form, but in Kanghi's Dictionary has the radical at the bottom, and defined to grind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴, sowing all our sorts of grain.</td>
<td>1 力, cut off one half — of the height.</td>
<td>A pickax, a pick; a hoe; to turn up the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hiccough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, called 塹 1 and 热 1, which is thought to cause paralysis.</td>
<td>1 棋, energetic; to urge; to use pressure to get others to do; to stimulate, to push on; to compel.</td>
<td>1 頭, the pick is for digging the earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新, a gouge, a graver, a small chisel.</td>
<td>1 折了 to break off.</td>
<td>雲, An unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朋, a burin, such as carvers and block-cutters use.</td>
<td>1 豁, subverted, turned upside down; dispirited.</td>
<td>1 着, To pout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From foot and to hiccough as the phonetic.</td>
<td>今夫, is now when a man stumbles or runs, it is from his determination.</td>
<td>廿, A hog rooting the ground; a pig turning over the sod, and seeking his food, commonly called 猪, the pig lifting the earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To stumble and nearly fall; to slip, to leap; to push down; to miss one's footing; to kick up the heels; to move, to incite; a hoof.</td>
<td>坏, it came crashing down.</td>
<td>1 類, From words or heart and to pout a hole in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>搁, overturned, turned upside down; dispirited.</td>
<td>子, wounded by a kick of the horse.</td>
<td>1 類, Wily, timeserving; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今天, is now when a man stumbles or runs, it is from his determination.</td>
<td>文王, Wun Wang stimulated their natural virtues.</td>
<td>1 而, not agreement with but still disingenuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墨, Wun Wang stimulated their natural virtues.</td>
<td>1 然, suddenly, sprightly.</td>
<td>語, deceiving, guileful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read küh? To go quickly; spry, alert, quick; diligent, careful; to play with the feet.</td>
<td>1 從事, do stir up one to his duty.</td>
<td>1 務, to delude, to gull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>真士, the conscientious man is sedulously careful.</td>
<td>墨, do not kick your feet about.</td>
<td>傕, treacherous, untrustworthy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land filled up or regained from a river; islets raised in the stream; to bubble, to gush out; water flowing rapidly; name of a small branch of the River Wei on the west of Siniang fu in Shensi.

Fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamp, to stampede.

The tongue of a ring or a buckle; the clasp or latch which fastens a trunk; a ring with a tongue to secure a strap; a buckle.

A ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.

Fasten the clasp securely.

To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to snatch; to twang a bowstring; to castrate, said of boars.

Gauge out an eye.

To stretch a bow.

An archer’s ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.

A broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; an archer’s thimble; personal ornaments.

A fine quality of ink.

A bowman’s thumb-ring.

Girl’s rings or chatelaine.

The character represents a catch or sick to mark a thing; it forms the 6th radical of a few primitives, and is superseded by the next.

To mark off; a mark on the left of a column to denote a new paragraph; a barb, as of a fish-hook; in penmanship, it is read as if it was the head of a book, from its form.

To mark criminals’ names for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

Streams diverging; to lead streams in channels; to disperse; name of a small affluent of the River Kan in Kiangsi; to decide, to settle; to cut off; to pass sentence; an adverb, doubtless, decidedly, certainly, finally; an archer’s ring.

If it is positively so.

If it is quite certain.

If it is certainly, positively.

If I certainly will not retract my words.

To utterly renounce.

I must have it; indispensable.

I am determined not to go.

To decide finally, as a judge.

To sentence to death.

Do not decide against the rules.

To take out of prison.

To execute a criminal immediately.

The annual execution of state criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice.

If you lead it easterly then it flows east.

[The crane’s] sharp bill snaps up things quickly.

The Yellow River has burst its banks.

The ear-shell or Haliotis.
dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticize and tell another's faults.

In Cantonese, sometimes written k'et, but this form is better. To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

| 高 | to stand on tiptoe. |
| 高 | to curl up, as a dog's tail. |
| 脚 | to limp in walking. |

A shrake (Lanius), for which 博 is another name. His talk is like the chattering of the southern savages.

From man and to stoop. Obstinate, set in one's way, grunting, perverse, opinionated; hard to please.

| 强 | he is just as sulky and intractable as ever. |
| 長 | a crabbed or particular fellow; an exacting man. |

In Cantonese. A dull edge, a broken or blunt point, abrupt, inelegant, as a style or expression; stopped, as a highway; a cul-de-sac or blind alley.

| 留 | rude, abrupt speech. |
| 武 | this penknife is very dull. |

Rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

From hand and to stoop; occurs used for the last and for a hole.

To dig into the ground, to scoop, to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.

| 留 | to dig a well. |
| 留 | to open a pit or drain. |
| 留 | to prepare a tomb. |

Küeh.

Old sounds, k'it and k'et. In Canton, k'it and k'it; — in Swatow, kué, k'úi, and kiat; — in Amoy, kw'at; — in Fuhchau, kw'ok; — in Shanghai, djüeh; — in Ch'fu, k'üeh.

關, ch'üe A passage through the great gate; the gateway, or the lookout tower above it; the gate or city of imperial power; a fault; a blank; a deficiency; defective, lost; to erase, to expunge; to dig; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to exercise reserve; to blame one's self.

| 門 | or 廷 his Majesty's palace. |
| 金 | the golden gate — of paradise. |
| 月 | the waning moon. |

The quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.

鴿前 | 後 [the racer] throws out his fore feet, and kicks up the dust with his hind feet.

鴿 | 追踪 we must gallop on fast in their tracks.

A bird which sings at the equinoxes, and thus marks the seasons, called 工雀 the working sparrow; it is the tailor bird, though the Chinese class it among the owls; other names for it are 女巫 the female artisan, and the 丙鸡 the cunning-wife bird.

潰 | (also called 子規 or the rule-child) is a synonym for the goatsucker.

義 | the meaning [of this word] is lost.

衰職 | 程仲山甫 補之 the sovereign's shortcomings only Chung Shan-fu can supply.

缺, ch'üie A broken or defective vessel; short, deficient; defects; nothing said upon the point; to vacate, as a post; the duties of an office, of which three classes are made, as 简 | an easy post, 中 | an ordinary post, and 繁 | a troublesome post, and their salaries are proportionate.
補 | to supply a vacancy.
開 | or 出 | to resign, to take leave, to make a vacancy.
好 | a good office, a lucrative situation.
乏 or 少 or 虧 | wanting, incomplete, not the full tale.
本 | to affect or reduce the principal.
崩 | to give way, or break down, as a dike or canal bank.
憾 | a grievance; a grudge at.
破 | cracked; a bit chipped out.
欠 | deficient, as a set of things.
角 | [one] corner is knocked off.
既破我斧又 | I have broken our axes and splintered our chisels.
問心無 | I am conscious of doing no wrong.
明月圓 | the moon is a little beyond her full.
列 | 天 閃 | the lightning flashed across the sky.
陷 | deficient; imperfect; disappointed in, as in the quality of goods ordered.
疑 | nothing said upon the point, either from ignorance or no data.

From door and a honorary character.
To shut the door, to close the office, as when a case is judged or quashed; to stop, to rest; done; terminated; to prohibit; rested, pacified.

From hand and round; it resembles 甚 捣 | 损 | to injure, and is also read 甚

To reject, to throw away; to renounce, to leave; to part, as at death; to offer up; to disdain; to subscribe; to contribute at a call from government; to buy title or office; a benevolence levied for a state exigency.

From insect and round; occurs used for the last, and is also read 甚.

Lttle red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

者蛾 | the caterpillars were creeping about.

The characters under this and the next syllable are frequently heard 甚 and 甚. Old sounds, Kien, gien, k'ên, and gân. In Canton, kîh, and un; — in Swatow, kien, käng, and kwan; — in Amoy, kwan; —

From insect and round; occurs used for the last, and is also read 甚.

The traces of a harness; a scabbard; a crupper; long-looking; the reins, for which alone the second form is used.

From eye and round.

To look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.

From hand and round; it resembles 甚 捣 | 损 | to injure, and is also read 甚

To reject, to throw away; to renounce, to leave; to part, as at death; to offer up; to disdain; to subscribe; to contribute at a call from government; to buy title or office; a benevolence levied for a state exigency.

From insect and round; occurs used for the last, and is also read 甚.

Little red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

者蛾 | the caterpillars were creeping about.

The pretty lively cicadas in the shady bamboo copse.
無家 | unmarried.
| 
| 願 | to regard affectionately; to see carefully.
| 天 | Heaven's gracious regard for men.
| 餐 | family or best rice; that given to soldiers.
| 內 | the women are within;—a notice put on the door of inner apartments.
| 不忘 | unalterable affection for.
| 注 | the emperor's regard; his kindness to others, or friendly thoughts.
| 阪 | Almost the same as the last.
| 餐 | To turn the eyes back upon fondly; to remember kindly.
| 領 | looked back after him with longing eyes.
| 不 | not unremitted care, not taking one's eyes off.
| 帝 | A bag holding three 斗 or pecks, with the bottom made of board; to slap or turn down the cuffs.
| 續 | to roll down the sleeves and bow reverently.

餃
chüen

Wafers, thin cakes in which meat is rolled.

齋
chüen

Thin dry wafers rolled.

春
chüen

Meat hash rolled in wafers or flanpock, and slightly fried.

An ancient place in the kingdom of Wei, in the present Ch'ao State in the north of Nago-hwui, near the River Wei.

From silk and round.

絹
chüen

A thin, sleazy, cheap silk like lustring or taffeta, woven for linings, of which there are many sorts used for fans, toys, lanterns, pictures, &c.; applied to some kinds of pounce; a bird-net; a target.

布
chüen

Cotton-like finestrewing.

黄
chüen

Yellow silk; met. an imperial order.

子
chüen

A silk handkerchief.

絹
chüen

Glazed lustring for paintings.

From net and round or taffeta; these two are not altogether identical.

To suspend; to hang up, to bind with a cord; for which the first is proper; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a gin, to catch in a net; a bird-net.

結
chüen

Caught in a net.

Küen.

Old sounds, K'ien, k'ien, gen, and gin. In Canton, k'un, and hún; — in Swatow, k'ien, kw'an, and king; — in Amoy, kw'an, kw'an, and k'ien; — in Fukhau, kung, kw'ong, kw'ong, and k'ıng; — in Shanghai, ch'ı; — in Chifu, k'üen.

From enclosure and a roll.

A small circle; a full stop or period in grammar; to punctuate; to encircle, to surround; roundish, curved.

| 前 | to mark the tones of characters at their corners.
| 可 | this should be ringed, and pointed, — i.e. italicized or marked for its importance.
| 出 | to publish the names of the successful sists'ai; they are written in a ring or round robin.
| 脫 | to cancel; to erase, by drawing a ring around.
| 打 | to draw a red ring around it, as is done by officers on parts of a proclamation.
| 椅 | a rocking-chair.

Also read k'ien.

Angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

中心 | my very heart is torn with grief.

逝 | angry, excited to wrath.

著立 | stood scratching his head in his anguish.

著 | the cautious man will keep himself out of wrong.

介 | the modest and careful man will never venture on doing anything.

From ring and cow or wood or uphold; the first form is commonest, and the third is deemed to be erroneous.

The ring thrust through an ox or camel's nose by which it is led.

Read K'üen. A wooden bowl or dish.
K'UEN.

Read  chüen, a coar or pen for animals; an inclosure, a prison; a snare; a cup of wood, for which the next is better.

馬  a horse-shed or paddock.

橋  Small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; they are much used by Mongols.

手  a wooden cup or porringer.

The ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.

From bots and to roll contracted.

A part of a crossbow; two rattan rings suspended so as to permit the archer to put his arms in them as he begins to learn to draw the bow.

吊  hang up the rings and practice your archery.

Careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

From hand and to roll up.

The fist; to double up the hand; to grasp in the hand; boxing, fistcuffs; athletic, vigorous.

頭  the fist.

教軔 a teacher of boxing or gymnastics.

打  to learn boxing, so as to swallow, box and spar.

空  empty-handed, as when beginning life.

棋  or  to play the game of morra.

賭  雖敵四手 two fists are no match for four hands; don't quarrel with your superiors.

不勝  I received it] with the utmost respect and care.

服  視 to carefully clasp in the arms.

羅  itching to have a fight, to strip and go to blows.

From insect and to roll.

The squirming of a snake when trodden on or not progressing; the convolutions of a snake coiled on itself.

The legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

踢  contracted and stopping, as persons exposed to the cold; cuddled up.

眉  legs drawn up, as when asleep.

A fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

From wood and a water-fowl for the phonic.

The weight or balance on the steelyards; a weight; direction, authority, power, intimating that the man acts by rules of expediency, or as the position he is in demands; influential; circumstances; position, to balance, to equalize; to plan; meanwhile, temporarily; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.

在 under the circumstances, the exigency demands.

from  comply with the position of things, to act as the exigency requires; deviating from strict rules.

輕  weigh it well, estimate the pros and cons.

便  to adapt one's self to the times.

臣  a powerful officer.

天  the star η Megrez in Ursa Major.

變  awe inspiring, as one having authority.

兵  military power.

權  influence, power, force.

詐  intriguing, to trim one's course.

謀  to plan on the instant, quick-witted, having tact.

至  to equalize.

候  to weigh justly, to deliberate equitably.

宜  temporarily obliged to do.

子  to get interest on money.

任  a substitute, a deputy in office.

子睡手不成  與 unhappily he did not go on as he began.

通  達 to act as occasion requires.

掌  the leading director, the head manager.

木  is given as another name of the wood Tective Hibiscus syriacus; its bark is used to cure the tet, and the white flowers are sometimes eaten.

頰  the cheek-bones.

脣  one who has high cheek-bones — a cruel.

兩  高殺夫刀 [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

犬  The original character is thought to bear a rude resemblance to a dog; it is the 9th radical of a natural group of characters relating to wild beasts, and is sometimes prefixed to words denoting an enemy, or one of another nation to show contempt or spite.

犬  a dog, especially a large one; it is a metaphor for wickedness and treason.

子  my son, a depreciatory term.

才  a whelp's ability; my poor services.

力  馬之勇以報 I will requite [your kindness] with the zeal of a dog or a horse.

顔  腦 he has a villainous, wolfish heart.

牙  his teeth winds in and out like a dog's teeth; — i.e. has many desfiles and passes.
K'UEN.

1. A dog's kennel.
2. The dog watches at night.

虎落平陽被一欺 the tiger has got down on the plains, and is laughed at by the dogs.

村中無 | 狗為王 if there's no mastiff in the village, any cur may be king.

虎女焉 | 配 | 子 how can a young tigress mate a puppy? — keep to your own class.

From field and dog or stream; the first form is most used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From field and dog or stream; the first form is most used.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Furrows or crains in the fields; lands, farms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. To divide fields by ditches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Ditches; such as drain off fields.</td>
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Bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by friendship, or as parasites.

From knife and roll; q. d. a roll cut with a knife.

A bond, deed, or contract, anciently made on wood, of which each party retained a serrated or notched half; a section; written evidence as such papers are.

A bond; the contract.

A sort of ticket for a feast.

An agreement; a deed, as of a house.

Written tiles placed in graves as proof of possession; a custom of the Ming dynasty.

Hold on to the deeds and you are sure of the land.

To bring up old scores, to rake up former evil deeds.

He took the left half of the bond.

From rice or grain and a hollow; the first is the common form.

Grain, cereals, corn; the seeds of cereals; real, substantial, well-off; to be happy; good, virtuous; lucky; goodness; succession; to continue, to connect; emoluments, income, salary, living; to live, while alive; to bless with plenty, to nourish; to be deemed worthy of having a salary; in medicine, fecal matter.

1. A granary; a bin.
2. A species of Eleocharis, a grass used in eye diseases.
子 the spiked millet (Setaria) when growing; its grain is called 小米 or small rice.

君子有 子 the prince may keep his goodness and transmit it to his heirs.

百 grain; vegetables and fruits generally; the crops.

收 to lay up provision.

道 the fencal passage.

錢 the clerk in a prefect's office who manages the revenue and assessor's department.

槍 the awn of grain.

不 the unworthy one; i.e. I your servant; sometimes used even by an Emperor.

育 to bring up, to nourish.

提 capable of doing.

I take a handful of grain and go out to divine how I may be good.

旦 a lucky day.

祿 a salary, which was once reckoned in rice, as it still is in Japan.

殼 From wood and a hollow; not the same as the last, but easily confounded with it.

殼 A variety of the 'ch'u 植 paper mulberry (Broutsonettia), especially a sort with white bark.

遙 name of a fabulous tree; when used as a charm, it helped people to keep the right road.

其下維 beneath them were paper mulberries.

毫有祥桑 生於朝 in Poh are fortunate mulberries, but all the paper trees grow here in the palace, and are like useless courtiers.

殼 The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage, a wheel.

輪 or 轅 a wheel.

推 to push on the hub, i.e. to recommend one.

笠 followers carrying screens over a general in his chariot; such as are seen in Assyrian sculptures.

殼之下 at or near the court.

殼 The top of the foot; bind feet of cattle; plain, not particolored.

骨 From 肉 flesh and 骨 a cavity, referring to the hollowness of bones; it forms the 18th radical of characters all relating to bones.

A bone; anything hard inclosed in or connected with something soft, as a seam, a kernel, rib of a leaf or umbrella, seed in cotton, &c.; the figure, the person; when contrasted with flesh 肉, it often means hard, resisting, difficult.

格大 a large, gaunt man.

一副格 a whole skeleton.

白皮鉄 天 he has a skin of copper and bones of iron; — a very Samson.

樹 heart wood.

無 腰 he is regardless of his promise, he has no backbone.

鬆 to crack the joints.

字有 如 the characters are vigorously written.

殼 you baseborn runt!

殼 finical; particular, one who is hard to please.

殼 a fine figure.

瘦如柴 lean and bony as a stick.

山露 the rocks show on the hills.

殼 to reinter bones after disintegration, for good luck or other reasons.

反 to turn against one.

恨入 他 his hatred goes to his marrow.

弄 (or 娛) to play dominoes.

醉 drunk so as almost to kill himself.

龍 fossil bones; asbestos when it resembles a bone.

殼 A sort of silk like sarsnet; tied up, raveled, knotted.

殼 心 殊 the mind much disturbed and straitened.

殼 A fine-grained wood, white as bone, which is good for making arrows or handles.

殼 The mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

殼 from 水 water and 黑 dark contracted; the primitive is often wrongly written 白 white.

殼 The noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pious, confused.

殼 非 to confuse-right and wrong.

殼 to rise and to sink.

殼 五行 he confused the order of the five elements.

殼 五 my distress and anxiety were all at once removed.

殼 tumult; unceasing discussion and talk.

殼 Râ, Name of a river, the which flows into Tung-tung Lake on the southeast, in which Kuh Yuen died himself about n. c. 314.

殼 From wood and to announce.

殼 Manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow; fettered, restricted.

殼 betters, gyves.

殼 in was involved in disloyalty and revolution.

殼 Self-restrained; actuated by good principles.

殼 A shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals inclosed in such a place.

殼 a pen or corral.

殼 大馬 we must now let out the cattle and horses from their folds.

殼 The call of a Tartar peasant; the cry of the pheasant.
From bird and to tell, in imitation of its note kuh kuh.

A target made of concentric rings of leather, the inner one of which falls when hit; name of a large web-footed bird, which is called 天鹅 or aerial goose, from its high flight; it is described as white and the plumage soft; it is perhaps the snow goose (*Anser-hyperboreus*); there are the yellow and reddish sorts; hoary, venerable like an old man; an end, a design.

射 | 仔 to hit the target.

|立 | to stand on the lookout like a wild goose; said of sentinels, or in letters when expecting an answer.

|苗 | small species of crane, the paddy bird, at Canton (*Munia minutaa*); and given too to the ortolan (*Euspinia aureola*).

面 | 菜色 pale and sallow and lean as a goose.

|髪童顔 | a gray-haired man with a fresh countenance.

仙人乘 | 贵 | the genii ride on wild goose to heaven.

刻 | 成鵲 | [he tried to] carve a swan, but only made a duck; — a vain attempt.

燕雀安知道 | 鶴之志 | what can swallows and sparrows know of the feelings (or designs) of wild geese and swans?

|挍 | 嘉隠 brush and clean up the fine altar.

读 | 㖶 | Sprightly, antic.

然 | 酣 | capering about; active, as from a happy heart.

**K'uh.**

Old sounds, k'ok, and k'ot. In Canton, hök, fit, and k'ok; — in Swatow, k'ok and k'ut; — in Amoy, k'ut, güt, and k'ok; — in Fuhchau, k'ok, k'ok, and k'uk; — in Shanghai, k'ok, kw'eh, and djüeh; — in Chifu, k'ù.

**K'uh.**

**K'uh.** 455

**K'uh.**

The term 猟 | 似 | seems like a local word imitated, and from the description to denote an animal akin to the loris; it gets its name of 鳥 from the trick it has of feigning death when hit, and of reviving by gasping for breath; it is found in Kwangsi, and is not difficult to tame; other accounts refer it to Tibet, and describe it as nearly hairless, except a black stripe of bristles along the back, but this probably refers to another animal.

| 腮 | 似 | from flesh and projecting or to bend; the second form is most common.

| 腚 | 似 | the seat.

| 腊 | 似 | the buttocks, the nates.

| 嵯 | 似 | a line of hills, a range of low mountains.

| 瀸 | 似 | Deep water, as in a pool.

无 | 塍 | there was no flow and no deep pool, still the spring flowed out.
From earth and hand; this is most commonly used as a contraction of thing.

In Hymen, 1 is to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength.

To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

The Emperor K'uh, the father of Yao, who reigned seventy years, and died about n. c. 2360, or 790 years after the deluge.

From a mouth or square inside of a cubit, referring to the squares on a chessboard.

A game of draughts or chess; an order, a rank; the body confined or cooped up; coiled, contracted, bent; curly, as hair; narrow; mean; debased; aspect, appearance; an affair, undertaking, an enterprise; a committee to oversee it; a company, a club; an association of a legal nature; the place where their proceedings are carried on; a depot, a wholesale store; a place where things are manufactured or guarded, as a mint, a foundery, a manufactory, a gaming-shop; to delude, to put out a bait for, to enveigle; complete, as the squares in a chessboard.

| 爱 | 1 you can't bring that about. | 美人 | 1 a lure into a house of ill fame; a stool-pigeon. |
| 酷 | Superior, mellow spirit; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, inhumane, tyrannical, said of officials; an adjective denoting the extreme of; the bitter feeling arising from having suffered wrong. | 贪官 | 1 avaricious rulers and cruel policemen. |
| | 1 cruel, unjust laws. | 虐 | 1 fierce, oppressive. |
| | 1 exceedingly hot. | 罹 | 1 cruelly severe, callous. |
| | 1 not to the fire having destroyed his all, he cherished the most bitter hatred for the cruelty received. | 氣蒸人 | 1 the hot air stifles one; the bad smell is very offensive. |
| | 1 Fatigued; to fag at; hard and strong. | 1 窮年 | 1 the livelong year I am toiling hard. |
| | 1 from case and to issue; it is also read ch'uh. | 大 | 1 the best interests or plans of. |
| | 1 to play cleverly; a trick. | 作 | 1 to play cleverly; a trick. |
| | 1 I cannot but stoop. | 不 | 1 I cannot but stoop. |
| | 1 a provincial committee of supervision. | 本 | 1 a provincial committee of supervision. |
| | 1 my hair is in a wisp. | 予 | 1 my hair is in a wisp. |

In Cantonese. To bake, to heat under cover; to make tea.

| 得水 | 1 to sponge cloth. | 茶 | 1 a covered tea-cup in which to decoct tea. |
| | 1 to decoct tea. | 焗 | 1 an oven, a baking-dish. |
| 青 | 1 small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound. | 碓 | 1 small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound. |
| | 1 to hobble, to limp, as a fettered horse. | 促 | 1 crammed, no room to expand or act; cribbed. |
| | From foot and cramped. | 踢 | 1 to hobble, to limp, as a fettered horse. |
| | To bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room. | 踢 | 1 crammed, no room to expand or act; cribbed. |
To bind or hoop a thing with iron.

The part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.

To drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice, as was done by Yü when draining the country in old times; a kind of canteen put in carriages.

A great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

From 䛚 to envelop and 米 rice, as one does in taking up a double handful; hand has since been added, and the second form is now common.

To hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands.

不盈一 not enough for a handful.

氣包脣 to swell out the cheeks in anger.

笑容可 very much pleased with.

水擎天 [he is able] to take a handful of water and raise it to the sky; i.e. to manage the affairs of the country.

In Cantonese. To urge on, to encourage to extra effort.

起力 to incite to effort.

In Fu le hau. Coagulated; curdled; excited, angered.

Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Pyrethrum marylgold, daisy, &c., with a broad disk.

萬壽 the marylgold.

花酒 spirits with petals of the China-aster steeped in them.

賞 to enjoy the beauty of a bed of Chrysanthemumus.

月 a name for the ninth moon.

蟹螯 蟹 crabs begin to be fat when the asters bloom.

A leather ball filled with hair or chaff; or blown full, and used to play with; it is like the next.

From foot and a handful; like the last and next.

A stuffed football made of leather, or a bladder.

踢 to kick a football.

From hide and a handful; like the last, and occurs used for the next.

A ball; a large chaff or bran ball; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; a child; to bore into, to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust, to push to an extreme; to inform; to address, full, much.

育 to rear, to nurture.

丸 a ball to play with.

子 a stripling.

匆 to bend the body.

匆盡疹 be gave himself entirely to the public.

師與 a man and addressed them.

昔育恐育 beforetime it was to be feared the means of living would be exhausted.

母兮 I my mother, she bore and cherished me.

爾惟自自吾 you must yourself just fairly look at your own troubles.

From leather or words and noise, the first is sometimes erroneously written for the last, and even occurs used for it.

To investigate a case judicially; to question a criminal to get out the truth; to oppress; reduced to extremity; the further bank of a river.

訟 or or 緣 to examine and judge a case.

裁 庸 all exhausted are the chiefs of the people.

窮 reduced to the very last; in extremity; searched into thoroughly.

A bird, the 胡 or lark-footed cuckoo Centropus affinis, a name probably given in imitation of its note, 亙, 亙, or 卋, 卋; it is supposed by this note to say 吉 happy grain, and thus announces the time of sowing grain; another name 布 alludes to this.

A shrike, Authors aulx, also called 虎伯 the butcher bird; colloquially called 虎伯 for a bird; met. an unprofitable child.

七月鳴 the shrike is heard in the autumn.

鳴 crow shrike is the black drongo Dicrurus camppeus.

鴨 A crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

The ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

Extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.

怒 very angry; irate.

狂 furious and unreasonable.

From wood and to bore into; it is contracted to ki 咭 in the southern provinces, but without any authority, to distinguish the sorts.

An orange; it comes nearer the generic term than any other word.

子 a large bitterish orange or bigarade, common in the north.

廣 at the North denotes the Citrus amautinum.

白 or 絲 the dried fibers of the orange; orange zest.

瓣 the carpels or sections of an orange.

門 an orange or its peel hung on the lintel.
金 | the kumquat orange. (Citrus 
madurensis and C. Japonica.)
金子 | a dear little fellow, a 
darling. (Cantonese.)
玖砂 | (or 桔) the mandarin 
orange. (Citrus nobilis.)
四季 | (or 桔) a nutmeg orange.
金錢 | a gold nutmeg orange.
餅 | a comfit of oranges.
(或 桔)仔 the loose skinned 
orange at Canton.
紅 | or 赤 | Fuhchuan orange.

KÜH.

Old sounds, k'iok, and k'iut. In Canton, hök, k'ök, wït, and kwïk; — in Swatow, kái, k‘ök, k’iök, and k’iut; —
in Amoy, k’iök, kût, k’ök, and lut; — in Fuhchuan, k’iök, kwïoh, and k’iök; — in Shanghai,
djök, chčb, and büeh; — in Chifu, k’iù.

曲, ch’a

The original form represents a 
cavity as a dish, and the upright 
stroke makes a 々 gem lying in it; 
others describe it as depicting a 
silkworm curled up; as a primiti 
tive it seldom influences the 
meaning of its compounds.
Crooked, bent; a bend; scheming, 
false, treacherous; to oppress, to 
wrong; bent; forced, obliged to 
do; wronged; songs, lyrics, ditties, 
battles, or popular verses; they 
are of different metres, and now 
often include dramatic compositions; 
a carpenter’s square.
分解 | 直 to discriminate the 
merits of, to set things straight.
直 | crooked and straight, wrong 
right.
理 | distorted, perverted, as 
evidence.
私 | tricky, underhand.
行 | crooked paths; to act 
in a mean underhand manner; 
double-dealing.
受委 | I have been deceived; 
greatly wronged; imposed on.
心 | or 裏 the corners of the 
heart; i.e. thoughts, ideas.
唱 | to sing ballads accompanied 
by instruments.
人情 | to have many crafty 
devices, i.e. “crooks and 
bends,” excitement, or tricks.
委 | to seek to make up a 
difficulty.
弯 | meandering, not straight.
七弯八 | a crooked round-
about road.

夾, ch’a

A bamboo frame called 體篩 
having its surface made of 
thin splints doubled in bows, 
to furnish silkworms more 
surface on which to spin their 
cocoons.
A coarse tray made of rushes 
on which silkworms feed and 
wind their cocoons; it is used 
in Kiangsu, and is doubtless 
similar to the preceding, 
made of a different material.
The common earthworm, 
called 釣, which the 
Chinese affirm can sing, 
misleading it for the mole cricket.
In Pekingese. The cricket.
圈 | to fight crickets.

麯, ch’a

Leaven, barm; the mother 
or shime which collects on 
vinegar or liquors.
丸 | balls of leaven.
葉 | cakes of yeast used 
in fermenting liquors.
酒 | distiller’s grains or yeast.

神 | a decoction of a common 
medicine for colds brought from 
Chineh near Amoy.
紅 | or 赤 | a kind of upland 
rice which reddens the dishes in 
which it is cooked.

From a tail contracted and 
out to issue, intimating a tail-
less thing.
Bent down or awry; to stoop, 
to crouch, to kneel, to bend over; 
to submit, to give in; to submit; 
to make in accord; to adapt to 
circumstances; to invite; grievance, 
wrong; afflictions, evil fate.
能 | 能  to either stand 
or stoop.
指不足 | the fingers cannot 
count them; very numerous.
寫 | invite you, Sir; — i.e. you 
will bend or demean yourself by 
coming to my house.
此卑躬屈膝 to himself 
all these vulgar people.
冤 | oppression, wrong; helpless 
against outrage.
受 | outraged, oppressed wrong-
fully.
膝易, 心難 it is easier to 
bend the knee than the will.
節 | to crouch before, mean-spir-
ited.
曲 | to bend by force; crooked, 
devious.
忠勇不 | the loyal and brave 
will not basely yield.
殺 | to kill wrongfully, to kill 
an innocent man, whose death 
too was a blinder.
身 | to bend down; to submit, 
to yield to, as suffering.
指 | a reckoning by the 
fingers.
枉 | oppressed, ill-treated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KÜH.</th>
<th>KÜH.</th>
<th>KUNG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>訝</td>
<td>From insect and to bend; used sometimes incorrectly for chih, a spider.</td>
<td>A species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蜻</td>
<td>Grub of the carpenter bee; worms which eat plants.</td>
<td>猗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蜻</td>
<td>A large grub which bores into trees; the locust (Sophora) is infected and destroyed by it.</td>
<td>的至</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钝</td>
<td>An unauthorized character.</td>
<td>受不至</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钝</td>
<td>In Pekingese. A stanza, a ch'ü toth sentence, as the character denotes, one which is short; a verse of four lines; a classifier of verses and plays.</td>
<td>ch'ü</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小曲</td>
<td>一 one short ditty, one nursery rhyme.</td>
<td>ch'ü</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>舞 an act of a play.</td>
<td>ch'ü</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>詞 a single psalm; a verse.</td>
<td>ch'ü</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臭</td>
<td>From dog and eye, referring to a dog watching, and barking when he sees a man.</td>
<td>臭</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several of these are also read kung. Old sounds, kong, kiong, gong, king, and ging. In Canton, kung kwang, kwong, kweng, and kang; — in Swatow, kong, kung, kwang, keng, and kiog; — in Amoy, kong, kiong, k'ong, eng, and kwon; — in Fuhchau, kong, kung, king, kiong, kwang, and kwong; — in Shanghai, kung, kong, kwang, k'iong, and k'iong; — in Chifu, kung.

公 | From 八 eight, here defined to turn the back on, and 爲 selfish or private. |
|——|——|——|
| 1 | Public, common; open, equal to all, general; just, equitable; a merit, a service; a term of respect and dignity added to names; the first of the five ranks of nobility, a duke; in olden time, the prince of a fief; a lord, a master; the male of animals; a husband. |
| 1 | 公 a town-house; a public hall. |
| 1 | 公 a public company. |
| 1 | 爺 a duke; 爺 my lord duke. |
| 1 | 子 at first the son of a feudal prince; then officers, gentlemen; now a young gentleman; 子 your son. |
| 1 | 大相 a term for addressing a head servant or the first brother. |
| 1 | 相 a young man; play-actors; in the South it is a term of respect, as honorable Sir; but in the North it has a vile meaning. |
| 1 | 竜 the emperor's daughter, a royal princess; the original term seems to have been 宮主 the ruler of the rear palace. |
| 1 | 家 the imperial family. |
| 1 | or 1 | a husband's father; the second term and 外 1 also denote a maternal grandfather. |
| 1 | 太 my grandfather; an old man. |
| 1 | 某 a certain gentleman. |
| 1 | 羅 Mr. Lo; — only used when speaking of him. |
| 1 | 諸 all you gentlemen. |
| 1 | 祖大人 a title often given to a prefect. |
| 1 | 明 your honor, Sir. |
| 1 | 王伊 the kingly merit was luminous. |
| 1 | 兩 the pair, the man and wife; — spoken of them. |
| 1 | 三 three honorary guardians of the heir-apparent; also three stars between ν σ η in Virgo. |
| 1 | 項 public funds or articles. |
| 1 | 心 public spirited. |
| 1 | 不 mean, unjust. |
| 1 | 道 or 1 | public spirited. |
| 1 | 伊 fair, equitable. |
| 1 | 當 for the general use. |
| 1 | 事 the head of the shop. (Cantonese) |
| 1 | 事 the head of the shop. (Cantonese) |
| 1 | 門 a public office; a teacher or sage's school. |
From disease and the colon contracted.

The prolapsus of the rectum.

 bloody piles; prolapsus ani.

The original form is supposed to represent a compass and rule; it is the 46th radical of a few heterogeneous characters.

Ingenuity, work, skill; a laborer, a workman; an officer, as of agriculture; an artisan; service, duty; a job, a piece of work; labor; art, an ornament requiring skill; able, skilled; a work.

1 Laborers; a hired workman.

1 Artisans, mechanics.

1 Or, or man or men wages.

1 Or, or to begin work.

1 Or, or to stop work as at night.

1 Or, or finished the job.

1 Work, skill, quality of work.

The Miao are continuations, and refuse their duty.

Troublesome work.

To mend the river's banks.

To work for an employer.

A day's work.

Works of art may even surpass nature.

1 Job, work.

1 Poor, slipshod work.

1 Fine, skillful work.

Much work, varied calls on one; at the North applied to low manual labor rather than occupation, as in the South.

1 Literary or superior employments; not manual work.

Great work, failure on one; at the North applied to low manual labor rather than occupation, as in the South.

1 No time; in Cantonese, I have nothing to do.

A court, a hall; the room for meetings.

Is not to get the public sentiment as to the merits of a question.

Private and private; governmental and personal; fair and mean.

The utmost equity in managing the affair.

The best opium, a term derived from the old E. L. Co. at Canton, an appellation there given also to other goods.

In Cantonese. A toy.

A puppet, a doll; a picture, a plaything.

An insect; used in many descriptive terms of things.

The centipede, commonly called or hundred legs.

Read . A grasshopper.

An unusual name for the or green grasshopper.

A name for two or three large species of skate, but those having slender spinous tails (Myliobates) seem to be more particularly referred to; the back is reddish or black, and tail as long as the body; a common name is or kettle cover; another sort has a shovel-nose snout, with three spines on the tail; a stingray.

The upper part of the arm, the humerus; the arm; met.

An officer, a support to the ruler.

An arm.

He waved his arm and the whole flock came and went up into the fold.
九

A medicinal plant, the 九 whose decoction is used to 九
purify the blood; the root is 九 like tormentilla or strong orris 九
root, and it is probably a species of 九Levisticum, allied to the Angelica 九
root in its effects.

舟

From body and spinal vertebral, 九
but the second has now become 九 the common form through the 九
power of the phonetic.

The body; one’s person 九
body; personally.

曲 九 the sacred person.

从 九 the bended body.

植 九 the Emperor; Ourself.

亲 九 thing at work or do a thing 九
personally.

手 九 you must protect the royal 九
person.

打 九 to make a bow with the 九
hands joined, and then raised 九
over the head.

反 九 自 九 just ask yourself 九
what is right.

身下拜 九 personally worshiped 九
it.

肩

A bar or latch outside of a 九
door; to bar a door; a board 九
or frame in front of a chariot, 九
to hold weapons or to lean 九
on; a dashboard; an ear or 九
handle.

闭 九 to bolt the gate.

试 九 to close the examination.

叩玉 九 to knock at the gates 九
of paradise.

终年 九 the doors are constan- 九
tly closed.

Read ‘kung’. To inquire into. 九
‘ 九’ a full investigation.

驸

A large horse in good condi- 九
tion; a paddock for horses.

chiung 九 牡马 fat and stout 九
are the stallions.
KUNG.

KUNG.

KUNG.

洞
Analogous to 道 and also pronounced like it.

ch'ün
Vast, as water; distant, extensive.
1 野 a wild pasture land in the state of Lu.
1 远 distant, waste and stretching far away.

From heart and all as the phonetic; it somewhat resembles 撒's call when badly printed.

The exhibition of respectful feeling towards one; to treat with a sedate courteous air, to venerate; to venerate, collected, complaisant; alliable, deacons, polite; devout-minded, reverent; respectfully; as an adverb, very, highly.

1 喜 I respectfully wish you joy, as at the newyear.
1 敬敬 very respectfully; great awe in doing, as worship.
1 善 very submissive.

揚 如禮 very polite, according to etiquette.
1 賀 congratulatory words or presents; congratulations.
1 使 to carefully execute orders.
1 候命下 I await your orders.
1 自古 1 敬敬 1 敬不 from the obedient has always been held to be better than courtesy.
1 妻 wives of officers of the fourth rank.

温温其 harmonious and reverent, said of guests.
1 綠翱知 I have respectfully copied [the rescript], and now send it for your information.

供
To place before, to lay out to offer; to supply, to provide with; to sincere, to give; to confess; to give in evidence, to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.

我 出他 I accuse him, I testify against him.

口 口 1 verbal testimony.

畫 | to sign one's deposition.

用 | 王能新天命 I present [these gifts] to the King to aid in his prayers to Heaven for its long abiding decree.
1 稽 be deposed, saying . . .
1 誼 to confess on trial.

反 傳 1 to retract one's testimony.

取具親 | to extract evidence from his own letters.
1 職 to assume an office, or resume its duties after a temporary absence on a special service.
1 會 to pay in one's share to the Company.

黨 to tell of one's accomplices, to turn state's evidence.
1 禮 to offer up, as to one's ancestors or the gods.
1 應 to provide for superiors; to pay the dues of office.

敢 | How can I hesitate to furnish you?

天長正 the usual revenue sent to the imperial granaries.
1 口不 there is not half enough to eat.

Read kung? To nourish, to support, offerings, presents.
1 婦 to sustain, as one's parents.
1 上 or 上 to offer in worship.

設 1 to arrange the presents.

In Cantonese. To eat to excess, satiated.
1 食譜 | I've had plenty, eaten quite enough.

打譜 | to have a fight, to try a bout.

龥
To give, to present to; decorous, reverential; an old name for the southeast part of Kwangsi, now known as Sin-ch'in.

府 lying south of the West River.

宮
A mansion, a building, now confined to imperial private residences; the palace; an ancestral temple; a college district; the circuit of; to surround; to guard; the ancient name for the first note in the gamut, but now the sixth, for which 了 is also used.
1 殿 or 禁 the seraglio.
正 | 禁 or 娘 imperial concubines, of whom the odalique is called 東 or east palace, and the one next to her is called 西 or west palace.

刑 castration; lit. the punishment of the palace; hence 老 denotes a eunuch.

月 | the moon palace; the bright moon.

學 | a college in a prefecture or district.

行 | an imperial lodging house.

皇上孝兩年 | your Majesty dutifully receives the orders of the two Empresses, i.e. the 東 or Empress Dowager, and the 西 or Empress Mother.

東 | the heir-apparent of a feudal prince.

守 | the warden of the palace, a poetical name for a lizard.

冷 | the cold palace where discarded concubines were formerly sent; also applied to a neglected wife.

子 | emperor's ancestral tablet; in medical books, the vagina.

中 | the thorax; a medical term.
1 報 a title by which a Guardian of the Heir-apparent is addressed; it resembles the old French term maire-du-palais.

若天 | like the court of heaven, said of a fine house.

‘拳 To fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.
KUNG.

**Hand**

Formed of 手 hand repeated, or of 工 a sprout and 人 a hand on the right; it is the 50th radical of a few unassorted characters, and used only in combination; it much resembles the twenty.

The two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

**Lifting**

To embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon, to scrouge.

**Bind**

To bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well-secured, well-guarded against attack.

乾 to shrink or dry at the fire.

昊天無不 克 [like the] strong mailed men-at-arms of Kueh-kung state; met. well equipped soldiers.

**Unauthorized**

An unauthorized character.

To squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out, as a weasel through a crack; to bend, as when squeezing into a hole; to work at in order to get into, as a thief through a wall.

孔 to go into a hole, as a snake.

猪 地 the hog roots up the ground.

來 | 去 dodging in and out, as people through a crowd.

KUNG.

**Awn**

The awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.

广 a variety of wheat with a long awn.

**Fierce**

Fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude, uncivilized.

难近 he is very difficult to approach.

改移 | 俗 the government has altered those savage customs.

**Comb**

From metal or stone and broad; it occurs incorrectly written 壁; the second form is used mostly for the mine.

铁 ore ore.

铁 林 metallic ores.

开 to work a mine, to get out ore or coal.

开 to open a mine.

丁 a miner, a collier.

非 a pit of coal, a mine; the shaft.

紫 the Budhist name for the red kino made from the sap of the Butea frontalis in India.

To place the hands before the breast so that the thumbs come together, as when making a bow; to reverently hold or take with both hands; arched, bowing; an arch; to encircle.

手 to bow with the hands raised even with the head.

升 to bow and take leave.

臣 to respectfully await one's coming.

瓦 semi-cylindrical tiles.

垂 to drop [the raiment] and hold the hands.

衡 to guard; to uphold, as a wall does the gateway.

KUNG.

立 to stand in a reverent posture.

頂 a dome, a cupola.

逢 a matted porch or entrance, sometimes arched.

福星 照 may happy stars shine all around you.

閘 a round or arched doorway.

北 省 [looking towards] the north, I reverently bow to the Imperial Court.

五十三 | 橋 a bridge in Szechuan fu, with fifty-three arches.

**Post**

A post, a prop, a pillar; a king-post over a girder or tie-beam in a roof.

斗 or 斗 the capital or head of a pillar; a kind of frame on top of a post to support the rafters.

**Stones**

A stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.

玉 | 他 a statesman in the T'ang dynasty.

縣 a district in Su-chuan fu in the southwest in Szech'uen, south of the Yangtsze River.

壁 a very large piece.

**Heart**

To fear and tremble, as at calamity.

心 | 而 not my heart is so alarmed that it cannot be quieted.

**Greatly**

To be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; distant; to appear far off.

觉 to perceive, to appreciate.

彼微言來 賦其薄 it will arouse those aborigines on the River Hwai, and they will come offering us their gems.

**Fire**

From 火 fire and 頃 suddenly; it is interchanged with 聲 cloudy.

The brightness of fire; brilliant; imperfect views.

無思百憂不出子 | do not brood over your many griefs or you will never get out from your gloomy views.
The luster of a gem; brilliant; often used in personal names.

From precious and work as the phonetic.

To offer to a liege lord things for service; contributions from fiefs to their proper rulers; taxes in kind levied in early days, now applied mostly to the gems, peltry, provisions, &c., sent to Court from Mongol tribes; presents from foreign nations given in homage; fit for presents or tribute, the best sort, superior; to announce; to go forward, an offer of service, and hence merits, worthy actions.

进 or 朝 to offer presents, to send things to Court.

品 articles of tribute.

使 the tribute-bearer.

无以銜冒 于非幾 do not let Chiao proceed to do things from wrong motives.

院 the provincial examination hall, in which the graduates are supposed to offer their talents for the country's service.

納 to pay taxes; as of silks.

作 to assess land taxes, done by the chi-hien.

差 a tribute-bearing ship.

礼 presents sent to Court.

校 the siuts'ai graduates selected to send to Peking; there are five ranks of them designated from the circumstances of their appointment or extra-favor examination students.

副 those siuts'ai who nearly succeeded as kijin, and were placed at the head of the second list.

选 those siuts'ai who have tried ten years to get the next degree.

选 or best graduates.

生 presented siuts'ai, includes the four preceding grades.

To fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.

天門分 See! it soars away to the gate of heaven.

共 From twenty and up; said all taking it together.

Generally; all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; and, with, together; the same, alike; to include in, to live with; to discharge one's duties; an ancient name of Hwui bient 襄縣 in Wei-hwui fu in the north of Honan.

合 altogether, taking the whole, in all.

K'UNG.

Some of these are also pronounced k'ung. Old sound, k'ong. In Canton, hung, and hong; in Swatow, k'ung, k'ong, and k'ung; in Amoy, k'ong; in Fuhchau, k'ung, k'ung, and k'ong; in Shanghai, k'ung; in Chifu, k'ung.

From care and work as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with 孔 a hole.

An opening or crevice, showing an empty place; a hole, a tunnel, an opening; void, vacant, empty; time, leisure; unemployed, standing still, as a loom; the expanse above, the firmament; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to appreciate; abstraction, ecstasy, emptiness, torso of the faculties, as understood by the Buddhists; they also use it for sunya, the unreality of all phenomena, comparing them to dreams, shadows, lightning, dew, bubbles, &c.

空 an empty house.

手 empty-handed.

肚 an empty stomach.

K'UNG.

地 a vacant spot.

如 也 entirely empty.

钱 moneyless, poor.

抢家财 一 they plundered the house of all its contents.

一塌 all gone, everything lost.

闲 unoccupied, no employment.

搬 将箱 empty this box.

孔 a hollow, a hole, a cave.
K'UNG.

A description of wide lute, the 1 筠, used in ancient times when worshiping; it was pressed against the breast when played, and thumbed like a guitar.

A famous mountain in P'ing-ling fu in the eastern part of Kansuh, 1 崲, in which the River King rises; another peak of the same name lies west of it in Kung-chang fu; a mountain of this name is supposed to uphold the Dipper or North Pole.

A mineral, called 1 青, which is brought from Chekiang, and seems to be an ore of copper, or perhaps copperas; it is used as a medicine; the sound of stones falling.

From heart and empty as the phrenetic; like the next.

Ignorant, rustic-looking; dissatisfied, as from ill-luck or incompetence; sincere, guileless.

Interchange with the last in some senses.

Rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.

1 倖, ignorant, raw; doltish.

My private affairs have been urgent and many.

A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; hollow; an adverb of praise, excellent, great, superior; very, highly; through.

The peacock, particularly the Malayan peacock. (Pavo muticus.)

K'UNG.

K'UNG.

1 窟 openings, pores; the inlets of knowledge into the heart.

道 a thoroughfare, a way.

1 修 great perfection.

昭 widely known, as a doctrine.

毛 pores of the skin.

1 方 the holed square; — i.e. a copper cash.

1 毛 urgent, much needed, busy.

戦車 战 the war chariots are very large.

威儀 时 his serious demeanor was just what the occasion required.

子 1 子 the sage K'ung, or K'ung fuziz, i.e. Confucius; his birthday is kept on the 27th day of the 8th moon, when all the butchers are forbidden to slaughter animals.

子 不語怪 Confucius would not speak of the weird.

From hand and empty.

To pull as a bow; to rein in, to check; to accuse, to inform the rulers; to impeach; to maintain, to hold up; to claim, as indemnity; to eject, to suppress; to beat.

告 to accuse; to bring charges.

控 to accuse falsely, a trumped-up charge.

上 to carry up an accusation; to take it to a higher court.

越 to petition the high officers directly.

子 大邦 complained of it to the leading state.

馬面問 他 reined the horse to ask.

1 驚 forty 航 he held his legions of cavalry well in hand.

A bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.

抽掣紧 1 he grasped the bridle and stopped him.
The original form is designed to represent the weak tendril of melons; it is the 97th radical of a natural group of characters relating to the parts and sorts of gourds, &c.

A generic term for cucurbitaceons plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, squash, including also the brinjal and egg-plant; the follicles of milkweed (Asclepia) and similar seed vessels.

西瓜

| 西 | the water-melon.
| 及 | the time of melons.
| 维 | is applied to two or three fruits, the Cucumis longa, and a hairy kind of egg-plant.
| 黄 | or 王 | the common cucumber; the second is an ancient name.
| 冬 | a large coarse squash. (Bennicanus cerifera.)
| 冬 | 潞 | a long oval face, ugly-shaped; not like the 子 or melon seed shaped face.
| 木 | the quince; in Canton, the papaya.
| 篷 | a hairy kind of brinjal.
| 陰 | a sort of orange-gourd, with a thick rind.
| 番 | a small yellow squash; another name for the papaya.
| 苦 | the bitter gourd, a cucurbitaceous plant, (Momordica basiliciana or charantia,) whose oblong, shuttle-shaped fruit is covered with warts; it is much cultivated in southern China.
| 香 | a muskmelon, a cantelope.

瓜

| 一 | a pickle made of 白 or young cucumbers.
| 綿綿 | 吏 | [like] long lines grow the gourds;—applied to numerous descendants.
| 倭 | at Peking, the crook-necked squash, thought to have been brought from Japan.
| 守 | the cucumber guard, i.e. the plant lice which eat its leaves.
| 金 | a wooden gilt-handgeon with a head like a melon.

瓜

| 从 | hand and melon, and also read 序; it is now confounded with 趟 抓 to grab, and read 夏瓜; this having generally superseded the right character.

To lead, to drag; to strike; to clutch, to grab; to take up.

一把 | take up a handful.

好像 | 索菜 [he is fingering things] like a cook of green vegetables.

一 | 足 | pick out of the whole, as is done by a child a year old at his birthday.

不着 | he could not grab it.

[The Chinese Pandora called 女 | (also read 民-za,) who is said to have 為五色石 純天 melted fine stones to repair the heavens, and invented the organ; some think the name alludes to Eve, the Chinese say she was Fuh-hi's sister, had the body of a serpent, and a human head, with the virtues of a sage; others deny that she was a woman at all.

[The Original is designed to represent a distorted mouth when crying; it is now used as a synonym of the next.

日 | a wry mouth, whether born so or diseased.

為 | to cut a criminal in pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off his lips, ears, eyelids, and limbs.

問 | 之 冤 | the punishment of cutting to pieces.

| 前 | 你 | if you cut my face and spoil my skin, I'll do it;—regardless of ridicule.

千刀 | 萬 | all cut into small pieces;—the extremity of torture.

色 | 鉗刀 | lewdness is a knife which will cut the bones.

另 | 从 mouth and knife, and regarded as an ancient form of the last two; now used as a primitive, and sometimes written like 翰 另 another.

To cut the flesh from the bones.

[The Original is designed to represent a spint tray common at Canton; a spool for winding silk; it is placed on a stand (called 四 務) with sticks on the corners, and the spool in the center.

篮 | shallow basket trays for drying tea leaves.

添 | spread out the trays singly.
From a covering and to give largesses, each one receiving a little.

Few, little, moderate; easily satisfied; seldom, rarely, unusual; solitary, friendless; alone, deficient, short, and hence comes to mean unworthy; the regal We, Ourselves.

多 much or few; how many?  
不 few can't stand them all; I am no match for so many.

聞 little experience.  
言 taciturn; of few words.  
兄 or 妹 a widow.

情 管 情 異 有 有 弟 I have a younger brother.

刑 子 妻 his example was a pattern to his unequaled wife.

君 I, the ruler; i.e. the prince who is alone or unequaled.

From words and a baton; occurs used with the next.

An impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.

礙 to hinder, as a snag stops the sailing boat, and impales it.

念 to think of much.

觸 to rush against the obstacle, to fall into the net.  
懸 much afraid lest some ill has happened.

The coarse silk obtained from refuse cocoons; a knotted cord to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.

心 結 而 不 分 I am so anxious that nothing can enliven me.

駕 而 止 he fastened the horse and stopped.

To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; in suspense, anxious; to distinguish; to remember, to note, to make a minute of; to divine by straws; to lay by out of use; colloquially used as a classifier of things usually hung up, as necklaces, bridles, &c.

額 to keep a list of names, as a tax-payer; to enter names in a record.

齒 hanging on people's lips.

望 to anxiously hope for.

心 or 恐 anxions about.

上 to hang up; put it on a nail.

名 to call by; only a name.

意 undecided; in suspense.

麪 strips of dough made by stretching them on two sticks.

官 to leave office.

欠 to record one's debts.

隊 to suspend work, to knock off, as a gang from rain or want of material.

簪花 to put gilt flowers in the cap and hang on the red scarf; — a joyful occasion.

簪子二 two bridles.

花 食 錢 you may hang up your griddle; — out of business.

唱 to sing ballads.

掛子 to hang curtains.

verte a parrot, from its turning over and over.

單 to put up for one—night, as begging priests do at temples.

紫衣 he who hangs up the crimson dress; — the abbot.

From to divine and a baton, or the last contracted.

Divining marks; to divine, to cast future events; a sign.

呪先生 an astrologer.

占 or 占 or 打 to divine, to cast lots; to draw.

牙 齒 打 teeth chattering with the cold.

頭 頭 his cast was just, he guessed right.

雲 the luck has changed against you.

八 the divining lines or diagrams said to have been invented by Fuh-hi in remote times to serve as a kind of abacus to philosophize with, and indicate by their combinations the mutations and aspects of nature; the first eight diagrams were defined to represent the interchanges of elemental forces and their results, as follows:—

乾 兑 落 雷 鉉 畸 坎 艮

N.W. W. S. E. S.E. N. N.E. S.W.

Heaven, Yang, the celestial; condensing; vaporizing; producer; water; ether; humidity.

Fire; light; life, beauty, giving heat; actuating power; warmth.

Thunder; igneous; respiration; exhalations; mover of things; stiffness.

Wind; vapor; energy of expanse; movement; flexibility.

Water; liquids; elements; rigidity; cold.

Mountains, solids, what sustains motion; quiet; gravity.

These were subsequently multiplied to sixty-four double ones, and on them are based the speculations of the Yi King or Book of Changes, composed by Wăn Wang about B.C. 1109, which amount to nothing better than a mechanical play of idle abstractions.
**KW'A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>祸</td>
<td>From dress and to divine; an unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>An outer jacket or robe; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Ceremonial robes, either long or short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>A coat which opens at the side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>A soldier's uniform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>A riding jacket reaching to the loins; a description of dress overcoat, of which the 麦子, like the caftans given by Persian kings, is conferred only on high officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>Has long sleeves; the last often has very short ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>Or a pelisse, a robe reaching below the knee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KW'A.**

Old sounds, kw'a, and k'at. In Canton, kw'a; — in Swatow, kw'a; — in Amoy, kw'a; — in Fuchau, kw'a, and k'at; — in Shanghai, kw'a; — in Ch'ifu, kw'a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Great and 卜 in; now superseded by the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Prodigious; magnificent; bragging, conceited talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Boasting and vaunting one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Do not boast of your- self nor flatter others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To boast, to brag of one's performances; to exaggerate; laudatory; conceited, grandiloquent; arrogant; wide, fine, ample, said of a dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Vaunt, vaunting, boastful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Self-laudation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Praise to overpraise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Boasting of one's ability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Great, but not vain; modest, self-poised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Earnest, really.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Ample; spreading out wide, as a robe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To think highly of one's self; self-complacent; dissatisfied with captives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To feel satisfied with one's doings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Read 仍. Afraid, timorous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Like the two last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Presumptuous, disdainful, contentious.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**KW'A.**

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<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mining, ogling manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Elegant, stylish deportment; decorous manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Careful of one's appearance, fastidious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Dissolute, loose, wanton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>The bones of the pelvis, and used nearly like the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>From flesh and bragging; occurs used for the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>The thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>A term of contempt for one who is cowed or yields cravenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>The forearm. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To be disgraced by crawling between one's legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>Large fat thiglgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To straddle, to bridle; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thiglgs; a stride, the stretch of the legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>To excel; to pass over; to supersede.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>A riding dress; overalls to protect the trowsers from chafing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禍</td>
<td>An under-shirt or small vest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KWAH.

Old sound, kwat. In Canton, kut, and kwat; — in Swatow, kwak, and kwat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuzehau, kwak, and kwah; — in Shanghai, kwah; — in Chipa, kwa.

刮, kwah

From knife and tongue, but the primitive was first written kwah, to stop the mouth.

To pare, to scrape off, to abrade; to plane, to shave; to rub, to burnish; to brush away, as leaves are by the wind; to even off, as a bushel of grain; to extort; to raze; to run against, to scrape by, as two carriages passing.

刮, kwah

to scrape, to trim; met. to oppress.

刮, kwah

to stiffen cloth by starch.

刮, kwah

a striker, used by millers.

刮, kwah

to level the ground; to raze a place.

刮, kwah

to rub one's eyes and treat respectfully; to regard one highly.

東, kwah

borrowing right and left; sponging on people.

東, kwah

to plane boards.

東, kwah

to box one's ears.

東, kwah

to erase a writing.

東, kwah

to cut off the light of his face; — i. e., lost his good name.

東, kwah

to pare down or deduct from the price.

東, kwah

to sprinkle or brush clothes.

東, kwah

[lookout, or we] shall hit! — said by cartmen.

東, kwah

to run against, as two horsemen.

在, kwah

In Cantonese. A quarter of a dollar or a pound, in imitation of the English word quarter.

括, kwah

To inclose in a bundle, to envelop; to tie up; to embrace, to include; to comprehend; to meet; to arrive at; to place an arrow on the string; to brush.

括, kwah

to coil the hair in a knot.

括, kwah

his bag holds the four seas; — he knows everything.

括, kwah

ingenious mechanism.

括, kwah

[I wish that one of such] virtuous fame would come to me.

括, kwah

to bale out, as from a boat.

括, kwah

at even-tide the cows and goats come home from the hills.

括, kwah

to bundle up; to contain; to have an understanding of.

括, kwah

From ear and tongue; it looks like the next.

括, kwah

A clamor, a din; very important; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.

括, kwah

to din or croak in one's ears.

括, kwah

inapt, ignorant; others say, a continual din.

括, kwah

the frogs kept up their croaking the whole night.

括, kwah

to look at angrily; dim eyesight.

括, kwah

to glance at a man.

括, kwah

A kind of frame or measure, called 標 used by masons in marking chords and angles when building.

括, kwah

A tree allied to the yew or juniper.

括, kwah

the roots of the brony (Tri-cosanthes) are so called by the medical faculty, perhaps from a fancied resemblance to the mole-cricket.

括, kwah

Read ten for the first character. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

括, kwah

Interchanged with the last; and probably more correct.

括, kwah

A bitter plant, the 瓜, otherwise called 瓜, whose fruit is used by the Chinese in coughs; it is nearly round and has a soft rind.

括, kwah

The spawn of frogs.

括, kwah

the garden slug or Limax, called at Nanking 因 or moluscus; the insect that follows, and 蠣 or snail worm at Canton.

括, kwah

the mole cricket.

括, kwah

Fleet, hasty; to hurry one.

括, kwah

to drive on; to hasten one to act quicker.

括, kwah

The hair unpinned and disheveled, as when in mourning.

括, kwah

the chief mourner, should have his hair undressed, and wear a single garment.

括, kwah

A species of wader, allied to the crane.

括, kwah

the black crane, so called from its plumage, and from its cry; it has red cheeks, and is described as having nine tails from the manner in which the tail feathers turn up; the same name is given to a strange bird with nine heads, perhaps denoting a crested variety like the Balearic crane.

括, kwah

a crow, in imitation of its croak; in Peking, it is the Japanese raven.

括, kwah

To cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer; to remove the pus and blood.

括, kwah

The butt or notch of the arrow where it is placed on the string.
From wind and tongue.

A gust, a flurry which whirs about the dust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does; to blow fitfully and strong.

KWAI.

Old sounds, kwai, kai, and kat. In Canton, kwai; — in Swatow, kwai; — in Amoy, kwai; — in Fuchau, kwai; — in Shanghai, kwai and kwé; — in Chifu, kwai.

The original form is described as made up of a ram’s head and horns, which the middle part depicts, and the two side portions are from to scrape modified; another etymologist says it depicts the backbone and ribs.

To turn the back on; perverse, cross-grained, strange, sulky; cunning, crafty; unlucky; to contradict; at cross purposes, untoward.

| 1 | A glib-tongued, plausible. |
| 2 | Full of deceit. |
| 3 | Old in his way, intractable, eccentric. |
| 4 | A staff for old men, usually made to resemble a crutch, with a crooked top. |
| 5 | An old man’s staff. |

From heart and to tilt the ground or in; the second form is not very common.

Strange, marvelous; bizarre, portentous, monstrous; supernatural, weird; curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge against; to blame, to find fault with; to deem strange; surprised at; sometimes it has the force of an adverb, very, unusually.

| 7 | Surprising, unusual. |
| 8 | An apparition, a monster. |
| 9 | Ugly, horrid. |
| 10 | A reproof, to berate. |

Read kwé, and, in dealing with an ignorant, it is easy mistaken for a middle finger pointing upward within the knuckles of the others; people often do it when alone to frighten away the bogies.

A guardian image often seen in the door of Buddhist temples, having a knotted club in one hand, and the middle finger of the other sticking up.
KW'AI.

Old sounds, kw'ai, kw'ai, and kw'ai. In Canton, fai, kai, and kwai; in Swatow, kw'ai, ko, and kai; in Amoy, kw'ai and kwai; in Fuhchau, kw'ai; in Shanghai, kw'e and kwa; in Chifu, kw'a.

From hand and an eddy; also read kwai.

kw'ai
From to rub, to smooth; to scratch; to carry with one.
A kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; sandals and wisps are also made of it.
Quick, doltish.

kw'ai
Straw ropes.
Straw sandals, such as are worn by mourners.
Cord wound around the hilt of a sword.
Coarse rush mats.

From heart and dispersing.
A flow of spirits; glad, cheerful; pleasure, cheerfulness; alacrity, promptness; quick, hasty, rapid, speedy; used for just on the point of, almost, about to be; sharp, keen, as a blade.

Some a little quicker, hurry on.
Happy, in good spirits.
Delight, joy; pleasure; a cheerful happy man.
Brings it quickly; i.e. — like a courier with a letter.
A courier, a fleet post.
Quick, smart; instantly.
A keen, efficient man.

The thief detectors in a magistrate's office.
He will soon be here.
Come back quickly.
Sharp, keen; smart.
The wind is swifter than the clouds.
"nimble lads," i.e. chowsticks; for this meaning the radical 竹 is often added, making the correct form, and showing that the literal rendering of the common name was not the original idea.
A frock or a jacket for the chopsticks.
Indisposed, out of sorts.
Policemen, thief-catchers.
One something which demands instant attention.
You rejoice my heart greatly.
A fast-boat; — at Canton.
It is getting cold.
Grind it sharp.

Used for the last; it is also read kyikk.
A sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.
A racer, a fleet horse.
Swift; Its waters are swift as an arrow.
From mouth and united.
To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor.

From earth and demon, which has been altered from earth inside of a pit.
A clod, a lump; a fraction, a piece of; doltish; used for I in a demeaning manner; a classifier of things thin or flat, or in pieces, a; boards, panes, slices, lumps, coins &c., rather shapeless and squarish.
A piece or lot of land; a clod.
Altogether, all at once, lumping the whole; used to indicate a union or joining of people or things in one spot.
To break the clods.

[The peasant] offered him a clod of earth, — i.e. to Chung-rh, the son of the Prince of Tsin, when passing as a beggar through Wei in great distress (n. c. 539); he afterwards got his throne.
My heart is like a pile of clods; — i.e. in great distress.
Creation, the globe; nature.
Doltish and ignorant.
He is a blockhead, just like a clodhopper.
Kwan.

Old sounds, kon, and kwan. In Canton, kwan, and kwu; — in Swatow, kwan, and kwu; — in Amoy, kwan, kwu, and kwan; — in Fu-chiao, kwan; — in Shanghai, kwu, and kwan; — in Chiu, kwan.

From a covering and gilt many, which etymologists also regard as a contracted form of an officer; this character is often dissected as meaning two mouths under a roof; alluding to the monadicity of officials; it looks like kwan, an official.

An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities; rulers; an officer; the government; official; public; a public court of law; a business; a title of respect or adulation, placed after the name; first rate, the best of.

A question in office.

府 or 官 or 吏 or 曹 officials, magistrates.

衙 the best kind of birds-nest.

衙 an honest officer, a pure handed magistrate.

入 or 喊 to confiscate.

天下 a public sway, a republican or democratic rule.

路 a highway, a public road.

打 or 追 to carry a case before the authorities.

體 or 積 official dignity; stately, awe-inspiring.

中 or 中 a man, one of the rulers.

文武學 dignitaries in the civil, military, and literary departments.

六 the six Boards in ancient times, called 天, 地, 春, 夏, 秋, 冬, answering respectively to the present boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment, and Works.

正印 five officers of the regular grade, i.e. not being deputies or of particular appointment; — they are the district magistrate, the prefect, judge, governor, and governor-general.

人 or 里 of what rank are you? the officer’s boards; i.e. money, coin, cash.

星 显 his star appears, he will soon be in office.

糊 塗 an untrustworthy official, a middle-headed fellow.

大 or 方 a pet name for a lad.

大 or 一 a one in office; a term of respect for a husband; an epithet for prostitutes.

五 or 助 trusting to official power.

五 or 精 the five senses are the ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and heart, which rule the body.

五 or 声 old women who are appointed by the local magistrates to re-deem repentant magdalens, to stamp the papers for sale of girls, or aid in punishing female prisoners at Canton, women who are sentenced to be sold for their crimes.

亞 or 小 an appointment for a young man.

亞 or 口 court or mandarin dialect.

蘇 or Mr. Su, or Su-qua as it is called, adopting the Amoy pronunciation kwee", which sound the people at Canton often write 單, not knowing its origin.

天 or 膳 may Heaven’s Ruler bless you; this refers to the god who rules the world in the skies.

老 or a man who swaggers along; at Suchau, a term for one’s eldest brother.

倉 or 蠹 the granary-keeper, is a local name for the dwarf hamster (Cricetus griseus), from the grain it stores away.

倉 or 哨 the emperor’s charioteer or master of his chariots; an assistant in an office.

倉 or 前 he would then order his groom.

倉 or 哨 two birds singing in response; to coo to each other, as doves do; or answering, as two orioles.

棺 from wood and ruler; q. d. that which secures the corpse.

棺 a coffin, that which closes up all affairs; the inner of two coffins; to encoffin, to close up.

棺 a coffin.

棺 to take a parent’s coffin home.

棺 or 捡 to give coffins; — a religious act.

棺 a coffin-chisel, an epitaph of a petty rascal; — you body-snatcher!

棺伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin; — i.e. he is grasping to the last.

棺 a golden coffin; at Peking, it is only used for a prince.

棺 five threads repeated over the shuttle, through which they pass in weaving; it is the primitive of the next, and now used only in combination.

棺 to run the threads through the web.

棺 from door and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

棺 to stop a gate, to bar the door, to shut up a doorway; to fasten, to stop a thing or road for a while; to guard, to place a post at; the cross-bar of a gate; a gateway to a market; a frontier-pass; a ford; a post-house, douane, custom, or excise house; government: a limit, a boundary; a crisis, a Rubicon, an important point in one’s life; to bear upon, to effect, to belong to or concern; to allude to; involving, having a
KWAN.

relation to; consequences, results; to pass by or through; to penetrate, to pierce.

1 門 bar the gate; shut in for the night; shut the door!

海 | a marine custom-house.

1 部 administrator of customs, who writes of himself as 本部, the collector.

1 口 a pass, a place where customs are paid.

1 汎 a post or station of guard.

脈 the middle pulse in the wrist, connected with the liver.

你不 | heart; you did not pay attention.

放 | to pass free of duty.

帝 the Chinese God of War, named Lord Kwan | 公 a noted hero of the Three States, A. D. 219; also called 1 聖 the holy Kwan, and 1 老爺 or 1 夫子 the martial Sage Kwan, and other names.

不 | 我 or it is none of my business.

不 | 涉 independent of, disconnected.

生死的 | 頭 a matter of life and death.

1 於開通 may the crisis of his danger be gotten through safely; — written on children's caps to ward off ills.

王怒之 | the line between reason and passion.

1 係 or 1 繫 consequences, results; what comes of an act.

1 守 to defend bravely — the pass.

部 | a term for Shensi and the adjacent regions lying west of 過谷 | in Honan.

東 Manchuria, the region lying east of the 山海 | at the end of the Great Wall.

節 covert assistance of; the circumstances of.

打 | 節 to give funds for underhand aid.

心照 | to look after it carefully.

永蒙 | 注 I shall be obliged if you will look after this thing.

聞 | 散 a sneezing powder.

1 書 a proposal for engaging a teacher or secretary; and 签 | is the money sent with such an application.

為 學者三 | three means pertain to study, — i. e. seeing, hearing, and talking.

1 防 衛門 | an office of the 内 末-fu which overhesses the marriages, funerals, and allowances of the Imperial Clan.

閉 | to stop the passes; to shut up the dominas.

1 弓而射 | to pull the bow and shoot.

識透 | 機 I see now the real motive.

國課 | 役 this pertains to the country's revenue.

1 | the scream of the osprey.

坐 | sitting in the pass, i. e. inside of a laticed box lined with spikes; Buddhist priests do so to excite compassion, and get people to buy out the nails.

鯨 | a huge fish, found in the Yellow River, and reported to be large enough to fill a cart; the story is that it cannot close its eyes and never sleeps, whence the name is applied to a widower, or an old man who has never married, because they cannot sleep soundly without a bedfellow; alone, unattended.

夫 | a widower.

居 | to live alone.

目 | a 不 眠 restless and unable to sleep.

憐 | to befriend the lonely.

哀此 | 慈 also pity the widowers and defenseless.

身 | 漢子 a lonesome fellow, having no kith or kin.

有 | in 下日 | 虞 there is a bachelor among the people whose name is Yu Shun.

療 | Diseased, infirm, incompetent to fulfill the duties of; incapable; to distress, to make void or useless.

1 官 an inefficient, idle official.

討 | 在 to have great solicitude and anxiety for.

智獎 | in the wise are in obscurity and the incapable in office.

若時 | 原官 [if you thus act,] the offices will in time be all made of no effect.

莞 | 東 | 縣 in Kwang-cheu fu, Kwan | 耕 lying along the eastern side of the Pearl River above the Bocce Tigris; also an old name of Ishii hien in 水 縣 the south of Shantung.

读 | 耕. Marshy plants like the cat-tail reed or sedge; of which mats can be made; the Juewus effusus is one sort; a coarse grass mat; to smile.

1 阿而笑 | [the sage] then smiled and laughed out.

合 | a native medicine; perhaps the seeds of the Euonymus.

冠 | From | 覆 to cover, 元 the chief or head, and 止 a rule.

Kwan | A conical cap or bonnet, — applied now to the Taoist cap; caps with red silk; any proper covering for the head; the crest or comb of birds.

平天 | the ancient flat topped crowns of the Chinese.

加 | to cap a young man when he has 及 come of age; formerly done at twenty.

1 布 | the shieldraoe.

請升 | please remove your hats; — said to guests.

免衣 | no need of wearing your hats and robes; — in undress.

1 頭 | deprived of every office and rank.

堂皇 | 悅 with strict etiquette and decorum.

怒至 | he was so angry that his hair lifted his cap.
道士 | a priest’s cap; a small squishy hut of one or two rooms.

下 | wattles on birds.

縣 | a district in Tung-chang fu in Shantung, lying west of the Grand Canal.

Read kwan’ To cap a youth at his marriage, an old usage, equivalent to putting on the togo virilis; to promote in office to the highest post; the chief or head; also superior.

勇 | 三军 the bravest of the brave in three legions.

场 | excelling all competitors.

弱 | immature, not yet reached full strength.

職 | 秋曹 he was raised to be the head of the board of punishments.

觀 | to see and a water fowl; the contraction is very common.

観 | to look at carefully; to contemplate; to observe, to travel and see; to manifest, to display; an evidence of proof; observed, manifested, the appearances of, a spectacle, sights; many.

望 | to idle about; to look on; as 卻勿望 well for you not simply to look at it—but buy it.

光 | one’s first entrance into the examinations.

風 | to test the literary spirit of a place.

兵 | a lady’s man.

美 | a fine view; a good action.

色 | a fine front; beautiful facade.

大 | a great performance; something seen from afar.

大失 | to lose the regard of others by undignified manners.

關 | to stroll about sight-seeing.

無 | nothing worth seeing there.

察 | or 察使 the style of an address to the intendant of circuit.

奇 | a rare event.

容 | the deportment; the style.

鑑 | 四方 looking down upon this lower world.

天女 | astrology, star-gazing.

越王 | the poem Yu-ch-wang looks after the bote  atHangchou.

覌 | 銅艾 very soon we shall see the sickles at the grain.

星 | the Observatory at Peking, where the 星 的 or astronomers worked.

薄言 | 之 while they looked.

相 | to judge physiognomy.

音 | 菩薩 Kwan-yin, usually called Goddess of Mercy, a Buddhist deity; the name is a translation of the Sanserit avalokite-svara or Healer of Cries; other names are 世音自在 the sovereign who regards the prayers of the world; 世音自在 the ruler who regards the world; and 光世音 illuminating the sounds of the world; she is also termed the 大慈大悲 the Merciful and Compassionate; the sex has changed in course of time, and it seems to have been at first a Chinese native god, on which the Indian deity was afterwards foisted.

读 | kwau’ A temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secure retreat; a gallery; the 20th diagram, meaning to make known.

樓 | a gallery, a belvidere.

仙寺 | Taoist temples.

 similarities to the next, and used for it.

繩 | The rope by which bells and drums are suspended; to direct; a pipe; a key; a shuttle.

籍 | 將 將 the dulcimers and flutes sound their harmonies.

譜 | 計事 he managed every department and recorded events.

管 | From bamboo and a ruler; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

| a tube; a reed, a short pipe or flagoleet, having six holes, and sometimes in former days two tubes to one mouth-piece, like the shepherd’s pipe of the Arabs; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, guns, quills, and other tubular things; in anatomy, a duct or passage, for which the next is more suitable; to rule, to control; to have the government of, to sway, to dominate, to influence primarily.

家 | or 事 a butler, a steward.

事 | 房 a pantry, a buttry.

下 | to rule over.

店 | a shop-boy or a coolie, at Canton; elsewhere, the salesman, the head of the shop.

管 | the tube through which to see things.

理 | to manage, to govern.

受 | 拔 | 見 I think so on the whole, it is my imperfect opinion.

數 | or 贖 the book-keeper, the money-keeper.

受 | 轍 governed by; I am under his rule.

不 | 住 or 不 | 他 he is beyond my control.

只 | 講 let him talk; talk on.

只 | 做 it must be done.

總 | to superintend; a head-ruler; an overseer.

筆 | tube of a pencil; barrel of a quill.

五 | the duets of the five viscera.

城 | 子 a poetical name for a pencil.

弦 | stringed and wind instruments.

手 | 破 one pistol, a revolver.

嘈 | 喧 how shrill the pipes sound!

聖 | 道之 | the idea of perfect virtue is being guided by reason.

靡靡 | | as there seem to be no sages, you have no guiding men.
From flesh and ruler or finished; the preceding is commonly used for it; the second also means flesh, marrow.

The esophagus, though anatomists define it as the part of the bowels near the pylorus, which they divide into three parts; also the larynx, the ureter, or other ducts; the core of a boil.

A tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an azimuth or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.

The tube which holds the peacock’s feather on an official cap.

After Shun began to reign] the Mother of the Fairies came offering him a white jade.

Sorrowing and sad.

Friendless, having no one to rely on, utterly abandoned, totally friendless.

Exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.

The four horses were worn out.

Dangerously sick.

To take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.
From heart and to go through; q. d. the heart gets accustomed to the thoughts passing through it; used with the next.

Habitual, experienced, accustomed to; addicted to, practiced in; inured to; the customary way.

I often have been there.

I used to, expert in, habitual.

I am a veteran in the wars.

I don't be too lenient — to the boys.

He is quite spoiled, — as a petted child.

I don't get wedded to bad habits.

Like the last two.

To be familiar with, take, lift; to let drop; to push over.

To throw down the divining-blocks.

To treat the gods irreverently.

pushed him down.

In Cantonese. To stumble, to slip.

slipped down once.

playful.

To pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.

To offer a libation of spirits.

To pour out a libation.

To run or flow together; to discharge, to disembogue into; collected, assembled; to water, as flowers; to give one drink, to force one to drink; luxuriant, bushy, as trees; much; used for the last, to pour out a libation; to pour into holes to fill them; to run full, as a mold.

trees with dense foliage; a class in Chinese botany comprising the *Althea* and *Morus*.

flowers.

They made him drunk.

A Budhista term for a kind of baptism or holy union by sprinkling, which conferred goodness.

To flow into, as rivers into a lake.

To pour liquid mortar into the holes in a pavement, or between the bricks in a wall.

The old man is truly honest.

To blow water — into pork.

To force one to take physic.

Composed of a dish under water in a mortar.

To wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

wash to wash clean.

to wash and comb, to make one's toilet.

having washed, I read — your note; intimating the respect paid to it.

A jar, a gallipot, a crock; a mug, a cruse; a pitcher or jar having no spout, to contain water or oil.

Water.

A tea-canister.

little pewter jars for carrying honey.

The earthen jar will get broken at last at the well, — so a soldier will go to battle once too often.

Like the last.

A water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.

A bucket made of osiers or willow-twig.

The name of a valuable stone, a variety of jade, which was used in making the *kwan* or ancient official batons.

From heart and heron as the phonetic; is usually interchanged with 欽 *kwan*.

Joyful, pleased.

an approving mind, hearty congratulations.

my pleasure or gratification is extreme.

Grieved, desolate.

I cast down, like one who has no bosom friend to complain to.

Read *kwan*, and interchanged with 欽 to rejoice, glad, happy.

To set fire to a thing with the sun's heat, as Sui-jan-shi did; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

an ancient officer who brought fire in this manner.

To worship the discoverer of fire.

A general name for herons of which there are many sorts; in north China it denotes the stork.

the heron screams on the knoll.

the lesser white heron or egret (*Egretta alba*), which nestles on trees; it is in Chihli, the common stork, as 黑 is the black stork.

the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*), having an ashly plumage and a black tail.

Another and older form of the last; a small mug or cup.

a creeping plant which exudes a white juice.

The two tufts made in dressing an infant's hair, called 瞟角 at Canton; the character is intended to resemble them.
KW'AN.

Old sound, kw'an. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, kw'an; — in Amoy, kw'an; — in Fuhchau, kw'ang; — in Shanghai, kw'd'; — in Chifu, kw'an.

寬  
From a covering and a small-horned large goat. 

kwan  
Large, spacious, ample; gentle with, forgiving, easy, benignant to, clement, indulgent; slow, lax; gentleness; to make gentle; to extenuate; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forbear.  

1 闊 wide, broad; ample for the purpose.  

費用 |闊 more than enough for the occasion; profuse outlay.  

1 大 or 量 liberal, indulgent.  

1 容 a pleasing face; gracious.  

1 餱 an abundance, an overplus.  

1 房大屋 large, roomy apartments; a spacious house.  

猛  
Gentleness was well tempered with severity.  

1 怒 to forgive, to remit.  

撫民  
To soothe the people by clemency.  

1 看 to let pass, to overlook.  

1 縱 to connive at, too easy with; heedless of one's duties.  

事  
The affair is not urgent.  

1 則得衆 kindness will win the hearts of the people.  

1 懷 to alleviate one's grief.  

在  
To be gentle, act forbearingly.  

1 免 to forgive, to pass by.  

1 緊帶 an elastic belt.  

作  
To make it a little wider.  

1 一點 one foot wide.  

眼界  
A pleasing view, a charming prospect.  

1 分縁 how magnanimous and gentle!  

1 心耐守 to be forbearing, to be considerate and patient.  

1 限 or 限 to extend the limit of time.  

恩  
Courteous, condescending.  

1 恩 to cheer up; sympathizing.  

1 憐 to take things easy.  

鲭  
The hind quarters of an ox.  

kwan  
From wood and end; it is sometimes wrongly used for 瓢 a bowl.  

梃  
A small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; name of a tree likened to the oak, whose fruit is edible; and of another like the Terminalia; a branch.  

From to breathe or long for, and that which satisfies the longing; the second is the common form.  

款  
Something desired but unattainable; sincere, true, single-hearted; to venerate, to respect, to treat well; to knock at, to reach; to repay; to enumerate; a memorandum of; inscriptions, such as are on jars showing the date of manufacture; a proof stamp; a kind, a sort, an instance; a paragraph, an affair; an article, as of a treaty; a circumstance; a style or fashion.  

待  
To treat courteously.  

鬚  
Pompous, haughty.  

1 事 one affair or incident.  

1 菲 an autograph.  

1 and 雙 the inscriptions on an autograph, with or without the name of the one for whom it was written.  

近來 段落清 affairs have latterly all gone against me.  

各  
Or every sort, all sorts.  

式  
A sort, an article; a style, a manner; habit, as of a plant.  

曲  
According to the exigency.  

歸  
To repay a loan.  

必須 組 1 we must consult on the ways and means.  

段  
How is his condition? how is he getting on?  

然  
Longing for what is impracticable.  

頭  
Haughty, difficult of access.  

鉲  
The jar has a record of its maker.  

大明  
The inscription on the jar is the Ming dynasty.  

1 飛 flying and flitting where it likes, as a dragon-fly.  

1 中誠 wholly loyal and sincere.  

留  
To detain a visitor.  

1 冬 a small root used as a tonic; but it also designates the dried flowers of the lognat (Eriobotrya); the tea is used in coughs.  

窪  
Hollow, like an empty vessel or decayed tree; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant; an empty pate.  

開  
An uninformed mind.  

窟  
An empty hole.  

室  
A vacuum.  

中心  
Chest, my heart is like an empty casket; — i. e. I am totally indifferent.  

銘  
A branding-iron; a kind of gridiron; to solder.  

1 焊 to brand or burn in.  

縫  
To seal the seam, as a letter with wax.
KWANG.

Old sounds, kw'ang and kung. In Canton, kwang and kwang; — in Swatow, kwang and kwang; — in Amoy, kong; — in Fu-chou, kwong; — in Shanghai, kwong and chong; — in Chifu, kwong.

光

(kwang)
The original form was composed of 光 a sun with 火 fire above it indicating the brightness of mind.

Light, luster; brilliant, illustrious, bright; honor, glory, éclat; the presence of a distinguished person; naked, smooth, bare, bald; as an adephb, only, barely, solely; about, simply, to illuminate, to adorn; to reflect credit on; the lenses in spectacles.

日 | daylight.

| | bright and new, as a dress.

| | a pearl.

主 | the lord of light, said of the sun and of the gods.

| | splendid, brilliant; said too of one who is just shaved clean.

| | a sunbeam, a gleam of light.

放 | brilliance, sparkling, as a gem.

景 | state of affairs, aspect of things, circumstances, exigencies; a landscape.

十個人 | just about ten men were there.

分外 | too bright.

豪 | a convection like an aurora; the aureola of divine personages.

圆 | the copper nimbus on an image of Buddha.

放 | 蟲 a glow-worm.

侯 | I await the light—of your presence.

借 | to borrow another's clothes or finery; to ask one to yield the path; by your leave.

宗 | to make one's ancestors illustrious.

身 | I came alone, without any baggage.

食 | it is all eaten up, a bare cupboard.

陰 | the day goes like an arrow.

増 | be increased the set number.

天化日 in open day, before all the world.

水 | 接天 the bright horizon at sea.

你一個人 only you are left, you alone.

沒有沾一點 I have not made a cent, I have taken nothing.

耗得精 it is clean gone, nothing at all left.

天 | 早 at early dawn.

賞 | give me the pleasure of your company.

旁 | be kind now; oblige me, and give me better coin.

回 | flickering of a lamp.

放 | 毫 to sparkle, as a star.

胱 | the bladder, called 胜 |; the second character refers to its breadth.

洗

(kwang)

Also read kwang?

Water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; a small river in Shantung near Yen-chen fu, a feeder of the Grand Canal; wide, distant, angry.

武夫 | how martial the warriors looked!

有 | 有 潰 you are cold and angry — towards me.

顔 | 舞 a courageous leader; a general with military ardor.

| | Ardent, valorous.

觥 | a cup made of rhinoceros' horns holding five gills; anything crooked resembling such a cup.

觥

(kwang) | obssinate, determined.

觥 | a great ram.

我若欲彼兒 | I will just fill up that wine-cup — for a drink.

廣

(kuang)

From a shelter and yellow.

广 | broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; stont; the breadth of, as of a room; to make broad, to enlarge, to extend; to diffuse, enlarged; a squad of fifteen chariots; occurs in many names of places, but when used alone refers to Canton city or Kwangtung province.

| 行 everywhere made known; to propagate, as to teach doctrine.

| 大 large as a vast place; profound, as deep learning.

| 布天下 circulate it through the empire.

| 扬 to diffuse far and wide.

| 量 | able to drink much; kind and lenient to others' faults.

| 交 an extensive acquaintance.

| 頻不 | his experience is very limited.

量多少 | what is the breadth?

| 還 the area of a region, its dimensions, the superficies.

| 貨 goods from Canton.

| 東人 or 東仔 Cantonese.

桃

(kuang)

From wood and bright as the phonetic.

桃 | a cut-water; a kind of palm, the | 棠 belonging to the genus Caryota; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

| 機 | the beam of a loom.

絹

(kuang) | Fine floss not yet sorted; silky cotton not spun.

| 丝 | unsorted cotton.

| 絹 | refuse silk left after spooling.

| 竹篮 | their baskets contained fine silks and soft floss.

| 三軍挾 | the soldiers had quilted garments.

| 盆 | 之際 near death, dying; floss is used to test the breathing.
In Cantonese, a loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.

快 | fasten the door.

狗 | dog; tie up the dog.

联 | look out, lest I run over you! — a chairman’s cry.

From words and wild.

From tortured, wild talk; to deceive it; to deceive, to mislead.

言 | wild talk.

欺 | to impose on, to make a fool of.

不 | do not mislead me.

KW'ANG.

Old sounds, k'ung, and gung. In Canton, kwong, kw'ong, kwang, hong, and fong; — in Swatow, kw'ang, k'ong, and kung; — in Amoy, k'ong and kung; — in Fu-chau, kw'ang and kw'ong; — in Shanghai, kw'ong and hrong; — in Chefoo, kw'ong.

从 | From a receptacle and king; occurs used with the next; as a primitive, it often imparts some of its meaning to the compounds.

A square box to hold cooked rice or millet; regular, square; correct; to rectify, to direct; to assist, to deliver; deflected, not upright.

救 | to rescue.

正 | to reform, to put in order.

方 | regular, placed properly.

大 | very large.

既 | if; you have been correct and sedulous.

不 | do not spend all your income.

辅 | to sustain, as an aid does.

王 | in order to rescue the royal kingdom.

天下 | he united and rectified the country.

州 | an old name for Yunnan fu in Yunnan; and also for Ta-ming in Ta-ming in Shih-li.

人 | what can the people of Kw'ang do to me? — some say that this was a town near the present K'ung-fu fu, others put it in the state of Lu.

筐 | A basket of a square shape without a cover or bail; a general name for open baskets; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.

From door and square; interchanged with the last.

框 | The frame of a door or window which is set into the wall.

一 | door-frame.

窗 | a wall which incloses, or frames the opening; a surrounding wall.

围 | the wall around a yard.

One of the headwaters of the River Siang in the south of Hunan near the mountains, in Kwei-yang bieh 桂陽縣 called Kwei shui or Cassia Water.

From heart and squared.

框 | From heart and squared.

To fear; apprehensive lest kw'ong one will not act aright; timid.

框 | From heart and squared.

From heart and squared.

狂 | Mad, raving, wild, incoherent, insane, crazed; unable to judge of things; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, mad on; rash, excitable, impudent; a term of disparagement, as, he is daft on, has a mania for; a mad fellow.

犬 | a mad dog; an epithet for a conceited person.

妄 | vistic, extravagant, raging.

酒 | silly from drink.

出 | out of his head.

书 | pedantic; a bibliomaniac; one who loves to scribble.

士 | or a conceited fellow; a pedant.

性 | light minded, eccentric.

性 | headstrong.

者 | delirious, wandering.

者 | stolid, dumpy, lethargic.

发 | outrageous, violent, loud-talking.

言 | lying talk; nonsense.
From go and wildly.

To ramble, to wander about; to go and fro, to roam without a particular object.

From day and broad; used with the last.

Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, extensive, far distant; leisurely; relaxation; of long duration, olden; to leave empty.

from one's place; to occupy wastes and wilds.

功 to neglect one's duties.

安宅 to abandon the quiet dwelling.

unusual favors conferred by the emperor.

To hate, as with impotent malice.

to abhor, to bear deep dislike to.

Read kung. Violent, impracticable.
KWEI.

無所 | without a home, no resting-place, no refuge; — said of wandering ghosts as well as houseless mortals.
1 古 | or | 世 | dead, departed.
1 之 | a bride's visit to her parents.
1 帝城 | or | 于 | returned to dust, to be buried.
1 鹿 | to resign and go home.
1 老 | to resign on account of age.
士士 | 妻 | the gentleman is to bring home his bride.
1 除法 | rules of arithmetic.
大九 | and | 小九 | division and addition, — on the abacus.
天下 | 心 | the country looks to me.
誰將 | 西 | who will go west and give in their allegiance!
1 無 | to be annihilated.
1 結 | the end of a career, the winding-up of an affair; upshot; a composition to creditors.
分 | 本行 | to analyze and bring out the original constituents.
翻去 | 去 | home; 使 | 之 | send him home (Cantonese).
1 之鳥 | 有 | where is it to come from? — as money to pay you.
物 | 原主 | the thing must revert it is first owner.
1 與 | 與 | let us go home, go home!
1 孔子 | 豆 | he gave Confucius a pig.
當 | the root of the false sarsaparilla or spikenard, (Aralia edulis), much used as a tonic by women.
百歲 | 之後 | 于 | 其 | 智 | the lapse of a century, I shall go to my husband's abode.

From white and to return; used alone by the Buddhists in the sense of the preceding.
To conform to law, to comply with.
1 依 | 佛 | to attend to and follow the laws of Buddha.
1 | to follow Buddha, the law, and the priesthood.

KWEI.

歸 | kwei
A group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together.
1 蹲 | 高 | high and grand-looking, as a pile of buildings.

Read wa? Solitary.

1 然 | alone, by itself.

龟 | kwei
The character is intended to represent the general appearance of a tortoise, the top depicting its snake-like head, below which are drawn the shell, feet and tail; it is the 213th radical of characters relating to chelonia; the contracted form is usual.

The tortoises and terrapins, regarded as the chief of mailed animals, and employed as an emblem of longevity; the shell applied to some kinds of beetles; ornamented; to advance.
1 背 | arched over like a tortoise's back; a kind of hexagonal ornament.
1 殼 | a tortoise's carapace.
1 口 | the breast-plate or plastron.
1 金 | a small species of Emys, whose shell has 28 plates on its edges, and therefore much used in divination.
1 頂 | a sea anemone.
1 水 | 形 | the land tortoise, so called from its occurring in Shensi.
1 線 | the green-haired terrapin from Sz'ch'uan, on which a species of confera grows.
1 與 | 長 | long life.
1 貨 | a coin, from an old use of shells or cowries.

見 | 见 | [fates] may be discovered by the straws and shell.
鶴 | 觀 | [made with a] dragon's top and tortoise crouching, — referring to the official tablets before tombs supported on tortoises.
1 植 | 同 | (may your) days be long like the tortoise and crane's.
1 灵 | the penis, referring to a tortoise's head.
1 爪 | or | 頭 | a procurer.

In Cantonese. A pie, from its resemblance in shape.

邦 | kwei
An ancient district lying on the River Wei in the present Ts'in chen 秦州 in the south-east part of Kansuh; there was a 上 | 章 | and a 下 | 章 | in which some noted battles were anciently fought.

从 | 地 | repeated; the addition of gem was to show its material.

圭 | kwei
A small stone scepter or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank, and held in both hands at levees; it was a tablet with a rounded top and square base, and made 9,7, or 5 inches long, according to its bearer's rank; one sort was also carried before the king like a mace; a nominal measure equal to a pinch, or six grains of millet, though others say 64 grains, or what three fingers can grasp.

執 | 1 | to hold the baton; having political rank.

白 | 之 | the ode of the White Scepter, — a reminder to be attentive, referring to the 白 | 之 | 珠 | flaw in the pure jade baton.

桂 | kwei
From dress and a baton; it is unlike 鮑 | a robe.

The upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.

簪 | 彩 | | 花 | 明 her head-dress was magnificent, and her robes bright and new.

聞 | kwei
The door which resembles the public rooms of a house from the private; the women's apartments; unmarried girls; still at home; female, ladylike, feminine.
1 a virgin, a young lady.
1 門 | or | 閘 | the door to the inner apartments; the females; shrinking from view, modest.
KWEI.

 פחות a lady's chamber.

 龜 j£ an official register of scholars in the Han dynasty.

 秀 an educated girl; girls.

 翠 the flowerly boudoir, a courtesan.

 旅 an old maid.

 寂 寂 春 a retiring young lady.

 鮭 kweí a name for the fresh-water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy, and the Cantonese avoid eating it.

 茱 an old term for flesh and vegetable diet in Chekiang.

 读 read. The 赤 is a Taoist god, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword.

 雛 kweí a small species of blackcap, with white on its shoulders, called 子; it is common at Peking, and resembles a miniature magpie.

 嫁 kweí the name of a river, the 灘 in the east of Shansi, and of a place near it where Shun obtained his two wives from Yao; crafty, artful.

 州 an old name in the T'ang of Yen-k'ing chou 延慶州 in the north of Chihli, near Sihwa fu.

 頦 kweí to raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind.

 有者 in these with their leather caps bound on,—who are they?

 规 kweí From 見 to see and 夫 a man; some say that an arrow was the original form, but this arose probably from 矢 being under that radical. A pair of compasses; a law, a regulation, a bye-law; custom.

 usage; a fee, a douceur, a vail; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men by law; to line out, to draw a line; to regulate, to plan; the disk of the sun or moon.

 罡 or 撕 usage, regulations.

 月 半 the moon at her quartering.

 收月 received the monthly fee.

 簿 of official perquisites paid thrice a year to superiors.

 定 to settle upon a rate, to close a bargain.

 額 a fixed fee.

 行 of bye-laws of a hong or guild.

 予 mutual remonstrances.

 私收陋 to receive illegal fees, intimating that it is disgraceful to take them.

 避 to pervert or evade the laws.

 錶 to remonstrate with a superior.

 畫 to draw diagrams or lines.

 不逾 do not overpass the law.

 拙 kweí To cut out cloth for garments; to divide by a pattern.

 From woman and 规 or see; also read 规, while 髹 is another sound of the second form.

 A graceful, elegant woman, especially one with a small waist, was anciently so called in Shansi; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.

 鰤 kweí A fish shaped like a tadpole; it seems to refer to a species of sun-fish (Orthezorius), or perhaps a Tetraodon; it is called the 龜 or river pig, and "can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gall-bladder, and when it hits against anything, it makes a noise."

 1 魚 a local name for the Yangtz' porpoise.

 1 1 a tree whose wood makes good bows, called 樟; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.

 1 砝 a variety of pearl; a kind of red breccia marble.

 1 1 意 理行 your just ideas and admirable actions.

 1 羽 茶利肝 a tea of red roses soothes the liver;—quiets the temper.

 1 羽 索 a purplish red, or red-brown color.

 1 羽 Formed of a demon's head on a man's legs, with a crafty added to denote its guile; it forms the 19th radical of characters relating to devils.

 The spirit of a dead man before it is enshrined in the hall; a manes, that which the soul turns to at death; a ghost, a goblin, an apparition, a specter; a devil; a horrid repulsive object, a sordid wretch; foreigners are so stigmatized, because (so the Cantonese say,) their blue eyes suggested the malice, and their shrill voices resembled the plaintive cry of ghosts; foreign, as a lock, or any other thing made abroad.

 你 見 1 哪 have you seen a ghost? what are you afraid of?

 1 頭 風 a whirlwind, an eddy of wind.

 1 鳥 片 a besotted opium smoker.

 1 鼠 a suspicious person.

 1 1 言 empty words, false commendation; to whisper, to whisper, to speak with aside.

 1 神 the gods, both good and evil; supernatural beings.

 1 犯 under demoniac influences, possessed.

 1 打 to exercise a place, to drive off evil spirits; it is annually done about new-year's time by the Board of Rites.
KWEI.

1. 鳥 a name for the ringed crow (Corvus torquatus).
2. 彼 你 are possessed.
3. 番 | or 子; or 之子; an opprobrious term for foreigners.
4. 侣 the 23d constellation, answering to the stars α τ γ ια in Cancer.
5. 魂 the unavenged spirit of a murdered man.
6. 入 閉 he has entered the door of the demons; — dead.
7. 商 量 consulting together privately, so as not to be understood. (Shanghai).
8. 賬 精 acted on by an ogre; bewitched.
9. 打 算 two villains joining to swindle a person.
10. 小 | 頭 a penurious man. (Shanghai).
11. 胃 失 a heedless booby.
12. 火 will-o'-wisp.
13. 食 八 demons who devour men; the Buddhist 食 at roheda, the original cannibal islands of Ceylon; also a class of demons of both sexes invoked by sorcerers.
14. 車 a goatsucker (Caprimulgus stictomus).
15. 頭 臘 to hide and seek; to peep about.
16. 拿 a rogue catching a rogue.
17. 場及 | 方 [the indignation against you] extends even to the demon's regions.
18. 門 the catch in a door bar.
19. 福 | or 喧 to whisper to one aside, to speak mutteringly.
20. 家 家 the family imp has injured the family — the junior has deceived the elder.

The original form is like two sticks laid across to represent water flowing into the ground in all directions.

The last of the ten stems, which belongs to the north and to water; to consider; to belong to.

呼 度 to call out the watchword.

天 之一 arrived at puberty, said of a girl.

KWEI.

危 kwei To destroy or demolish a wall; dilapidated; a ruined wall.

詭 kwei To duplicate, to add on; resembling, near; short posts, small stanchions; used for the next, to deceive; simulating.

爭 為 一 they urged each other to pretend to be for him.

於 words and dangerous.

詭 kwei To deceive, to cheat, to delude; to vilify, to defame; to oppose good things; to blame, to reprimand; malicious, perverse; odd, unusual.

詭 crau, fraudulent, cunning.

莫 從 | 嘴 don't hearken to cunning tales.

詭 lying; treacherous.

天 to oppose Heaven.

許多 屬 full of schemes and tricks.

為之 | 遇一朝而獲十 [I drove] for him so as to cunningly meet them, and in one morning he got ten — birds.

異 uncommon and doubtful, strange, wonderful.

無 縱 | 隨 don't give way to wily and obsequious people.

話 的 it's all put on, or make believe, as a boy's sobbing.

恱 kwei To change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.

恱 kwei To alter and trim, in order to entangle another.

恱 to adapt one's self to exigencies; to lay snares for.

攬 This is regarded as a synonym of 皮 and 裏 though seldom used.

攬 To worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them.

攬 to worship the protecting mountain outside of the court.

攬 Water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.

攬 the spring is dried up.

攬 From covering and nine; it is like kiu to examine in its form.

攬 Traitors; schemers, villains; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.

攬 traitors and enemies, in and out of the court.

攬 he was in league with the traitors inside.

攬 A rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law, a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.

攬 unconformable, aberrant, irregular; seditious, lawless.

攬 a constant path, an orbit; to follow rules.

攬 the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse carriage alone?

攬 or 範 a rule; a mode like a rut, which is not easy to follow, or to get out of.

攬 the full ford will not wet the axe of my carriage.

攬 A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

攬 有例 | 泉 these cold waters flowing from the spring — let them not soak my faggots.

攬 A box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.

攬 [they brought] the caskets wrapped in sedge and rushes.

攬 From bamboo, dish, and good between them.

攬 A round shaped basket or vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve she or pints.

攬 a large dish or platter.

攬 nine platters; — an entertainment, a complete set-out-
KWEI.

木 | wooden dishes to contain the grain offered at the semi-annual worship of Confucius.

於 | he then gave us four dishes at each meal.

食 | [Yao and Shun] ate from earthen platters.

From day and fault, because the gnomon notes the variations in the sun's course.

影 | the sun's shadow goes over the bright dial.

焚 | he burned the candles to eke out the day, or lengthen the shadow, as Han Wên.

him | the flying shadow; time flies.

贵 | precious.

贵 | a basket, which was an old form of a grass; q. d. pears in a basket.

Not mean or cheap; honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, good; and hence in direct address used as an appellative, you, your; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; honor; to give dignity to, to esteem, to honor, to desire; to value.

貴 | dear — cheap; noble — base; patricians — plebeians; your — my.

尊 | specially honor and respect the virtuous.

君 | a noble, ingenious face.

臣 | to honor the noble.

大人 | your Excellency; honored Sir.

姓 | what is your surname?

金 | precious; priceless, as a medicine.

妃 | terms for two grades of imperial concubines.

不 | this it cannot exceed this; not to value this.

嫣 | a darling, a little pet.

有何 | your business with me?

甚麼 | what is your calling?

得很 | very dear, exorbitant.

擡高 | lift up your hand; please let me off.

細 | elegant manners; delicate.

寶 | precious things said of children.

合 | he wished to form a league with Ts'in.

事 | their original intentions in the affair; their real desire.

重物 | a rare article.

不 | do not unduly value strange curiosities.

正 | or, honest; in government, consistent and constant.

恥 | troubled, anxious; harassed and perturbed.

肉 | vexed, confused.

乱 | all in a maze of doubts.

受 | stunned, dazed, as when suddenly scared.

桂 | From tree and båton as the phonetic.

桂 | The tree which produces cinnamon and cassia, the Laurus cassin, Cinnamomum aromaticum, and other sorts; the Chinese Olea fragrans, a fragrant plant, used as a metaphor for literary honors; it is often difficult to distinguish which of these two plants is intended; spotted, figured.

皮 | cassia bark.

子 | cassia buds.

肉 | cassia oil.

肉 | thick cinnamon bark.

月 | immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

林 | the capital of Kwangsi on the 1 Jiang or Cassia River.

花 | the Olea fragrans.

手 | his hand has plucked the red olive; — met. he has become a Hanlin.

子 | his posterity is famed for literary honors.

胞 | or, to break the olive twig in the moon, — the picture is thought to be most distinct in autumn; met. to become a kâjîn.

米珠 | rice was like pearls and fuel as cinnamon, — in the famine.

花 | figured calices.

圆 | dried longan fruits.

Ashamed, abashed, discouraged; bashful, shrinking from notice; to feel ashamed when detected; remorseful, conscience-stricken.

羞 | shamefaced, modest.

負 | conscious of guilt.

我 | I am mortified at my stupidity.

不 | neither ashamed nor discouraged.

開 | ask yourself if you have any regrets.

不 | he is not ashamed before men.

無 | I am perfectly innocent.

鬼 | excessively chagrined.

跪 | bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.

跪 | to kneel on chains.

膝 | knee-pads, or garter-fronts.

送 | he knelt as he bade him good-bye.

四 | four of the legs are large and four small, as the claws and legs of the hermit-crab.

香 | kneeling and holding incense — in worship, or as a trance scholar.
**KWÉI.**

**Kweí.**

A general name in books for variegated perchers, also called 粉鰐 and 石柱魚 a rock bass; one kind has a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, flesh firm and sweet; the body is stripped with black bands and the fins are spiny; abundant in Chekiang, and resembles the garoupa (Serranus) of Canton, but is nearer a Sciaena; the natives say it buries itself in the mud in winter.

**Kweí.**

To hold up the dress when crossing a ford.

Read kieh. To hold a thing in the hand; to throw down, to strike.

**Kweí.**

To wound, to cut open; to injure.

不 1 於義 do not violate justice.

**Kweí.**

To cut off, to amputate; to decollate; to cut in two.

子 or 子手 an executioner.

**Kweí.**

From man and to assemble; it much resembles 祖僧 a priest.

One who acts as broker to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.

市 or 牙 one who studies the markets, and acts as agent in sales; a bull or a bear in the stock market.

**Kweí.**

An out-house for grass or fodder.

天 and 積 names of two groups of stars; the last is near the Pleiades.

**Kweí.**

Very sick; a grievous disease.

Read kweí. To halloo.

**Kweí.**

Strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from a war.

**Kweí.**

A flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult, made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

**Kweí.**

From flesh or fish and to assemble.

**Kweí.**

A tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; in Japan, the stately Japanese cypress (Retinispura obtusa) is so called; a sort of catapult.

**Kweí.**

the Chinese cypress.

**Kweí.**

The Chinese cypress.

**Kweí.**

Streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir, like those in India.

**Kweí.**

a brook, a rivulet.

**Kweí.**

the northern branch of the River Hwai, which rises near Kwei-teh fu in Honan, and joins it at Wu-ho hien 五河縣 near its mouth.

**Kweí.**

an old name of Yih-ch'ing hien 翼城縣 in the south-west of Shansi, derived from the H河 a tributary of the River Fan which flows by it.

**Kweí.**

Crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.

**Kweí.**

A flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult, made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

**Kweí.**

From flesh or fish and to assemble.

**Kweí.**

Flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus treated; a meat salad; to mince fine; to hash up. Hash up meat and bake it.

**Kweí.**

a fish salad.

**Kweí.**

they have roast terrapin and minced carp.

**Kweí.**

the White-bait (Leucosoma argentea), the 白蝦 魚 of Canton, 魚 魚 of Shanghai, or 銀 魚 silver fish, so called from a legend that it was transformed from some hash which the king of Wu threw overboard when sailing on the Yangtsze River.

下锅再 1 put it into the pan and mix it up again.

**Kweí.**

From worship and to assemble, referring to the grouping of all blessings.

To pray that the shades of a man may not harass one, but be cut off from the house; to call on the gods; to pray alone.
From honorable as the phonetic, added to wood, case or metal, denoting that valuable are stored away; the fourth contracted form is common, and also read "k".

A case with drawers or a door; a press, a closet, a locker, a chest; a drawer; a treasury; to store away; the second form (read "kwéi") also means exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

書 | a bookcase.
衣裳 | a wardrobe, a bureau, an almirah; a cabinet.
押 | a deposit given when renting a house.
寄 | a clerk who aids the manager; a junior partner.

水 | covered water jars, a street precaution against fires.
本 | 貨物 | the goods of the firm; our stock.
打羅 | a machine for bolting flour.
局 | 一 a case for storing books, food, or other things; a pantry.
圍板 | a counter in a shop.
金藤 | chronicles; archives of state.
日經 | the daily allowance was not deficient.
實 | a drawer; an open chest or box.
孝子不 | 永銘 | 頑 on such an unceasingly filial son, honors will ever be conferred.

From a kind of bird and breath issuing.

Shortness of breath; to pant; a failure; broken, lacking; a deficiency, a defect; diminution; waning, as the moon; to injure; a grievance, an affront; wanting, not enough; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of.

了 | thank you much.
人 | to annoy, to trouble another.
心 | an ingrate, one lost to all honor.
食 | made a mistake; forced to stomach the loss; ill used; I lost on the venture.
負 | deficient in, as in compensating for mericles received; ungrateful.
得 | timely aid. (Shanghai.)
我言語 | owing to what I said.
月满则 | the moon waxes and then wanes.
短不 | not up to the tale.

不崩 | [may your country] never wane or fall.
心無 | I am conscious that I am not culpable.
欠 | in arrears; debts.
空 | a defalcation, a deficit.
心自安 | if you lack in no duty, your mind will be composed.
損 | deficient, short; it has lost in weight, as emapher by evaporation.
幸 | a lucky hit, a fortunate chance, a pleasant contingency.
本 | loss of capital, drawing on the principal.
血 | his blood has lost its strength; debilitated, weakened.

From demon and a peck, defined as the demon who bears aloft the peck, referring to the Dipper or Charles' Wain.

The head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstrous.

A sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

A fine kind of bamboo growing in Kwangtung and Chekiang; its sprouts are not eaten; and a wound from it is dangerous; the joints are two feet long, which makes them much in demand for opium pipes; and the fine long splints are prized for weaving; the leaves are small.

竹簡 | a fine covered basket used for sending things.

Kwéi.

Old sounds, kwéi, gwei, k'ui, k'ei, k'ei, k'it, and git. In Canton, kwéi, and aí; — in Swatow, k'ai and k'ái; — in Amoy, k'ui, kái, hóe, and k'ái; — in Puhchau, kwéi, hwi, k'ié, k'i, and ko; — in Shanghai, kwó, hwé, and kú; — in Citou, kwéi.
斗 the Dipper, which is regarded as the 文昌宮 palace of the God of Literature; he is supposed to have once been a mortal, whose spirit was defiled by Yen-yoh of the Yen dynasty, A. D. 1314, and is now worshiped by students; the picture of this god represents him as standing on one leg holding a pencil, and is called 星踢斗 Dubhe kicking the Dipper.

從 From words and ashes; interchanged with "to jest.

觀 To play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to daily.

观 to make game of.

遊 to gambol with, to sport.

遊 to rally, to retort on; a repartee.

覌 to jibe and jeer with; to quip.

恢 Great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.

志量 東 liberal-minded and great.

復 from the rebels.

盔 From dish and ashes.

盔 a plated helmet.

甲 mail armor, both helmet and cuirass.

關 From door and rule; interchanged with the next.

觀 to spy at; to secretly mark.

覌 to steal a look at, to slyly peep at.

覩 to peep, as at a door.

窺 From a cavern and rule; like the last, and used with "to step out.

To peep through a crack or hole; to spy, to keek, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward.

管 he looks [at the sky] through a tube, and measures [the sea] with a clam-shell; met. a slight examination of, a narrow view of things.

覩 to spy, to pry; to go about looking into.

同 to see what each other is doing.

事 to wait for and see how a thing will turn out.

睽 In opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from, separated, absent.

睽 for we have long been separated.

睽 别一月 separated a whole month.

睽 sundered; far removed.

睽 From great and a baton or excellent; the second form is unusual.

奎 The stride made by a man.

奎 the 15th constellation, answering to β Mirac δ e ζ η μ ν π in Andromeda and part of Pisces; it has sixteen stars imagined to resemble a person striding, and is called 狼 the Wolf by the Chinese; it is regarded as auspicious to students; in A. D. 967, the five planets met in it.

奎 a hall for worshiping the God of Literature.

覌 to hop along on one foot.

覌 A cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of; unusual, strange.

覌 an outcast.

覔 all eyes were gazing at it.

封 To cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.

覔 Very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one; formerly used in Shansi, and westward.

耳 deaf, hard of hearing.

騧 A majestic horse; the stately gait of a thorough-bred; strong, untiring.

鳧 the four stallions

覔 From plants and a horary character; occurs used with the next.

覔 The sunflower; a term for some malaceous plants, as the Malva, Althea, and Hibiscus, it also includes other large leaved plants; to measure, to estimate.

覔 the Althea rosea.

覔 the Hibiscus manihot and esculentus; 黃 is the color of the latter or okra flower.

覔 seeds from the Hibiscus abelmoschus.

覔 向日 or 照日 the sunflower (Helianthus), whose seeds are called in Shanghai, 香瓜子 fragrant melon seeds.

覔 I bow my head most respectfully, — i.e. like a sunflower; a phrase in letters.

覔 palm-leaf fans; made of the broad leaves of the 蒲 or Livistona, cultivated in Kwang-tung.

覔 thatch, attap, awning; thatch made of palm or bamboo-leaves.

覔 a letter, because the talipot palm leaf was used for paper.

覔 the sunflower acts as if it wished to shield its root.

覔 in the seventh moon they cook okras and pluse.

覔 an esculent mallows.

覔 the emperor scans [their merits].
To consider, to guess, to calculate; to surmise, to weigh in the mind; to examine and conclude.

百 | a high statesman, a general supervisor; an ancient office.

度, 事理 | to estimate the bearings of this principle or motive.

之日 | to reason in the same manner, as the sages have done.

之以 | its location by the sun.

Ash, a waving point like a Malayan kris.

孔 | a noted descendant of Confucius in the 36th generation, who lived in the T'ang dynasty.

道 | a place where four roads and other by-ways meet; a thoroughfare.

鴉 | a name of a place in the Lu state.

鴉 | the wild goose enter the cloudy roads; i.e. fly very high.

道 | the center of nine roads; it resembles the last, and is used for the next.

關 | the check bones; side of the face; high; a center of travel.

錦 | a hero of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against demons, drawn standing on one foot and brandishing a sword.

胡 | [you had better] hang up Chung-kwéi at your door, for no one will come to this cheating shop.

中 | a species of mushroom.

難 | the component parts are to pursue under two horns, a face, and two hands much modified, to represent the dragon.

難 | a one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom Shun made Director of Music.

齊慄 | he looked grave and awe-struck; — said of Shun.

州府 | a prefecture north of the Yangtze River in the easternmost part of Sz'ch'un; during the Chou, it was a small sief.

傀 | Great, gigantic, part man part devil; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

傀儡 | a hermaphrodite.

大 | a great and amazing convulsion, as an earthquake.

然 | he was altogether without an equal.

傀儡 | puppets, called 无子 at Canton; Punch and Judy.

我不給你作傀儡 | I'll not be your puppet or servant, — and work for nothing.

跬 | to advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride, half a step or pace, reckoned to be three enibits.

步 | I am not able to take a step, — I am so busy.

跬 | weary from great effort; great exertion.

體 | utterly wearied out.

體 | to breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

體 | he sighed deeply and moaned.

懼 | agitation of mind.

懼 | concerned and anxious.

懼 | a basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

懼 | he has made a mound nine fathoms high, and still it lacks one basketful; — i.e. complete a work before praising it; do not reject it for a trifling flaw.

懼 | from to eat and honorable as the phonetic, similar to the next.

懼 | Provisions, food, viands; a present of food; to prepare food and present it; to attend to the kitchen.

懼 | a king's butler.

懼 | to offer food.

懼 | I arranged my viands and the eight baskets.

懼 | a sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

懼 | nearly the same as the last.

懼 | to offer in sacrifice; a present of food; to offer it to one.

懼 | meats and wine, presented to one leaving on a journey.

懼 | the king offered him gold but he declined it.

懼 | had the valuable presents were duplicated.

懼 | a basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the blaze of strawberry-spinach (Blitum), having a red stem, and resembling the goose-foot in its habit; name of a hill.

懼 | one carrying a straw basket one day passed Confucius' gate.

懼 | the loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

懼 | from silk and honorable; occurs interchanged with hwn, 绘 to draw.

懼 | thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch, to lima; to embroider.

懼 | to draw and paint beautiful flowers.

懼 | the fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

懼 | a band for the hair.

懼 | a small tree full of knots, the 槲 which produces good walking-sticks; another species, known as the 槲.
From  an arrow and — one, to denote the cross-bar on a halberd, which it rudely represents; it forms the 62d radical of words relating to spears and arms.

A kind of lance with a hook; a javelin, a spear; weapons; war.

四四四四起 shields and spears everywhere arose; i.e. civil war ensued.

枕待旦 slept on their arms till morning.

倒相向 he turned his force against his master.

### 鍋

#### "kwo"

A clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

Read 之. A bit; a little spot.

之池 just a small patch of ground; an inch or so.

### 果

The prattle of children.

| 果 | a crucible for melting silver.

| 果 | a crucible for melting silver.

| 果 | a crucible for melting silver.

| 果 | a crucible for melting silver.

### 碗

From  and really; occurs used for 了 裸 naked.

| 碗 | Narrow-minded; petty.

| 碗 | low-lived, mean.

### 鍬

A pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

| 鍬 | 駁 he can grease an axle and carve a dragon; i.e. he is very persuasive and eloquent in speech.

| 鍬 | A grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girdle; bullion; paper money.

| 鍬 | an ingot of silver, from one to five taels weight.

| 鍬 | 杨子 or 楊 to burn paper ingots for the dead, or to the gods.

| 鍬 | an ornament for the girdle.

| 鍬 | a small ingot with a coil on its top.

| 鍬 | Used with its primitive.

| 鍬 | Courageous, brave.
The solitary wasp or Sphece, including the genus Pelopœus, or dit-daughters.

1 眠 the wasp or dauber which imprisons caterpillars in its cell to feed its young.

蜈蚣有子1 蚣負之 when the caterpillar has young the sphex carries them off, — and as the Chinese believe, turns them into wasps.

裸 To bandage the foot.

From garment and real; this and the inside must be carefully distinguished.

To wrap, to wind around; to bundle up, to envelop; a bundle; a pet, the receptacle of a blossom, the place where the fruit sets, as a pectin.

1 來的鴿子 a decoy pigeon, a stool-pigeon.

包 1 to wrap up, as a parcel.

肚 1 a stomacher, a wrapper; a band for the belly.

装 1 to wrap up, as a corpse for burial.

上的一面 an engagement made personally without a go-between.

倉糧 bundle up [their rations] of jerked meat and rice.

而又 舉 rolled it up and then strapped it tight.

棵 To cleanse rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other.

九重 1 rice cakes in layers.

糖 1 steamed cakes with sugar.

Read "kwo" The best of grain, which has been hulled.

裸裸 "kwo" Cakes made of wheat flour; confectionary, bisnits.

茶 1 店 a tea-house, an eating-shop; a restaurant.

抵 1 an olio of cakes and fruits.

喜 1 presents of cakes, &c., sent after betrothal.

過過 "kwo" From to go and a wry mouth; also "kwo"; the second form is common in cheap books.

To pass by; to go beyond or up to; to exceed, to over-pass; to spend, as time; to transgress, to violate propriety; an imprudence, an error, a fault, a transgression; a sin of ignorance; beyond, further; a sign of the past time or the pluperfect tense; an adverb of comparison, than, more, too, the rather; excessive; to approach; to send to.

去 1 passed, gone; to go by or over to; the past Budha is so named.

不三個 only three of them.

不甚 impassable; you can't go that way; I can't manage it; I don't see how it is to be done.

大 1 too much.

多 1 excessive, overmuch.

太 1 a great blunder.

再來 1 he has gone again.

去 1 I've been there.

好 1 that is better than that.

沒見 1 I have never seen it.

無 1 於是 this mode will be the best.

自以爲 1 he thought he had excelled him.
KWOH.

Old sounds, kwok, and kwak. In Canton, kwok, kwik, kwak, and fok; — in Swatow, kwak, kué, and kók; — in Amoy, kók, kók, hék, and kóh; — in Fukahau, kók, and kwok; — in Shanghai, kwok, hwok, and kók; — in Chiuf, kwok.

国
From to encircle and a border; the contracted form is met with in cheap books.

王
A state, a country, a kingdom, an empire; a region; a nation, a people; a dynasty; national, governmental; the rulers or government; to maintain the dignity or independence of a state.

all nations; the kingdoms of the world.

the empress-dowager.

the reigning family, the sovereign; the state; our country, our ruler.

a ruler, a sovereign; a dependent prince.

foreign lands and foreigners.

子
the academy at Peking for educating youth for office.

天
the kingdom of heaven; a foreign term.

帝
the national treasury.

contending states in feudal times; the separate feudal states from n. c. 460 to 220.

Their number varied at different periods of the Chou dynasty, and as many as fifty-five are enumerated as existing altogether; but there are only twenty named during the period embraced in the 

Tsing-fu, extending from b. c. 722 to 481, and this number diminished after this date, till all were conquered by Tsin Chi Hwangti before n. c. 222.

1. Lu 鲁 the most famous of all, occupied the south of Shantung; the capital lay near the present Kiub-feu hien 曲阜县 east of the Grand Canal.

2. Tsai 蔡 in the southeast of Honan; its capital was at Sin-tsai hien 新蔡县 southeast from Jü-ning fu.

3. Tsao 曹 in the southwest of Shantung on the Yellow River; its capital was Ting-ten hien 定陶县 in Tsao-chu fu.

4. Wei 衛 in the north of Honan on the Yellow River; its capital was Ki hien 函陵县 just north of Wei-hwui fu.

5. T'ang 唐 a very small state not much larger then its old capital, the present T'ang hien 潼县 in Yin-chu fu, in Shantung.

6. Tsin 晉 a powerful state in the south of Shansi; its capital was Yih-ch'ing hien 臨汾县 in the River Fán.

7. Ching 靈 an important state near the mouth of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi; its capital was Hwa chen 亳州 south of Tung-chu fu.

8. Wu 吳 a large kingdom in the south of Kiangsu; the capitals were Wu-sih hien 吳縣 and the present Su-chu fu.

9. Tai 豐 a large and important state in the north of Shantung; its capital was Lin-tsz' 濮州 hien north of Ta-chen fu.

10. Tsin 秦 the largest, and final conqueror of the others, lay in the south of Kansuh; its capital was Tsing-shui hien 渭水縣 north of the River Wei in Tsin Ch'en.

11. Yen 燕 a wide state in the north of Chihli; its capital was Ta-hing 大興 省 now a part of Peking.

12. Tsu 楚 a powerful state on both banks of the Yang-tsz' River; its capital was Kiang-ling hien 江陵縣 now the prefect city of K'ing-chu fu in Hupeh.

13. Sung 宋 was in the east of Honan, south of the Yellow River; its capital was Shang-kin hien 商邱縣 now the prefect city of Kwê-teh fu.

14. Ki 季 a very small state southwest of the preceding; its capital was Ki hien 准縣 in K'ai-fung fu.

15. Ch'in 秦 a small state south of the two last; its capital was Ch'in-chu hien 秦州府 in the east of Honan.

16. Sieh 薛 was the smallest of the twenty states; its capital was Sieh ching 薛城 near the town of T'ang hien in Shantung on the Grand Canal.

17. Chu 鄂 a small state north of the last, occupying most of Tsao hien 鄂縣 south of Yen-chu fu in Shantung.

18. K'i 季 a small state along the seacoast in the present K' i chen 齊州 in the southeast of Shantung.

19. Siao-Chu 小邾 a small short-lived state in Shantung; its capital is supposed to have been within the limits of Yen-chu fu, south of the prefect city.

20. Hui 虎 a small state in Honan, supposed to have comprised the present Hui cheu 虎州 south of K'ai-fung fu.

Beside these, may be mentioned five others among the most powerful subsequent States. Han 韓 which occupied the south of Shensi and western part of Honan.

Liang 梁 whose capital was at Nanking.

Yueh 越 in Cheukiang, south of Wu (No 8.), and reaching to the sea.

Chiao 趙 in the north of Shansi and west of Chihli; the capital was Chao-ch'ing hien on the River Fén.
KWOH.

三 | the three State which divided China from A. D. 222 to 265.

| The leading one was Shu, which had its capital at Ch'ing-
| tu, and comprised all the region west of K'ing-chen fu; —

The next was Wei, whose king T'sao Pi ruled at Loh-
| yang, and swayed most of the region north of the Yangtze
| River; — the third was Wu, whose king Sun K'ien was invested by the preceding at Nanking, and ruled all the

eastern provinces.

| Iff | the realm, the state.

| 開 | to found a state.

| 封号 | the princeley
| man rectifies the people.

| 故 | fatherland, the old country; —

| 事 | national affairs.

| 山 | a hilly and a
| level region; — geographical
| terms.

| 何以 | how can the majesty
| of the state be upheld?

| 大失 | the credit of the kingdom will suffer greatly.

| 嘈嘈. | Troublesome loquacity.

| 嘹嘹 | her tongue goes
| clack I clack!

A hempen cap or kerchief
| worn by women in mourning;
| a woman's headdress which
| conceals the hair; females.

| 布之尊 | the disgrace of ker-
| chiefs and caps; — i.e. a pol-
| troon.

| 匹匹 | insurgents who wore red
| turbans.

The second form is unusual.

| 擾掴 | 一 to slap the mouth or face;
| 狂 to strike with the fist; to
| box.

| 擾掴 | 一 to slap, a cuff.

| 醒你 you need to be
| awakened with a box.

| 腓. | The popliteal space under
| the knee; the calf of the leg.

| 腰. | A small frog, of a green
| color, having long thighs, the
| legs; it is applied also to
| a brown toad found among
| rocks; in the North, this name
| is applied to the mole cricket.

| 腰. | In Chihli a large kind of
| cicada called scissor-grinder from
| its sound, having short greenish-
| black wings, and a short flight.

| 郭. | From a city and to sur-
| round repeated and contracted.

| 郭. | A place where people intend
to dwell; the second wall
| inclosing the gate of a large city
| to defend it, and an encinte
| that is often protected by a temple
| to Kwanti; it is called 壁城 and
| 壁圖, whether within or without
| the main line of wall.

| 外 | the defenses of the city.

| 轮. | the rim of a cash, the raised
| edge of a coin; a felly.

依山鑿 | let the hill serve as
| the city wall.

| 椁. | The outer coffin, the casket
| or case which incloses the
| coffin; to estimate, to
| measure.

| 椁. | 內 a stone sarcophagus.

| 石 | 周于棺 the casket inc-
| closes the coffin.

| 峙. | A celebrated hill in the
| north of Shansi, near the
| Great Wall, from which
| Kwoh bien 瀆, a district
| west of Wu-tai bien on the River
| Hu-to, derives its name.

| 豁. | To broaden a bow, to pull it
| to the full stretch; quick,
| agile.

| 豁. | 騁 cavalry bowmen in the
| T'ang dynasty, famed like
| Parthian archers for shooting
| as they fled.

| 鴻鵠 | 鶴 | 鴻鵠 | the wind, then I should be as
| quick as the lightning's flash.

| 鴻鵠 | The rim of the ear, the outer
| part of the lobe.

| 鴻鵠 | From two eyes of a bird in the
| hand; q. d. a frightened bird
| struggling to escape from the
| hand; also read 慑鵽.

| 鴻鵠 | To look right and left in
| alarm; to glance the eyes about
| in trepidation.

| 鴻鵠 | to look scared and seek
| escape.

| 鴻鵠 | 踏 to run and look here and
| there, as in a fright.

| 鴻鵠 | 銘 what a smart
| robust old man you are, Sir!

| 鴻鵠 | 視 to look hastily at.

| 擲 | To seize with the claws, as a
| cat or an eagle does its prey.

| 擲 | 取 to seize by force.

| 鶴 | 爛 the falcon seizes
| the hare.

| 鶴 | A large hoe or pick used by
| farmers; a sort of bill-hook
| or partisan used by soldiers
| to clear away abattis or
| thickets; to cut down.

| 鶴 | 肩 shouldered his pick
| and spade.

| 鶴 | A short quick step, deemed
| to be a respectful gait in the
| presence of superiors; to
| leap; to bend as if ready to
| kneel.

| 鶴 | 走 to walk with a long and
| quick stride.

| 鶴 | 跳 to leap, jump across.

| 足 | 如也 [Confucius'] limits
| seemed to bend, — as he re-
| ceived guests.

| 足 | 洗浴蝦 | when the mallard
| bathes, the prawns jump out of
| the way.

| 足 | 撈 | step the dress so that
| you can step quicker.
From a tiger and to pinch a finger-full.

The marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; name of an ancient feudal state, afterwards combined with Shen, and now Yung-yang-hien in the center of Honan, south of the Yellow River.

To cut off the heads of the slain and of stubborn prisoners taken in battle; and then to take their left ears as evidence of victory.

He then brought in and offered him the ears.

To cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.

**KWOH.**

**KW'OH.**

**KW'OH.**

---

**Old sounds, kw'at and kw'ak.** In Canton, kwok, fok, and lfit; in Swatow, kwat, kw'a, and kw'ak; in Amoy, k'ok, kok, and kong; in Fuhchau, kw'ak and kwoh; in Shanghai, kw'oh; in Chifoo, kw'oa.

**Kwoh**

Wide and empty; open, as a region; to enlarge; to make more spacious; great, as a state; vacant; to augment; to pare with a sword.

1. 大 capacious, ample; liberal.
2. 疏 long separated, as friends; 疏 far apart, as places; open, as interstices.
3. 宽 to enlarge, to make wide; indulgent; spacious.
4. 远 anyhow; vague, wide of the mark.

**Kent**

While long separated, as friends.

死生契阔 with子成说 living or dying, however separated, to our wives we pledged our word.

那末 that man is rich, or elegantly dressed.

高谈 论 to talk about things in general.

胸襟 a generous minded, noble person.

横 the breadth of a thing; 横 wide sheetings; a shop term.

乖 reckless, disobedient.
**KWUN.**

Old sound, kun. In Canton, kwun and kw'an; in Swatow, k'un and kuan; in Amoy, k'un, hun, and kun; in Fuzheau, kung, kung, and kung; in Shanghai, kwang and kwang; in Chifu, kwun.

**Kwun.**

From day and to compare; q. d. all days are alike: used with the next.

Alike, comparable; of the same time or race; together, subsequent, afterwards; futurity; brothers, descendants; many; a multitude; fine, superior.

**Kwan.**

From insect and many; the second form is not usual.

Insects generally, but the term insect or昆昆 includes also crabs, lizards, newts, and other small animals, as well as insects properly so called.

A peak beyond comparison; a high mountain, the peak in Tibet, said to contain the sources of the Yellow River; it is now usually applied to the almost unknown range of the Koul-kun Mts., lying about lat. 33 deg. N. between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; it is, like Caucasus among the Arabs, the fairy land of Chinese writers, one of whom says its peaks are so high that when sunlight is on one side moonlight is on the other.

Jewels are found in the Kw'un-kang peak.

A stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat's eye or mother-of-pearl.

**Kvun.**

The young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.

A kind of gallinaceous bird, larger than the cock, whose cry is plantive; it is perhaps the heath-cock, or a bird like the capercailzie, jungle fowl, or a kindred species.

A kind of red steel, called a weapon from a mountain where the ore was found; the swords made of it could cleave gems; a ring on a wheel.

From clothes and army.

Drawers or loose trousers, breeches, which do not open behind.

Waist breeches, such as laborers wear.

A line which joins things perpendicularly, diverging from the middle up and down.

From fish and band.

A great fish; the name of Yu's father, in ancient times.

To heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to Blanch by earthing the stalks.

**Kwun.**

From garment and public, often altered as in the second form.

Robes used by the emperor when honoring his ancestors, and by high princes; they were embroidered with dragons and in different styles; royal court robes; coiled, convoluted, as a serpent.

A robe and crown; a royal suit.

An imperial robe.

Defects in the royal duties.

Embroidered robes and royal apparel.

A black border or edging on a dress.

Water flowing in a rapid bubbling manner; boiling; welling up; to boil anything till it bubbles; to stir up; to roll about or over.

Boiling water.

My capital must be circulating; a shopkeeper's phrase.

To come rolling along.

To muddy the water, as by rolling in it.

Like the surging floods rolling eastwards, so go our days.

To disarrange; to throw topsy-turvy.

To roll over, to turn a somerset, as when fencing, or as a mule rolls in the dust.

Be off; be gone.

The whole of you.

To whirl the club, to resort to force.

The pearly tears coursed down.

My heart is just a hot whirl of troubles.
**Kwun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>縄</th>
<th>An embroidered or woven sash; to sew; to stitch; a 'kwun' cord; a ribbon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>帶</td>
<td>a pretty flowered sash, such as a child wears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹閉</td>
<td>軖 bound fast to the bamboo frame, as a bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎰</td>
<td>To roll, as a cylinder; the rapid turning of the spokes of a wheel; a rolling, rotary motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>轉之速 quick as the turning of the spokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>a lemon-shaped stone roller dragged after a drill to roll in the seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亂</td>
<td>動 rolling, unsteady, as a vessel; reeling, vibratory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傾</td>
<td>動 a rotary motion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kwun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恍</th>
<th>Confused, disturbed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>亂心事</td>
<td>you disturb my thoughts; you put me out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棍</td>
<td>From wood and alike as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棍</td>
<td>A fencing-stick, a quarter-staff, a club; to bind up reeds or sticks, as when making a hurdle or wattle fence; a sharper, a knave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>習染</td>
<td>1 成 practices makes a thing natural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舞</td>
<td>1 a fencer's wand, a balancing pole, a single stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>1 or 1 匡 a bare-stick, a blackleg, a rascal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>1 見 a bachelor; a man who lives alone, a single resident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>詭</td>
<td>1 a petitfogger, a shyster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kwun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>徒</th>
<th>a pestilent fellow, a villain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>類</td>
<td>a dangerous fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>類</td>
<td>to wheedle out of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棒</td>
<td>a shillelah, a club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打花</td>
<td>1 to fence, to play broadsword exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>1 rowdies of the place, roughs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>折頭</td>
<td>1 a kind of flail used in fighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五花</td>
<td>1 a banded stick used to smash the clay ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>譜</td>
<td>To muddy one; to spatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗</td>
<td>拗污衣服 to dirty or spatter the dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>譜</td>
<td>To take in one, to run a rig on; to sport, to play a trick on one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Kwun.**

Old sound, k'un. In Canton, kwân; — in Swatow, k'ün; — in Amoy, k'un; — in Fuchau, k'ông, k'ung and k'auing; — in Shanghai, kwâng; — in Chiuf, kwân.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>坤</th>
<th>From earth and to stretch out; the second form is pedantic, and used chiefly for names.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>菁</td>
<td>What is inferior and should be obedient; said especially of the earth to heaven, and applied to the moon, to a wife, and to statesmen, who owe a correlative obedience; the second or eighth diagram, denoting this kind of compliant accord; favorable, compliant; on the compass card, southwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有何乾</td>
<td>1 what remarkable talents have you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窠極乾</td>
<td>1 may your life be coeval with the duration of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>1 道 dames, ladies; a lady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>造 a girl's horoscope.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>緣</th>
<th>To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a pollarded or leafless tree; a man's name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>From heart and confined as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>Single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; undaunted, clear, as a style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惚</td>
<td>搾款不以忠子 in everything I sincerely undertake, am I not wholly loyal?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>容</th>
<th>謹 earnest and sincere, as in a purpose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>類</td>
<td>謹請您 I most respectfully express my views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>容申謝 I cannot sufficiently thank your kindness; — epitaphary phrases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>容申謝 I cannot sufficiently thank your kindness; — epitaphary phrases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>植</th>
<th>To bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>1 植而歸 they returned home well laden — with sheaves; met. successful in business.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>植</th>
<th>To plait finely, to bind evenly, as a whip handle is corded; to work at and make fine by beating; to pound firm, to join securely; — in which it is like the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>絑 to make fine and thorough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>植 to bind shoes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KW'UN.

From silk and confined; used with the preceding.

k'w'un To bind, to cord up; to tie on; to plait, to braid; a border or trimming on the edge of a garment; to hem; to put on a band; a coil, a roll; a bundle, as of straw, rattan, faggots, &c.

1 頭 to bind the collar of a garment.
1 網 to bind cord, to tie tightly.
1 作—塊 tie them all up together; also 1 — 1 often has the same sense.
1 箱 to bind with rattans, as a box.
1—1 織 a coil of rope, a ball of twine.

箱 1 to put on a band or edging, as a trimming.
1 在身 to bind or strap on one.

From clothes and inclosed; like the last.

k'w'un A border or band on the edge of a dress; to finish up quickly.

The movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.
1 1 to approach the end of a thing.
1 外之事 affairs outside of the camp; frontier duties.

From gate and confined; used with the last.

k'w'un A threshold; the door-posts; a gateway or a small door inserted in a large gate; the door leading to the harem; females, feminine; inner apartments.

1 範 [she was a] pattern of female decorum.
勿談閨 1 don't gossip about women's affairs.
1 内和 1 外 place for females and males; within and without the palace, the court, or the country, &c.

天 1 the gate of heaven.

From an inclosure and a tree; q. d. a plant fading for want of room.

k'w'un An old ruined tenement; confined, cribbed; exhausted, disheartened, weary, jaded; needy, insufficient, wanting, beggar'd; diseased; to weary; to distress; to cripple, to render subject to; to impoverish; victimized by, enslaved to, oppressed with, distressed about; sorry for, afflicted; to put forth toil; flustered with drink; the 47th diagram, meaning dried up as a pool, or unable to attain.

不為酒 1 don't let drink get the better of you.

行李 1 迫 neither baggage nor funds, as a traveler.

病 1 extremely ill, laid up.

而學之 to study it earnestly.
1 住 to restrain, to disable; hemmed in, hampered, surrounded.
1 急 imperiled; in extremity.
1 獸窮闊 pent-up beasts will fight, — so will people living too closely.

於心 衡子慮而後作 when men are chafed in mind and thwarted in their ways, then they will surely act.
1 守 poor, without resources; helpless, as an environed force.
1 極 beggar'd; at extremity.

圍 1 to hem in, as a band of rebels in a city.

英雄多 于酒色 wine and women have entangled many brave heroes.

不 堅 do not neglect the poor and oppressed.

公無||哉 O Duke! do not put me into this dilemma.
1 虎城 a heart cast down with grief.
1 倦 wearied out, exhausted.

An unauthorized character formed from the last; q. d. wearied eyes.

In Pekingese. To nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.

一半||着了 he is half asleep.

稍||一會 take a short nap.

LA.

Old sound, la. In Canton, la; — in Swatow, lâi; — in Amoy, lî; — in Fuhchau, lî; — in Shanghai, nîb; — in Chifu, la.

From plant and a heap of stones.

不均 uneven, rocky, — alluding to the way stones are piled up.

乏 headless; careless about appearances.

直 clay not well worked; dirty.

 tà 叠 the roughened waves scatter the pond-weed, — as it is drifted on the rocks.
From hand and to stand; q. d. one steps when tugging at a thing; the books read this character as la, but it is often pronounced in the first tone.

To pull, to drag along or up to one; to bend, as a bow; to tug, to break; to lead; to seize with the talons or fingers; to force; to borrow, to buy on credit; to get out in any way, where effort is implied, as coal from a mine; to appropriate, to embezzle; the sound of the wind.

拉, la

勿勒 | not in; they are not at home.

| 手 | I have given it to him.

| 神 | I present you with gifts.

话者 | I've said it.

歌, | 1"g unsatisfied, as when one has not eaten enough; to eat greedily.

The cracking sound of things breaking is 磚; applied also to a stony appearance, as a field covered with boulders.

臘, la

拉手 | to take one's hand in walking.

| 锯 | as a leg with a double-handed saw.

| 缆 | to haul or track a boat.

| 伐 | no one will trust me.

| 諷 | the account is now even; the matter is settled.

骨 | to break the ribs.

金 | completely defeated.

不出 | I can't pull it out.

他來 | pull it along, as a horse by a halter.

使 | to help him.

拉 | to pull; to be put about; to work into each other's hands.

倒 | finally, after all is done; no more need be said; to quash, to lurch up; that's the end of the matter.

烂 | to get out coal, to work a coal mine.

In Shanghai. A sign of the past tense; a preposition, at, in, to; used alone or with 勸 as a dissyllable.

勿 | he is not in Shanghai.

| 否 | are you well?

石 | yellow or greasy quartz.

| 犀 | a pair of snuffers.

点 | light the candle.

白 | ashen sticks used for spears.

签 | fine waxed paper used for scrolls.

黄 | beeswax.

| 鼠 | tapers curled in a flat coil.

| 突 | fossil copal, or a mineral resembling it.

油 | the oil of the cinnamomum fragrans.

To exceed, to pass by; to go ahead.

| 撇 | mixed up, unassorted; confused; sweepings, rubbish.

遴选 | slovenly; neglected, dirty; walking along.

揈 | the unauthorized contraction is used at Canton.

揈揈 | to hold and manage; to lump, to take together; to draw up, as hair off the face; to take up a number of things in the arms; to pull at, as a thread.

刷 | brush aside your curls.

| 音 | noise of branches breaking in the wind.

| 撸 | mixed; odds and ends.

| 揩 | the bend of Pooting at Shanghai.

Read 他, To smooth, to straighten out, to arrange orderly.

| 手 | to stroke the beard.

| 隨 | to smooth a cap fringe.
 Mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.

Tin; the old name of 1, is applied to white copper and pewter.

Chapped skin, very common in northern China.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paints.

From knife and to bind; it is often written wrongly like 割 a thorn.

Inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; to cut in two; to mangle, to hack.

to a mangle a corpse.

A cross-grained, intractable.

a mixture, to mangle it.

Uncut, to stretch, as a bow; the twang of a bowstring.

In Cantonese. A row of things; a lot of articles.

| 種開 | plant them in open rows.
| 削 | a dovetail in carpentry.

To talk fast; a final particle indicating certainty, or having finished; the permission of an act.

If get away! Begone! 11 not chattering, loquacious.

Begone! a long pipe or trumpet.

I bite (like) a wry mouth [trying] to blow a trumpet; — a barefaced demand or scheme.

You have just found out that a trumpet is made of brass, eh? — i.e. you now know that I was in earnest.

1 a lama, the yellow priests.

The eye distorted from any cause; a cast in the eye.

The second is the proper, but the first is the most common form.

To grasp at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to slip or shave; to carry off in the mouth; to tear or spoil; to rob or scrape with the hand.

Coming pull it here.

To pull off, as a finger-ring.

A wine bottle. (Pekingese.)

To move a thing by pulling or turning it; to sift over, as dirt for nails, &c.

The ancient form is derived from 来 to bind a sheaf, and 豆 grains of wheat; to intimate that the grain comes from heaven; interchanged with the two next; the contracted form is common.

To come, to reach; to bring.
to get; to effect, to bring about; to obtain, to induce; coming; and thus makes a form of the future; joined with it denotes coming and going, here and there, repeatedly; after it, it is a form of the pluperfect; after other verbs, it often indicates their present action; if a negative comes between, the inability of the first verb is implied, as 帶 帶 I bring it here, 帶 not I cannot bring it; after 立 and out, it shows the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as 想 帶 I cannot recall it; used for the substantive verb, or for emphony; to make a personal application; the coming times, posterity; wheat, which came down from heaven.

我行不 I don't know how to do it; I shall not come back.

成 their happiness and dignity are complete.

燕 the personators of the [deceased] noble, feast and enjoy themselves.

病 you will become sick.

不 it is impossible.

怎樣 how it can be done?

往 going and coming; wayfarers; intercourse with.

日 to-morrow; by and by.

文 the dispatch now here, or under reply.

手 the bearer, one who brings a thing.

頭 a source of.

原 the original condition of a thing.

原 无此理 but there never was this mode, or principle.

因 cause, reason of.

问 其 由 be asked the reason.

有 历 there is proof of the antecedents; an origin or history; prestige, position.

他 了 he has arrived; he is here.

時 回 when will he return?

一 常 common, second rate.

一 二 三 firstly, secondly; now because — therefore.

說 不 出 he doesn't express himself, as from fear.

從 不 面 I could never get a sight of him.

禮 往 courtesy requires to be reciprocated.

巫 今 分 this going and coming!

孫 a grandson's grandson.

Read 乳, and 乳 and used for. To receive one, to meet one coming; to encourage.

東 之 職 劳 不 the men of the east are summoned to toil without encouragement.

勞 之 之 consolae and encourage him.

栢 A tree found in Kiangsi, sometimes written like the last; it is regarded as the same as the 棵, and bears a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青 黃 winter-green fruit; the timber is used by wheelwrights; the bark is prickly, and the leaves resemble those of the persimmon.

栢 A river in the southwest of Shantung, a tributary of the Yellow River; also a small branch of the Pei-ho in the west of Chihli, which gives its name to Lai-shui hien.

水隄 in I chen.

田 十 六 our fields are all left as a marsh or a wild.

高 一 途 徑 weeds and brush cover the pathways.

萊 A thistle; wild herbs like the sow-thistle or the Tribulus; waste untilled land; to clear up jungle.

田 a fallow-geld.

野 to clear off underbrush.

蔬 a vegetable found in Yunnan, like the turnip, from which the people obtain a red dye.

草 a sow-thistle (Sonchus.)

州府 a prefecture in the northern part of Shantung Promontory, said to be named from the aborigines 央 who anciently lived there.

栢 A local and ancient term in Shantung for wheat, said to denote the grain that came down to man; some suppose that the grain here referred to is rye, but that seems not now to be cultivated in China.

棫 A mare; seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.

北 三 千 his three thousand tall mares.

栢 great horses brought from Bactria in the T'ang dynasty.

栢 A peak in Sz' ch'un in the range of the Min mountains, near the confines of Shensi.

栢 An ancient city in the country of Ch'ing 鄢 in Yung-yang hien, now a part of K'ai-fung in south of the Yellow River.

栢 a peak in Sz'ch'un.

栢 A fish belonging to the eel family, probably akin to the conger eel.

栢 A variety of bamboo.

栢 In P'uhchau. A kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.

栢 Obese, gross; excessively fat.

栢 Ill-looking; gross, as an unwieldy log.

栢 A pimple, a small blister.

栢 To tie a cord to a hook to fish with; to angle for.

栢 A sound in singing; one says, a large mouth drawn awry.

栢 The tune or melody of a song.
The first is read lai, the name of a hill in Lu; the third is also read ch'ih, as another form of 溜 an order.

To induce one to come; to meet one, to encourage; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>着装</th>
<th>To get laughed at for a bumpkin; one whose dress is ridiculous and bizarre.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>百姓</td>
<td>To encourage people, as to settle on vacant lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鲜</td>
<td>To squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淡</td>
<td>To look at sideways; a glinting eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>I thank you to help me a little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明眸善睐</td>
<td>To glance about with a sharp look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赏</td>
<td>To confer on; to bestow on an inferior; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勋</td>
<td>To reward for services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我思成</td>
<td>The realization of our hopes is given to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帝</td>
<td>I dreamed that the High Ruler gave me an honest assistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汝</td>
<td>I will reward you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>京</td>
<td>I will thank you to send (or take this letter) to Peking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 資 precious and 灌 harsh; the second form is common but unauthorized.

To depend on, to lean on; to rely, to confide in; to assume; to act on a false basis, to trump up; to profit, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse an innocent man; to deny, to ignore, not to recognize.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>之徒</th>
<th>A loafer, a suspicious chap, a lazy fellow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>罪人</td>
<td>To accuse wrongly, to implicate another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舍</td>
<td>To repose trust in; to cry for, as a spoiled child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whizzing, creaking, or moaning sound.

天 | Heaven's pipes (or music) sings of its own accord. |
| 竹 | The creaking of bamboos swayed by the wind. |

| 惜 | A species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoarhound, which was burned in worship; to shade, to cover. |
| 薰 | A fragrant leaved plant having whitish leaves, and many branches. |
| 三 | A small kind of goby, common about Macao, called 紅 from its red body, which looks like raw meat; it is the Trypauchen vagina, and lives in the salt ooze where it burrows. |
| 病 | Insects with stings, like the wasp, splinter, bee, or scorpion. |

From 搽 and to take up with the finger; also read 代

| 醃 | To pour out a libation on the earth; to sprinkle. |
| 花 | To sprinkle flowers. |
| 涌 | To make a libation. |

| 淋 | A sprinkling, an aspersion. |
Old sounds, lan and lam. In Canton, lan, lam, and lam; — in Swatow, lam, lan, nam, and nan; — in Amoy, lan and lam; — in Fuchau, lang; — in Shanghai, lâm; — in Chilul, lan.

蘭
From 門 door and 東 to choose; interchanged with the next two.

lan
A door-screen; to shut in or off; to seclude; to separate; late, evening; failing, ruined; exhausted; rare, few, in limited quantities; moderate; a wristlet.

入 to go in abruptly; to enter without a pass.

當 late in the year.

更深夜 very late at night, nearly dawn.

酒 to drink moderately; the feast is about over.

遮 a porch or screen; an obstruction; to screen from view.

門 in anatomy, the caput colli.

欄
From wood and a screen; used for the preceding.

lan
A railing; a balustrade for support or defense; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in.

架 a wooden chevaux-de-frise placed before a yamun.

杆 a railing; a baluster; the eye-socket; oblique; crosswise; also applied to fincences.

馬 a corral, a horse-pen.

生 a cattle yard.

下 錢 cash given to servants and porters.

昆 a tree found in Japan (Trochodendron aralioides), akin to the magnolia, so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

draw a circle around it.

In Cantonese. A bazaar or row for the sale of an article; a market.

去 gone to market.

菜 a fruit market.

結拜金 | to adopt one for a brother or sister.

兄 an adopted brother.

姐 an adopted sister.

闔 a maiden's boudoir.

王者之香 the fragrance of the orchid is royal.

形跡 beautiful in form but a villain at heart.

芝氣 the fragrance of an orchid; met. a dear friend.

雀 to shed tears.

二月 the spring beauty, the Orycephyllum sonchifolius at Peking.

馬 | a small iris. (Iris pumila)

珠 | the Chloranthus inaccessibus, used to scent tea; a name for certain kinds of tea, chulan byson and scented caper.

吊 | or 風 | air plants.

葉 | the Aglaia odorata.

玉 | the Magnolia gulan.

州府 the capital of Kansu.

欄
From dress or napkin and a screen, as the phonetic.

An ancient kind of literary dress called 銓, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

Unintelligible talk, gabble.

Umé性 gibberish, confused talk.

蘭
A general name for orchidous plants, like the Magnolia, Epidendrum, Vanda, &c.; and extended to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on single peduncles, or alternately in a spikelet; adopted, sworn, pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.

孫 many grandchildren.
**lan**

To overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

**lan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>禽</th>
<th>To pass over.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>To climb over, as a vine on a frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>途</td>
<td>To run, as a melon vine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *plant* and to *survey*; occurs used for the next.

**lan**

A plant used to dye blue; blue, indigo blue; indigo.

**lan**

- 色 | a blue color. |
- 外 | foreign blue; foreign indigo. |
- 老 | a blue-black color. |
- 深 | a deep blue; navy blue. |
- 田 | a famous place near Sian; the old capital of China, now Lan-tien hien. |

**lan**

- 所 | all the morning I gather the indigo flower. |
- 于 | the light blue comes from dark blue; — met. doctors had to learn their alphabet. |
- 森 | the greenish blue produced by locust. (Sophora) flowers. |
- 天 | the indigo plant. (Indigofera tinctoria). |

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>美</td>
<td>the woad or <em>Isatis</em> tinctoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓝</td>
<td>seems to be a species of <em>Ruellia</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**lan**

- 女 | a species of smart-weed. (Polygonum tinctorium). |
- 本 | essays written on thin paper for lazy students. |
- 專 | the abode of Budha and his priests. (Sanskrit sangarama) the house of reunion; — i. e. a temple and its shrine. |

**lan**

- 单 | a single coverlet; ragged, mean garments, without a lining, a collar; trimmings. |
- 疲 | tattered, dirty clothes; shabby. |

**lan**

- 云 | a mere surface; boulders, rocks. |

**lan**

Baskets of bamboo or rattan or straw, made with a bale, and often with cover.

**lan**

- 篮 | baskets of all sorts. |
- 食 | wire baskets made of flowers. |
- 隔 | a partition-basket made with trays. |
- 場 | a long shallow basket carried into the examination hall. |

**lan**

Long and abundant hair.

**lan**

- 髻 | disheveled hair; heedless, slovenly; this phrase is written several ways. |

From *female* and *forest*, explained as referring to the tricks of gamblers.

**lan**

- 贪 | Covetous, greedy of money; to desire; scheming for gain; close-fisted; avaricious. |
- 賄 | hoards got by extortion. |

**lan**

Greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.

**lan**

- 恐 | Like the last two. |
- 貪 | glutinous; covetous; this use is found in Shansi. |

Read *lan*. Cold.

**lan**

- 恐 | frigid, chilly. |
- 資 | From rain and soaking. |

**lan**

- 暖 | A long continued rain. |
- 水 | the rain poured incessantly. |

**lan**

From *hill* and *wind*, but the primitive is a contraction of *lan* wind moving the grass.

**lan**

- 萧 | Vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor. |
- 山 | mountain mist. |

**lan**

- 暮 | as the evening mist covers the earth. |
- 炎 | smoky vapor on a hill top. |

**lan**

- 稲 | a district named from the Lan-ki peak; 奇山 within its borders; it lies northeast of Tsai-yuen fu in Shansi, and west of the River Fan; the region is famed for its horses. |

**lan**

To go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.

**lan**

- 過 | — to step over it, as a ditch. (Cantonese.) |
- 嘲 | — toast it for a while. |
- 輔 | to brown, to toast slightly. |
- 焦 | focus head to roast tao in the ashes. |

**lan**

From *see* and to *survey*; the second is the complete form but the first is most used, and looks like *preen* worthy.

**lan**

To take a view of; to inspect; to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.

**lan**

- 看 | for you, Sir, to see. |
- 望 | to look around, to inspect. |
- 感 | to examine, as an inspector. |
- 視 | to see. |

**lan**

- 慶 | respectfully send this up for your Majesty's inspection. |
- 慰 | I have learned the whole matter. |
- 質 | to make known judicial decisions. |

**lan**

- 標 | a general scholar. |

From *hand* and to *inspect* as the phonetic.

**lan**

- 畏 | To grasp, to carry with a firm hand or in the arms; to interfere with; to engross; to monopolize; to hold the market, to make a corner; to lug up close; grasping; engrossing; an armful; to clutch, as in reaping. |
- 取 | to seize all; to take up. |
- 署 | to write a contract to take goods. |
- 得 | to get able to one's arms around it. |
LAN.

懒

From heart and to lean to.

Lazy, listless, listless; re-
miss; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to.

躲

to shirk work.

僧

lazy, unwilling to work.

大食

a lazy glutton.

慵

lazy, inefficient.

伸

to gape and stretch.

一身
	on incurely lazy.

花叢

I don't care about going back to see the flowers.

省

to slur over, to slight work.

意動 彈

too lazy to lift a ball

— or a finger.

From water and to view.

濫

A freshet, a rising of water;

incroaching, overflowing; inter-

truding on; to float; to soak;

profuse, excessive; lawless; ir-

regular; time-serving; addicted to,

beyond bounds; unsettled; wet,

oozy, like land recently overflowed.

水

or it overflows.

出

the water runs over.

刑

illegal punishments.

寫

to write without regard to

facts or order; to scribble.

費

to waste; too profuse.

急流

[the dike] has suddenly

overflowed.

無

no excess; about enough.

開數 目

to make out an account

loosely; to salt a bill.

保

to go as security carelessly;

to recommend without full

knowledge.

交

to associate with low people.

不

not [the king] showed neither

favoritism nor excessive

punishment.

叨

insolent of your kindness;

—a polite phrase.

以免 荒

to avoid needless

trouble and tumult.

奏

to needlessly memorialize

the Throne.

兜

an officious busy-body.

冒

軍功 to assume great

bravery to one's self in the war.

繩

A rope, a hawser, a twisted

cable; a painter; to drag with

a rope.

拉

to drag the rope.

打

to twist hawser.

軋

or to track a boat.

大

a cable, such as the 筍

or bamboo cables.

鉄

twisted wire rope for rigging.

解

to weigh anchor, to start on

a voyage.

路 a tracking-path.

In Cantonese. To bind on with

cord, to tie on.

頭

tie on a mourning cap.

棄

Greedy of good eating, cove-
tous; longing for; strong, hale.

貪

to desire good things to eat.

爛

rice gruel made thick and

glutinous.

爛

The luster of burnished metal,

especially of gold.

光

brilliant.

爛

The luster or chatoyency of a

gem; its quality of reflecting

light.

爛

From fire and to shot in as the

phonetic.

爛

To cook thoroughly, bright,

splendid; brilliant; tattered,

torn; dilapidated, dirty; worn out;

rotten, corrupted, over-ripe; running,
as a sore; old, ruined: very,
exceedingly.

眼

blear eyed.

爛

boiled to shreds.

明星

the bright stars are

glittering.

魚

phosphorescence of fishes.

破

broken down; ragged, worn

out; smashed to pieces.

糜

his he oppressed his peo-

ple; it made a pulp of them.

以

to carry to the bitter

end, to dare the worst.
Old sound, long. In Canton, long; — in Swatow, long; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuchau, long and laung; — in Shanghai, long; — in Chefoo, long.

郎 (lang) 从 a place, and 耳 expert to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

郎 A place or summer-house situated in Lu; a term of respect for officers and other persons; a man; a gentleman; in Fuhkien, a common word for a person.

令 1 your son.

新 1 a bridegroom.

君或才 1 my husband, said of him; your husband.

花 1 a beggar, from his tatters.

男 1 a gentleman.

無如此 1者 I have seen] no one equal to this man.

內閣 1 in the Inner Council.

白頭 1 the white headed lad, a bird. (Pycnonotus occipitalis.)

In Pekingese. Used after some nouns to denote a quality.

明 1 brightness.

硬 1 hardness.

廊 (lang) From a shelter and a gentleman.

廊 A verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

遊 1 a covered way connecting buildings.

壘 [the piazza built in as a part of the main room in houses, while 明 明 is an open piazza or verandah.

屋 1 porches.

郎 (lang) A term applied to several trees in Honan, having serrated leaves like the elm, and producing great numbers of flies from galls; the 雄 and 雌 树 are two kinds.

槓 1 the betel-nut.

槓 1 pale catechu or gambier, because so generally eaten with the nut.

根 (lang) Used with the last, but not correctly.

根 A species of palm likened to the Areca, from whose pith gage food can be made.

梅 1 a species of Prunus found in Kwangtung.

鳴 1 a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

桑 1 an old name for the dragon-fly.

郎 (lang) An insect, the common mantis; an ineffectual effort is likened to 隻 腿, the mantis trying to stop a carriage.

郎 (lang) The common tumble-dung, a species of Aleuchus or Geotrupes.

郎 (lang) The sound of stones or waves.

郎 (lang) An empty deserted house.

郎 (lang) A whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

郎 (lang) A kind of necklace.

郎 1 white coral of a firm texture, branched like a Gorgonia, but not susceptible of polish.

郎 1 your jewel of a letter, i.e. your valued favor, alluding to the rarity of this kind of coral.

郎 1 tinkling of gems or stones.

郎 1 an ancient name for the eastern part of Shantung, including Tsing-chén fu; during the T'ang dynasty, A. D. 350,

郎 1 爷 was a title of the heir-apparent.

郎 Interchanged with the last.

郎 A kind of locket or clasp.

郎 1 a gold chain for the neck; — met. something grievous to bear, but which cannot be avoided.

郎 The sound of stones or waves.

郎 1 hard, strong, as a rock.

郎 1 stones and rocks crashing and rumbling against each other.
From *dog* and *expert*, because it is said to be clever at divining where it should go.

A beast whose howl scares other animals; "it has a den, and its hind legs are the shortest;" the wolf; cruel, wolfish, furious, oppressive; very, greatly; to injure; to deceive and harm; occurs applied to snakes on account of their venom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>心</th>
<th>icht</th>
<th>merciful, cruel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>毒</td>
<td>ictus, truculent, merciless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>米</td>
<td>ictus, more than enough, scattered about.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>ictus, the weasel, so called from its yellow belly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>ictus, a venomous snake found in Kwangtung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>ictus, the star Sirius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厭</td>
<td>ictus, the wolf springs forward on his dewlap; — said of a very aged one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A useless grass growing in rice fields, much resembling the grain, but which one native author describes as a species of *Digitaria*, a common sort of panic grass in northern China, and not improbably intended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>璠</th>
<th>ictus, damel, tares.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>ictus, he is neither grass nor tares; — met. he is good for nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溺</td>
<td>ictus, the water overflows that tussock of grass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>魄</th>
<th>ictus, tall; as the component parts of the character, <em>body</em> and <em>fire</em> were perhaps intended to intimate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>頹</td>
<td>ictus, a very tall person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of a hill, the ridge behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>窒</th>
<th>ictus, young bamboo; a basket; a screen for carriages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>菖</td>
<td>ictus, a range of peaks in the west of Szechuen, north of the Ta-tu River.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also read *liang*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>黄</th>
<th>ictus, a species of reed or marsh grass; a kind of dye-stuff.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>ictus, a plant resembling scammony, which produces delirium and giddiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稷</td>
<td>ictus, a dye-stuff like gambier, made from the juice of a plant, and used at Canton to dye silksumber brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薑</td>
<td>ictus, he is as ugly as a lump of dye-stuff. (Cantonese)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *moon* and *expert*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>朗</th>
<th>ictus, clear, as moonlight; bright; luster; clearness; a distinct utterance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>ictus, bright, as a lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>ictus, limpid, pure, transparent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>照</td>
<td>ictus, to receive or ask aid of; blessed of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>ictus, bright moonlight, moonshine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炎</td>
<td>ictus, to recite the liturgy in a distinct voice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *moon* and *expert*.

In Cantonese. To rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>煎</th>
<th>ictus, fire; the bright blaze of a fire.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>煲</td>
<td>ictus, from earth and bright; an unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. A bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>摹</th>
<th>ictus, waves, billows, surges; profigate, dissipated; wasteful, extravagant; rude, impertinent, lawless, as a wave seems to be; the mind not settled, undecided; a drum.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>波</td>
<td>ictus, or <em>風</em>, billows; waves, as they rush on shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>ictus, a spendthrift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麦</td>
<td>ictus, the wind undulating the growing grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>ictus, a prodigal use of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忙</td>
<td>ictus, unmannersly; indecent haste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孟</td>
<td>ictus, or <em>猛</em>, rude, unpolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>语</td>
<td>ictus, foolish; lewd talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>數</td>
<td>ictus, audacious ridicule of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朗</td>
<td>ictus, inconstant, fluctuating; vagabondish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>朗</th>
<th>ictus, to speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>阮</td>
<td>ictus, a desert; a tomb, usually in lone places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墓</td>
<td>ictus, a burial-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墓</td>
<td>ictus, a wild dreary <em>waste</em>, a steppe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鹿</th>
<th>ictus, a lofty gateway.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>ictus, a fairy land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>ictus, a wild place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>ictus, extensive and waste, like the pampas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>ictus, a man of remarkable talents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>ictus, chief district in Pao-nung-fu, on the river Kia-ling in Szechuen; it was formerly called <em>州</em>, and comprised a large region in this valley.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Old sounds, long, ling, and lang.** In Canton, ling, lang, and lang; — in Swatow, leng and nö; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fuhchow, ling and lang; — in Shanghai, lang and lang; — in Chpei, lang.

**Lang.**

Láng. Hilly, uneven country.

Láng. The old name for spinach, 菠菜, the seeds of which were brought from Ni-po-wèi or Nipaul, by a priest in the T'ang dynasty.

Láng. From ice and an order.

Láng. The turned up corners of a roof; the peak of the roof.

Láng. A corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god.

Láng. A kind of rice.

Láng. The majesty of a god.

Láng. How many fields are there?

Láng. A right angle; a square corner.

Láng. A kind of trigictrous sedge (Cyperus), fit for making rain-cloaks.

Láng. Squared or hewn timber, such as is used in buildings; a beam in a roof or piazza which projects beyond the post; a sleeper on which a board rests; to mortise things together; a corner; four-cornered; to raise up on trestles, to support on a frame or on sleepers.

Láng. The turned up corners of a roof; the peak of the roof.

Láng. One who never decides; a trimmer; a time-server.

Láng. To waver in one's views, to act hesitatingly.

Láng. Diminishing, intractable.

Láng. Anciently the same as the last, but now used by the Buddhists for the Lénga Sutra, one of their celebrated classics, the containing the tenets of Bodhi-Dharmá, a teacher and successor of Sakyamuni, A. D. 326.

Láng. Ceylon in Buddhist books.

Láng. Sleet, fine icy rain.

Láng. One name for the thermometer, now called 暑表 more frequently.

Láng. A cold heartless laugh, a sardonic grin.

Láng. An unusual character, one seldom met with.

Láng. An unlooked for event; a sudden mishap.

Láng. He does not know who is watching him.

Láng. A condensing engine or reservoir; — a foreign term.

Láng. The cold river (síte) or the headwaters of the Yellow River, which the Buddhist fable says runs underground all the way from Sir-i-kol in Pamir to Lake Lo, and thence to the 組宿 Sea of Stars.

Láng. 清清, quiet, as a street at night; very still.

Láng. The still palace — where his discarded women are kept by the emperor.

Láng. Mocking words; suspicious allusions or innuendoes.

Láng. The alone, no companion, as when the crowd has gone.

Láng. Deathly; ghostly; similar to the next.

Láng. Exhausted by sickness; comatose; dying.

Láng. To go as if tired out.

Láng. Completely wearied out; strength all gone.
From strength and brillian contracted, explained as alluding to the energy of fire in burning itself to exhaustion; the contracted form is common.

Read lao. To reward labor, to recompense services; to console; to aid.

A kind of univalve shell-fish, perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

To drag for; to scoop up, to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for, to hook out of the water; to mix and stir up.

From hand and toil as the phonetic.

To talk without meaning or coherency.

A great noise.

From oz and a shelter, which is regarded as a contraction of the winter, which the cattle are to pass in the pen.

A corral or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals; an aviary; a granary; a jail, a prison; domestic animals; firm, strong; to know or do certainly; securely.

An ox; because it is offered to Confucius.

A sheep.

The two braces firmly rest on each other; met. it is wholly trustworthy.

He took a pig from the pen.

A scheme to catch one.

Secure; strong.

To have a distinct remembrance of.

A prison.

The emperor's prison, a special room in the Board of Punishment for officials.

Imprisoned; in jail.

The prison can't be broken; i.e. the thing is certain; unalterable custom.

To talk without meaning or coherency.

To loquacious, gabbling.

Unintelligible talk, like that of foreigners.

The swallows twittering as they fly in and out.

Spirits mixed with sediment.

Muddy spirits, lees stirred up.

Generous wine.

Sweet, pleasant spirits.
Lao

Composed originally of man, hair and to compare, because at seventy a man's hair changes to white; it forms the 125th radical of a few characters mostly relating to age.

Aged, venerable; a term of respect and honor used before names, and resembling Sire; his honor, Señor; prefixed to names of relationship; an officer; to treat respectfully, as an old man should be; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; to grow old; tough, as meat; stringy, as vegetables; inert, not zealous; backing out; as an adverb, really, decidedly, very; sect of the Rationalists.

| lao | a nobleman who has served three sovereigns; a poetical name for liquorice.
| lao | my old folks I treat with respect.
| lao | he could not bear to leave one minister.
| lao | an old man [speak] with entire sincerity.
| lao | may he have the rare felicity of a green old age.
| lao | the aged should avoid many cares.
| lao | an old traveler.
| lao | he won't hear me any way.

A tone, a noise, a final sound.

In Shanghai. A word placed after nouns to distinguish the members of a sentence; and, also, a final particle completing the sense.

米 | meat.

and | there is rice and meat too.

已經話拉 | I've already said it.

Confused.

A basket or hamper made of osiers or bamboo splints, which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.

槎 | a bucket; also a hamper or basket stories.

The old disease, the itch.

生薔 | to have the itch.

An ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsê, the Lao, part of whom are still found in Kwéichêen, and divided into many tribes; some are very brutish, live in holes roofed over like sheep-cots with logs and thatch, or poor hovels; others, as the [mathrm] in Kwéi-ting hien, more resemble Chinese in their habits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEH.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>瘘</td>
<td>From disease and toil as the phonetic.</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肥</td>
<td>Wasting away from toil or anxiety; atrophy of the visera, like a consumption of the bowels, marasmus; poisonous drugs; to produce atrophy or wasting.</td>
<td>硬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>a wheezing sound, resulting from a thickening of the glands of the throat.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LEH.**

*Characters under this syllable are often sounded like laeh.* Old sound, lek. In Canton, lik, lut and lik; — in Swatow, lek; — in Amoy, lik, lek, and lut; — in Fuhchow, lek; — in Shanghai, lik; — in Chiifu, la.

| leh() | From man and strength for the phonetic; occurs used with the next. |
|-------| A fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing, but others say it is a third. |
| 老 | From wound and strength as the phonetic. |
| leh() | A sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; the quality or strata of the earth as affected by the springs and channels in it; geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third. |
| 地 | 不行 | The channels of water cannot flow. |
| leh() | to wear out or injure the good luck of a place, as by these veins drying up. |
| 披 | From hand and strength; occurs used with the next two. |
| leh() | A word used in Shansi, to bind; to divide with fifty straws placed between the fingers; they are first reduced to 49, and sorted at hazard into two parcels; from one lot a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others are put with it, and the rest distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner in the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to find the luck, or to tell when an intercalary moon will occur in the next five years. |
| 杨 | an old name for P'ing-yuen hien 平原縣 in Shantung. |
| leh() | From plant and strength, the primitive being substituted for thorns. |
| 草 | Spines on plants; prickly; very bispal; a species of spinous tree found near Annam, good for palisades and very durable. |
| 對面 | the Gardenia spinosa. |
| 鼠 | a rough-leaved fragrant plant allied to the sweet basil, found in Honan. |
| 老鼠 | a prickly grass at Canton (Spinifex squarrosus), used to stuff rat-holes; applied also to the Argemone mexicana. |
| 勖 | From strength and hide; q. d. hide is strong to curb a horse. |
| leh() | A bridle, the reins, a head-stall; whatever binds the head by which to lead the animal; to rein in; to restrain; to force, to require of, to oblige to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up, to bind; to strangle; to cut in stone; in penmanship, a horizontal stroke. |
| 肋 | The ribs; the side of the body. |
| leh() | A strange; one rib. |
| leh() | or | 门 | The rib; short | the false ribs. |
A sound, such as is made by an instrument; the note or tone.

In Cantonese. Morose, cross; disposed to annoy; troublesome; to talk out of proper place or order.

I 索 disarranged; confused, as a style; involved and obscure.

I 之官話 to attempt to talk mandarin.

I 叩 sullen, hard to suit.

**LÉI.**

The characters under this syllable are often read 梦. Old sounds, 梦, 夢, and 梦. In Canton, 梦; — in Swatow, 梦; — in Amoy, 梦 and 梦; — in Fukchau, 梦, 梦, and 梦; — in Shanghai, 梦; — in Chifu, 梢.

From rain and field, but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 雷 repeated, referring to the reverberations.

Thunder, which is produced by 阴陽相摩而成 "the yin and yang coming into mutual collision," a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like, to echo.

一聲 a clap of thunder.

行 or 打 to thunder.

仓 or 神 the god of Thunder.

籍 the Thunderer's whip, i.e. a streak of lightning.

同 to reiterate, to hit upon another's performance; to steal his thunder.

平地一聲 a sudden surprise, a clap out of a clear sky.

仓 a peal of thunder.

鼓 to beat a drum.

釀火醋 be spry; hurry fast, as if the fire had caught.

造林 石 spiked logs and hollow stink-potts, used in defending city walls.

請息 霧之怒 pray abate your great wrath.

疾 不及掩耳 the clap came before one could cover his ears; — 削 sudden as lightning.

犯 or 射 struck by lightning.
A pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago, denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pice, fanams.

汉

A trailing raspberry.

蔓

From sheep and a monstrous animal.

老

Lean, meager, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.

瘦

From three fields parted or laid out; as a phonetic it is often contracted to one field.

田

To injure each other; to mutually destroy, as in fighting.

败

Self.

傀

A tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills.

茄

Considered to be a contraction of 索 and of the next.

累

Commutative.

倍

From earth and piled up; used with 累 reiterated.

增

A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to lay on each other; a pile, a heap; reiterated; a row of graves; robust, strong.

垒

An entrenched camp.

卵之危

Such as imminent danger as a pile of eggs — is of being broken.

深壑

A deep fosse and a high fortification.

壁

A starry region including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

魁

A vigorous, brave soldier.

荒坟

The multitude of graves out in the wilds.

石

A heap of stones.

磊

A heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.

落不枝

A man superior to the common run.

落落

One of great abilities; having clear perception of.

蔷薇

From plant and piled up, because its involved growth forms a thickest bush.

藤

A creeper like a melon or a pea.

千岁

A kind of vine or running bramble like a raspberry, said to prevent the hair turning gray.

覆

The Rubus Thunbergii, a kind of trailing berry found in Honan.

蔷

A flower-bud; flowers partly opened.

花

Many buds and opening flowers.

痛

Small pimpls or blisters, which smart much.

癬

Prickly heat; nettle rash.

雀

From bird or dog, and reiterated; the last two forms are old.

鼠

The flying squirrel, (Pteromys) called 鼠; it is considered to be medicinal, and the Chinese regard it as allied to the bat in its habits and structure.

腹

To swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss.

背有

The sea-turtle's back has protuberances on its shell.

講

From words and a plow as the phonetic.

誄

To eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; a eulogy; praises of the dead, prayers.

論

To narrate one's virtues, to write a biography.

誄

Eulogistic prayers for the dead, which are usually burned for them.

賨

The ignore must not make eulogies on the honored.

動

To narrate one's great deeds.

日

The days in the litanies it says, you should pray to the gods of the heaven and earth.

罈

A monk or a boarder.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Léi.</th>
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<tr>
<td>带</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>拖</td>
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<td>無</td>
<td>拱</td>
<td>人</td>
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<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>計</td>
<td>he is troubled how to support the family.</td>
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<td>障</td>
<td>embarrassed, with, as a child trying to carry three big apples.</td>
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<td>受</td>
<td>involved in.</td>
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<td>事</td>
<td>an embarrassing affair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>質</td>
<td>verbose, much repetition; wordly; tiresome.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>賠</td>
<td>to suffer or make amends for another.</td>
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Lazy, shirking work; tired out, worn down.  
仍 得 or 得 悼 quite fagged out and sick.  
的一 生 I have wearied out my whole life.  
逐 Interchanged with 捏 to rub.  
逐 to rub ink on the stone.  
逐 to rub in.  
逐 to rub the knuckles.  
逐 to rub the réveillé and fire the gun, — when calling off the watch.  
逐 To roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance.  
逐 the rolling rocks struck each other.  
逐 [the oysters] grow irregularly one upon another, like stones piled up.  
逐 falling with a heavy thud.  
formats as the phonetic; interchanged with the last.  
逐 Name of a tree; to roll down stones on an enemy approaching a city wall.  
備 以 | 穫 | 繆 | prepare the stones so as to resist the enemy.  

Combined of 木 | wood and 丰 | easy, to represent the crooked handle of a plow; it is the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; the character 超来 to come is often thus contracted.  

To plow; the handle and beam of a plow; a plow, of which Shinnung is the reputed inventor; its description shows that it has since undergone very little modification; old name of a river in the south of Hunan, one of the headwaters of the River Siang.  
粗 a plow; — met. agriculture.  

Composed of 類 | quick and 犬 | a dog, which is altered to a | woman in most cases.  

Good, unselfish, excellent; a blessing; a species, a sort, a kind, rather less than a | sort, and more than a | kind, like class, genus, species; to assimilate; to class with; to become equal with; to discriminate between things; an ancient sacrifice to Heaven, not at the winter solstice.  
同 | of the same sort.  
威儀 不 | your bearing and presence does not comport with your station.  
似 similar in kind.  
不 共 unsorted, unlike; cannot be classed together.  
善 | the good; moral people.  
畜 | domestic animals; a term of abuse, You brute.  
等 | others similar to it.  
參 | ginseng root resembles a man’s figure.  
可 比 they cannot be classified or compared.  
各 從 | each one after its own sort.  
貪 | a covetous man tries to injure his equals.  
見 見 | to appear at court on succeeding to a father’s estate or title, — in feudal times.  
形 | 魏 (the curlew’s) form assimilates it to the egret.  

Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; incomplete, as the moon in its various phases; perverse, harsh; out of sorts.  
恐 | morose, crabbed.  
細 | defective; it has flaws.  
無 | no incompleteness, perfect.  
亀 | 除 | to root out what is imperfect, and remove what is uncoth.

From water or ungovernable and eye; the second form is least used, though the most consonant to the meaning.  
泪 | tears; to weep; to cry; a dropping like tears.  
珠 | pearly tears.  
痕 | traces of weeping.  
雨 | to rain tears; to weep much.  
流 | or | 泣 | or | 下 | to cry.  
揮 | 挥 | they brushed away their tears and parted.  
拂 | 拂 | to wipe away tears.  
沾 | 潮 | tears bedewed his coat.  
含 | tears standing in the eyes.  
訃 | mourning and weeping.  
盈 | 胀 | tears wet his cheeks.  
玉 | 燃 | black | drops fall from the wax candle guttered by the wind.  

Read _INPUT_. An animal resembling a fox in shape, and marked like a leopard, formerly found in Hunan; it is a kind of civet, and those who eat its flesh will, it is said, be cured of jealousy.  

Read INPUT. Water flowing rapidly.  
凄 | a cold, comfortless look.
The original form was combined of women, mother, and within, intended to denote empty; as a primitive, its use is chiefly phonetic.

To trail along, as a dress; to tie or lasso, as an ox; troublesome from repetition, annoying, frequent; simple, stupid; a tumulus.

宿 the sixteenth zodiacal constellation in the head of Aries.

離 a man mentioned by Mengius, who had good eyesight.

縣 a district in Sung-kiang fu, southwest of Shanghai.

牛馬維 the cows and horses are all tethered.

式居驟 they thus become more troublesome and overbearing.

子有衣裳弗曳弗拖 you have dresses and robes, but you will not wear them.

From mouth and words and annoying; the second is not common, and restricted in its meaning.

Loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing.

來去 to talk much.

啜 the prattle of an infant beginning to talk; gabble.

蠅 a thousand impi-ternences.

蠅卒 guerilla troops; banditti; the men under an enemy.

眾 the chattering of birds.

To drag or pull; to bring together; to embrace, to hug; to carry off, to drag away.

住 to hold by the arms.

抱 to fall on one's neck.

挽 to detain one, as by locking his arms.

處女 to clothe with a girl; to carry off virgins.

人出街 damning him to go out, — and take a stroll.

1人賣 urging him to buy.

In Cantonese. To throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

口水 a child's bib.

膊巾 to wear a shawl.

樓 A small dibbling cart, the 1 車 or 1 斗, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields; one common name is 種斗 or seed hod.

酒 A small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called 酒; it is usually made of earthen-ware.

腰 A skull without skin or flesh. 頸 or 骨 a skull; the upper bones of the head.

蟋蟀 The mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night; it is called 蟋蟀 and 土狗 or earth-dog.

天 a kind of bat.

土 a four-horned fabulous goat.

蟋蟀且貪生 even the mole-cricket and ant also desire to live.

A sow in heat.

既定若 it is plain that you are little less than an old sow; — said to a lewd woman.

Diligent, respectful; content ed, joyous.

連續不ceasing flow; never intermitting, like the passing of people in a street.
LEU.

A vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.

一種 a war junk with a great and high stern.

A large horse; some define it an ass, and make it a synonym of 騃 the ass.

To plunder.

To plunder and forage on people, as soldiers and guerilla bands do.

A small tumulus or mound is 坟, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

A peak, the 峯 in the Hung range in the east of Hunan province, where it is said that the Great Yu set up a tablet.

A hamper or basket for carrying coarse articles; an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted insi and out.

一 一 a crate of coal.

油 一 an oil hamper; some of them will hold 150 catties.

穀 一 open baskets for drying or scenting teas or other things.

篋 一 an osier basket for carrying provisions.

From metal and troublesome; like the next.

Hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.

空的花器 open carved work, as on a frame.

器不雕 一 a plain article, no carving on it.

雕 一 or 一刻 to engrave nicely.

刻骨 一 [your love is] cut on my bones and graven on my heart.

虎 鞐 一 鞐 a tiger-skin bow-case adorned with inlaid work.

To bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.

雕 一 to carve flowers in relief on wood-work, common in ornamented dwellings.

模 傳書 he dug out an orange to convey his letter, refers to an incident in the life of Yeh Fei of the Sung dynasty.

模 傳書: he dug out an orange to convey his letter, refers to an incident in the life of Yeh Fei of the Sung dynasty.

A swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

痔 一 the bleeding piles; an anal tumor.

痔 一 ulcers breeding worms.

痔 一 glandular serotulous swellings on the neck.

痔 一 ulcers which result from opium smoking.

From water and to leak; but the phonetic, by its composition of house and rain, shows the idea.

A clepsydra; to drip, to leak, to sipe, to ooze out; to drop on; to lose; to disclose, to blab; to forget, to lose sight of, to let slip; to let in, as a light; to moisten; a crack, a leak, an aperture.

補 一 to mend a crack.

接 一 to catch the dripping water.

失 一 to forget; to leave behind.

濕 一 it leaks; a dripping.

數 I omitted to put it in the account.

無個 漏 一 no such lucky thing has leaked down. (Cantonese.)

更 一 a clepsydra to mark time.

網 to escape the net; — i, e. to evade punishment, or the consequences of a crime.

不愧於屋 一 do not be ashamed before the light which comes into your house; — met. act honestly even in private.

盛水不 一 a frugal, careful man.

貪 一 hush-money; exactions.

謹 一 to let out a secret.

謹 一 be careful how you overlook things in your work.

謹 一 天機 to disclose heaven's purposes, — usually refers to calamities.

船到江中補 一 it is rather late to stop the leak when the boat is in mid-channel; — be foreseeing and prudent.

From a hiding place and one of the ten stons; it is only used as a primitive.

To retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.

陋 一 a lonely, retired residence; a vile place; a stall; rude, rustic, vulgar; ill-avored, sordid, gripping; unformed; ignorant.

劣 一 vile looking, detestable.

在 一 in my mean lane; — an affected phrase, referring to the place where Yen Hwui dwelt.

孤 一 alone and ignorant.

室 一 a country abode.

醜 一 horrid-looking; deformed.

乖 一 to follow vulgar usages.

明明揚側 一 recommend one among the intelligent, or point out one among the obscure and lowly.
Old sounds, li, lei, lai, lak, lap, and lat. In Canton, li, lei, and tei; — in Swatow, li, loi, and lai; — in Amoy, li, lo, ni, and lo; — in Fuhchau, li, loi, and lie; — in Shanghai, li; — in Chihfu, li.

From millet and profit contracted; as a primitive, its use is chiefly phonetic, and it occurs interchanged with the next two.

To prepare ground for rice; glutinous rice; a black or dark brown color; many, numerous.

1 明 early dawn, still dark.

1 民 or 萩 1 or 収 the multitude, the people; the black-haired people, i.e. the Chinese.

1 人 or 朋 certain tribes of aborigines in Hainan I., resembling the Miaotezü; the name seems to be retained in Li-pingfu 1 平甫 in the southeast of Kwêicheu, because of its relation to the same races.

1 福 a district in the southeast of Shansi, the place of an ancient small state on the upper waters of the River Chang.

民 有 1 there are no black-haired (i.e. able-bodied) men among the people.

1 番 a small black bean, found on a trailing vine in Kiangnan, a decoction of which is drunk to remove night sweats; the crickets begin to chirrup when it flowers.

In Cantonese read 番, and usually written 黑. To come; to begin; used after verbs like 來, to denote the present tense; able.

有 1 有去 coming and going.

返 1 come back.

1 番 to play-cards.

未曾呢 1 has he come yet?

From black and profit; interchanged with the last and 黑 a plow.

A blackish yellow color; a dark dun color, as of many oxen.

1 黑 the Chinese.

1 黑 a sallow yellow, as of a face.

1 黃 a poetical name for the oriole, from its black and yellow plumage.

A vitreous, translucent substance like strass, the 琉 1 砽 which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

玻 1 glass.

琉 1 磨 a bedstead with glass at the sides.

From plant and numerous.

A kind of herb whose young leaves are edible, and the mature stalks fit for canes.

1 蘇 the white hellebore. (Veratrum.)

1 枚 a staff used by old men.

配 1 四施 a confused multitude around.

梁 有 懸 1 the jaspers jingled from the beams.

To rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.

From 牛 ox and 黃 black contracted; occurs used for its primitive.

A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for sowing; dark, obscure; a piebald ox; applied to the Huns.

一耙 1 or 一張 1 one plow.

扶 1 or 一田 to plow fields.

負 1 or 一人 a ploughman.

色 swarthy, tawny, sun-burned.

牛之子 calf of a brindled cow; — met. a good son of a vile father.

一 一春 at the first plowing look for the spring rains.

播 撒 1 he has rejected and discarded the sires, — time-worn and useful men; the reference is to an old plowman.

From tree and profitable as the phonetic.

A pear, called also 快菜 the jolly fruit; the term includes several species of Pirus.

白 1 the white juicy pear of Peking; it resembles a billiard ball in size and shape.

秋白 1 a soft juicy yellowish pear.

你是屬 秋 白 1 of you are just like an autumn pear, — which is rotten at core; an untrustworthy man.

臘 1 the strawberry pear of Chihli, so called from its taste; the 柏 1 resembles it, but is coarser.

沙 1 an insipid pear common in Shantung.

凍 1 a frost pear; — met. an old man's face.

膏 1 sugared pear jam dried in cakes.

黃 1 the pine apple. (Fuhchau.)

1 圓子弟 play-actors, so called from a pear garden where they were taught by an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.

花 1 木 rosewood. (Cantonese.)

胡 1 a small species of dragonfly.

棠 1 a small coarse pear; also the seeds of the mountain-ash or rowan, and of the Grewia elastica.

金 1 the fruit of the Hovenia dulcis in Chekiang.

From insect and profitable for the phonetic.

A kind of clam or Mactra, the 蜡 1 found on the coast of Fuhkien and pickled for food; the shell is smooth and white, with reddish edges.
A much esteemed flower, the white jasmine (Jasminum sambac), cultivated for its fragrance and for scenting tea; the blossoms are woven on wire baskets called twigs fit to make baskets.

From a contraction of a cliff and a stroke, with not, it is used only as a primitive. To split, as a ripe fruit does its skin; to rive; to chap.

To subject, to cause to submit; to regulate, in which sense it is used with in arithmetic, the third term in fractions, a hundredth; the thousandth part of a tael, nominally equal to the copper coin, or native coin called a cash by foreigners, from caixa, the Moorish name for the tin coin found at Malaca in early days, coined in Malabar before A.D. 1500; in long measure, half an inch, the smallest division of the lit; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; an extra tax of a cash on a quantity of goods or the property in a place, according to an assessment; a pair, twins; to give, to bestow.

From a contraction of a net and a but; it resembles a net.

Sorrow, grief; to encounter, to happen to; to incur.

Our sorrow I suffered his deadly malice.

We are meeting with all these griefs.

My miseries have all passed away.

To incur gravo punishment.

[sisters] are to cause no sorrow to their parents.

I only am miserable.

Favorable, lucky prognostics.

Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin.

Dripping rain.

The letters fell rapidly from his pencil; rapid composition.

Sportive talk; jokes; to banter, to chaff; deceitful talk.

To make a jest of; to ridicule; exaggeration.

An ornamented girdle which was put on a bride by her mother; a perfume or scent-bag; to new shoes.

The mother herself tied her sash.

Tied on with cords.

Sharp, cutting, like the cold wind.

Wild pears, those which grow in neglected places, and gradually become harsh, are distinguished by this term from the cultivated pears; probably a kind of service-tree or sorb is intended, and not a true pear.
Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.

Also read "ch'i.

To stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

Also "ch'i.

To keep braid in water.

A weird beast, a bogie; bright; elegant; to scatter; to oppose.

E'ji; his composition is as full of beauties as the spring is of flowers.

Altered from "ji a bird, but the etymologists disagree about its construction; it is now mostly superseded by the next.

A weird beast, a bogie; bright; elegant; to scatter; to oppose.

"i; his appearance is very much altered; i.e. old or sickly.

From bird and weirds it is interchanged with the primitive.

A yellow bird of brilliant plumage; a fairy, an elf; to retire, to disperse; to dismiss, to go from, to part, parted, absent; to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; scattered; vis-à-vis, paired; to meet, to get into; to be in; to pass through; the 30th of the 64 diagrams, or 5th of the eight diagrams, referring to elegant things and brightness; in rhetoric, a digression caused by a similar idea, or a verbal allusion carried out; drooping.

Not employed on, engaged in; attached to.

Parted; to put apart.

Sister's grandchild.

To disperse; scattered.

To part from, to bid adieu.

Nothing but a bird.

To sow dissensions.

To sit or stand in pairs.

A certain dwelling-places.

How far off is it?

A skimmer used by cooks; it is shaped like a scoop.

An open worked skimmer made of osiers, wire, or bamboo; in some places the binder, and also the muzzle, on a mule is so called.

A bamboo skimmer to lace out from soups.

From plants and to separate; used with the last.

A kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a Carex, which injures the growing rice.

Water grass, sedge.

From a covering or net and to separate; the two are nearly identical.

A kind of white straw hat, the "ji which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers, and hence called "ji the white egret girdle; it was formerly worn by the people of Kiangnan.

A rope to fasten a boat; a painter.

"ji; to tie it with the painter.

Braid a pretty cord of the long leaves of the sweet vernal grass.

A well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs.

A small skull-cap made of gauze.

A head scarf of gauze.

People going on, or traveling in a crowd.

Read "shii. Long.

Dangling and flapping, as a sleeve which is much too long.

A fresh water eel, the "ji of which there are several sorts; it is thought to be very pugnacious, and the Chinese say its dried body preserves grain and other things from insects.
A beautiful yellow songster, the 黃 | or oriole (Oriolus chinensis), common in central China, and known at the North as | 鴯; it is sometimes called the mango bird, but that is the Oriolus kundoo of India.

From horse and elegant as the phonetic.

A fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.

駕 | a carriage and pair.

鉄 | an iron gray horse.

媒 | a fleet racer, like Eclipse, which ran a thousand 里 in a day; one of Muh Wang's eight famous steeds.

比物四 | well matched were the four black steeds.

城 | the old name of Fu-ning Fu 撲

麗 | the northeast of Chihi.

麗 | A beautiful woman of Hunnish origin, named | 媼, mentioned in the history of T'sin, n. c. 670, who was captured from the | 戰 a tribe of Scythians then living in the present Shensi; pretty.

麗 | Grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.

野 | beautiful grain on the green prairies spreads out in many rows.

狸 | A name for the fox, and including also other small animals like the wild cat, raccoon, loris, souslik, &c.

狸 | an animal resembling the wild cat.

家 | the house fox, — i. e. a cat.

海 | a seal, found off Manchuria.

葉子 | an animal whose habits are like the ratel; it is good for food.

香 | or 香 | a civet.

子 | a spotted wild cat found in Kiangsi.

玄 | the silver fox.

鳳 | an animal found in Kiangsi, whose description assimilates it to a loris.

狐 | 精 | a fox brownie (or vampire) possesses him.

眼 | to gaze at fixedly.

長 | a long fixed gaze.

里 | A place in Lu now the south of Shantung, where a battle was fought n. c. 659; a region in the present Nan-yang fu, 南陽府, in the southwest of Honan, near T'ang chen 鄧州, along the River Han.

里 | A basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; also the name of a tree.

里 | Originally composed of 田 | and | 地 earth combined; it forms the 10th radical of a few incongruous characters, and occurs used for the next.

里 | A place of residence; a neighborhood; a village of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a town, a close or wynd, where there is a gate at each end, and the residents exercise a supervision over it; a short street; a place; mournful; the Chinese mile, reckoned to be 360 paces; — it has been of various lengths, from 1158 to 1894 feet, but now usually measures 1800 chih or 1894.12 ft. English, making 27 ½ li equal to ten miles; the geographical 里 is 1458.53 feet, of which 250 make a degree, and ten a French league.

鄰 | a neighborhood.

一 | 一 or 路 | one 里 distant.

鄉 | or 樂 | the country; one's native place; the first phrase can be used in addressing one, like 鄉 | a neighborhood.

悠悠我 | far away is my native village.

歸故 | to return home, — i. e. to resign office.

千 | 馬 | a courier or post-boy.

人 | one of this place.

云如何 | I ask, why am I so sorrowful?

方 | relatives by marriage.

居 | residence, a place of abode.

長 | the oldest man in the village.

俚 | To pity; pitiable; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

俚 | Read guai, and interchanged with 談 to laugh at. To talk much; to jest with.

俚 | An adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably.

俚 | 說起來話長 | they talked a very long time.

俚 | In Cantonese read  kè. A final particle indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so, the manner of doing; pronounced 'kè', it sometimes indicates a question.

俚 | it is so; yes, it is really.

天不早 | it is not at all early in the day.

來 | come here.

去 | gone; let us go.

過頭 | too much by far; it certainly is so.

俚 | In Shanghai. A final to an indicative proposition.

未 | not yet, for some time.

勿 | not yet, wait.

好用個 | it can be used.

未時未拉 | not yet for a long time.

俚 | From woman and village.

俚 | Brother's wives; sisters-in-law.

俚 | the wives of several brothers, also called 嫔 in some places.
From man and village.

Unpolished, low-bred; vulgar; gross, ribald; a villager, a rustic, country-people; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust, a resource.

To the sociable, Heaven's a gar under-the\]

any

The carp, which includes other kinds of Cyprinidae, as the bream, sucker, &c.; it is regarded as the king of fish, and is fabled to turn into a dragon.

孔 | the name of Confucius' son.
金 | the yellow carp.
火 | fire or red carp. (Cyprinus carpio).
綠 | green carp (Cyprinus viridiflavus).
塘 | the pond carp. (Cyprinus rubrofuscus).
𝐃 | the clog carp. (Cyprinus sculpincus).
黑 | the black carp. (Cyprinus atroirensis).

雙 | a letter, so called from the shape it was folded, while others say that anciently a pair of fish was sent with a letter, a trace of which custom is still kept up in Japan.

化 | a log struck for meals in Buddhist refectories.
李
From wood and son; it much resembles 木 a season.

子
A prune or gage; a plum of a red or yellow color; to get ready for a journey.

梨
a yellow gage at Canton, perhaps the same as the 萝 of Fuhchau.

咸
salted prunes.

桃
the peach and plum emulate each other in spring, which shall blossom first.

如桃 I to recommend a scholar is like a peach and plum — flowering and fruiting, for one can not tell how he will turn out.

行
luggage, baggage; this term is explained as referring to the things that are proper on a journey, making it like a pun on that word.

履
From body and to step again. That on which the foot rests; a leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to walk; to act; action, conduct; the body; the man; a living, a salary, a subsistence; the personal name of Tung the Successful.

鞋
shoes, covering for the feet.

底
the sole of the shoe.

跳
I to tread in another’s footsteps; to step on.

步
維 is hard for me to walk; an idler’s excuse.

恐
the conduct; to walk.

直
a record of conduct; statement of one’s antecedents.

仁
to do humane acts.

如
湖水 [be as cautious] as if treading on thin ice.

佩
三千客 three thousand guests with pearly shoes; a compliment to rich friends.

可以
one can walk on the hoar frost in them.

我
she treads in my steps, and then she’s away!

福
the salary will comfort him.

豊
A contracted form of 丰 abundant, composed of a dish and plenty, the next is now used, and this occurs only as a primitive.

A vessel used in sacrificing.

禮
From worship and a sacrificial case: the character 禮 body resembles it; the contracted form is common.

一
a step, an act, particularly acts of worship 神, which will bring happiness; propriety, etiquette, ceremony, rites; the decent and the decorous in worship and social life; decorum, manners; official obeisance, worship; courtesy; offerings, gifts required by usage, vails.

法
or 龍 rules of society, usages, politeness, ceremonies.

貌
good manners; courtesy.

體
gentlemanly conduct.

儀
a present; a courtesy; while 還 denotes the gifts or obeisance made in return for it.

儀
卒度 every form is according to rule.

金
or 財 money paid at a betrothal.

多
very formal, too obsequious.

常
the usual etiquette; customary.

送
to send a present.

百
哈至有壬有林 when all the rites have been fully and grandly performed.

謝
and 物 money or other presents sent on festive or funeral occasions.

越
unreasonable, harsh.

之
用和 [as spoils] most desirable thing in etiquette.

下士 [prince should be] courted to the worthy, and condescending to the learned.

豊
a master of ceremonies in a temple, as when adoring Confucius.

縣
a district in the southeast of Kansuh on the Kia-ling River.
LI.

To walk on the side, as of a road.

A fish of the mullet family, also called 七星鱼 in Canton, which has seven spots on its body, thought in their arrangement to resemble the Dipper, to which the fish makes its obeisance; the liver is sweet, but priests do not eat it; this fish most probably denotes the *Ophicephalus*, as well as a kind of mullet, for one synonym of it is 黑鱼 or black fish, by which the former is commonly known at the North, and supposed to be transformed from a snake; other synonyms evidently refer to the cel, by which it is defined in Japan, and the two are externally somewhat alike.

魚麗子覓訪 | the fish pass into the weeds, break and mullet.

Insects in wood; a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of ring-worm; used also for the last in 魚 one name of the *Ophicephalus*.

彭 | the northern end of Po-yang Lake, which in early times was said to be 彭 | 既猪 confined to its proper limits, and probably denoted the whole lake; the name was perhaps derived from the clans found in it.

Read 朱. A calabash.

以 | 渡海 to measure the ocean with a gourd.

| | to go in regular rows, like platoons of infantry; placed in lines.

Read 佐 A volute shell.

蚌閉戶 the periwinkle and clam both shut up their doors, - so the wise man will retire within himself.

Read 亊 To partition.

參 | to cut off, as a portion of territory.

利 | From 利 a sword and 和 harmony contracted, because gain is the result of mutual harmony.

The edge or point of a knife; sharp, acute; advantageous, useful; happy, fortunate, beneficial; gains, profit; cleverness, shrewdness; greedy for gain, covetous; smart, slippery; interest on money; to benefit, to oblige; to nourish.

磨 | to grind sharpen, to sharpen.

市 | prosperous trade, a good market.

為民不 | it worked to the disadvantage of the people.

器 | edged tools, arms; cutlery.

息 | or 錢 interest on money.

納 | or 錢 to pay interest.

不 | unlucky, unsuccessful.

口 | fluent of speech.

毒 | gluttonous; mean.

便 | convenient, at hand.

每月加一 | to pay ten per cent. a month.

快 | keen-edged, sharp.

見大人 happy if your Honor notices me.

名 | 輿 the two pursuits of letters and trade.

無不順 | he is always prosperous, all goes as he wishes.

詩 | 花 talkative and specious.

順順 | agreeable and accommodating.

戦不 | an unsuccessful attack.

小人以身殉 | the mean man will sacrifice himself for gain.

濟往來 [this boat] is for the convenience of those crossing the ferry.

害 | severe, injurious, painful; used as a superlative, 似得 | the photograph is exceedingly like him.

路 | prosperous.

益 | gain, advantage.

其 | 斷金 its sharpness will cut metal.

水 | a marine tax-collector; he is under the district magistrate.

啞 | Sound, noise; a final word used in Budhist books, indicating the end of a thing; talkative.

一張 | 口 talking about this and that; gossiping.

In Cantonese. A final particle implying an order, or the finishing of an act; the tongue, so called by contraries, because the sound of 舌 in that dialect also means to lose; when read 啞, it means careless.

伸條 | put out your tongue.

衣 | a furred tongue.

音 | a final particle.

去 | they have gone.

做事 | 啞 does his work slowly.

痢 | A dysentery; a flux; a diarrhoea.

紅 | or 血 bloody, diarrhoea.

痢 | a rumbling flatulent diarrhoea.

休息 | a chronic diarrhoea.

禁口 | a cholera and loss of appetite.

例 | From man and advantage as the phonetic.

例 | Clever, talented; trim, neat; showing skill and accuracy.

伶 | 乖巧 ingenious, clever; quick, active.

書的伶 | it is drawn very neatly.

例 | From man and to compare as the phonetic; it looks like the last.

例 | To classify, to adjust, to arrange; to compare; to make a precedent of; laws which are less stringent than the 律 or statutes; rules, regulations, bye-laws, directions; custom, usage; the order or disposition of things.
From a recorder and one, implying unity of purpose in the mind of rulers; it need not to be distinguished from its primitive.

An officer; magistrates; executive, as a subordinate; a deputy; or a secretary in offices; to rule.

From the Board of Civil Office at Peking; its branch department in each province is called 

From words and to entangle in a net.

To scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at

To disgrace one by scolding him.

Unworthy: though angry he did not rail.

To slander and backbite.

To vituperate, to swear at

A princely man breaks off a friendship, but he never descends to abusing others.

But turning their backs, they show their skill in reviling — the good.

Irritating, useless talk; unceasing fault-finding.

He useless reproach.

The sound of running water; water grass or rushes; to descend towards, to arrive at; to overlook, to see about; to enter upon, as an office; the seat of office, an officer's chair, the bench

To exercise an office.

To govern the people

To attend to official duties.

Not knowing the wall, not fearing work with out study you face a wall, and your management of affairs will be full of trouble.

The place of judgment

A thousand in the midst of official duties.

To rule, to govern.

[the chi-hen] rule this region.

Four chariots three thousand when Fang Shuh took command, his chariots were three thousand.

The noisy waters rush down the rapids.

A fruit found in southern China, the lichi or lichi (Nephelium lichi); a species of cerely.

The Stauontia, whose berries are eaten.

A fruiting essay, a fruiting essay, a fruiting essay.
From water and to oppress, or stone; the second form is unusual, and both are like the last.

To cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it, as the composition of the second character shows.

A coarse kind of sandstone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

To polish, to sharpen.

A coarse sandstone, graywacke.

 Mutual oversight and reproof, such as friends should give.

The whole outside wall was built of rough stones; — i.e. in cyclopean style.

The waves rub and grind the shells to pieces.

To animate, to encourage; to incite.

To rouse to effort.

To urge to exertion.

To stimulate others to help the country.

To stimulate one's self, to resolutely bend one's mind on.

A pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swellings and sores caused by fresh lacker; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

Ulcers on the skin.

A plague; epidemic.

Do not kill flegedlings.

From rice and to oppress; it is also heard pronounced ễn.

Coarse, as grain; husks and grain mixed; unhulled or uncleaned rice.

Coarse food.

Poor quality; rough, as the harsh taste of unripe Indian corn.

Fine and coarse.

Rock oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind, are called because they are all regarded as males, thus showing that the hermaphrodite nature of this mollusk has been observed by the Chinese.

Dry dried oysters.

Oysters in the shell; also the shell, regarded as medicinal.

Oysters and clams; — an old term.

Vicious; bad; to fear; timid.

Wicked, depraved; a cruel disposition.

The cry of a heron.

Or the scream of a wild goose.

From door under which a dog crouches to get out; occurs used with the next.

To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend, to reach, to come to; at; determined; to stop, to quiet, to settle; set; crooked, distorted; perverse, rebellious, unchangeable; guilty, impenitent; calamities, tribulations.

Wicked, hard-hearted.

Outrageously vicious.

Perverse, restrained by no law.

Error, crimes, sins.

The people are not yet settled; they do not acquiesce.

A grave crime.

I am not sure but that I have offended [the Powers] above and below.

It soars to the heavens.

There is no way of stopping or remedying these troubles.

The stupidity of the clever man is because he does violence — to his right nature.

Composed of to lead and a chord, both contracted, referring to tying a person's limbs till the blood starts; like the preceding, and used for the next.

Incurable; violent, as a disease; extravagant; turbulent, perverse; to oppose; a green color; a thick skin.

An unreasonable man.

An audacious villain.

A labiate plant which furnishes a green dye, said to grow in Shantung.

A dark dull green, made by using a dye derived from the heron, which grows it is said in Shantung; during the Han dynasty, seal ribbons were made of this color.

A stiff grass resembling a Sesteria; the awns are stiff, and the spike of a brick red color when ripe; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals; another kind is called by this name, whose leaves are used to dye a dull green color.

A black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds, called 黑 and 隱, and goes into the deep at a jump; this description probably alludes to the water-sprite.

looking very sorrowful.

From hand or wood and perverse; the first is also read fēi to twist or tie; to bend.

Coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar; to twitch the strings, to thrum; to snap asunder; to guide, as a helm; to twist, as to whirl a spoon.

Obstinate, willful.

To steer, as a boat.

To play the cithern.
LIANG

Old sound, liang. In Canton, liang; — in Swatow, liang and nió; — in Anoy, liang; — in Fukokan, liang; — in Shanghai, liang; — in Chifu, liang.

The original form is described as altered from 粮 filled with and 粮 lost combined; as a primitive, it needs to be distinguished from 精 perverse.

Good, gentle, considerate, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable; natural, instinctive; a term of praise; freeborn, in distinction from 復 mean or slaves; loyal, obedient; skillful; not vicious, as a horse; very; a high degree.

1. my goodman; my goodwife.
2. virtuous, good; pure.
3. concietious, desirous of doing right, devout.
4. heartless, ungrateful, hardhearted.
5. to harbor suspicions of another.
6. a good while.

Notes:

1. a well-expressed sentence.
2. elegant, as a fine composition.
3. dressy, bedizened.
4. their numbers did not stop at lakes.
5. grand, as a building.
6. enlivening, refreshing, as the opening spring.
7. they would not examine into the details of the criminal cases.
8. a large department in the northwest of Yunnan, through which the Yangtsé River flows.
9. A pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; conjugal union.
10. conjugal fidelity.

LIANG.

From foot and good; it resembles kai 跟 to follow.

To jump.

跳 to hop and skip about.

Read tang Ready for a start.

走 urgent to go, but unable.

奼奼 to hurry, as when escaping a shower; to press on rapidly, as when belated.

From rice and good for measure; the second form is the most used.

Rations, soldiers' pay; food, provisions; taxes in grain or kind.

an army paymaster.

的 to be a soldier.

pay; salary or rations from government.

納 to pay taxes or their commutation.
A cold north wind.

Used with the last.

A small tree with a rough bark, the flower found in Kiangsi; the wood serves for axles and hubs; the fruit is pictured growing from the trunk on short stems; it is black when ripe, has a sweetish, astringent taste, and goes by the name of winter-groen.

Compassionate; pitiful.

A kind of sleeping-car.

A bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridg-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a sleeper; a lintel; a dam, flood-gates to hinder.

A bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridg-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a sleeper; a lintel; a dam, flood-gates to hinder.

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A bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridg-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a sleeper; a lintel; a dam, flood-gates to hinder.
A pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

The musical term "liang" refers to a pair of shoes or a string for tying shoes.

Originally composed of two entering a cave, denoting equal division, to which one was added when it was applied to a weight; the third form is used only for money; occurs interchanged with the next.

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### LIANG

| 愫（láng） | Sincere words, faithful; to accredit, to believe; credulous; to suppose, to guess; to aid; to know certainly; to overcome. |
| 友（liáng） | Friendship with the sincere. |
| 君子（jūn zǐ） | The princely man is firm from principle and not from opinion. |
| 母也（mǔ yě） | Crying | 母也天只不（mǔ yě tiān zǐ bù） | O my mother! O Heaven! Can you not understand me? |

### LIAO

| 遠（yuǎn） | Distant, far off. |
| 輯（liáo） | A companion, a colleague, an official associate; one of the same class or rank; to labor or hold office together; a kind, a class. |
| 官（guān） | Magistrate, government official; a branch of the government. |

### LIAO

#### From sun and a capital as the phonetic.

| 晚（wǎn） | To dry in the air; to hang out to dry, but not in the sunshine; to hang, as clothes on a line. |
| 日出（rì chū） | To spread out to air. |
| 日落（rì luò） | Drying in the shade. |

#### In Cantonese.

- To place a thing on a frame; to put on a frame; to shore up; to rash against.
- 高 (gāo) | Raise it a little higher. |
- **Hào** (hào) | From man and kindled wood as the phonetic. |

#### From man and kindled wood as the phonetic.

| 輯（liáo） | A companion, a colleague, an official associate; one of the same class or rank; to labor or hold office together; a kind, a class. |
| 官（guān） | Magistrate, government official; a branch of the government. |

#### From kindled wood and kindled wood.

- **Hào** (hào) | A clear note, as of a bird at night; the wailing cry of pain. |
- **Hào** (hào) | A cry, as of a wild swan on high. |

#### From hǎn and kindled wood; used with the next, and when meaning to base, is sometimes written 轼, but that character is unauthorized.

- **巡回** (tuí xí) | To take hold of, to pull about; to manage a thing, to regulate; to play with; to provoke, to pick a quarrel with; to incite to evil, to seduce into sin;
to assist, as in walking; to tickle; to brush away, or jerk off, as an insect; to stir up, as mud in a stream, or to take up from the bottom; to baste, to sew together.

1. 人 to play jokes on; loving to interfere.
2. 年 to tickle him to wake him.
3. 花柳 to excite one's wrath.
4. 花柳 to excite the flowers and willows to excitement.

| 眼 | to challenge to a battle |
| 眼 | 人 to dare one to a fight |

火 to stir up the fire.

| 我 | a mischief-loving boy, who likes to play and break things |
| 我 | 耳 to tickle or brush the ears |
| 我 | 人 to pull and haul, as in play |
| 我 | 敖 a basted edge |
| 我 | 眼 to sew a seam to, in hem. |

| 嫂 | similar to the preceding, and used with 'long good looking |
| 嫂 | 1. 我 to sport with |
| 嫂 | 2. 刺 boisterous; annoying |

Read  'liao at the North.

| 嫂 | a maternal grandmother. |

| 环 | The virile member; a term used in Shantung |

| 蟬 | a bamboo treader, the bamboo on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Chen dynasty. |

互 | get ready the dishes for the blood and flesh. |

| 蟬 | The cicada; it is often interchanged with  'liao to denote the  'liao, a small whitish kind found in Chihli. |

| 蟬 | a variety of the mole-cricket. |

鹤 

Small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomit; a grass-warbler.

鹤 | the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedge-wren or blue-bird.

自 | a butcher bird or shrike. |

自 | 鳥子 pupils [like a] nit's nest in a mosquito's eyebrow; |
自 | t. e. excessively small. |

| 鳥 | the fat or tallow covering the intestines, the omentum. |
自 | 取其血 to take out the blood and caul fat. |
自 | 脑 | hard tallow. |

ióo 

| 琐 | from dog or beast and kindled wood. these characters are also used for the name of the Lao tribes. |
自 | 1. To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking. |
自 | 2. To hunt a night hunt. |

| 琐 | Artful words. |
自 | 體 | incessant altercation and gabble. |
自 | 詫 | deceitful talk. |

| 琐 | Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; a fetter; to fetter, to secure |
自 | 子 | a cook; an old term of a tailor's. |
自 | 手 | manacles for securing prisoners. |

| 琐 | From ear and a hoary character. occurs used with this next, and is also read 'liao. |
自 | 1. A ringing in the ears; to wish, to depend on; to guess; to consider; a support; an initial particle, implying a diminution of; careless of, anyhow; perhaps, then |
自 | 2. 無幾 not much, not many |
自 | 3. 且 off-hand; readily; perhaps |
自 | 與 | then let us consult about it. |
自 | 無以 | life nothing upon which to live; no employment, as a farmer during a drought. |
自 | 1. 滴 a waste; heedless; rash |
自 | 2. |
In Cantonese read man, and sometimes written 聼. To sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thump.

To point out; to select; to sew, and put in complete order.

Large, great.

Often of huge proportions, gigantic.

Acid herb, the seeds of which fly about; usually applied to the knot wort, persicary, or smart weed (Polygonum); met troubles, griefs.

The prince's feather. (Polygonum orientale)

The water persicary. (Polygonum amphibium.)

The proper name of the small state, for which the last is often written; it lay in the present Ku-chi hien in the south-east corner of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

To bind or wind around; to wrap; gyves; fetters; to manage; the leechlines of a sail; anciently, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.

To wind or tie in a ball.

To saunter; to go about and look, as at a fair.

To wind or wrap around, as when bandaging a limb.

Leechlines along the edge of a sail.

Sack off the sheet.

The eye wearied with looking; amazed at what I have seen.

To wind the cue around the head.

The hair coiled in a tuft.

From fire and kindled wood; it is nearly synonymous with its primitive.

To burn; to set on fire; a blaze; to illuminate; torches placed on stands; a link, a signal light; fuel; to enlighten; brilliant, as fire-door-light, a hall-lamp.

Plain as pointing to the palm.

A fire in the woods; a burning jungle.

Bright.

A, bright; eyes; far-sighted; distinct vision.

Heyo 魏子 一 the eye clear and honest; an eye of conscientious integrity.

One can see it all at a glance.

Tall.

Intelligent; cheerful, lively, discerning; empty; to sympathize with, to think on; empty.

I am greatly grieved at their sufferings from cold and nakedness.

Fixed, concluded; intelligent; knowing how to carry a thing through; to bring to an end; finished, done; after a verb, it forms past time, before a verb, very, fully, wholly; preceding the negative it forms the superlative; between two verbs, it has the force of one action; as 笑笑 he laughed once.

Burned all the houses.
料 [liao]

From a peck and grain, — one is measured by the other; it looks a little like 留 科 a rank.

To estimate, to measure, to judge of; to take a census; to reckon; to dispose properly; to give out orderly; to reflect; to rub, to smooth the hair; materials, stuff; provender, grain, and in the North, especially denotes pulse for animals; strass, a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings and cups; colored glass; an employee, one who is of service, a useful man; his ability, skill, cleverness; a peddler's drum with two rattles, because it emits a distinct sound; to pull; to set a saw.

照 [zhao] to oversee and direct.

理 [li] to manage.

难 [nan] it is hard to say, exactly.

事 如 見 I think you will find it to be so.

自 [zi] I do not think that I cannot do it.

难以逆 it cannot be foreseen.

谁 [shui] who would have thought it?

不 or 初不 unexpectedly; unforeseen.

事 不 到 a contingency I had not thought of.

不出所 it is what I rather expected.

朝 廷 器 a statesman; a worthy loyal government officer.

废 [fei] a careless wasteful workman; a ne'er-do-well.

馬 [ma] a provender of pulse.

器 [qi] strass, in imitation of stone; the 京 [jing] is the best.

片 [pian] window glass.

猪 [zhu] paste or priming made of pig's blood.

物 [wu] materials, stuff; the raw product.

作 [zuo] materials to make a thing of, as spices, sugar, &c., for the cook.

揔 算 工 [zhuo suan gong] reckon what the work and materials will come to.

田 [tian] manure, fertilizers.

医 [yi] off the things that all the ingredients of the medicine weigh two catties.

镜 [jing] to set a saw with a 镜 [jing] or vice, so as to widen the kerf.


療 [liao]

To heal, to resist the progress of disease by proper remedies.

法 [fa] practice of medicine.

病 [bing] to cure sickness.

飢 [ji] to appease hunger.

米 炊 不 货 elms seeds cure no poor folks.

殻 [ke] Destroyed, defeated, ruined; in Kiangsu, used for badness; badly, wickedly.

話 [hua] to slander.

學 [xue] learning bad habits.

殻 不 殻 未必 it though he is not dead he is still badly defeated.

廬 [lu]

A small ancient town or state, probably derived from 伯 [bo] a son of Wân Wang, who had an appanage in Tsî or Shantung.

寝 [qin] Derived from 火 [he] and an ancient form of 情 sincere both contracted, intimating that in sacrificing to heaven, faith is the most important point; it is now used only as a primitive.

燃料 [ruliao] Fuel used in sacrifices.

跤 [jiao] To cross the hind legs in walking, as a donkey does, and sometimes as an ox; weak in the legs, as an old man or a spavined horse; to turn back the hoof, as when kicking.

搐 [chu] to toddle along; to crawl or drag the legs, as when weak or palsied.

踢 [tie] to kick by a horse.
LIEH.

Old sounds, let, lep, lit, and lip. In Canton, lit, lat, and lip; — in Swatow, let, lip, li, and la; — in Amoy, liat and liap; — in Fuhchau, liek and lak; — in Shanghai, lieh; — in Chifu, lieh, and lid.

列. To separate, to distinguish; to place according to rank or rule; methodically; a file, as of soldiers; a class, as of officials. To draw, arranged, to sit in array.

列. From a sword and a contracted form of the next or flowing water. lieh To separate, to distinguish; to arrange or state in order; methodically; a rank, a series; a file, as of soldiers; a class, as of officials.

列. From « streams and ey evil, the last being a contracted form of the preceding, and often further contracted to 夕 evening; it is only used as a primitive.

列. A cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather. lieh _FUNC_KEY_ A freezing wind.

列. Pure, clear. lieh _FUNC_KEY_ cool. wine.

列. Used for the last, but not quite correctly. lieh _FUNC_KEY_ brooms.

列. Sedge; rushes, useful to make brooms. lieh _FUNC_KEY_ dyes. From tree and arranged; it is also read lieh

列. Trees in rows; a tree like a chestnut, with a hard grained tough wood; the serrated leaf resembles the elm, and the nuts are coarse; it is called .Func_Key_ and the wood is used for carriage shafts. lieh _FUNC_KEY_ water each tree in the rows.

咧. The chattering of birds; a final particle expressing certainty; occurs as a synonym of 罵 for the imperative, as 吃 eat it.

咧. He is quite drunk.

咧. It is just fixed in that.

咧. Not progressing.

咧. From garments and separated.

咧. Cutting, leavings, raiments, cabbages; to crack open, to split; to tear; to slit; a crack, a fissure; a flaw, as in glass; cracked, seamed, creased.

咧. It split open.

咧. Broken, fractured, as a jar.

咧. A violent gust of wind is FUNC_KEY_.
LIEH.

Robust; having a long beard, not common among the Chinese.

in tall and strong.

| 者 | 系之 | the old and vigorous helped him.
|---|---|---|
| From streams and in the fanfare, referring to a horse’s mane, and its bristly appearance like a rat’s legs; the second form is the commonest.

Stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles on a hog; dorsal fins, especially those with long flexible spines; bristly, stiff hair.

| 狼 | the stiff-bristled,—a poetical name for a boar.
| 長 | a long beard.
| 馬 | the tumulus of a grave, which at first was made like a ridge resembling a horse’s neck.
| 豊 | 昂然 he shakes his mane and raises his head,—as a warhorse.

From dog and bristles as the phonetic.

To hunt wild animals; the chase; field sports; hawking, gunning; to pursue earnestly; to get with difficulty; to hunt up; as a quotation, or select phrases; to strike with dread

| 獵 | to hunt; to go shooting.
| 狗 | a pointer, a hunting-dog.
| 放 | to unleash the dog.
| 戶 | huntsmen, foresters.
| 蕎 | he searched out their elegant extracts.

To stride over, to leap over; to overstep; to go out of the way; to tread.

| 躉 | 世務 he had had experience of worldly affairs.

LIEN.

Old sounds, lien and liem. In Canton, lieh and liem; —in Swatow, liam, niam, lien, and noi; —in Amoy, lian, liam, and liam; —in Fuchow, liang and lieng; — in Shanghai, lia and lia, — in Chi Fu, lian.

連

From to go and a cart, referring to the continuous track made by wheels.

To connect, to continue; to join; to unite, as in marriage; to compromise; to stick to; contiguous, annexed, reaching to; a succession of, a junction; a lumping; connected, following, attached; at the beginning of a sentence, it forms an adversative conjunction, even, still; elsewhere it is a copulative, and, also, with, together; applied to drugs obtained from the roots of several plants of the genus Justicia, each of which has its specific name.

相 | close, next, adjoining, continuous.

| 累 or 豹 | to implicate, to involve; compromised.
| 息 | allied by marriage.
| 连 | unceasingly, again and again
| | 不斷閃 inefficient lighting.

五子 | his five sons became kujin one after the other.

| 日 | successive days.
| 水 | the water meets the sky.
| 天 | as at sea.

接 | he is continually in good spirits.

| 数 | with the other accounts.
| 狸 | he does not even wash his face.

| 席 | to sit rudely or out of one’s order; to occupy a wrong seat at table.
| 学不 | do not overstep the regular order when learning.

From fish and bristly, alluding probably to the spinous dorsals.

| 鱼 | the soft-lipped perch (Pristipoma grammopneustus)
| 金 | the gold-thread wrasse (Chrysoaphys cardinalis)
| 上海 | sea-going carp (Cyprinus ocellatus)
| 尖 | the sharp-nosed sun-fish (Chedon nudateus)
| 黑 | the black perch. (Hoplochirus fasciatus)
| 大 | the big-eyed perch (Priacanthus tomentosus)
| 紅 | red perch (Pagrus unicolor)

工 | the wares are 5,000 cash, which includes the cost of his food.

| 篮 | a filial.
The wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing
水 baiding water
她 tears flowed unceasingly
江 a river in the south of Hunan, in Kwai-yang hien
河水清且激 the river flows clear and rippling

A species of snake or red lizard, the fire, red, found in Chekiang, which is attracted by a light; it eats sparrows and mice, and is regarded as dangerous

The lotus (Nelumbo speciosum), the flower consecrated to Buddha; much used in names of people and places

lotus flower or water lily, of which there are numerous varieties.

米 or 子 lotus nuts
蓬 or 房 the seed-case or torus of the lotus.

荷叶 the nasturtium.

駫 or 座 the lotus seat, a name of Kwan-yin.

船 a pleasure-boat.

子 the Agapanthus, a showy liliaceous flower
青色 a pinkish purple color.

木脚 a plant like the arum (Coladrum xanthorum).

青金 golden lilies, a term for women's small feet.

步 a lady-like step, a fine gait.

花樂 name of a common song

From wood and connected, interchanged with 玻 a vase.

A side apartment or closet, adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door.

The loose skinned orange (Citrus margarita)

From dress and connected; an unauthorized character.

A pouch, a waist-bag.

包袱 a purse or pouch attached to the girdle; it is like a bag sth in the side, and is chiefly worn at the North.

Unrefined lead or tin ore; a chain.

鎖 a lock and chain.

跪 to kneel on chains; a mode of torture.

wind it up, as a watch.

完了 the chain (or watch) has run down or out.

From fish and successive, because it goes in shoals.

Two species of bream, the Abravus branuta and terminatis, called 扁鱼 or flat fish at Canton; it is applied to a plated fish like a gurnard; but at Nanking the 扁鱼 is a silure.

子 a species of tench of a whitish color, about two feet long, much reared in Kiangsu; it is one of the gifts to a bride by her parents as a wish for children.

Baked cakes made from fresh oats, called 糠, a coarse kind of food.

A term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.

Derived from 耳 ear and 絲 silk altered, to indicate the connection of the ear to the cheek.

Connected, joined; associated, united; a term for ten householders acting as a neighborhood; to combine with; to make alliance with; to assemble; to join in a regular order.

parallel sentences or distiches; they are written on scrolls, or inclosed in frames, to hang upon walls.

scrolls fitted for hanging on pillars and doors.

or 挂 funeral distiches hang up during mourning; the letters are white on a blue ground.

to form cabals.

to dwell together, as in a row or terrace, where the houses are built in connection.

a union of ten families.

united strength.

to crowd together; a flock.

to do with united purpose.

to subscribe names, as to a petition.

mutual security.

united public opinion, as on a grievance.

a federation of states, like the United States or the German bond.

to combine parts into one whole, as in composition.

adopted brothers of the same surname.

In Cantonese. To baste; to stitch together.

to baste clothes.

From great and dark corner.

A lady's dressing-case; a perfume or toilet-box.

儀 money given to a bride.

a dressing-case with a glass.

we respectfully request you to come and see the bridal outfit, an invitation to a wedding.

From napkin and cave.

A flag or sign of any kind, showing where wine is sold; in Shantung it is a blue flag about two feet long.

a grog-shop, a tavern; a spirit dealer's stall.

cloth screens hung outside of doors.
Lien.

The quick jumping run of some animals is said of a monkey running up a tree, the leaping of a hare, or a dog scampering in his play.

To commiserate, to have charity for; to sympathize with.

to pity and help.

a loving heart.

an worthy of pity

afflicted people feel pity for each other.

earnestly look for your pity.

candidly

From a shelter and together edge.

A corner, an angle; by the side; moderate, economical, sparing, frugal; pure, disinterested; to discriminate, to examine candidly; discrimination.

modest, shamefaced humbly minded, reputable.

avaricious, too close.

an anti-extortion allowance; a legal addition to the salary of officials; it is about a thousand taels to a chi-hien.

to examine and judge equitably.

incorruptible, honest.

a corner; particular, strict, as a corner is immovable.

affected moderation in refusing money.

sparing, frugal.

delicate flavored and cheap.

easy with, but sanguacious; one of the nine virtues.

six virtues belonging to the wise officer, his purity in goodness, ability, rectitude, reverence, regard for law, and equity in decision.

From bamboo or napkin and fragrant; the second form is often restricted to cloth screens.

A door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window-screens; curtains.

or bamboo blinds.

a cloth curtain

roll up the blinds.

a grass woven screen.

at home, private, secluded

deputies appointed by the chancellor to read essays.

a curtain screen, as between rooms.

the crystal screen; a waterfall under which one sees the sun.

the flowers on the screen.

A rivulet falling in a sheaf of water from a cliff; thin.

a pretty cascade near Canton.

a stream in Tao chen Dao in the south of Hunan.

a term used by the Chinese in Manila for Christian baptism.

Interchanged with the last.

To stick; to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold, icy; water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.

While water in a pool and skimmed over with ice.

deep mire does not stick.

Used with the last.

A thin sheeting of ice.

the water is just skimmed over with ice.

the thin ice melts in the sun.

An insect thought to smell like ginger, the found in the grass during summer; it is also known as fragrant damse, and probably belongs to the Cinex family, though one of its synonyms, smooth bug, is now applied to the cockroach.

The call of the leg; the spleen in animals.

the shin bone.

the leg.

a hog's spleen or milk.

A sickle; a reaping or bill-hook.

or a sickle.

a pruning-hook.

handle of a sickle.

the new moon is like a sickle.

a tinder-case with steel and flint.

A coarse kind of red sandstone, not fine enough for polishing; hypocritical, spurious; reddish.

feigned benevolence or kinduess.

An unauthorized character.

A species of silure or mudfish (Arnis sultarius), common at Canton, of a dull green color, stout jagged spines, and large mouth with six cirri; other sorts have four cirri.

From all; this is often wrongly written like to beg, and interchanged with then. To enshroud.'

To collect, to gather in, as a harvest; to amass, to hoard up, to husband; to concentrate; to desire; to give; to enshroud; in medicine, to neutralize, to repress; an ingathering.

to put into a coffin.
LIEN.

收 1 to harvest, to gather in crops.

劉 五福 [the ruler] concentrates in himself the five happinesses.

療 1 to hoard, to lay by; to get by grining.

踵 or 踵 to stay at home; to refuse to go, as to a place or on a visit.

手 to sleeve the hands, to decline.

怨以爲德 to get people's hatred you deem to be a virtue.

事 to be patient with; don't meddle with the thing.

存 to lay up little odds and small sums.

味酸性 acids are neutralizing; they repress heat.

Read lien' Exactions; the act of gathering.

用又讐 the government uses hateful exactions.

In Cantonese. To lick, as a dog.

Used for the last.

臉 1 to withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron.

街我 I sleeve my hands at my lapel, and pay my respects; — a phrase on a lady's card; the hands are put one above the other.

臉 From flesh and the whole.

The cheek; the face; reputation, honor; countenance, character.

旦兒 the face, the cheeks; the countenance.

無 shameless, brazen-faced.

做鬼 1 a face that shows disgust and displeasure.

丢 to disgrace one's self or another.

傷 dishonorable; bad-faced.

恶 an ill-tempered sullen face.

失 or 没有 the disgraceful, reproachful.

杏 ruddy cheeks.

收 1 to give moral support, to keep in countenance; creditable, praiseworthy.

療 1 to commend, to countenance; to visit at [my] house.

背着 1 就不同 it makes all the difference whether it is my back or my face, — how you do your work.

笑 1 相迎 to meet one with a smile.

哭喪 1 east down, out of humor.

熱 1 to interfere to make up a quarrel, to urge to peace.

有不上前又不露 1 you neither go ahead about your work, nor do you let your face appear; — you are neither useful nor respectable.

上抹不開 really mortified, much ashamed.

銀盆 1 a silver-dish face, — i.e. a clever friend, capable and kind.

Read lien' A dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.

腫 The second form is unusual.

華 1 a medicinal plant, the 狸 or Siegesbeckia orientalis, a syngenesious plant of a milky nature; also a species of alliums or Allium.

五 番 the berries of a species of wild vine.

自 the white berry or grape (Ameloplasa sericusfolia), found in Chihli, and used in medicine.

堇 From carriage and two men to draw it along.

堇 A barrow or hand-carriage, shaped like an easy-chair and pushed by men; the Emperor's chariot; the court; the sovereign; to transport; to take up.

下 at court, at the capital.

駐 1 我之下 appointed to reside near the imperial government.

我 1 we took up our loads, we trundled our barrows.

道 paths within the palace grounds.

京 1 the metropolis.

以車 1 母 he took his mother in a carriage.

屋 1 household or body-guards.

王 1 or 象 1 the emperor's chariot.

鳳 1 her Majesty's carriage; the car of a goddess.

祧 lien' A vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

瑚 ornamented vases employed for this purpose in the Hia dynasty and later.

撏 lien' To transport, to remove, to take a thing in a barrow; to change places, to move about; to pick up and arrange.

來 1 去 to take back and forth.

起 to take out of.

過 1 to take it to the man.

開 1 take them out and sun them.

負之劳 a coolie's toil.

螺蠃 the sphex-wasp brings mud to make its nest.

從 evil and all; sometimes written 敵 but this form is right.

To shroud a corpse; to lay out a body in its best clothes for coffining; the shroud or bandages.

收 1 to put in a coffin.

夫 1 and 小 1 a pompous funeral and a plain one.

具 bandages or scarfs to wrap the body in.

瀨 lien' Water overflowing; crests of waves.

瀨 溢 to overwhelm; to roll and tumble, as billows.
The original form represents the tenons, for these direct the exertion of strength; it is the 19th radical of a natural group of characters relating to effort of any kind.

Muscular prowess, brawn, force, strength; mental energy, spirit; nerve, the actuating power; divine succor; full use of an organ; assiduous, smart; the properties or strength of a thing, as the stiffness of a bow, vigor of a style, severity of disease, or tenacity of a wire; to labor at; among Buddhists, the energy of a faculty of the mind, an emotion, a power.

A tree bearing lilac flowers, the Melia azedarach or pride of India; the seeds shake in the pod like a bell, whence one name is 金 銘 子; the phoenix likes it, but the dragon abhors it, say the geomancers; white ants keep away from it.

From silk and to separate; occurs used with the next. To boil raw silk to soften it; to experiment upon; to practice, to drill in; to select; a bright white color; a piece of silk.

To practice at a thing. To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.

To separate dress silk, that which has been prepared for weaving.

To select a day. To separate dress by fire; to test character, to discipline the mind.

To refine the pill, and become immortal, as the Taoists pretend.

By long purifying becomes steel, so a man improves by affliction.

From metal and to separate; interchanged with 銘 ore and the last.

To smelt ores, to refine, to forging, wrought, as iron; to work over thoroughly; to discipline; to mortify one's desires; to act and reduct on, as the five elements mutually do; expert, matured, experienced, practiced; a chain.

To become religious, as a recluse or an ascetic.

仙 to become a 師 or virtuous doctor of the Rationalists by austerities and meditation.

精 to chasten the passions.

土 生 木 it is the nature of earth to produce wood.

蒸 well worked, as a metal; matured in.

結 solid in texture, durable.

鎚 well hammered, as iron.

詞 語 精 well chosen and lucid sentences.

等 to put a chain on a prisoner's neck.

解 or 解 to unchain.

To pound a thing with a hammer; to beat a thing firm.

Hammers to hammer out gold leaf.

From man and to connect.

健 A pullet or young cock.

妻 twins.

鶏 chickens.
From bamboo and strength or to cut; the second form is common at Canton but not authorized.

A scruffy variety of bamboo, full of spines, and therefore good for hedges; bamboo roots; spines or thorns on plants.

1 林 a thicket of thorns, like the Rhamnus; a bramble, a quick set bush.
2 竹 spinous bamboos.

From growing grain 重复. Rare, seldom met with.

This has been superseded by the next, from its having been the personal name of Kienhung.

The heavenly bodies, chiefly the sun and moon, which are appointed to divide and note times and seasons; the course and changes of the spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse.

1 書 an almanac.
2 皇 the imperial calendar.
3 法 laws of astronomy.
4 數 astrological fates or calculations; Heaven's will; the calculations of the calendar.
5 象 the aspect of the heavens.
6 家 astronomers.

Now used for the last.

To pass over, by, or to; passing away, as generations; to experience, to pass through; to transgress; arrayed in order, orderly; next, successive; wide apart, as the teeth; separated; disordered, confused; to say all that is needed; to exhaust; silent, exclusive.

1 朝 successive dynasties.
2 來 from the first, hitherto; continuously.
3 來 antecedents, notices of; annals, historic events.
4 曾经 passed, gone, as times.
5 年 yearly, for a series of years; year after year.

1 | 可考 every particular can be proven.
2 | 久 long since, years ago.
3 | 故 I can count all to this time.
4 | 位 to go out of one's seat or place.
5 | 日 successive days.
6 | 山 a hill lying thirty li south of Pú ch'êng 蒲州 in Ping yang 凤阳 in Shansi, where Shun plowed.
7 | 却 to undergo kulpas of suffering.
8 | 帆桅 | 乱 a confused appearance of masts.
9 | 故 起凉境 I have passed through all trials.
10 | 告爾百姓吾朕志 I have fully declared to you, my people, all my views.
11 | 人 those who pass (or harbor) criminals.
12 | 開 to pass through, as trials; to experience.

To cut up or open, as an animal.

A noise of splitting.

A crackling, crashing sound, like ice breaking up; the scream of wild geese.

鳥聲 | 亂 the birds make a great din.

From water and successive.

A drop, a little left in a cup; to drop, to trickle; to drain out; to filter, to strain.

竹 | 竹 a bamboo cap, regarded as a febrifuge.

飲盡 | 飲 it to the last drop.

血 to shed one's blood; blood dripping.

青 | 青 pitch or gum which exudes from trees, as the cherry.

陳申 to urgently represent, as to an officer.

In Cantonese: A row, a line of things.

一 | 開 open a furrow.

一 | 菜 one row of vegetables.

From disease and successive, as if alluding to its hereditary character.

Large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; struma; humors on the ganglions of the neck.

蚊咬生瘤 | 病 the mosquito bites have raised pimpls.

肋 | 硬 tendinous swelling.

生瘤 | 肿 scrofulous humors and swellings on the neck.

A clap of thunder.

The splitting sound of thunder; the god of Thunder.

A black goat is 祭 | 祭 its skin is used for garments.

From carriage and successive: A coach.

The path worn by carriages; to crush under a wheel.

一 | 車 a carriage rut.

A plant like the cress. 梅 | 梅 said to intoxicate or kill fish; it is perhaps a species of Le pedon like the L. pannus, which has this property; the red fish mucilaginous seeds are used to relieve asthma and hoarseness; the same name is given to the Sisymbrium atrwivernis, a cruciferous plant whose seeds are laxative.

The enduring tree, a species of oak, which may be the same or nearly akin to the next; it bears edible acorns; a stable.

一 | 放 sticks or frames to torture the fingers by squeezing.

 рам frames on which silkworms spin their cocoons.

馬 | 馬 a stable, a horse pen.

老馬 | 對 the old courser is tethered in the pen.
From wood and pleasure; also read loh.

A species of scrubby oak, (Quercus serrata) the wood of which is so hard and tough as to be deemed unfit even for fuel, and hence employed as a depreciatory term by officials for their unworthiness; any useless unserviceable material; a black striped bird with a red crest.

山有苗 | on the mountains are the bushy scrub oaks.

From gen or white and pleasure.

The luster of a pearl.

Small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

丹 | an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦 | potsherds, broken pottery and tiling.

To strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree of.

The trace or rut of a wheel; the creaking of a cart; to cluck under wheels.

狂車輪 | the furious chariots ran over the course.

快 | the creaking wheels.

陵 | 隻吏 an attendant on a carriage, an outrider or runner.

A step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

concatenation, -j | one step or jump.

騾騾 - 不能千步 the finest steed even cannot get over a thousand paces at a jump; - every ceremony must be duly observed.

Read loh, To exceed; remarkable.

英才卓 | unusual ability, extraordinary talents.

From hill and strength as the phœnix.

A high range or hill.

立 | a cordilleras.

The original form represents 天 great used for a man, over one denoting earth, to show that he is fixed; it forms the 11th radical of characters mostly relating to position and posture.

To stand erect; poised, set, established, fixed, upright; to rear, to found, to set up, to institute, to establish; to be settled in principles; to succeed to, or to seat one's self on the throne of place in the legitimate heir; to appoint, to agree on; to settle terms, as when drawing up a contract; to fix; reached, arrived, as the seasons; to place in order, to arrange; as an adverb, just, now, soon, presently, while one is standing; at the time of.

起 | stand up; to erect.

刻 | quickly, instantly, now.

然 | in a twinkling; very soon.

心 | or | 意 resolved on, determined.

功 | to establish one's fame.

我 | 水毛不能出去 I cannot go out, for I have no rain-crest, - alluding to the feathery crest on the egret.

娄 | to take a concubine.

品 | or | 人品 reformed his habits, sown his wild oats.

室 | to take a wife; to rear buildings.

定 | his foot is fixed; i.e. he has agreed to stay, as a workman.

鹽茶課 the regular excise on tea and salt.

見 | you will see it now.

不學禮無以 | if you do not learn etiquette, you will not know how to act.

三十而 | at thirty I was set in my principles.

水 raining; to rain.

赤 | to be in great want, naked and poor.

嗣 | to adopt an heir.

理 | 涵不並 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

孤 | 無 | to stand alone or unconstipped; no backer.

成 | established in life; married and in business.

打 | 死 | died of the blows; died during the beating.

我 | 漢民 | who maintained our people with grain, - said of Hsin-fish.

現條 | to establish rules and regulations.

笠 | A rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open crate or basket; a cover.

一 | 頂 | or | 一 | 頂斗 | one wide rain hat.

炭 | 一 | each basket of coal or charcoal.

何 | 何 | wearing rain cloaks and umbrella-hats.

臺 | a flat straw hat.

秧 | a basket to carry rice shoots when transplanting.

履 | 赴 | 該 | he put on his hat and pattens and went to the tryst to make verses.

其 | 伊 | their spit hats worn so neatly.

In Cantonese. To cheat, to hoodwink; to pull wool over one's eyes; an imposition, a cheat.

倒 | 欺 | deceived, imposed on.

對 | a pair of gloves, in imitation of the English word.

住 | put on your gloves.

笠 | A pen, a yard for pigs; an open basket for carrying pigs or game.

猪 | a pig hamper.

飲 | it is already in the pen.

白 | orris root.
LIH.

From hill and standing.

Hilly.

1 璪 mountainous; lofty ridges of hills.

粒

From rice, and to stand; q. d. rice supports people.

1 璪 a kernel, a grain of wheat or rice; a classifier of small things, like grain, beans, pellets, buttons, pearls, &c.; food, catables.

不食 not a morsel to eat.

不食 one bean.

不收 no kernels or seeds are gathered; it is a year of dearth.

蔗民乃 all the people had grain to eat.

鳶, 1 a small species of green kingfisher, called 水狗 and 水虎 water dog or tiger, which burrows a nest in the banks a foot or more deep; it has a red bill and white breast, and is about eight inches long.

礦, 1 a mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.

蛇, 1 a species of green winged locust, the 龟, 1 which has a long flight; the name is thought to resemble its note.

栗, 1 From wood and 齒 fruit hanging down, contracted to 西; it resembles 榉, 栗 millet, and occurs used with the next two.

The chestnut, including also some kinds of oak; the wood is deemed to be suitable for ancestral tablets; firm, durable; full, as ripe grain; strict; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; cold.

子 or 剛 a chestnut; the second name refers to the mode of drying it in the wind.

炒 to roast chestnuts in sand.

茅 or 槐 a variety of chestnut, smaller than the last, common in Kiangsu; the wood is used for making carrying-beams and cart thills.

石 nuts of the Aleurites.

可而 a fragrant and yet dignified fruit of the water chestnut.

地 the water chestnut.

行 a tree which serves as a guide-post.

積之 the sheaves were massively piled up.

在 [the gourds] hang from the chestnut branches.

錐 an evergreen species of oak in Hunan, with many acorns on a stem; the leaves are small, yellowish underneath, hispid, and thick; the cupules bristly, and acorns sharp pointed.

飆, 1 as a north wind chilled by a cold wind; shivering.

北風 恃 the north wind pierces me through.

乍炎乍 now hot and then shivering.

懼 Afraid; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

戦 quaking with fear.

懼 trembling at.

危懼 all in a tremor of dread, like one afraid of falling.

懼 awestruck and fearful, as at a horrid sight.

懼 Ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

澀, 1 A small stream in the south of Kiangsu, giving name to two districts, Li-shu hien, and Li-yang hien.

陽縣 and Li-yang hien.

陽縣 lying south of Nanking.

洲 an island in the Yangtze River near Wuhu.

繩, 1 Bamboos used for spears or to pole boats; a musical instrument like a long flageolet, mournful in sound, and used to call horses together.

繩, 1 To rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

繩, 1 to smooth a skein of thread.

繩 The original form is thought to resemble the mouth, belly, and crooked legs of a three footed caldron or kettle, the upper line being the cover, it forms the 1934 radical of a few characters relating to boilers and food cooked in them.

An incense caldron of iron having hollow feet, holding six pecks, used in temples; a handful.

Read け, and used as a contracted form of 隔 to sunder. An earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

重 a large earthenware jar with upright divisions.

重 an ancient statesman called to power from being a seller of salt-fish.

漬 Water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hill-side.

漬 Wind and rain driving on furiously.

漬 a driving blast.
From tree repeated to indicate many trees together.

A forest, a wood; a grove, a clump of trees; luxuriant, abundant; one's village or native groves; home; fully attended to; a group, a company; a place where men assemble, or a special commodity is sold; a collection of, as words or extracts.

A forest; groves, copses.

Down to an opulent retired officer.

The literary body.

The highest or ripest scholars.

The imperial guard.

Living in a retired spot.

A mountain, a famous mountain in the southwest of Hupeh, an old resort of banditti, whence comes a denotes robbers.

Down to leave office and return home.

Scholars, educated men.

The evening sun gleams through the grove.

A Buddhist temple.

The red bamboo copse, name of the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

A tobacco-shop.

The stars δ ν χ ω &c. in Aquarius.

When every rite has been fully and minutely performed.

One tree does not make a forest; you alone cannot do all.

In Cantonese. An unopened bud; to cover; to bend down; to slope.

The slope it somewhat.

A hooting owl.

A girl of the streets.

Dropping, as water from the roof; water running off; to moisten, to soak; to souce; to cause to drop drops.

Water pouring down on one, as in a shower bath.

I got well drenched.

If [the flower be] squeezed the drops are drinkable, or will make a wine.

Interchanged with the last.

A continuous rain of three days; the rainy season.

A mildewing rain, one which deluges the land.

An opportune rain.

Employ you to bring a plentiful rain; met. to diffuse great benefits.

Rain is the remedy for a drought.

A rain which lasts for three days is called *lin*.

A valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute with the pearl in the Shu King; it was brought from the west, and was probably a variety of veinèd jade.

A country lying near the Caspian Sea which produced topazes.

A disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; strangury or dysuria.

Gravel in the bladder.

Bloody urine.

Calculi; the stone.

Five sorts of urinary ailments.

Stringy orropy urine.

A variety of slender bamboo, the whose young shoots are very sweet; the leaves are long and thin, and the poles are fit for flag supporters.

A plant resembling the Artemisia in fragrance and habit, but which is probably a species of *Vitis*.

Composed of *lin* sleeping and品 sort, which gives sound.

To behold with care and concern, to look down on sympathizingly; a superior regarding or visiting an inferior; to bless or curse by coming to; commencing, at the point of, about; during, whilst, time of meeting, and it thus often makes the present participle; like, to imitate; the 19th diagram, meaning great; an ancient engine used in sieges, probably a kind of movable tower.

When dying, near death.

To rule the people.

To come into the world, as Jesus did.

I went and saw it myself.

I am just going.

Do not become unscrupulous.

At nightfall, eventide.

To imitate a copy-slip.

To examine a disease.
Like the last two.

Name of a river; clear water rippling down rocky ravines.

金 | a place in Amnam.

混 浪 浪 | a vast expanse of pure water.

From place and ignis fatuus; the second form is considered to be rather incorrect.

Enclos. | Near, contiguous; connected with; supporting, assisting, as a minister his prince; neighboring; a neighborhood, a group of five families; to make affinity with.

里 | the neighborhood.

舍 or 隔 | or | 舍 the next house; a near neighbor.

近 | near by; the next hamlet.

国 | conterminous states.

睡方四 | keep on good terms with your neighbors.

不幸與君不為 | it was a sad day when I became your neighbor; — said by a wife.

稱是其 | they call in their neighbors.

德不孤必有 | don’t keep its virtues to yourself; — let your neighbors share them.

From carriage and ignis fatuus as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with the last.

有 | the chariots come rumbling and rolling.

芦 | a doorway; used in Hu-kwang.

A path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.

Strong, fierce, enduring; a name for the scaly manis or pangolin, and perhaps this character imitates the last syllable of its Javanese name pang-giling; used for 衆 in the phrase 盧 | the dog. Lu yelped and barked.

Precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.

山 | this abrupt cliff is the beauty of the hill.

騸 | a piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

騸 | a whitish horse marked with spots like scales.

The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the 甲 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.

鱗 | fish scales.

物 | all scaly animals, as snakes and fishes.

部 | fishes, the finny tribes.

風 | the gentle breeze raises the scaly ripples.

次 | in orderly rows, like trained bands.

魚 | big mouth and fine scales; a delicious species of Labrax found along the coast.

金 | a species of perch (Holoceonum albo-ruhren), having five spines on the gill covers.

青 | or green scale, a kind of herring with a small mouth. (Clupea tsingtinea.)

長 腹 | a green herring with a small mouth. (Clupea nymphe.)

鱥 | 分 腹子 what a number of fishes he has sent me!

From deer and ignis fatuus; the second form is not much used.

鳞 | The female of the Chinese unicorn, which is drawn with a scaly body; it is considered to have some influence in aiding parturition; the first form seems to have also been intended for a large elk.

鱥 | 在此 the unicorn is here.

此呈祥 may the unicorn's hoof bring you good luck; — may your sons be many.

獲 | 絕筆 when the unicorn was caught, [Confucius] threw aside his pencil.
### 1. **項**

**Pench**  
To stoop in walking is 1 1 倚, applied to round-shouldered people.

From *grain* and *storehouse* or *bin; similar to the next, and not to be confounded with ÜN 项 a petition.

To give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay; to nourish, to provide for.

**窮**  
A government granary; a dépôt for rice or food used in sacrifices; a grange; to give grain to students.

Granary; a stipend formerly given to 1 生 or those selected စင်တွေ who were not yet ကြောင်.

1 保 one of this degree who introduces a student to the lowest examination.

**蔭**  
To be placed on the list of stipendiaries.

1 1 Ashamed, abashed; shameful.

From heart and to provide, used with the next.

**懼**  
Fear; respect for one, because he is dangerous; to heed with profound care.

1 Aching with the cold.

1 發 I was quite startled.

**懼**  
His people are awe-struck; they stand reverential and obedient.

1 之懼之 tremble at this! 1 1 1 carefully beware of these commands; — a closing phrase in edicts and warrants.

### 2. **凜**

**Shivering with cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, as in the presence of rulers, which the latter try to compel.

1 逼 a trembling respect for; scrupulously obedient.

1 列 piercingly cold, cutting one's face.

威  |  a stern awful manner, with a degree of menace.

From *wood* and *granary; the second contracted form is common at Peking."

The beam or plate which rests on the wall and joists, and connects with the girders to support the rafters.

1 乙 a plate or purlin.

### 3. **棧**

A tree found in Kiangnan, the ashes of which are steeped in spirits to use in bowel complaints, and the bark as a dye; the name 木 is applied to the *Prunus spinulosa*; a door-sill was once so called in Hunan, and men said demons would step on the heads of whoever slept on it.

From *mouth* and *letters; the other forms are seldom met with; it somewhat resembles 木'un to swallow.

Stingy, covetous, sordid; sparing of, close; to dislike to part with, parsimonious; ashamed, regretting; sorry for.

1 慢 to hold on to, close-fisted.

1 1 食 niggardly, screwing others;

1 不 open-handed, liberal, generous.

1 兒 the prince says the princely man does not grudge his wealth.

1 1 1 1 貪 afraid of one's steps.

1 1 1 1 贰 to regret, to repent of.

### 4. **羞**

ashamed of, mortified.

幸勿  |  I hope you will not regret your steps; — a phrase used in an invitation.

### 5. **麟**

A fire-fly.

### 6. **遴**

to go or do with difficulty, to choose, to select, to designate; grasping, covetous.

1 1 選 to carefully choose.

不v  |  do not make it difficult.

### 7. **薊**

appoint a man fit to attend to the affair.

### 8. **薊**

A rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mats.

### 9. ** astore**

The rut of a wheel; to run over one with a cart, to drive against one.

1 1 1 to trample down, as a field by hunters.

To kill, to beat.

### 10. **犢**

In *Cantonese*. To pile up, to lay things on each other; a group, to go in a crowd; to soothe; to soften what is harsh.

1 1 起 pile them up.

1 茶箱 to pile up tea-chests.

1 齊 lay them even.

1 磚 to lay bricks.

1 塔 to smooth the hair-knot or coiffure.

1 尖條尾 rub down his tail, smooth his harsh expressions.

走  |  to hide in a crowd of people.
LING.

Old sounds, ling and leng. In Canton, ling and leng; — in Swatow, leng and nia; — in Amoy, leng and lin; — in Fuhkeau, leng, leng, lîng, and leng; — in Shanghai, ling and lîng; — in Chifu, ling.

Composed of rain-drops and was the original form, because gemas are offered to the gods; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

The spirit or energy of a being; that which acts on others to produce effects; its anima or soul as exhibited in any way, the being the substance; spiritual, ethereal, intelligent; that which is efficacious, as the virtue of a remedy; the majesty of a god; felicitous; effective, powerful; mysterious; unseen, obscure; a disembodied agency; divine, supernatural aid; whatever can hold converse with the unseen; a coffin, as it contains the departed spirit; the highest type of a class, as man is of created beings; lucky, opportune; subtle, ingenious; marvelous, showing genius; astute.

1 頤 a curious effective contrivance.
2 神 an efficacious god; one who answers his worshipers.
3 应 a divine response, an effectual answer.
4 四 or 四物 the four types of all hairy, feathered, scaly, and shelly beings, viz., the unicorn, phoenix, dragon, and tortoise.
5 先 one's ancestors.
6 鬼 ghosts; the dead.
7 神 the human soul; the departed spirit.
8 城 the mind, the reasoning powers.
9 精 神 定 1 he purified his soul and quieted his spirit, — by turning recluse.
10 素 煎 continually manifested his supernatural wonders.
11 無 he has no versatility.

明 1 smart, intelligent, quick of apprehension.
1 邑之至 very quick at perceiving; very important, as the pith of a machine.
1 威 [the god's] awful efficacy.
1 雨 a much needed shower.
1 位 the ante-burial tablet, which is 回 brought back to the house from the grave, and 燒 burned at the expiration of mourning.
1 牌 the ancestral wooden tablet.
1 扶 to go with the coffin to the grave.

1 鄉 to reverence and pour out a libation on the right of the coffin.
1 三 the sun, moon and stars.
1 萬 at once he can act on many, — as a god who hears many worshipers at once.
1 不 efficacious, as a pill or a charm; no response, as from a god; stolid, dull, of apprehension.
1 炎 the great Spirit, a Taoist term for what comes very near to the idea of a Creator or original Cause, but is commonly applied to the god of Mt. Hwa near Si-ngan fu in Shensi.
1 聖 the Holy Spirit, a foreign term.
1 以 赫 厥 which thus showed his marvelous power.
1 生 all animated beings.
1 水不在深有龍則 it does not matter how deep the water is to make its dragon efficacious.

From rain and scattering voices, which last indicates the drops of rain; it is another form of零 scattering, and occurs used for the last.

Drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down.

A winding reach in a river; the 東 a reach or rapid in the Yangtsz' River east of the Ma-kan gorge, is celebrated for its bold scenery.

A rich kind of liquor, called 夥, which was made in Hsing-yang hiien 衛陽縣 in Hunan.

A district in the southeastern part of Hunan on the Mien River. 汶水 a branch of the River Siang.

From ice and tumulus, interchanged with the next.

1 妖 to oppress, to maltreat.
1 貌 to put to shame; to deflower, to humble.
1 雲 trying to reach the clouds; ambitious; high in rank.
1 室 or 陰 an ice-house or pit.
1 頭 peering above others; pre-eminent.
1 砦 the ignominious slow punishment of quartering a criminal.

陵 a mound; a tumulus over a grave; a hillock, now confined to the mausolea of emperors, as if they were their citadels; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate; to insult.

皇 or 寰 or 堟 imperial tombs.

墳 a raised mound, a Buddhist term for a tope or stupa, where the relics of priests are buried.

武 the warrior's tomb, — an old name of Hangcheu.
丘 | a barrow, a hill.
侯 | to invade, to usurp.
三 | the tombs of the Ming emperors near Ch'ang-yi'ing cheu.
昌 | north of Peking; each one has its own name, as follows:——

Yung-loh who died A.D. 1424 is 長 | 長 | 獻 | 献, a concubine.
Hung-hi " " 1425 is 長 | 長 | 獻 | 献, a concubine.
Su'en-teh " " 1435 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Ching-t'ung " " 1449 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Ching-hwa " " 1487 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Hung-chi " " 1505 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Ching-teh " " 1521 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Kia-ts'ing " " 1566 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Lung-k'ing " " 1572 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Wan-lih " " 1610 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
T'ai-chang " " 1621 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
T'ien-k'i " " 1627 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.
Tsung-ching " " 1664 is 献 | 献 | 献 | 献, a concubine.

Ling. | To curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

To interchange with the last.

Old name of a river in the south of Shantung; to pass over quickly, as a horse galloping, or a swift vessel; to travel across.

Cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.

A fresh water fish, the dace or tench.

A small affluent of the Yangtze River in the district of Tan-yang hien in Kiangsu; also the name of three other streams.

The noise of running water, or of the rising tide, or of the wind.

A pleasant breeze.

A stream in the south of Hunan.

To wet by sprinkling.

Cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.

A window-sill.

A gate of a temple to Confucius, or of a college.

From man and an order.

Since a servant, an attendant.

lonely, going away by one's self; disconsolate.

lithe, active, as children.

a mummer, a musician.

shrewd, cunning; quick to observe and imitate; this phrase is written in various ways.

The gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.

A prison, an enclosure for confining men.

A long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.

A water jar with ears to put a cord through.

To dangle a thing; to hold a thing up to look at or play with; to carry in one hand, as a bucket; to lift, to take.

A kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.
A boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

From sheep or deer and spirit, so named because it is said that being afraid of man it hangs itself on a tree to sleep.

A deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine; the drawings of it very much resemble the An-telope crassa.

From ear and order as the phonetic.

To hear, to try sounds; to pay attention to; to listen; to obey.

A tuber or underground fungus.

A venemous fly in Chihli usually called a sandfly (Séhiténum); it has round white wings and feathery antennae.

A dragon-fly (Libellula); the species have many names.

A plume or pendent tail feather, like those on the peacock, argus-pearl, or bird-of-paradise; pheasant's tail feathers were anciently worn by warriors; a single feather; feathers worn as ornaments; the feather on an arrow.

A peacock's plumes, used as an official badge only since the present dynasty.

To wear a feather.

A plain plume from the raven.

A three-eyed feather, worn by high nobles.

A two-eyed feather.

To take away the feather; often done to mark official disapprobation.

The feather on an arrow.

The tube to hold the feather.

A dress-sword.

A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell, hung on horses or flags to announce approach; a bell with a clapper.

A brass bell.

A tinkle bell hung under eaves to jingle by the wind.

Tinkling bells hung under eaves to jingle by the wind.

Jingling in drops; globular, like grapes.

Tinkling bells hung under eaves to jingle by the wind.

The last drops of a shower; small rain; what exceeds a round number; a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in su-numeration, a cypher showing that one denomination is not used.

Broken bits of silver.

Three tails, no mace, and two candeens.

A hundred and one.

No remainder, nothing over.

Stripped of leaves, standing alone; scattered or rid of, as a population.

An individual by himself, solitary.

Sold by retail; retailed.

How much (or many) are there over?

Sold by the yard or cut.

After ten o'clock.

A superfluity, what is over.

The sparkling dew so bright.

A general name for birds of the wagtail (Motacilla) and lark (Alauda) families.

The thick-billed lark (Menalocorypha mongolica), a singing bird highly prized by the Chinese.

A laverock, the sky-lark, a crested lark (Alauda catova), also called半天飛 mid-heaven flyer.

The front teeth; the age of a person; years.

Infantile, very young.

Sixty years old.

Gray-haired, very old.

In the flower of her age, sixteen or eighteen years old.

Young, over ten years.

A minor.

The throat; the collar of a garment, a tie or neck wrapper; a bib, a vandyke; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to put in order, to oversee; to receive from, to take; to
be charged with, usually indicating government acts; to record; to clear goods at a custom-house.

1 子 or | 维 or 風 | a throat-band, a choker; a close collar or neckerchief.

一 | 马 | one pelisse.

收 | or | 赠 | to receive.

1 谢 received with thanks, — as a present.

深 | I am much obliged.

数 | to be instructed; to wait on one; it is as you say.

命 | to receive orders; to assent to a request.

足 | I've taken enough, as wine.

心 | deeply indebted for.

不敢 | I cannot think of taking it, as a present.

衬 | collar and sleeve; — met. a headman, a leader.

出 | 来 | to go and receive.

左 | a captain of 150 Bannermen; a deputy resident holding office in the colonies.

一杯 | 落 | to assent to everything, a promise given in one's cup.

带 | 引 | to introduce one at court.

1 事官 | an officer who manages affairs; — now applied to a foreign consul, and 統 | 1 事官 | is a consul-general.

首 | a head officer of any kind.

洗 | 體 | to be baptized.

總 | a superintendent.

惡 | to restrain the wicked.

統 | a commander-in-chief.

不 | 人情 | no sense of gratitude.

善 | 罪 | evil to assent to goodness and discourage evil.

赴 | 關 | 聘 | go to the office and clear the goods.

借 | to lend to; a receipt or certificate of the loan.

縈 | 捻 | 1 from hill and collar; q. d. a girdle of hills.

1 頭 or | 表 | a high, or the highest peak.

山 | mountain ranges.

行 | 到 | 山 | driven to the jumping-off place; — no way of retreat.

梅 | the Mei-ling or Plum Pass in the northeast of Kwangtung.

南 [the region] south of this pass, denotes Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

意 | the Onion Mts. or Karakoram Range between Ladak and Tibet.

内 | 令 | 1 Inner garment.

令 | 累 | 1 a bride's apparel.

令 | 1 Composed of | 三角 | or 會 | to assemble and ☳ a seal of authority.

1 law, a rule, an order; to enjoin upon, to command, to warn; one who orders, an officer; to oblige to do; to occasion, to cause; a cause; a period of time, or that which marks it; good, worthy of regard; to make or reach good, and thus forms the optative; in direct address, used for your; your honored; insinuating, luring.

1 尊 | your father.

1 堂 | or | 慈 | your mother.

1 愛 | or | 千金 | your daughter.

1 世 | an imperial order.

时 | 1 divisions of time; times and seasons.

1 長 | the district magistrate; it is used too when speaking of them, as 李 | the magistrate Li.

嚴 | a stringent law; to govern strictly.

同 | 四申 | repeated orders and injunctions.

酒 | a forfeit in drinking.

德 | 德言 | may their virtue shine to old age.

莫不 | 程 | every one worthy and courteous.

他 | 1 未 | bring or get him here.

名 | a good name.

號 | a written order.

人生 | 氣 | it will make people angry.

1 箭 | a triangular headed flag on a dart; it is put in a bag to be taken to the execution ground, or at times given to messengers by the governor to show his urgency.

聞 | 望 | I have heard your fame and wished to see you.

巧言 | 色 | guileful words and insinuating looks.

另 | 体 | From from and strength.

1 Dwelling or living apart; separate, by itself, distinct; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two.

1 自 | 由 | by itself, isolated, apart.

外 | 收 | still, again; in addition to.

他 | 自 | 去 | he went off alone.

1 來 | he came alone.

1 昔 | another day.

1 有多少 | how many more are there.

1 眼 | 視 | to regard with particular attention.

各 | 去 | let each do his own work.

名 | 具 | my name is written elsewhere; — a phrase at the end of a note.

1 有一家 | he can do still better; there is another better way, or another dodge.
LIOH.

Old sound, liok. In Canton, lauk; — in Swatow, liak, liok, and lia; — in Amoy, liok; — in Fuchchau, liok; — in Shanghai, liok; — in Chifa, liok.

略, liok.

From field and each; it occurs used for the two next.

To mark off fields; a boundary between them; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, shrewd; to diminish, to abridge; a résumé, a sketch, a digest of; a little, in general, rather, slightly; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to offend; to go on a circuit; to sharpen; to take, to kill.

要, lek.

the radical or important parts of.

有 only a few.

義, lek.

foreseeing, clever at devising.

經, lek.

天下 to [politically] divide the empire.

善, lek.

多的 rather too many.

好, lek.

販人 very apt to seize and sell people.

知, lek.

— I understand it a little.

大, lek.

for the most part.

 strokes to the left, more frequently called — 拍 a dash.

爪, lek.

to snatch.

抄, lek.

to seize and confiscate.

倭, lek.

to make a foray.

食, lek.

to seize food; to forage.

活, lek.

to bastinado.

警惕, lek.

To commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing.

類, lek.

name of a noted man of the Sung dynasty.

揃, lek.

To take by force or strength.

理, lek.

in Pekingese. To cast aside; to throw off, as an insect from the hand.

割, lek.

手 to cast out of the hand.

下, lek.

lay it down, put it aside.

略, lek.

To look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.

LIU.

Old sounds, lu, lā, and liok. In Canton, lau; — in Swatow, lu and lau; — in Amoy, lu; — in Fuchchau, lu and lau; — in Shanghai, liu; — in Chifa, liu.

留, lu.

From a field and an old form of 西 the hour of sunset; the second form is the commonest.

To detain, to stop a guest; to keep back, to hold on to; to lay up, as a record; to delay; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; leisurely; to engage or get the refusal of an article.

别, lu.

a parting gift, a keepsake.

了 or 下 handed down, as from one's ancestors; relinquished; to leave behind.

不, lu.

inattentive.

他不, lu.

I could not detain him.

起, lu.

to keep for future use.

挽, lu.

to stop, by holding one's arm.

任, lu.

to retain in office, but usually under disfavor, and that the man may retrieve his character.

請, lu.

to come out; — said by a visitor.

無, lu.

no brigands remain.

不停, lu.

not to stop; unceasingly.

餘, lu.

leave him some ground; don't press him too hard.

飯, lu.

to detain to dimer.

他不, lu.

is doubtful whether to go or stay.

不, lu.

do not procrastinate the decision of cases.

城, lu.

to leave the gates open.

不, lu.

unselfish, guileless.

心, lu.

mind what you are about.

在, lu.

這 leave it here.

榴, lu.

The pomegranate, introduced from the west of Asia, and said to have been so called from its resemblance to a goiter; met. a crimson color.
LIU.

琉璃 | A pearl, or something very precious.

琉 | a vitreous, straw-like composition, used for cups, bangles, and colored glaze; from the Sanskrit vaidurya, or lapis-lazuli, as this enters into the finest blue kinds; a smooth, glazed surface; applied also to a quick tact at seeing things.

琉瓦 | glazed yellow or blue tiles; encaustic tiles.

琉水 | light the water lamp; it is a cup holding oil on water.

琉物 | frail, fragile, not very durable.

琉國 | Lewchew is; the inhabitants are said to have black hands, remove their beards, and keep the skulls of the dead in their houses.

琉 | The sighing of the wind.

琉 | the motion of the air, as when waving a fan.

琉者 | From to go and stopping; this is interchanged with 窝 in some cases.

琉落 | Languid, delaying; to lead; to saunter.

琉 | lurking, loitering, hanging about when ordered off.

琉馬 | to lead a horse up and down to cool.

琉打 | to ramble, to take a stroll.

琉 | A sort of halberd used in old times; to kill; to arrange, to set out in order; to wish an other's death; leaves falling in autumn.

琉兵 | to dispose troops so as to alarm the enemy.

琉我 | he showed compassion to our people and would not have them all die.

琉金 | the bleak winds blow, and the trees are bared of their leaves.

琉木 | the tree will be stripped till it dies.

琉 | Clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the soughing of wind.

琉 | a clear air.

琉 | the fruitful autumnal gusts.

琉江 | an alluement of the River Siang in Hunan, on which Chang-sha fu stands.

琉 | the Wen shows its deep clear stream.

琉 | Also read 琵 and 琵.

琉 | The tortuous curling motion of a snake is 蜍 alluding to its writhing as it moves.

琉 | From gold and to flow; used for the next.

琉 | Pure gold; pendent gems on a crown.

琉 | Pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow.

琉 | Pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow.

琉 | A species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds; it is called 天鳥 and 天子, the bird which calls on heaven, as well as the 天; its voice is like a fife, shrill and sweet.

琉 | From 琉 and 琉 to flow contracted the second is a common contraction.

琉 | The strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag.

琉 | streamers, called also 琉 

琉 | crown gems; they are now seen only on images of idols.
The original form of the next, and now used only as 


a primitive in combination; 
The lower part represents the 


pendants, and the upper the 


cap, but others dispute this. 

From water and a pendent as 


the phonetic. 


The flowing of water; to 


pass, to go from place to 


place; to circulate, as news; to 


diffuse itself, to spread, to make 


known; to look askance; to become 


reckless, to cast off restraint; to 


contract bad habits; to abscond; to 


transport criminals; to shed, flowing 


out; fluid; to select; to beg, 


to intreat; a class, a set; a fluid; 


roving, vagrant, shifting; an old 


term for eight taels of silver. 


1 下 and 1 下 tide ebbing or 


rising. 


1 血 to bleed. 


願 | 其血 [Jesus] willingly shed 


his blood. 


1 眼 tears to shed tears. 


民 | vagrants, gypsies. 


一 | 無病 I have never been 


sick before. 


長 | overflowing, as a current. 


質 | 力 the impulse of fluids. 


離 | 失 without a home, va-


gabonds. 


立 | rivulets; headwaters; the 


branches of a stream. 


一 | a class of men; a calling. 


九 | all kinds of employment. 


女 | womankind. 


中 |砥柱 [firm as] a rock in 


mid-current; — said of a high 


statesman. 


風 or | 言 a hearsay; a report. 


賭 | a crime punished by trans-


portation 3000 li. 


落 | prodigals who cannot 


return; squatters. 


下 | the vulgar. 


毒 | 生民 it will vitiate the 


people's habits. 


沙 | shifting sands. 


不 | unceasingly; no stop to it, 


as a practice. (Cantonese.) 


1 通 a free flow, as of water; in 


general use. 


細 | 水長 | small streams [should 


flow softly] to flow long; — be 


economical. 


硫 | 磺 | Sulphur is | 磺 | brim- 


stone is | 磺; and | 磺 


strong water is sulphuric acid. 


燎 | To scorch; to put in the 


blaze; burning; heating. 


吹 | 燎 | 鬱 | to singe the 


beard when blowing out a lamp, 


as a near-sighted man does. 


手 | 臭 | to singe woolens or furs, 


as when drying them. 


幸 | 而 | 不 | [the dose] is bitter 


but not heating. 


被 | Benumbed with cold. 


潰 | 汗 | hands and feet frost-


bitten. 


To burn over the stubble and 


grass on a field is | 田, 


as when preparing the ground 


for planting. 


柳 | The willow, which is much 


cultivated for making char-


coal; a groove; striped; 


brindled; arched, crescent-


like, alluding to the shape of the 


leaf; slender, wasp-like; pleasure, 


dissipation, because these trees are 


planted about houses of gaiety; the 


24th zodiacal constellation, or the 


stars $\delta \varepsilon \eta \rho \sigma \omega$ in Hydra. 


垂 | 絲 | a delicate long-leaved 


willow. 


觀 | 看 | the tamarix; a broth of 


the leaves is given in small-pox. 


絮 | willow catkins. 


眉 | an arched eyebrow. 


條 | 身 | a sylph-like figure. 


條 | 布 | striped cottons. 


開 | 賦 | make a groove. (Cantonese.) 


1 谷 the valley or place where 


the sun sets. 


花 | 地 | 方 | places of dissipation. 


c桃 | 紅 | 綠 | the peach's bloom 


and willow's green; — met. 


licentious pleasures. 


州府 | a prefecture in Kwangsi 


on the River Liu | 江; a 


branch of the Pearl River. 


柳 | A hearse; a large car used 


to carry the coffin. 


柳 | To cover, as a drum; to rub, 


to feel with the hand; to touch, 


to lay the hand on. 


暨 | A line of stakes across a 


stream to entrap fish; a weir; 


an oval coop trap for taking 


crabs. 


魚 | 魚 | 手 | the fish rush into the 


weirs. 


三星 | 三 | stars [are seen] 


in the weirs, — but no fish. 


紗 | From silk and crime. 


紗 | A skein of silk containing 


ten or twenty threads; a 


knot of a hundred lengths in 


tens; a fob or pocket. 


提防 | 今 | look out for the cut-


purses! 


In Fuhchau. A classifier of a 


beard or wig, and a lapel. 


懶 | To dislike, to have a grudge; 


to be grieved by ingratitude. 


月 | 月 | 出 | 昇 | 诘 | 入 | the moon is shining in its 


beauty, and this fine lady is as 


beautiful too. 


Read 棉. Sorrowful looking; 


懲 | sad, mournful. 


肩 | The beam in the eaves of a 


roof; the middle hall of a 


house. 


餴 | Rice well steamed; the 


steam of boiling rice or other 


dishes. 


調 | 冷 | 冷 | 一旦 | if it has cooled, 


then steam it again.
LIU.

Interchanged with 流 to flow; it is also read 流, and interchanged with 流 to flow.

A river in Kwangsi; a current; to issue forth, as a fountain; edge of the eaves; gliding, about, scouting, prowling; smooth, glossy; to float.

飛 a cascade.

出門 gone out on a walk or ramble.

滑 slippery, glairy; cunning, tricky.

滑 一着 gliding over the ice, as in skating.

船順行 the vessels were drifting down together.

貪 to take a constitutional after dining.

滴 dripping caves.

LO.

Composed of net, silk, and bird, to indicate its purpose, it is used in Buddhist words for 1 and 2, and interchanged with some of its compounds.

A spring-net for birds; a kind of fabric woven like a net or grea adine in knots, with interstices like gauze; openworked, lace like; to spread out, to arrange orderly; a sieve; to bolt, as flour; occurs in many proper names.

網 one piece of law, as this kind of silk is sometimes called.

布 netted woven hempen cloth, used for curtains.

賜紅 to bestow a red sash; met to order a man to strangle himself.

帷孤冷 alone and cold in the curtained bed, as a deserted wife.

網 a bird-net; nets for fish or birds.

列星宿 the constellations all follow or are placed in order.

LIU.

氷 to skate.

黑 a fellow prowling about in the gloaming to steal or mark things.

雨烟去了 they were off in a cloud of dust, as race horses.

雨 暴雨 the water flows up into the sluices.

居 A beggar's clapdish to receive the food given him.

土 an earthen clapdish.

龍 A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.

風 an equable stiff breeze.

巴斯 a boisterous wind, a gale.

From rain and to remain.

Water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.

頜如屋 be sobbered like the dropping eaves.

雨 catch rain from the eaves.

神 an ancient god of the earth; his shrine was placed in the inner court, but as often in a skylight in the hall; it answers nearly to the ancient Roman penates.

居 Properly read ch'au, and regarded as an old form of 抽 to select.

居 In Cantonese To toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over.

火爐 to make a fire.

勸恒 shake them up thoroughly.

LO.

Old sounds, la, lat, and lap. In Canton, lo; in Swatow, loi and loa; in Amoy, lo; in Fuchau, lo, li, and llo; in Shanghai, lu; in Chi fu, loa.

1 漢柏 the arbor-vitæ. (Thu-jopsik.)

1 漢頂 the Romish tensure; some Buddhists wear it.

趁早去張 you should right away try to raise some money; but 張 also means to attend to other duties, as 有客來該張 you must look after the guests when they come.

大 the great net, 1 e the sky.

盤 or 1 the compass.

國 a small ancient state near Tungting Lake, in the present Ping-kiang hien, 平江縣 in the northeast of Hunan.

剎 or rakshas, the demons in Buddhist mythology.

十八 a ḍārān̓ or arhats, the personal disciples or worthies of Buddha; the term is defined by 應供 deserving worship, and 殺城 destroyer of the enemy, i.e. passion.

1 坐 Rahula or Lagula, the son of Sakya-muni, who founded a school.

排 1 漢 to arrange people in rows around a room.

1 the Lolos or Laos tribes now living in the north of Siam.

1, the last syllable of which name probably refers to these people, once possessors of much of Yunnan and Kwéichan; in writing this appellation the radical dog is sometimes added, as 猛 to show contempt for them.

門 1 吐風之才 this family has produced men of great talent.

搜 書籍 to collate and compare records.

1 星 the star ¥ in Capricorn.

秋雲似 the autumnal sky resembles figured netting.

1 槓 a frame for bolting flour.

鍋 humpbacked.
LO.

Clever, sharp.

LO.

A note or refrain in singing; the prattle of children; annoying, vexing.

1 咸 troublesome, fretful, disappointing.

In Cantonese. A final, probably altered from leh, to express the end of a sentence.

係 | yes; it is so.

The horse chestnut or buckeye, the 桄 | found in the western regions.

草 | a tree in Hunan whose wood is easy to ignite.

跌 | a stake fence.

A river named 江 | flowing into Tung-ting Lake on the southeast; it is a small stream, and joins the River Siang near its mouth.

From bamboo and net.

築 | Deep and open baskets without covers or handles, sometimes made with holes to run cords through; they are chiefly used to hold grain, or by the peddlers; a sieve.

擔 | a peddler.

| small baskets. (Cantonese)

茶仔 | peddling baskets.

坐 | a basket-sitter, — denotes a criminal taken out to execution. (Cantonese)

殺 | a corn-basket.

猥 | the whole lot is sold off.

Used with the last.

穀 | A basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt; it is interchanged with 蓋 to pile up earth.

賤 | the basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off.

羅

From plant and net, referring to the habit of growth.

Parasitic plants like the Euphorbia denticulata, or those which twine around trees like the Wisteria, are called 羅 | those like dodder are called 祟| whence the phrase 羅結絲 | the vines and tendrils have interlaced, to denote a marriage alliance.

1 羅 a turnip, or roots like it.

1 羅子 or 水 | a radish.

紅 | 菜 and 黃 | 紅 | names given to the carrot or beet.

似 | 紅 | the heart as big as a turnip; — i.e. generous.

剪邊 | pink. (Dianthus)

繫 | to entwine around.

鑼

A gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

打 | to beat the gong.

1 鼓雲 | the gongs and drums resounded to the sky.

打頭 | sound the head gongs, as when an officer comes.

鳴 | 會 | 衆 | collect the people by the gong.

From horse and to invoke; the second is the original form but is now seldom met.

1 騎 | a mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.

海 | 皮 | seal skin.

駱 | the load of mule.

馬以報 | [I hope to] require you as with the service of a mule or horse.

A baked wheaten cake, called 食 | having fruit in side.

From insect and to involve.

A term for spiral univalves like the Lymnaea. Voluta, Muric, etc.; spiral, screw-like; a conch.

響 | conches used for sounding, when summoning people to resist.

田 | fresh water snails.

纖 | or | 畦 | a screw.

簪 | a spiral headdress.

殼 | univalve shells in general.

殼 | the operculum of snails.

魚 | a flying-fish.

吹海 | blow the sea-conch.

右 | the white conch with whoels turning to the right, is a large rare shell kept at Peking and sent to envoys going to Lewchew to insure them a safe voyage; it is probably a Buccinum.

間

The fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined.

你手沒有 | your fingers have no strike; — you let everything slip.

In Cantonese. To waste or misapply a thing; to apply it uselessly; to throw away, as pearls before swine; rotten, as eggs.

蠧 | wasted, as energy.

委 | to spoil an affair.

觀 | carefully, repeatedly; in a particular and detailed manner; tautology; a periphrase.

次 | the order of words in a sentence.

穌

A sleazy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted, made in Tibet from yak's hair.

穌

From clothes or body and real.

裸

Naked, unclothed, bare-backed; the naked; to strip, to unclothe.

衣 | clothe the naked.

程 | the upper part of the body naked.

蟲 | the naked animal, i.e. man.

體 | he threw off his dress and railed at the rascal.

身 | nude; having no clothes.
LO.

嬴
Like the preceding.
Uncoth; fruits with hard shells.
1 行 going about naked.
W 物 name of a beast like the caracal.
果 a long soundish gourd, the fruit of the Tricosanties anguina and palma, which are generally known as snake gourds.

嬴
A contracted form of the last, and now used only in combination as a primitive.
Naked-like animals having very short hair, like the elephant, tiger, or leopard: a fabulous monster like the taphir.

嬴
Interchanged with a shell.
The solitary wasp.
螺 a sphex, or dauber wasp, supposed to be transformed from caterpillars.

嬴
The grebe 鷸 is called the 頭 in old books; the 果 is an old name for the tailor bird, but perhaps also alludes to the preceding.

嬴
Fruit which ripens on the ground as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, pine-apples, etc.; those having no kernel.

嬴
Fruits of all kinds.

摞
To manage; to arrange, as a dress.

To comb and dress the hair and arrange the bands and fillets, as the ancients did.

Read lo'. To take, to get, in which senses it is used with the next; to put one thing on another; to lay nicely in a pile; a lot of things, a parcel, a load.

摞
To split, to rend; to select, to pick out.

In Pekingese. To rub off, to wipe.

汗 wipe off the sweat.
In Cantonese. To get, to buy, to procure for one; to vex; to injure.

你來看 you come and get the money.

命 to vex one's life out; bewitched.

債子 a child that dies early, before he can recompense his parents.

魚 to fish; to go a fishing.

回信 bring the answer back.

何
Stones piled up.

粟 a pile of pebbles or gravel; — met. prominent talent, distinguished parts.

秈
all the interlacing branches supported each other.

LOH.

Old sound, lax. In Canton, lok; — in Swatow, lîk, lak, and lo; — in Amoy, lok; — in Fukien, lîk; — in Shanghai, lok; — in Chifu, lîk.

洛
From water and each.

洛, A famous tributary of the Yellow River, rising in the S.E. of Shensi, flows easterly about 250 miles, and enters it west of Kai-fung fu in Honan; another river in Shensi, about 350 miles long, draining the northern third of the province, which flows in near

T'ung-ch'en fu; the glare on water.

陽 capital of China in n. c. 770, and often afterwards, till raised by the Kin, A. D. 1126; it lay west of Loh-yang hien in Honan.

陽景 a comfit made from the loose-skin orange.

陽花 a flower like the Caryophyllus or myrtle.

洛
From ice and each; also read ho.

洛 冻, frozen, bleak; icy, like a glacier or frozen lake.

洛 To trim off the knots on the bark of wood.

削
削 殺 he removed all the grasping officials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOH.</th>
<th>LOH.</th>
<th>LOH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>From mouth and each.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wrangling, disputations; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly; so, used for done, finished.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>就是</td>
<td>That will answer.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>完</td>
<td>Done; all over; ended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>Read koh, The cackling of a fowl; to cough and spit, to clear the throat; to hawk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>To burn in, to brand; to toast, to spit or roast in cooking; to bake; a branding-iron; red hot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A branding-iron; a sort of flat-iron for smoothing cloth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A fried wheaten cake, a description of flapjack like shortcake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣裳</td>
<td>To iron clothes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>Ornaments for the neck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>Silk or hemp not yet reeled or rotted; the fibre or staple of cotton; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass; a net for carrying boxes, rope slings; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins or arteries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脈</td>
<td>The pulse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬頭</td>
<td>To halter a horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橘</td>
<td>The dried strings or chatava in the orange.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>A name for the cricket, alluding to the hum of a spindle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心包</td>
<td>The pericardium, as it is supposed to be a fatty kind of strap enclosing the heart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一對藤</td>
<td>A pair of rattan slings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>線</td>
<td>Net or rope slings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全</td>
<td>A kind of sarcenet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受</td>
<td>Dipped, taken in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯</td>
<td>Tied together, like a line of camels; to assist each other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廢</td>
<td>Unspun hemp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>練</td>
<td>A unbroken line; closely linked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竿</td>
<td>A fan-case, hung on the giraffe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酪</td>
<td>Cream; dried milk; racy from mare's milk; fat, unctuous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餅</td>
<td>Cheese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杏</td>
<td>An emulsion of apricot seeds or almonds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薬</td>
<td>Butter, thick whey; the fat of meat expressed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>A kind of milk porridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冰糖</td>
<td>Add some sugar to the cream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨骼</td>
<td>A water bird, a species of kingfisher (1) having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back. Read koh, A synonym of the white owl is 鳥</td>
<td>so called from its screeching voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雞</td>
<td>From bird and each; occurs used for 禽 in names of places, and also for the next.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A kind of bird.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>An old name of Han-chuen 漢州 in Sz'ch'uen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>駱駝</td>
<td>A white or cream-colored horse with a black mane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>駱駝 a camel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A camel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A place near Annam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My white horses have their black manes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter; to fall; to tumble in or off; to let fall; to descend, to come down to; to gather at a place to make a settlement; to lay a thing down; to enter, as in an account; the place to which one falls or goes, one's gathering place or abode; fixed, settled, arranged; a preposition, at, in; in colloquial, often merely adds to the force of the verb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>來</td>
<td>Come down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聖</td>
<td>Or a village; hamlets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The price or rate has fallen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>平安 may you suffer no harm going up or down stairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reduced in property, decayed, poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td>
<td>The job is done.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>The sun is setting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Be smart, stir about.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No energy, spiritless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To pay earnest money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To put pen to paper, to begin a work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To become a priest or nun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To mix in sand.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To go aboard a vessel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Export cargo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>He fell down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你住那兒</td>
<td>In what spot do you live?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有著</td>
<td>It is all settled, everything is arranged; also sometimes means married, settled in life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無下</td>
<td>I have no certain knowledge of, I don't know about it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>大方 perspicuous, forcibly stated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Or rejected essays.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>難合 Our views are quite different.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Where has it gone?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拖人</td>
<td>One to pull one into the water, to impose on one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在何方</td>
<td>Where is your dwelling, where's your house?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Let us rest our legs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Fukhai. A suite of rooms; a building, usually with front and rear courts.
Large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

1. 磴

The original form resembles the ornamented frame on which a bell or drum is hung. The drums are on the sides and the bell in the middle.

2. 樂

Pleasure, quiet, ease; to rejoice in, to take delight in, to esteem a pleasure; a joy; dissipation; good, as a year.

3. 心

Contented.

4. 天之命
to accord with heaven's decrees.

5. 行

A portrait.

6. 做

to make merry.

7. 何如

Where shall I be better pleased?

8. 何处

What pleasure can you find in this?

9. 何处

Where will you be happier than here?

10. 何处

Ah! what pleasure is there here!

11. 大笑

A boisterous laugh.

12. a black bow.

13. 炮火

The boulders tinkle their collars; their master is handsome and kind.

14. 罩

A drain-shop.

15. 罩

A vessel in which rice is stored.

16. 罩

A pan to hold fire; a grog-shop; black; a wild tribe that occupied anciently some parts of Hupeh; a kind of hound.

17. 匪火

A vessel to warm spirits; a censer; a copper brazier; a furnace.

18. 超

A grocery, a spirit shop.

19. 手

A hand-store.

20. 一副香

One set of incense censers, of three or five.

21. 丹

A crucible.

22. 提

Hand censers, carried in processions, and before the governor-general.

23. 棺

A tripod in temples.

24. 酒

He called them to sit around the brazier.
From fire and black; the contracted form is in common use.

A stove, fireplace, grate, furnace, chafing-dish, or other place for holding a fire.

傾 a refining furnace.

 동시에 a swinging oven.

風 a portable furnace, often called 朴亭, a word corrupted from 火方 or fire-place.

房 a mint; governmental assay shops.

茶子 a stall to sell boiling water.

明 an uncovered fireplace.

局 an oven; a bake-pan of any kind. (Cantonese.)

董 a set of censer and vases, usually of metal.

坑 the draft and coal-hole in a kiln, where it is warmed.

A variety of dog, the 鱗 which seems to be a large shepherd's dog.

爐 a short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholds the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.

橋 the Canton name for the loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), the 桃 or Chinese medlar.

楊 a species of Diervilla or Weigela found in Japan; also applied to a fine timber.

A river in the northeast of Kiangsi in Lu-ki hien near which borders on Chekiang.

州 a prefecture in the south of 湖南 men along the Yangtze River, where the 水 flows into it, and sometimes gives its name to the main stream; the region is said to be malarious.

壺 the bottle gourd or Lagenaria.

壺 a jar-shaped like this gourd.

爐 a valuable gem, called 碧 whose description alludes it to the topaz.

From fire and black; it is sometimes used for 銅 a brazier.

爐 a wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.

携 甕活 to take the jug to get grog.

爐 a kind of ulcer.

食 pot-bellied, as children from bad food.

黑, painted, or varnished.  弓 black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.

黑, painted, or varnished.  弓 black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.

爐 hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for weaving.

妻辟 his wives dressed the thread.

For flesh and black as the phonetic.

爐 the skin; the belly; to arrange in order, to spread out; to state; to convey orders, to intimate, to transmit.

列 to state sciatam, to set out orderly.

陳 to make out a list.

獸 釋 to speak of the good qualities [of an official] among the people.

鶴 the Court of Ceremonies.

傳 the fourth in rank of the Hanlin.

鰱 A stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say the stern.

鰱 A small rush like an Arundo, from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bail; shaft of a spear.

鰱 baskets of different sizes.

鰱 Water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, as Phragmites and Arundo, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.

柴 haggots of rushes.

鰱 the yellow rushes environ the house; — a rural abode.

黄 juice of hellocbore, used to rub on the hair; the name is also applied to an impure catechu or terra japonica.

木茎 wooden floats tied on boat-children at Canton.

課 taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.

鰥 a variety of the cactus.

粟 the sweet sorghum (S. saccharatun), grown over central China.

鰫 A windlass; a pulley; a snatch-block.

鰫 a shackle on which a rope runs to raise things.

Stationary, the 鴨 or fishing coromant (Phalacororus carbo), also poetically called 鳥鬼 the black devil.

山雀 a name given at Canton, to a species of thrush (Garrulax perspicillatus), reared for its vivacity.

鰫 A Canton name for perches of the Labrax family; it includes the gill head.

斑 the spotted wrasse. (Labrax japonicus).

白 the white perch. (Pristipomina phalnoi)

頭 red headed labrax. (Pristipomina kaakan.)

花點 the spotted perch (Pristipomina niger) is the best sort; it is made into 鱼 or fish salad.
The pupil of the eye; to see.

The skull of a man: the forehead; bones of the head.

The character is thought to represent a spotted nitrous efflorescence; it forms the 197th radical of a few characters pertaining to salt.

Rock salt; salt licks; land from which salt or nitre is obtained; barren, saltish land; rude, uncivil; violent, insolent.

Meat corned with spirits.

Saltish; nitrous.

A steamed wheaten biscuit at Peking, with or without fruit.

Very similar to the last.

Salt land, such as occurs on the coasts where salt is evaporated; earth from which salt can be leached; a salt preparation; pickle, brine.

A pickle used in bean curd.

Spice for a pickle.

Beef or mutton boiled with salt and soy.

The leechings of salt earth.

Gravel, shingle; fine stones on a beach.

This state has been rendered famous by the sages Confucius and Mencius, and their disciples. It was granted to Ch'ou Kung, or Tan, the Duke of Ch'en, about B. c. 1122; but his eldest son Peh-kin first made his capital at Chin-huap about the year 1115, and was called Duke of Lu. A successor Duke Yiu Hui was killed in 1038, by his brother Duke Wei Wei, who has the infanty in Chinese history of being the first regicide. In 838, Duke Wu Wea made a feudal visit to the court of Sien Wang in Spring and Autumn Records, by Confucius, commence with the reign of Duke Yin, the son of Duke Hwui, in the 49th year of Ping Wang in 722, and end with the accession of Duke Tao Hui in the 39th year of King Wang Wei, in 481, two years before their author's death. Their names and reigns, as here given, are constantly referred to in Kang-hi's Dictionary in quotations from the Annals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
<th>PERSONAL NAME</th>
<th>ACCESSION AND LENGTH OF REIGN</th>
<th>GENEALOGY</th>
<th>COTEMPORANEOUS EVENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke Yin 懿公</td>
<td>鬼息</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Killed by his brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hwan 益公</td>
<td>駝同</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chwang 莊公</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wun 閔公</td>
<td>启方</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hi 崔公</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wun 文公</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siuen 宣公</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ch'ing 成公</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siang 襄公</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chao 昭公</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ting 定公</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ngai 宣公</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Tao 悼公</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not much is known of the state after this period. In the year 255, the king of T'ou removed its prince to K'ou, and in 219 he abolished its separate existence, after a duration of 673 years from the investiture of Duke Ch'en. During this long period, its limits changed but little, and included the southern and eastern parts of the present province of Shantung.
From wood or boat and a phonetic; the first is most used.

A turret of wood used on walls; a movable wooden tower for archers; the propelling scull on Chinese boats worked on a pivot on the taffrail.

| 棒 | to push the scull-pivot! |
| 推 | push the scull, is starboard the helm. |
| 搅 | a lookout on a fortification. |

The noise made in calling pigs is ...; it is the sound usually heard in the North.

From a tiger, to run on a string, and strength; the second is the form in common use.

To capture prisoners, to seize men in battle; prisoners, slaves taken in war; devoted, addicted to, enslaved by.

| 拾 | to take alive. |
| 守 | a slave to money, a miser. |
| 人 | to hold captives to ransom. |
| 人 | a kidnapper; to catch men. |

A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain; in the Mongol dynasty and before, it denoted a circuit, and it is still used occasionally for political divisions; in mechanics, a space, an extension; a way of duty or action, an opportunity; grand; long; fallen; to travel, to journey; used for the next.

三岔 | joining of two roads. |
十字 | cross-roads. |
| 不通行 | no thoroughfare, a cul-de-sac. |

| 行 | to go in by-the-paths, to act improperly. |
| 間 | to ask the way. |
| 陸 | a land journey. |

水 | to go by boat; water communication. |

無 | nothing to do; out of work. |
| 上 | on a journey; on the road. |
| 風 | the discomforts of a journey, the weather and travel. |
| 滑 | the road is slippery. |
| 可 | no alternative, no resource or work; penniless. |
| 灌 | to pay black mail. |
| 開 | to make a road; to clear the way, as for the laces. |
| 雲 | to become a kōjin. |
| 趕 | to hurry on, to hasten one's steps. |
| 横 | a shorter way; a cut-off. |
| 車 | a carriage road; in mechanics, the plane in which a machine or part of it works. |
| 彼 | 斯何君子之車 what chariot is that? it is our leader's. |
| 熟 | 旺 I know the way (or places) well. |
| 走小 | to go by a side path. |

In Cantonese. To pour out, to decant.

| 堆油 | to pour oil from a standard jar, — in order to save weighing it. |
| 堆 | a chariot, a state carriage; the traces of a cart. |
| 玉 | the imperial carriage. |
| 馬 | a large cart to sleep in. |

From property and each.

To give a present, to bribe, to corrupt; to aid the state; a vessel used in ancestral worship.

| 賄 | to bribe, especially an official. |
| 財 | to send presents to officials. |

南金 | heavy contributions of southern metals. |

| 甘 | A slender, slight sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows; it anciently grew in Yang-ch'en. |

A beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girish. | 远似 | the [frost on] the roads [glistens] like strings of gems. |

A river in Lu-nang fu | 微 | in the southeast part of Shensi, flowing into the Yellow River; also a river in Yunnan; and a branch of the Pei-ho flowing near Tung cheu. |

From rain and road.

The dew; mist that forms in 'drops of rain; to bedew, to bless; to disclose, to manifest; to expose, to show through; to exhibit; disclosed, apparent, naked.

| 天 | open to the sky. |
| 水 | dew. |
| 水珠 | the drops of dew. |
| 敗 | ruined by betrayal. |
| 出馬蹄 | the horse's hoof shows; the thing is divulged. |
| 齒 | exposed teeth. |
| 不 | not to see a visitor. |
| 形 | to see the real shape. |
| 宿 | 勢 | sleeps in the dew and dines on the wind; — miserably poor. |

花 | water | 水 | cologne water. |
藏頭 | 采 | the cat is let out of the bag. |
| 骨 | his bones show, emaciated; the evil deed is known. |
| 布 | to publish abroad, as general orders. |
覆 | 鬧 | to relieve and soothe the people. |
| 不 | 鳴 | don't tell of it. |
罪 | 罪 | the corpses and bones were left uninterred. |
甘 | 下 | The sweet dew descends from heaven; the甘 is regarded as the ambrosia of the gods, and priests sprinkle it for ghosts to sip. |
| 富貴 | 花開 | riches and honors [fade] like the dew on flowers. |
Lu

A thatched hovel, a hut; a cottage; a choultry by the roadside; a laborer's lodge in the field; to erect a booth; a tent for one's own house; to lodge, to pass the night.

清 a pure cottage; — a Buddhist term for a monastery.

茅 an attap hut; a thatched mud hut.

从 gate and the spine.

门 a dwelling.

依 leaning against the gate; — as a mother who longs to see the loved child return.

仙 fairy land.

巷 a side lane or alley containing a few houses.

From plant and gateway: it is often written like the last.

A plant whose stalks, when old are used to thatch temples, and called 蕨 in consequence; the name is applied to the Siphonostegia chinensis, but must also denote another plant.

蘆 a species of euphorbia (Euphorbia latifolia); the milk thistle.

A palm (the tree of the village-gate, as its composition denotes,) common in the central provinces; the round leaves are fringed with deep fissured points.

桀 the coir-palm. (Chamaerops), from whose fibers ropes, mats, and trunks are made.

花木 or 花木 a fine-grained, reddish cabinet wood brought to Canton from Annam; rose-wood.

驛 From 马 horse and 旅 to travel contracted.

驛 a post-house and 旅 to travel contracted.

使 the courier who carries letters for government.

由 寄函 the letter was sent on by the post-house.

薑薑 A plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsley.

蕉 a kind of celery.

藥 a bachelor's button.

室 the room where pregnant women awaited parturition after the seventh moon.

葉 betel leaf, for which the second and aberrant form is now used with 老 at the South.

青 fresh betel leaf; the best comes from Hai-fung biaen (Hai-fung) near Swatow.

皮 the skin of a species of bryony, used as a purgative.
From fleet and guest; occurs interchanged with the next.

The backbone, the basis of one's strength.

He exceeds others in strength.

He exerts all the energies of body and mind.

From a banner and men who belong to it; occurs used for the last.

A regiment of 500 men; forces, troops; a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; immigrants; many, a company; the multitudes; brothers; to travel, as to other provinces; to sojourn at; to be arranged; the imperial sacrifice 天, offered to Shangti on the round hillock in time of calamity; a path; to arrange in order; to display; self-owned grain; the 56th diagram relating to trade.

Flying a trader.

Victorious soldiers.

Set in order; by ranks.

A lodging-house.

While in the inn I indite my sorrows.

Officers sent to the provinces.

The younger sons of princes and their children.

I am ashamed of my comrades.

While my backbone is still strong.

Used with the preceding.

The emperor's sacrifice to Heaven and the hills.

Shangti.

A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

A name for the Abies firma, or Japan larch, which probably furnishes this wood.

Hunchback; stooping; curved, distorted in the limbs; met. crouching to, humbled before one.

A crooked back.

Ling, or a vulgar, ill-made, distorted person; ill-fitting clothes.

A drizzling, incessant rain; in Honan, ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

The rain continues incessantly.

A seer or conduit.

A branch of the River Li on the northwest of Tungting Lake.

Hemp or silken threads not yet spun; a bank or knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.

Coarse cotton; but 布 is to state in detail.

One knot of floss.

Unable to tell the whole, too many to detail.

All the threads are all straightened out.

I do not venture to annoy you with unnecessary details.

To bring up each point in order.

The tender-loin. (Cantonese.)

Used with the last.

The lapel of a coat; spoiled, sordid clothes.

Dirty and torn garments; ragged in dress.

A number; frequent, often reiterated; successively, constantly, continually; prompt; to do over and over, to keep up.
思 | serious thoughts of.
| 以 | to take thought for the
| 为 | morrow.
| 到 | forecasting, precautionary
| 计 | plans.
念 | anxiously thinking on.
亡 | a general plan; without
| 不 | particularizing.
一致而百 | to plan the whole
在 | in detail.
曼天疾威弗 | 弗图 merciful Heaven, quick with terrors,
| can | how can you have no fore-
| 思 | thought, no plan?

虑 | To give one good advice;
| 了 | to help.
| 助 | to aid heartily.
相 | 辨 | 务 | 公 | to attend to the
| 为 | affairs of state with united
| 而 | energy.

虑 | From strength and soul.

虑 | To care for, to feel sad, to
| 了 | think upon anxiously; to
device, to cogitate, to turn over in
| 的 | one's mind; to plan; concerned
| 为 | for, suspicious, doubtful about,
| 然 | anxious; thoughtful for.

虑 | From  to think and  tiger
| 了 | which gives sound.

去 | To filter; to strain liquids
| 虚 | through a cloth; to wash, to
| 被 | purify.
| 他 | 水 | 被 | 布 | a straining
| 了 | cloth.
| 去 | 虚 | strain off the sediment.

磨 | The second is an unusual form.
| 这 | A file, a rasp; a polishing
| 了 | tool; to burnish, to give
| 的 | luster to; to refrain, to re-
| 役 | strain one's self.
| 磨 | to polish.

謨 | 不 | a man in the Sung
dynasty, who is perhaps the
| 虚 | origin of the god Wu-hien
| 罪 | 武显 who is worshiped at
| 败 | Nanking to heal children.

動 | Deceitful; to deceive.

劣 | From  to earth and a pinch.
| 了 | A low dike dividing fields;
| 的 | to mark the limits of fields;
| 的 | banks of a pool or lakelet;
| 的 | a sort; alike.
| 指 | their talents are
| 的 | much alike.
| 马 | a corral for horses.

爪 | From  to earth and a pinch.
| 的 | A low dike dividing fields;
| 的 | to mark the limits of fields;
| 的 | banks of a pool or lakelet;
| 的 | a sort; alike.
| 指 | their talents are
| 的 | much alike.
| 马 | a corral for horses.

爪 | As much as can be grasped
| 的 | with the five fingers,
especially of ears of grain.

剥 | From  to earth and a pinch.
| 的 | To clutch in the fingers;
| 的 | to rub or draw through the
| 的 | hand; to stroke; to bright-
| 的 | en; to scrape off or thin; to
| 的 | bare; to pull off.
| 捆 | to stroke the beard.

手 | to peel off, as leaves from a
| 了 | twig.
磨 | 木 | 指 | to rub the fists, as
| 的 | if eager for a scrimmage.
| 磨 | 木 | to scrape the crust from
| 的 | a boiler or pan.
| 磨 | 木 | to milk, as a cow.
| 乾 | 清 | to clean up, as rubbish
| 的 | with a shovel.
| 取 | to take by force or fraud;
| 的 | petty extortions.
予 | 所 | 茶 | the rushes which I
| 的 | got in my claws.
| 的 | 一 | 堆 | to pilo together, to
| 的 | amass.
| 膏 | 木 | to scrape or pick off the fat.
厚 | 木 | peel the fat till it is
| 的 | lean; — 木. fleece the rich fel-
| 的 | low till he is poor.
薄 | 言 | 之 | now wo rub out its
| 的 | seeds.
A sound; a note on a musical instrument.

In Cantonese, morose, cross; disposed to annoy, troublesome; to talk; out of proper order.

sullen; hard to suit.

1 点 disarranged; confused, involved, as a style.
1 起官话 to talk the court dialect.

An ancient weight, now differently estimated; some say it was 20 taels, and that a spear's head should balance three of them, and a heavy sword six; many authors assert that it was $\frac{3}{5}$ taels, or 48,000 grains of millet; but a few maintain that it was six taels, though the same as the 錠 a ring weight.

Many persons pronounce these characters 聲 or 音. Old sound, 介. In Canton, 介, — in Swatow, 椎; — in Amoy, Iwan; — in Fuhchau, Iwang and Iōng; — in Shanghai, 介 and 聲; — in Chifu, 山.

From words and silk; some regard it as another form of 頭 a tinkling bell.

To tie or bind together; to rule, to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

南 the chief ruler of one of the principalities in the time of Han.

From hand and to connect properly; occurs used for 愛 and the next.

 Encoder (Iwan) is a contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin, emaciated.

指頭狗了 fingers stiffened, as with cold.

A contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin, emaciated.

狗 bent, doubled, as the fingers when paralysed.

Flesh cut into slices or minced; to jerk meat.

肉 a slice of meat.

魚 a piece of fish; a fish's stomach cut into strips.

視爲鱗 [the chief] looked upon us as merely fish and flesh, only to be eaten.

Handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

婉兮 如 how bewitching, how charming.
LUH.

Old sound, lok. In Canton, lok, lut, and lut; — in Swatow, lek, lok, and tek; — in Amoy, liok and lok; — in Fuhcho, lok, lok, lak, liok, and tek; — in Shanghai, lok and liok; — in Chiifu, liu and lu.

六，六

六；six; it belongs to the eighth diagram of earth.

陸，陆

六; the sixth, number six.

1 合 the four points, zenith and nadir; all over, everywhere; also the 十二支 when paired off.

1 師乃之 the six divisions (the whole army) followed on.

1 處 the six places or abodes of sensation (buddha ayatana); — i.e. the organs of sense.

雙 1 double-sixes—on the dice.

1 國 the six states which combined to resist Tsien, n.c. 240, were Sung, Ts'i, Liang, Ch'au, Wei, and Tsien.

播 1 紅 to throw the six reds.

1 滄州 in the west of Ngan-hwui, noted for its good tea.

丁 1 甲 可以搬山倒海 the gods Luhting and Luhkiah can move mountains and empty the sea.

From place and a clod.

陸, 高. High dry land, terra firma; lu.

行 1 to go by land.

1 路兵 land troops.

考覓 in 1 he rears his hut on the high plat.

地行; he is strong enough] to sail a boat overland.

離 rugged, mixed, uneven.

續來 they arrived successively.

北 1 and 西 1 the stars β Aquarius and Pleiades, because they are central stars in the northern and western regions of the sky.

水 1 並進 the land and sea forces pressed on — to the fight.

月 1 看 瀟秀 on the sixth of the sixth moon sea if the rice or millet are in flower.

從 地 repeated; it is the original form of the preceding, and only used in combination.

A clod of earth; dry land.

螞, 蝜

A small marine bivalve, called 魛 with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines; it may be a species of Tellina or Mactra.

凜

Frozen rain, sleet; cold.

糧, 穀

Grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.

霧 秤 重 | the panicked millet ripened early, and the sorghum late.

鹿, 鹿

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the horns and legs of a stag; it forms the 19th radical of a few characters relating to cervine animals; in pictures used as a symbol for 鳴 enrolment, by a pun upon the sound of the latter.

A deer, especially the males; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.

1 警 and 2 鳥 deer's antlers and tendons, two apodisiacs.

金 錢 1 or 梅花 the spotted deer or axis.

1 鳥 the cassowary, so called in the Archipelago.

家 1 the house deer; — a poetical name for the rat.

指 1 鳥 to call a deer a horse, — impudent; this phrase refers to an anecdote of Ts'ao Ts'ao, who accused his attendants whether the stag was a horse or not, in order to ascertain who of them would be subservient to him.

1 王 the deer-king, a title of Shakyamuni (marigala), because he had been a deer in a former life.

揬, 揬

To move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to trattle, to shake.

1 球 to roll a ball.

1 落地 rolled over and fell down.

1 塊 to roll the ground smooth.

一世 1 到 滑 he has been well polished for a long time; you'll not deceive him.

1 滑 1 去 rocking (or rolling) to and fro.

1 墨 to roll ink, as in printing.

1 敲 a ratttle drum, used by peddlers.

轡, 椃

The rut of a wheel; a roller, a pulley, a wheel; the second character is also the name of a nut-bearing tree.

線 1 a spinning-wheel.

1 槎 a windlass; a castor.

車 1 a wheel, and 1 車 a wagon or hand-cart. (Cantonese)

麗, 鹤

A small lifting net made fine to inclose minnows and young fish.

麗 1 a book-basket; — a term for a pedant.

漉, 漯

Name of an affluent of the River Siang in the northeast of Hunan; to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; dregs; to cleanse water.

1 濾 濬 the drippings sprinkled the ground.

1 浓 deep, pellucid, as a pool.
From *dish* and *carving*; occurs used for the last.

To let a thing drip; to exhaus-
t to, to empty; to strain-off; a
 casket for holding a seal.

From *deer* and *forest*; it some-
what resembles 麓 麓 beautiful.

The declivity or base of a
hill; a copse at the bottom of
a hill; places from which
the water soon runs off.

守 the royal forester or over-
seer of the woods.

怒大 烈風雷雨風属
when sent to the great slopes, he
(Shun) never went wrong amid
violent wind, thunder and rain.

A species of cicada that has
many appellations, of which
騲 is one.

Contracted from 角 a horn, as
if an antler had fallen.

Some define it, a wild animal;
others, a surname.

In Cantonese. To let go, to
loosen, to take off the grasp; to
sneak off; come off, parted, slipped,
severed, fell apart.

手 let your hand; to sepa-
rate, as friends.

底 the bottom fell out; ruined.

除 去 take it down.

精 辨 he is smart enough to
take off your cue.

打 破 broken off.

白 slipped from the mortar;
故 divulged, come out.

To follow, as in a train.

把 a concubine of the
monarch Chwen-lih 領 童
n. c. 2500 ; one defines it,
"that which cannot be clearly
established."

From a sacrifice and carving; it
is often symbolized by 麓 a deer,
from the identity of their sounds.

The happiness conferred by the
emperor; official emoluments,
salary, rations, pay; prosperity,
enjoyment of a thing or income;
dignity; to salary; a sacrificial feast.

位 the imperial tablet
set up in temples.

salary from government.

you receive every
heavily favor.

I think of my un-
provided condition.

to live on a salary.

I have no salary.

one who died before enter-
ing Office.

the Banqueting Office.

food and rainment are
insufficient.

he enjoyed an income
of a thousand ingots.

he unluckily was
burnt out.

the second or after feast at
an ancient worship.

how self-possessed
was he in seeking dignity!

salary and dignity.

From *silk* and *carving*, and not
to be confounded with 綵 遠 a reason.

A green color, the hue of
leaves; things which pro-
duce green; a kind of pretty
green.

color of fresh grass.

dark green.

or 青 malachite.

green vitriol.

a turquoise color; a kind
of green dye.

a promising student.

green covered sedans, in
which statesmen ride.

a prairie, a steppe.

very green, bright green.

the dye-stuff called sapph-
re, made chiefly from the
bark of the *Rhamnus* *infectorius*.

invisible green.

A green colored stone, green
asper, rough, stony ground;
toilsome, laborious; small; a
chunk of wood.

rough; unimportant.

trudging after through
wind and dust; wearying effort
abroad to get a living.

unwearying, painstaking;
met. the result of toil, tired,
weareied.

a log of .

an inefficient
drudge, a useless fellow.

The skin shriveled.

A kind of lentils or pottage.

beans. sprouts.

an herb of which cloth
can be made.

maize; so called in
Ningpo.

A pleasant kind of spirit,
known as 釀 made with
water from Lake Ling in
Hsiang-ch'U in the south-
east of Hunan.

To move, walking about; to
go up or down, as stairs;
respectful.

起 来 get up.

went go down.

去 go up to the top of
the pagoda.

一個谷 to turn a som-
 sault. (Shanglai).

To go carefully.

行 前 to go with a
crowd.

然而 to go off with-
out a definite aim.

The original form is supposed to
resemble an engraver's stippling
on wood; it is now written like
the next.

To cut on wood, to carve.
From metal and to carve.

A metallic luster or color; strike on shells, veins in stone; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to make a note of; records, annals; lectures, summary of doctrine; an index, a series, an order.

抄 1 to copy off.

供 1 to take down evidence.

出 1 to jot down, to write out.

目 1 an index; table of contents.

言行 1 record of one's acts, a biography.

實 1 the authentic records of an Emperor's reign.

取 1 to be selected as worthy of a degree.

事 1 to detail an affair, a narrator.

長足 1 something worth recording.

記 1 十次 recorded ten times, as worthy officers are in the books of the Board of Civil Office at Peking.

試 1 the list of successful 君子.

籍 1 a family register, one's lineage.

大計 1 the triennial report on officers.

總 1 a résumé; a summary.

一 1 ordinary, like the generality.

選 1 用 to select and record men for employment.

囚徒 1 to release prisoners.

語 1 and 別 1 are classes of Buddhist books, like lectures or synopses of doctrines, and treatises on particular subjects.

錄 1 舎 and 別 one of eight belonging to the emperor Muh-wang about B.C. 1000.

From bamboo and a record; occurs used for 麗, a pannier.

目 1 a signet, a seal.

圖 1 a chart of a country.

符 1 a talisman on wood, a magic writing.

題名 1 list of successful 君子.

戮 1 To kill in war, to massacre to slaughter; to be put to death; in danger of death; to mangle and insult; to act foolishly; to ruin; to exert.

殺 1 to put many to the sword.

囚 1 to kill prisoners.

戶 1 使 to mangle a corpse and expose the head.

引頸就 1 he bared his neck to the sword; — he met his death bravely.

刑 1 to execute capitaly.

律 1 From a step and pencil; occurs used with the next.

To divide, to distinguish between, to govern, to regulate by law; a statute, a fixed law, an ordinance; to be a law to; a military regulation; used by the Buddhists for discipline, ascetic rules; and for the vineya or works relating to them; a stanza or distich; the rules of versification; to state or put on record; to adjust, to weigh the merits of; to trim hair; standard tubes used in ancient music; steep, as a peak.

法 1 a code.

誠 1 commandments, prohibitions.

伐 1 敵兵 utterly destroy the rebel soldiers.

屠 1 ruthless slaughter.

In Cantonese. To scald, as a fowl for plucking; to steep in boiling water.

魚粥 1 a fish soup or chowder.

手 1 手 scalded his hand badly.

Used with the preceding.

United strength.

力相攻 1 joined our forces and made a combined attack.

辱 1 to disgrace, to bring contempt on; to act foolishly.

為天下笑 1 to get the derision of everybody.

羞 1 feeling ashamed and foolish.

修 1 A stone roller, 磕 used for smoothing gravel walks and paths.

磚 1 砖 and rubble washed down by floods in a dangerous way.

蹂 1 Impeded, as when carrying a burden.

疋 1 填 making little progress; embarrassed, as when leading a child in a crowd, or when in a hurry.

律 1 the statutes and rescripts; the former are regarded more fundamental than the latter.

書 1 or 條 law books; the laws.

以 1 己者 人 he applied the same rules to himself that he did to others.

— 1 a uniform mode, entirely.
A sharp, high peak.

A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ores from a mine.

A pulley or windlass.

A puller.

A black horse with white hind quarters.

The wild hop, 1 章 of which the Humulus japonicus is the most common, and found over the northern provinces; one common name is 拉拉藤, the pulling vine.
Silken threads; to twist silk; fit for weaving; to wind silk; to compare, to distinguish, to classify; to adjust; to know; to bind or cord.

To oversee the affairs of the country.

Sorted silk; met. fine or royal plans.

To leave literary pursuits.

His words are [smooth] as silk;—said of the sovereign.

Silken sounds; i.e. his Majesty's words.

The palace or court.

Full of just thoughts, eloquent.

Adjusted his fishing-line.

A pervading doctrine or principle; natural principles.

Read oun A cap called oun, worn by K'ung Ming a hero of the San Kwoh Chi.

To squirm; a large snake like the boa, that can bring rain and clouds, is called oun; applied to the crawling of worms or snakes; a frog big as a shoe, otherwise called oun or field father, which eats snakes, because they devour the small frogs.

The bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

A kind of boat.

A wheel with spokes; a wheel, a disk; a round face; a revolution, a circuit, a turn; to rotate, to take in turn; to roll around; a symbol of Buddhist doctrine; great.

To revolve, to turn round and round; the revolutions and changes of the ages.

To go from door to door.

Rocks standing in a dangerous position.

To bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

From heart and an egg as the phonetic.

To act heedlessly.

To act regardless of strict rules, to be grossly negligent; one says, to compare and rate goods.

From words and to think as the phonetic; also read lun.

To discourse upon, to consider, to discuss; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason, to think over; discourse, council: a train of reasoning upon a subject, a full account of a matter; a proposition, by, according to, speaking of; used by the Buddhists for a shastra or theological treatise, and for works on metaphysics, called abhidharma in Sanscrit; unison, as of instruments.

Sold by the catty.

To converse.

To talk on, prolonged discussion.

To talk about people.

The drums and bells!

He talks upon a matter intelligently.

Discourses and dialogues; table-talk; name of the Confucian Analects.

No matter how many.

Each one maintains his own view.

To write a treatise on diseases.

If supposing, if we admit.

It is immaterial; no matter.

To argue, to contradict.

It is needless to bring that affair up again.

To talk about.

To speak on a matter.

To speak upon critically.

To discourse without method.

To estimate the merits and demerits of officials.

Thousands have come.

You must certainly change this pair of shoes.

To fail in convincing a man.

To infer, to deduce from.
LUNG.

Old sounds, long and liang. In Canton, lung; — in Swatow, long, leng, and laung; — in Amoy, liong, long, and kong; — in Puchau, lung, long, ljang, ljang, liang, long, and liung; — in Shanghai, lung; — in Shih, lung.

Lung. Composed of 章 a loud contracted for the phonetic, 肉 flesh, and 李 to fly altered to represent flying in a gyral motion; it forms the 216th radical of a few unused characters referring to dragons; occurs used for 龙 lung, the dragon, favor, and the next.

A dragon, the chief of scaly beings, and invested with supernatural power to change its shape; used as an emblem of imperial power and awe; the emperor's person; imperial, dragon-like; by Buddhists, used for nagas or snake gods; to pervade; to bud; in matters relating to betrothals, it is often used for a man; gracious, kind; much used by geomancers to embody those terrestrial and occult influences and positions which act on and determine human prosperity; figured with dragons.

1. 龍 the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.

2. 龍 a poetical name for a deer, the axis, because it plays with dragons.

3. 龍 a dragon boat, so named from the carved figure-head.

4. 龍 the ancestral effigy at weddings. (Cantonese.)

5. 龍 the throne.

6. 龍 the reigning emperor.

7. 龍 the emperor's person.

既見君子為之光 now that I see these noblemen, I understand their favor and brightness.

白 or 龍 poetical names for the dog.

1. 眼果 the longan fruit. (Nephelium longan.)

2. 龍 大 倍 his majesty was greatly pleased.

3. 龍 the imperial tablet, reverenced by officers.

4. 龍 the ornamented shed for the打 in Canton.

馬精神 he has the vigor of a dragon or a horse.

海 王 Sea-dragon king or the Neptune of the Chinese; he is Sayara, a naga or dragon-king, whose glorious palace is at the bottom of the ocean, north of Mount Maru.

脈 the dragon's pulse, the subtle geomantic tokens and influence of a locality.

尋 密穴 to seek the dragon and point out his den; — i.e. to fix on a lucky spot.

乘 to get married.

風 紙 betrothal cards.

鐘之年 decrepit, old.

地 an earthworm.

 التجارة scrambling dragons, i.e. boats. at Canton that paddle very fast.

擒捉虎 to seize a dragon and hold a tiger; — met. very clever and brave.

鯤鯤門 the carp has leaped over the dragon's gate; — met. rapid promotion.

神 the gods of waters and springs; a general term for the ruling powers of nature, and their worship.

滬香 ambergris; though it seems to be also applied to the paint called dragon's blood.

大 an earthworm.

膚香 Baroos camphor.

合 the dragon is pleased; i.e. the waters are quiet, the stream runs in its bed.

竜 Regarded as an old contracted form of the preceding.

竜 Also to rise, to issue forth.

起 in heat, said of dogs; pairing, as birds.

草 a place in Yunnan where are nine steep mountains.

竜 A species of water weed (Porphyrogram amplifolium), otherwise called 草, and often written like the last.

有道 1. in the marches grows the spreading smart-weed.

益 1. overgrown with weeds, concealed, obscured by something.

隆 From 隆 to descend and 生 to bear, denoting that what is born will be high and great.

隆 Grand, eminent, surpassing; high, like a peak; exalted; abundant, fertile, opulent, overfilling; glorious; to glorify, to exalt; to magnify; the irrigation of great heat.

興 1. prosperous.

賁 1. generous — mean.

尊 1. highly honored.

盛 affluent; wealthy.

深 領 1. to receive many favors.

雄 1. fat and hearty looking.

冬時候 winter; cold weather.

1. a thundering noise.

父者 家 1. a father is the eminent one of the house.

隆 The vault of heaven is 隆 referring to its arched expanse; a cavity, an orifice.

竜 1. a hole.

隆 to dig out a cave for a dwelling.

癱 Infirm; weak in the back from age.

癱 1.病 old and useless, bent over.

癱 costive, torpor of bowels.
LUNG.

A stream in Lo-ting chuen, in Kwangtung, called 三江; a river or town in Kansuh.

Rude and incomplete.

The throat, the oesophagus.

An insect found on the olive in Kwangtung, the 翼 probably a species of walking-leaf. (Mantis)

鲑 a goblin or a fabulous monster.

鲑 a goblin like a child two feet long found in the sea.

峡 a crab like oysters.

The rising sun obscured.

The rising moon.

朦 dim, obscure, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass; the mumblings of one half asleep.

Since often used for the next.

A pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jailhouse.

因 a cage for prisoners.

房 a blind over a window.

房 the bars across a doorway.

屏 to screen off by a blind.

笼 a cage; an open basket for carrying birds or animals; a quiver; used with 龍 to monopolize or engross the market; to cover, to rest on.

打 to entrap birds.

焙 a frame to hang clothes on to dry over a fire.

雀 a bird-cage.

LUNG.

The leggings or overalls worn by the Chinese in winter.

From leather and dragon, or rather a cage, referring to the shape; the second form is unusual, and is also interchanged with the next, to buy up.

A halter.

A barrow, a grave or mound over it; a pile of earth; to monopolize goods.

丘 a tumulus over a grave.

蜿 undulating, as a road or country; to speculate; to buy up goods.

瓦 a scallop; shells like the Arca or Pecten.

Used with the last.

A dike to prevent water breaking in; a classifier of rows of tiles and growing grain.

瓦 a row of tiles on a roof; one gutter.

滿 the yellow clouds of waving grain fill the fields.

滿 among dikes and fields; — busy at farming.

頸 an old name for the west of Shensi, now comprising part of the eastern side of Kansuh; probably derived from the mountain sources of the River Wei.

得 having got Shensi he wanted Sz'ch'uen too; — met. unsatisfied ambition.

To walk awkwardly.

To grasp, to seize privately; to drag; to attack; to assemble or collect; to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to act with; to push out.
or through; to visit, to call at; to bring near, to draw close to.

埋

1. to put the hands in the sleeves. (*Cantonese*)

在

1. in the sleeve to conceal in the sleeve.

聚

1. gathered together.

做得

1. can you finish this?

衙

1. to call in at the yamun.

總

1. they have all come; everything is here.

近

1. to bring near; to near, as a boat.

掠

1. to plunder, as a highwayman.

把

1. he covertly stabbed him with a knife.

敵

1. to charge at the enemy.

營

1. to lie along shore.

換

1. to bind the hair.

拉

1. to drag up to one.

前

1. they all came forward and urged them to cease, or to part.

造

1. make a hole.

老鼠

1. a rat hole.

到

1. he has entered the clay hole; — met. he is buried.

孔

1. a hole.

穿

1. holes are in it; bored.

空

1. empty, contents all run out.

罅

1. a cleft, a crack or crevice.

棺材

1. an empty grave, an old tomb.

他的

1. 太多 his schemes for taking people in are very many.

你給我

1. 橋走嗎 are you trying to deceive me? — i.e. are you trying to get me to fall through the hole in the bridge?

| 槎 | An unauthorized character, said to be altered from 箑 a cage. | 了 | thoroughly practiced in.
|---|---|---|---|
| 鬆 | A trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; any traveling case to carry clothes. | 不要 | don’t tip it over, don’t spill it out.
| 矽 | a leathern trunk. | 神 | to make much ado about the gods.
| 伙 | a coir trunk or valise. | 權 | to abuse power.
| 衣 | a clothes’ trunk. | 忽 | he suddenly moved up his forces.

In *Pekinges* read 槇*. A Corean ream of 100 quires of 20 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.

拾

1. 斷嘴 to get into an altercation; to bandy loud words, as coffin bearers are apt to do.

房

1. an undertaker’s shop.

束

1. 呈 a pole. A carrying-beam; thills of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; a set of boxes for presents.

先

1. and 末 the fore and rear thills; met. the chair-bearers.

傀儡

1. The first of these is regarded as the correct form.

傀儡

1. Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily; to make a fool of.

傀儡

1. to impose on a simpleton.

傀儡

1. Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily.

喙

1. The note or song of a bird.

喙

1. to chrip.

喙

1. the birds’ music greets the spring.

喙

1. a hum of many voices, as in a school-room.

曳

1. Walking.

曳

1. the imperfect attempts of a child to walk; a child stepping.

曳

1. to draw another toward one.
LWAN.

Some of these characters are [often pronounced] LÜEN. Old sound, lön. In Canton, lön; in Swatow, hian; - in Amoy, lwon. - in Fuhchau, lwang; - in Shanghai; 10: - in Chifu, lün.

LWAN.

A small malaceous tree, called *Lwian* having yellow flowers; a slender tree with yellow wood and reddish branches which produces the *I* a medicine; some say the *I* is the bladder tree (*Katreuteria paniculata*), but this is erroneous according to the P'an Tso'ao; the two corners of a bell.

Lwian: the imperial guard; it is the office at Peking which manages the escort of the Emperor.

Lwian the emperor's carriage or sedan; also, his godship.

Lwian an idol's shrine to carry in a procession.

A fabulous bird, described as the essence or sperm of divine power, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty; the *L* or argus pheasant seems to have furnished the type; this is the cock, the hen is *L*; hence the phrase *L* and *M* the phoenixes sing harmoniously, to denote a marriage; small bells hung on bridles.

Lwian the sound of their tinkling bells draws near.

Lwian the marriage papers of a bride and bridegroom.

Lwian elegantly adorned.

Lwian [the holds the] knife with the jingling bells.

A net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.

Lwian when the pig sees the net laid he runs away.

Lwian a large river in the northeast of Chihli flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung, near whose mouth is *L* a small town.

Lwian to bear twins; to suckle two children at once.

Lwian twins.

Lwian to have twins, two at a birth.

The character is designed to represent two eggs.

Lwian An egg; the roe of fish; testicles of animals.

Lwian hen's eggs.

Lwian oviparous.

Lwian like the danger of a pile of eggs breaking.

Lwian the testes.

Lwian to broaden, to cherish.

Lwian my power is like a bird setting on her eggs.

Lwian. From *L* one and a phonetic meaning to govern; the second form is in common use.

Lwian To bring into good order; a state of order; to confuse, to throw into disorder; to mislay; discord, confusion; insurrection, anarchy; out of place, disarranged; tumultuous; raveled; to ferry over; the end of a song.

Lwian to rebel.

Lwian having tact at ruling and yet reverent.

Lwian he crossed the River Wei by boats.

Lwian to raise a revolt.

Lwian [Wán Wang had] ten ruling statesmen.

Lwian sedition officers.

Lwian great commotion in a state.

Lwian disturbed in mind.

Lwian great clamor, a hubbub.

Lwian to sit without respect to rank.

Lwian Heaven has visited us with death and anarchy.

Lwian to talk wildly or without any order.

Lwian raveled thread.

Lwian to disarrange, as papers.

Lwian anarchy daily increases.

Lwian to play truant.
MA.

Old sounds, ma and ma. In Canton, ma; — in Swatow, ma, mo, mān, and bō; — in Amoy, ma, ba, and bō; — in Fuhchou, ma and mō; — in Shanghai, mo; — in Chifu, ma.

麻

Composed of 赏 flowers and 印 a shelter, referring to the labor bestowed on the fibers; it forms the 500th radical of a small incongruous group.

Hemp, particularly the female (Cannabis) plant; a plant furnishing textile fibers, as the Cannabis, Becheria, Linum, Hibiscus, and Sida, which all bear this name; the linen of the Chinese; hempen; sackcloth or mourning apparel; pock-marked; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for 画 sprightly, lively, quick.

野 the Hibiscus cannabinus or an allied malvaceous plant that furnishes fibers.

|麻| hempen fabrics, grasscloth.
|麻| planks of a heavy wood like teak.
|麻| linen thread.
|麻| clad in coarse hempen; — very frugal.

心乱如 | my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

鐵 or | quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

篩 a hamper for holding 禾 or hatchelled hemp.

黃 the Sida or abutilon hemp.

白 | and 黃 old terms for imperial reprints or gazettes.

|麻| flax, grown in Chihli.
|麻| linseed oil.
|麻| oil.
|麻| puckmarks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally; unimportant.

|麻| of little moment, let it pass.

|麻| obscure, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuhchou. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obstinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

麻 A common but unauthorized form of the last.

|麻| Sesamum; the hemp plant.
|麻| ground sesamum seeds used by cooks.

|麻| castor oil.
|麻| staff of hemp; — useless dependance.

麻 | to rot hemp.

麻 | coarse gray or unbleached grasscloth.

麻 A disease of children, the measles or chicken-pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

麻 | the pits or scars left after small-pox or chicken-pox.

麻 | to have the measles.

麻 | my foot is asleep.

麻 | leprosy. (Cantonese.)

麻 | numb, no-feeling.

麻 | a hot peppery taste.

麻 | to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

麻 To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

麻 | indistinct vision.

麻 An obstruction in speech.

麻 | to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

麻 A frog.

麻 | a striped frog, used for food.

麻 A species of gnat.

麻 A bird akin to a wild goose.

麻 | (often written 麻雀) a sparrow.

麻 A small species of lark.

馬 The yak is called 牝 in the 'Rh Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

馬 A kind of grain allied to the panicked millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.

馬 The original form represents the head, mane, and legs of a horse; it forms the 187th radical of characters relating to colors and qualities of equino beasts.

馬 A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the white knight in chess; quick, as a horse; emblem of noon, the seventh of the twelve stems, and of heaven.

馬 | a gentle horse.

馬 | or 公 | a stallion.

馬 | I want it immediately.

馬 | a racer; a swift courrier.

馬 | a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

馬 | my golden horse has not brought forth a mule's colt; — I've made nothing on this venture.

馬 | a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

馬 to stop a horse's head — so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

馬 a groom, a syce; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; he is also called 王 at the south.

馬 | an attendant who rides ahead.

馬 doctor's fees.

馬 the horse is capering and curving about.

馬 a camp-chair.

馬 to saddle a horse.

馬 I have just arrived.
A sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; worship to the divinity when traveling.

**碼**
A paper painted effigy or substitute for other gods, which is worshiped in houses at Shanghai, and then burned.

**碼**
A head-board, that stretches from the bed-posts to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things; to clamp, to join by clamping; a stretcher; some say that 馬 色 is more correctly written 马 桌 than the common way.

**碼**
A southern name for a monkey.

**碼**
Advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.
MAI.

Old sounds, mit. In Canton, mat and mait; — in Amoy, biet; — in Fuhchau, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.

From hand and secret.

To strike.

From man and secret.

Brawny.

| 俊 | stout, strong, able to carry much. |

From napkin or clothes and the end; also read m6i.

Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.

| 增 | a garter, often prettily embroidered. |

Read m6i. A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

| 裳 | a fillet worn by women. |

巾而裳 [the northern people] wear turbans and dress in skins.

| 龟 | to bind or strap the waist. |

| 藜 | a bridal phenix headband, often seen on the stage. |

MAI.

Old sounds, mai, ma, and mat. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and bold; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and mar; — in Fuhchau, mai end m6i; — in Shanghai, ma; — in Chifou, mai.

From earth and village.

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to bury, to cover over without regard to the rites.

| 藏 | to inter, to put into the grave. |

| 藏 | to hoard, to lay up in secret. |

| 没 | to conceal; to take another name; sub rosa. |

| 伏兵馬 | to dispose the forces in ambush. |

| 怨 | to bear a grudge against. |

收 | to lay by safely.

| 偷 | to falsely accuse. |

| 身隠 | to retire (from office) and hide in the country. |

| 隱姓名 | to take an alias and secrete one's self. |

| 没人心 | to disappoint one and not carry out his plans. |

In Cantonese. To connect with to annex; to crown; to conceal; to set, to curdle; to harden; following other verbs it denotes up, in, with, at, to, or merely a form of the past tense.

| 岸 | or | 街 | to go ashore. |

| 做 | done, finished, all over. |

| 來 | come near to me. |

終風且 | the wind brings up a dust-storm.

| 撥見天 | he brushed away the mists to see the sky; — said of a clear writer. |

| 買 | from property and a net, which the etymologists explain by Meng-cius' phrase 网市利 to net the market gains.

To buy, to purchase; to obtain.

| 做 | sell a trader. |

| 受 | to buy real estate. |

| 入 | to purchase. |

| 水 | to buy water at a parent's death; — a southern usage. |

| 零碎 | to buy by retail. |

| 拚 | a comprador or butler; a purveyor. |

| 服主心 | to win people's hearts, |

| 收 | to buy curiosities bought here; — a shop sign. |

| 賄 | to suborn villains to inform against; to bribe one to obey orders. |

| 怕 | to buy fear; — to give hush money. |

| 落 | one of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River 漢羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake. |
The bleating of sheep.

From plant and to buy.

A name for several milky plants, of which the菜 or 菜 is the chicory (Cichorium), and the dandelion (Leontodon); and also a species of sow-thistle (Sonchus).

水苦 | a small annual growing in damp places; applied to a Veronica and an Icterus.

菜 | a wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chicory.

To give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it.

To sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off.

From sell to buy and out going out contracted.


d| a salesman.
| 丁 or 出 or 去 sold.
| 負 if it is held at a high rate.
| 出 for sale.
| 個 to prink one's self out; to show off, as a woman.
| 瞳 to gable, to talk glibly.
| 瘦 to give another the leprosy.
| 重 to set off one's charms, menagogically adorning.
| 國 to betray one's country, to serve the enemy.
| 力 to do jobs, to hire out.
| 面光 to keep up appearances; eye-service.
| 拦 to let prisoners get away.
| 手求榮 to betray the king in order to get high station.
| 人情 to try to curry favor; to act officiously.
| 猪仔 sold as a pig [in a basket] — into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for coolies.
| 武 to act for people's amusement.
| 人口 to sell people, as girls for brothels.

From insect and to connect.

A large snake found in the south; ancient name for barbarous tribes in the south of China, unreformed by Chinese civilization; the southern regions; external, barbarous people; fierce, brutish, trusting to strength alone; unreasonable, beyond reproof.

南 | an old term for people south of the Mi-ling and in Formosa.

夷 savages, wild tribes; southerners are still termed 子 by the northern Chinese, as they were in Marco Polo's time.

性 ungodenorable.

打 | 聊 you talk like a savage.
| 力 herculean strength.
| 石 rubble stone.
| 稀 passionate, willful.

以先祖受命固時百 as his ancestor had received a charge to regulate all the wild southerners.

邦 or 縣 uncivilized regions.

悍 valiant.

In Shanghai. An adjective, obstinate, unreasonable; an adverb of comparison, very, highly, exceedingly.

From to go and a myriad.

To pass away, to wax old; to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; energetically; to depart; to travel far; to make a royal progress; senile, old.

老 | over sixty years.

言 | anything like any one going astray.

走 | he then marched himself off.

日月 | the days and months.

言 | he surpassed them all, a jocce princeps.

不能 | he could not move a step.

時 | he visited his dependencies.

講 | to brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.

不自覺 he does not know he brags.

From to go and a myriad.

To pass away, to wax old; to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; energetically; to depart; to travel far; to make a royal progress; senile, old.

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講 | to brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.

不自覺 he does not know he brags.
Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are

**Man**

to smooth, as mortar.

An empty shoe; a bridle thong; occurs used for *min* to pity; troubled.

**Man**

in Pekingesee. To cover with skin, as a drum or tambourine.

**Man**

to stretch a drum-skin.

From eye and even.

A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to conceal the truth.

**Man**

to hide from.

**Man**

deceived, gullied, tricked.

**Man**

to deceive, to pull wool over his eyes.

**Man**

I will keep nothing from you.

**Man**

to shut or wink the eyes.

**Man**

to cheat, to palm on.

**Man**

a bridesmaid. (Pekingesee.)

To jump, as over a wall.

**Man**

to leap a wall.

**Man**

To limp.

**Man**

to reel, to walk awry or lame.

A large, full, round face.

**Man**

Used for **Man** to cover over.

**Man**

To overlay with earth; one says, iron rust.

**Man**

to lay or pave with square tiles.

From water and even.

**Man**

Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; Brahminic writings (*puranas*), so called on account of their completeness.

**Man**

the whole body.

**Man**

full, as of cargo laden in.

**Man**

or **Man** packed full.

**Man**

one complete a term of office.

**Man**

the month of a confinement; a honey-moon; to pull a full bow.

**Man**

quite to my liking.

**Man**

[he who wears] a pure gold coiffure, — was Kanchanamala, wife of Kunala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.

Thin, plain sarcenet; undorned, simple.

**Man**

to play in tune.

**Man**

an unploughed field.

**Man**

the rosy clouds roll-up in lofty piles.

From words and long; interchanged with *saw* slow.

**Man**

to draw a long bow.

Steamed bread or wheaten cakes; bread of any kind.

**Man**

a loaf of bread.

**Man**

a bun or dumpling.

**Man**

the dried fruit of the *Ficus stipulata*.

A salt water eel, the 1 鱔; there are black and yellow sorts, with large pectoral fins. 1 鱔 a large species of conger eel.

1 鱒 a brown eel common at Shanghai, three feet long, allied to the *Ophichthys*.

1 鱒 eels of all kinds.

**Man**

to refer especially to the seat not being split.

**Man**

Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

**Man**

he could string hailstones to make a beautiful wreath; — said of Buddha.

**Man**

a Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.

**Man**

[she who wears] a pure gold coiffure, — was Kanchanamala, wife of Kunala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.

Under the sign of the Brahminic Long, the fringe troubled his marked bread to deceived, garments occurs cunning. ploughshare, I

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Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; Brahminic writings (*puranas*), so called on account of their completeness.

**Man**

the whole, the entire circuit.

**Man**

may you return home fully satisfied.

**Man**

profoundly learned and clever.

**Man**

a very full beard.

**Man**

the son of complete compassion, a name of *Purna-maitreyani-putta* 瘋多羅尼子 a buddhasatwa, once a disciple of Sakyamuni.

**Man**

altered and *hand*; it is also read *man*.

Long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

**Man**

infinite, endless.

**Man**

[may the old fairy] Man-tsien get a peach for you; — a wish on an old man's birthday.

**Man**

a long tedious road.

Read *wu*; Fine, personable; good, well taken care of, as the body; without, not having; also.

**Man**

tall and fat, a fine figure.

**Man**

an even waist and plump limbs.

**Man**

he exonerated himself.
慢
A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.
慢 | slow, leisurely.
曼 | to screen off.
綢 | embroidered screens.
曼 | from woman and long; interchanged with the next.
To despise, to affront; to reproach.
曼 | to vilify.
曼 | to show contempt to.
曼 | to slight.
曼 | interchanged with the next.
Negligent, remiss.
曼 | some time goes by.
君子寧而 | the wise
曼 | man acts leisurely but is not lazy.
曼 | from heart and long; interchanged with the last two, and the next.
曼 | Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disobliging, supercilious, proud; to treat haughtily; late; slow, easy, sluggish, dilatory, taking a long time for.
曼 | to insult.
曼 | not moderate, easy.
曼 | From water and long; also read man, and occasionally used for the last; the second form is rare.
曼 | An expanse of water; an overflow of water, spreading and running as it runs; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused, spreading; boundless; to set loose, to let go; vague, diffuse, as writing; expanding, as clouds; wild, reckless.
曼 | To cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.
曼 | a trowel.
曼 | to lay a floor.
曼 | the obverse of a coin (Pekingese).
we, who are together; us.

and the place where they reside; better yet, if one is as old as; but; if
equal in rank or age, elder.

the brothers.

fat and hearty, as a horse.

To feel, to lay the hand on; to touch, to examine, to search for, to hold; to cover; to draw a cover over.

lay the hand on the heart; self-examination.

to crack ice.

to stamp the feet in anger.

all else is, must not say, it is of no moment, and no one can prevent my speaking.

to cover a drum.

pull it on tight, as a cover.

a dark, unlighted road.

to put gauze over.

cover a book.

A variety of millet with reddish color; now applied in Chihli to the glutinous grain of the same or parboiled millet (Milium), called 子米, and used in distilling spirits; congee.

there is the red millet and the white.

the red sugar-cane of Fukien.

A jasper stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.

his roles of state shine like a cornelian; — perhaps in allusion to the feathers on them.
MANG.

Old sound, mung. * In Canton, mong and plong; — * in Swatow, mung and buang; — * in Foochow, mang, mung, and mong; — * in Shanghai, bong and mong; — * in Chifu, mang.

From beast, dog, and pelage, modified in combination; the second form is preferred.

A shaggy haired dog, perhaps referring to the large Tibetan mastiff; mixed, blended, variegated, like different furs.

服 | tarted garments.
背 | confused, as the colors of furs; a jargon.

無 | 使 | 必 do not make the dogs bark at you.

駱 | Like the last and the next; the first only means a rock.

A large rock; bulky, great; abundant, numerous, mixed; generously provided for.

民 | 生 | 態 | the people multiplied greatly.

為 | 下 | 國 | 駱 | acted towards the inferior states as a strong horse — bears its burden.

漢 | 恩 | 祇 | I have received many liberal favors.

From horse and mixed, interchanged with the last.

A horse with a white face; horses with white and black hair mixed, such as the Huns once rode; mixed, as a dog's color; name of a savage tribe.

From mouth and dog.

A jargon of dialects and sounds, such as is spoken where people from many regions live together.

鄉 | 言 | 驚 each speaks his own patois; a babel of sounds.

異 | a confused jargon.

江 | Water.

| A brindled ox, having black and white stripes.

| 牛 a bullock.

| 牛 | 兒 | 雨 | a species of geranium gathered for eating when young; it is also called "baubab" or the woodpecker's bill, from the shape of the seeds.

From heart and dead; it is not the same as "mung" to forget.

忙 | Busy, hurried, occupied, distracted with care, flustered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste.

不要 | don't be in a hurry.

然 | 然 | 駱 | he went home in a great hurry.

着 | hurried, as by a sudden arrival.

速 | urgently pressed.

或 | or | 然 | hurried overmuch, too much to do.

甚麼 | what are you so hurried about?

碌 | 碌 | 碌 | to bustle about; flustering and distracted.

連 | very much hurried at once.

賑 | help one in his hurry; to lend one a hand in trouble.

慌 | 慌 | I am overwhelmed with work.

雲 | 月 | the moon drives past the clouds.

如 | Like the last.

匆 | Hurried and alarmed, as by a sudden danger.

然 | 然 | 然 | he was so hurried, he did not know how to act as he ought.

From water and dead; an old form of the next.

| Sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean; name of a valley near the capital.

茫 | Vast and vague, like the expanse of the ocean; dazzling and immense.

然 | on a sudden, surprising.

瀟 | dreary, obscure and vast.

浩 | the world and its care; like a bitter shoreless sea, as the Budhists say.

大 | the boundless and vast, as creation.

大 | the boundless ocean.

芒 | From grass and extinct; used with the last.

稈 | The awn or beard of grain; applied to grasses like the Erianthus, Euleia, or Imperata; a sharp point; a ray of light; tail of a comet.

光 | a flash of light; a shooting star; twinkling rays.

鋒 | an acute point.

穀 | 廬 | 种 to sow wide a crop.

農 | 遠 | 遠 | to meet a wheat awn between needles' points; — * i.e. two individuals equally obtain and sharp.

大 | great, crowded; to become great, as posterity.

絲 | the ground pine (Lycopodiun), from its sharp leaves.

洪 | 未 | 未 | 扭 the boundless deluge covered the country, Yu arranged and divided the lands.

敘 | the clay man, who bears a stick as if to strike the clay ox.

栢 | The ridge-pole beam in a roof.

柱 | 柱 | 柱 | heavy beams in the framework of a roof.

倉 | Farmers; field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech, as if they were dunderheads.

以 | 田 | 岑 | he satisfied the peasants with fields and villages.
The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.

微  | very sharp.

筆 | 勁 the a trenchant, animated style.

郎

MANG.

The name of a hill, the 山 near Loh-yang in Hunan, where a great battle occurred A. D. 761 in the Tang dynasty.

To exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.

汝乃不 | 乃時惟不永哉, if you do not bestir yourself, you cannot be of long continuance.

A mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, the 肥 an impure salt-peter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

詳

MANG.

Sometimes written 赤, but it is nearly identical with the last.

粗 | 毛 a form of salt-peter, so called from its acicular crystals.

Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

From 仔 roses repeated with 眼 dog between, denoting a bound pursuing a hare in the thickets.

Thick grass, jungle, underbrush; matted, confused, indistinct; rude, rustic, regardless of etiquette; heedless.

草木 | 毛 tangled, thick, like a hedge; boscage.

草之臣 | 毛 a countrified officer.

草 a plant which stupifies fish, perhaps the Illicium religiosum, whose leaves are poisonous.

粗 | 毛 brusque and arbitrary.

摩 intrusive, disorderly.

漢 an insconsiderate fellow, a happy-go-lucky.

The sun obscured.

瞭 or 毛 the sun not visible, cloudy.

Level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

漠 | 毛 desert-like; a howling waste.

晨光 毛 the morning light is still dim.

These characters and those under 毛 are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mong and 毛. In Canton, 毛 ana-

mang ; — in Swatow, mao and 毛 ; — in Amoy, meng ; — in Fuhchau, 毛 and meng ; —

in Shanghai, 毛 and 毛 ; — in Chifu, 毛.

萌

From plant and bright as the phonetic.

萌 The budding of plants; sprouting of seeds; to germinate, to shoot forth; a sprout; fixed; incipient, first risings of; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.

萌 to sprout, to put forth roots.

早  | 子 心 be early cherished these designs.

故志 毛 his old desires then revived.

動 risings of discontent.

意念未 | even before he had any idea of it.

萌

From dish and bright; but originally composed of 窗 window and 血 blood, referring to the mode of taking an oath by turning towards the north when calling upon heaven, after which bullock's blood was smeared.

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sipped or smeared on the body, to ratify the treaties made among the princes in feudal times; an alliance, a contract, a compact; to swear, to bind one's self before the gods; to make a treaty of peace; among the Mongols, a chulsum or tribe.

約 | a marriage alliance.

誓 to swear and bind it by blood.

書 the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties.

心 guileless, consciously innocent.

府 a record or treaty office.

海誓山 | a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage.

兄弟 sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes.

國 allied states.
MANG.

A small grasshopper or locust, the 蚱 or 蜥, m'ang often caught by children to hear it chirp.

胡 A species of small frog.

 Roulette flies or gnat found near kitchens.

MANG' A small boat; a pinnace, a long boat.

摂 A gig, a junk's dingy, which can go like a grasshopper.

頭 Large junks with a square open framework on the bows, secured by transverse rails, known at Canton as the West-coast junks.

From hand and eminent as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

In Cantonese, To pull, to stretch; to pull to and fro, or up; to tug at; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

rub: to stretch it out; pull taut.

点 to thin out, as grain.

肉 a squall-tie.

肉 to gather wheat, by pulling it up.

羽 gaiters used by women.

粗 very ordinary and coarse.

MAO.

Old sounds, mo and mok. In Canton, mo, mac, mno, and min; in Seaton, mao, bo, mo, ngin, and bau; in Amoy, bo, mao, ngin, and bau; in Fuhchau, mo and mna; in Shanghai, mo; in Chiifu, mao.

The original form is thought to bear a rude resemblance to the eyebrows; it forms the 22d radical of characters relating to the uses and appearances of hair and feathers; at Canton, it is used as a contraction of shao 毛 for a dime.

The covering of animals or birds, as hair, fur, pelage, feathers, or down; mold; herbage, the covering of the earth; the nap of felt; tare of goods; to deprive of hair, as by scalding.

命若鸿 our life [is light] as a stork's down.

柔 the soft woolen; i.e. a sheep or goat.

柔 two sorts of hair — i.e. turning gray, gray-haired.

柔 a flaw, a defect in an article; a failing, a queer way, an idiosyncrasy.

重 weight of a case, the tare.

管 the barrel of a quill.

From son and a dish to give the sound.

孟 Great, eminent; large; senior, eldest; the first month of a season or quarter; an old name for a woman's brothers; to use effort; to begin; a beginning.

仲季 a trio; the first, second, third of a trino series.

侯 an heir-apparent when he is eighteen years.

渝 exaggeration; to boast and vapor about.

夫子 the sage Mencius.

母三[last] the mother of Mencius; thence changed her abode.

昔日 to exert one's self to become learned.

MAO.

毛 From flay and hair, referring to its material.

A chowry or tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a high staff, to give signals on certain occasions, for which leopard's tails are now used; an old man.

牛 the yak or grunting-ox.

杆 a yak's tail on a staff, — the insignia of a high grandee.

頭 to ride, as an acrobat, wildly but skillfully.

处 his he returned the old men and children who were captured.

頭 a name for the Pleiades.

毛 The hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head, trimmed up on each temple, called 耳順 or filial tufts; eminent, excelling in force; applied to long hairs which excel the rest.

士 eminent, picked men.

乘 to mount a long-maned horse.
MAO.

Drunk.

The hairy ox, as the character itself imports.

A kind of feather screen or tabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

From plants and a lance.

High rank grass like an Arundo, good for thatching houses; also applied to a white striped grass; a species of low palm resembling a Thrinax, or perhaps a kind of scrub pine; thatched; poor, lowly.

A cottage; my humble dwelling.

A lodge in a field.

Iam as] the least of grass and stubble scholars; — said on receiving an honor.

A thatched house.

Quickset grass, thatch.

Roots of couch grass; — a febrifuge.

The best grass, among Buddhists denotes the kuja or fragrant Poa cynosuroides.

Pray to enlighten my dull mind.

The incantations of the Tao priests to relieve evils.

A privy, a jakes.

The light and brilliant clouds bode the ruses and grass.

A tough, tall grass used for thatching.

A poor country dwelling.

An old name for Ku-yung hien, near Nanking.

From insects and spear, alluding to their mischiefs.

A grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.

A Coleopterous fly (Mylabris), used in the native pharmacy for its blistering qualities.

These evil men are like] grubs and flies in grain.

Old name for a large banner which led the van.

From beast and sprout, explained as intended to denote that cats eat mice, the destroyers of young grain.

A cat; the mewing of cats.

A castrated cat.

子 or 子 puss.

The hill cat, Felis viverrinus, a species of tiger cat.

A striped fox.

A wild cat; and poetically used for a fox; in Peking, it denotes the hare.

The cat and the rat are asleep together; — i.e. officers and thieves are in league.

A common species of spurge. (Euphorbia.)

A lazy cat; — met. an idle lazy-bones.

(Or more correctly 蠨) the cantharides or a similar fly.

A blindman's buff; — lit. hiding from the cats.

A store-room, a cupboard, a safe to store in. (Pekingese.)

The civet of the Indian Archipelago, regarded as hermaphrodite; its scent-bag, called香 or 香, is brought from Yunnan.

A fellow who is eating constantly.

An anchor; a grappling-iron.

To cast anchor.

Or to weigb anchor.

An anchor-buoy.

A hawser or cable.

The anchor is down, — the thing is settled.

The old form is like an open door, said to be analogous to the springing up of vegetation in March; it is defined by a cover, as the earth is then covered; the second form is rather incorrect.

The fourth of the twelve branches; belongs to wood, and is designated by the hare; it stands for the hour from 5 to 7 A.M.; and for east; morning; a time, a day; an instament; flourishing.

5 o'clock in the morning.

6 o'clock.

The second moon.

The matin bell in a monastery.

The third and eighth days of a moon; i.e. the 3d, 13th, and 23d, with the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

To bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors.

To make the first payment, as of duties; to begin to bamboo recreant policemen.

To call the roll of clerks and employés, so called because once the names were marked at that hour, and the phrase 期 now denotes the periodical days on which the roster is called.

To appear and answer to a summons.

To fail at roll-call.

To pass by, to overdo.

To answer by a substitute.

Substitutes who sell themselves to be bambooned.

Time of death.

In Cantonese. The buttocks, — perhaps wrongly used for to squat.

To be taken in; to fail in a promise.
The eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to the Pleiades; it is one of the four that always marks a Sunday in the calendar, and is the center of the seven western constellations.

A river in the southeast of Kiangsu, in Sung-kiang fu; watery; stagnant water.

An aquatic vegetable, otherwise called 鳝藻, duck mal-lova, resembling the Nym- phala or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

菜 the water chestnut (Eleocharis), so called in Hunan. 菜菜其 I we will gather the mallovs out of it.

From a white over 绯, to denote the expression or countenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of a leopard's mien; the contracted form like 旡儿 is often used.

容 the aspect of; one's manner. 面 the countenance. 美 pretty, engaging. 馥 ngly, homely. 形 the outline; figure. 品 elegant; noble in conduct.

花容月 fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon. 善防心毒 be careful of smooth-faced fellows. 用力 exerting his strength. 命工妃 he bade the artist paint his concubine. 意懼 the feeling of sedulous dread of offending.

From grass and hair, alluding to the appearance.

To pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.

羹 soup of meat and greens. 汰水 cresses or other water greens.

左右 I it on the right and left we made soup — of duckweed.

An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; smile, decrepit, in second childhood. I 童 a very old man.

年期 期 he is becoming very infirm. 期 a centenarian.

眨 a small pupil; dim-sighted; dull; old; booby, bewildered.

睛 beside one's self; irate and confused. 明danced.

胸中不正則眸子 I if the heart be perverse, the eye will be misted.

瞄 unsuccessful and turning to drink.

A covering for the head; to go on rashly, to rush on heedless; to assume, to feign, to presume; to overspread; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, reckless; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm a falsity.

名 to assume a name; an alias. 犯 to willfully (or heedlessly) offend. 假 假 to pretend to be a policeman. 犯 indifferent to the rain.

假 字 to counterfeit a label. 假 今后 ignorant and rash, headstrong.

丝毫 such utter rudeness and frowardness.

1 风 to brave danger. 蛤 矢石 he exposed himself in the battle.

下土是 [the sm] overshadow this lower world. 出来 emitted spontaneously. 威风风 to take a slight cold. 贪食 not wishing to know the truth; desperate, set in evil.

凛 to willfully insult another.

This is often written like the last.

水 出来 the water runs over. 挑 the sap or gum oozes out. 熱氣 the steam comes up. 煙 the smoke comes out. 出来水 the water is leaking through.

Envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.

峨以 憎之 she hated her with jealous dislike.

A cap or head covering of any kind; met, an imposition, as a price above the real.

帽 a hat-shop. 冬 a summer hat.

子 a hat, cap, turban, or bonnet.

紅繡 a cap with a red fringe. 煙 a winter cap.

紗 official cap of the Ming dynasty.

帽 a cloth hood.

好 裁髪 HIGH 子 he loves to wear the high hat; i.e. he loves praise.

筆 a pencil cap.

射皮子 a leather hat-shaped target; three feet high, shot at by horsemen.

懈 Inordinate desire for, covetous.
MEH.

Old sound, ma. In Canton, mék; — in Swatow, mé, and mek; — in Amoy, bek; — in Fuhchau, mah, mek, and palk; — in Shanghai, mak; — in Chiên, mah.

麥

mo²

Wheat, or the grain with an awn, of which there are several sorts; it belongs to metal.

穀 | or | 大 | barley.

秈 | or | 油 | 麥 | oatmeal.

三角 | or | 鳥 | backwheat.

秋 | wheat harvest.

粟 | wheat sprouts, used in soups.

秔 | winter wheat.

麩子 | or | 糧 | bran.

椶 | or | 刨 | to reap wheat.

餘子 | wheat chaff.

From heet and hundred; occurs wrongly used for the next.

貘

mo³

A tribe of ancient aborigines on the north, in the valley of the River Hwai, and after in the Ortons country; quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

The Malacca tapir (Tapirus indicus), which the Chinese say was found in Szechuen, and is still found in Yunnan; they describe it as like a bear, with a black and white body, able to eat iron and copper, and having teeth that fire cannot burn; it has the nose of an elephant, eye of a rhinoceros, head of a lion, hair of a wolf, and feet of a tiger; a distorted figure of it was anciently drawn on screens as a charm.

From month and sheep; the first form is antique.

The bleating of sheep.

The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, 貓 | was a local term for necromancers.

In Cantonese read mêt, An interrogative pronoun, who, what; how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

叫 | 名 | what is its name?

無 | 人 | not many persons.

亞 | a term for servant boys.

老 | Mr. Such-an-one.

係 | 呢 | what is it?

生 | 倒要來 | you must come in anywise.

為 | 事 | 不做 | why don't you do it?
MÉI.

Old sounds, méi, mí, mai, mk, mít, and met. In Canton, mót and mót; — in Swatow, báu, mau, múa, mí, mi, and mant; — in Amoy, mót, bún, mót, and mí; — in Fuheitou, mót, mi, mwó, méu, ngwó, and meng; — in Shanghai, mót; — in Chifu, mót.

梅

From tree and each as the phonetic.

A general name for plums, prunes, and the flowerbud; the flowering almond.

酸梅 sour plums; pickled plums.

杨梅 the tree strawberry or arbutus. (Myricus saponifer.)

杨梅 chin a bubu, from the resemblance to the fruit.

杨梅 the plum bumper, name of a cup drunk after weddings.

杨梅 the Plum Range lying between Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

杨梅 a poetical name for the tenth moon.

杨梅 marriageable.

杨梅 downhearted, mourning.

占杨梅 the plum stands as the first of flowers.

杨梅 summer rain.

杨梅 the Prunus tomentosa.

The cakes of heaven, called wine mother, used in fermenting the grain before distilling; they are also called 醺 or the intermediate barn, because they produce the result of fermentation or leavening.

莓莓Ａ general name for berries, as blackberry, potentilla, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

莓莓 moss or lichen covering damp walls.

莓莓 one name for the strawberry.

莓莓 the green herbage by the streams.

莓莓 a kind of red sour raspberry.

莓莓 a berry like the raspberry at Fuheitou.

莓莓 Summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.

莓莓 spoilt by damp and mold.

莓莓 ruined from damp.

莓莓 turned moldy.

玫

From gem and veined.

玫 The 1 瑰 is a bright red sparkling gem, perhaps precious garnet, from whence the red rose has its name.

玫 oil of roses.

玫 Read 1 卜 or 1 蝨, but only written like the second. The stipe in an agate or jade; an orange colored jasper, called 玫 which was once worn on the girdle by scholars.

玫 A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, a switch or stick; a gaff; a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails; one of each.

玫 a gaff held inside the mouth.

玫 to guess by throwing the fingers, the game of morra.

玫 how many? — as plums.

玫 one nail.

玫 to cast lots among the worthy officers.

玫 close and fine work, said of temples.
A famous peak, the "山" in Kiating fu in the center of Sz'chuen near the Ta-tu River, in a district of the same name.

Like the next; also read 木.

Fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

水 the edge of the water.

From water and eyebrow.

The brink of a stream; plants growing thick and tangled along the edge of a pool or river.

湖 a lake in Honan.

A district in the center of Kwéichou.

所謂伊人在水之 are not the man of whom I speak is on the river's margin.

A district town in Fung-tsiang fu in the southwest of Shensi, lying on the River Wei; name of an old town in Lu.

From women and "味" to consult; contracted; occurs used for obscure.

A go-between, an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

婆 an old woman who settles matches.

謝 to remunerate go-betweens.

人 or 作 a matchmaker.

誘 an attraction, an inducement.

自 to interfere, to thrust one's self forward.

見譽而喜者依之 also he who is praised and loved gives occasion for sycophants to act.

The first movement of the foetus.

From wood and eyebrow.

The lintel of a door or window.

横 a timber in the eaves.

生女作門 to bear a daughter is like a lintel, as it allows exit and entrance into other families when she marries.
From sheep and great beneath it, the largest animal being the best.

Toothsome, delicious, savory; beautiful, as a woman; excellent; good-looking; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to command.

A pretty girl; a belle.

Well-flavored.

delicate dish, sumptuous.

elegant, ornate.

to praise, to extol.

His happiness is incomplete.

A good intention, a kind thought.

my admired man is no longer here.

inexpressibly happy.

rectangle America; contracted from the United States of America.

The original form represents the grass springing in a tangled way.

A distributive particle, each, every, each one, any one; constantly, always; although; to desire.

each time.

it is usually so, it is ever thus.

each affair, or item.

each field is alike fertile.

he is always imposed upon.

who are here.

each one [sells for] three cash.

To defile, to foul, as with dirty water; in polite language, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.

To treat of.

to be obliged for, to ask a kindness of.

How can you defile me?

The second is also read mién.

Flowing water.

the river current flows smoothly by.

A younger sister; a sister; an old name of the capital of Cheu-sin, now K'i in Wei-hwui fu in the north of Honan, still retained in the village of Shansi.

or one's sister.

half sister on a father's side.

brothers and sisters.

a woman's marriage arrangements; the last diagram, meaning finished, ended.

your sister.

female cousins of different surnames.

or or my or a younger sister's husband.

A girl; a woman.

a girl, usually one bought.

a servant-girl.

blind songstress.

the tanka boat-women.

No sun; dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; peridious; the mind not clear about a thing.

clear and bright; transparent.

dawn and dusk.

go against conscience, to deceive one's heart.

mental energy, eliciting the real fire, and thus repressing disease or pain; a trick of the Rationalists.

I have deeply pondered on it.

An ogre or demon brute of the woods; a brownie, with a man's face and fear legs.

From demon and hair; similar to the last.

The manes of a thing; a gnome which beguiles people into danger.

Tortoise-shell.

the precious tortoise or turtle shell; marbled, clouded, like shell.

The kind of cover for a scepter or signet, used in ancient times by the monarch in some way to test the batons of the princes.

A kind of leather buskin of soldiers; a plant used to dye purple.

Smirking, ogling, smiling, attractive; to speak soft words; to adulate; to flatter; sycophantic; dalliance, blandishment; passionate glances; to think of lovingly.

seductive, alluring.

to toady, to flatter.

the ruler's favorites go with him to the chase.

fascinating, exciting love.

to stick to one for base ends.

they think fondly of their wives.

the mincing gait of a pretty woman.

In Cantonese. To close; to purse up the mouth; to keep still.

A sleeve, along whose edges ladies display embroidery; to draw back the sleeve; to open out.
从 an old form of 夢 to dream and 未 not yet.

要 restoring labor and doze; to sleep; to lose one's ideas.

夜 rising early and late to bed.

水 spring to dive under water and lay a wall; — met. hard labor. (Cantonese.)

夢 to dream.

假 to nod, to pretend to sleep.

假 永 to lie down undressed, and am sighing constantly.

糧 粉 from grain and black.

糧 粉 grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smelly grain, covered with black spots.

抹 To feel with the hand.

愴 Anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.

顧言思伯使我心 as I longingly think of my lord, it makes my heart ache.

疾 sick from vexation and multiplied cares.

MEU.

Old sounds, mu and mēi. In Canton, man; — in Swatow, mau, mong, mō, mēi, and bo; — in Amoy, bo and bau; —
in Fukchau, mau, mēi, mu, and man; — in Shanghai, mō, mēi, and mo; — in Chi-fu, mu.

諜 A stratagem, a device, an artifice; to plot, to make plans; to obtain; to ponder, to deliberate, to consult with; to contrive.

害 to plot against.

奇 a cunning scheme.

營 or 生 to plan how to get a living.

反 or 阂 to calab; traitorous plots.

略 a plan, a stratagem.

事 in man the planning is with man, but the completion is with Heaven.

慮 to meditate carefully on.

面 to be acquainted with, to see or mark one's features.

財 to lay schemes to get people's wealth.

殺 to contrive or compass a murder.

人 to consult with others.

圖 to contrive, to plan.

主 the contriver of a plot.

士 a clever adviser, like Ahithopel.

蕎 A species of spider the 蕎, an Epeira, otherwise called 草卿蛛 or grass spider, which weaves its nest on plants; its web is regarded as noxious.

矛 The character is thought to represent a three-clawed halberd, such as were stuck in chariots; it forms the 110th radical of characters denoting spears.

箭 A lance with a narrow head; a spear.

自相 the spear and shield oppose each other; — i.e. it is a self-contradiction, a solecism.

天 star β in Boötes.

陈列 spears and javelins.

牟 From 牛 ox and 口 mouth above to represent breath; interchanged with the next two.

牟 to low, to bellow; to usurp, to incroach on; to surpass; to like; to double; a vessel in temples to hold grain; barley; a weevil; the pupil of the eye.

利 to gain.

賊 a fly which eats the blade of grain; met. thieves, blacklegs.

鳴 to low; the lowing of kine.

蚩 to usurp.

州 in K'ai-fung fu is the old 州, a small feudal state in Honan.

貢我來 conferring on us the wheat and barley.

秈 Barley; also called 大麥, or great wheat.
眸
The pupil of the eye; the eye.

明
1 a bright eye.

子
1 the apple of the eye.

子不用為的eye cannot play the hypocrite.

(Stack) 
1 Yao and Shun both had a double iris.

凝
1 a fixed eye, as when watching narrowly.

存手人者莫真于子
1 of all parts of the body, there is none more excellent than the pupil.

薮
Small bushy plants.

薮
1 a liliaceous plant found in damp places, with eniform leaves and red flowers; the roots are warm like sweet flag, and are made into a powder.

侔
Equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.

莫
1 to exert great effort.

迫不和
1 they are utterly dissimilar.

造物不
1 all things are not made alike.

時於人而於天的unequal pertains to man, but Heaven has things in harmony.

蛑
An enormous crab, called 蛎, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.

 سنوات
An old name for Ting-yuen hien in the northern part of Yunnan was 州; it lay on a small tributary of the Yangtse' River; this was one of the wild tribes which helped Wu Wang against the Shang dynasty, and perhaps the name has been retained in its old location.

雉
An iron pan or boiler; a tin case or plating inside of a cap to protect the head. 兜
1 a kind of helmet with a flaring rim.


c
From wood and sweet, an old form of 梅 the sour plum; the contracted form is like 梅 private.


c
Sour fruit; a certain person or thing, used when its name is unknown, or respect or caution forbids the use; and also for I; used as a blank, by writing one or more of the contracted form instead of the characters which are to be filled in.

月一日
1 such a month and day.

做
1 did it; who did it?

人
1 a certain person, that party.

打
1 to emphasize a passage by adding — 連 1 a row on the side of the column, equivalent to capitalizing it.

在斯
1 I am here.

何為哉
1 what does such an one do?

人
1 nobody has come. (Cantonese.)

子善乎手
1 which [dish] do you, Sir, like best?

畐
From 田 field and 未 each altered.

畐
A Chinese acre, which has varied at different ages, and now varies in different provinces; it measures 240 square steps, which makes 1 733{1/2} square yards, or 6.6 亩 equal to an English acre; but in fact, it takes 4.766 at Anoy, 6 at Shanghai, and 6.61 further north; the average is 6 to 6.1 亩 to an English acre; fields, arable land; in the fields; to mark out fields.

地
1 an acre of ground.

税
1 taxable fields.

丘
1 a cultivated terrace.

實
1 實籍 laying out the fields and collecting the revenue.

不服
1 not to cultivate the fields.

半
1 方塘 just a small half-acre fish-pond.

延
1 棗數十里 the mulberries stretch on for acres.
From forest and dart.
Luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the mango which probably refers to the quince rather than the papaya.

From luxuriant and heart; occurs interchanged with the last and the next.

To exert one's mind; force of purpose; to be or make great; high principled; energetic; to labor strenuously; luxuriant.

I have convinced how great is your virtue.
I repaired earnest efforts to correct what is wrong.
In reward to persons of great merit, he gave great rewards.

From plant and flourishing.
Exuberant, thrifty foliage; flourishing, highly developed; a high rank or quality of; elegant, fine, a term of praise often used in names; to exert, to endeavor after; healthy, vigorous, strong; a group of five persons; used for grain when ripe.

Exuberant, luxurious.
繁殖 or 雅 numerous, as progeny.
才 fine, varied talents.
方 烈器 now your wickedness is rampant.
秀 美丽 verdure or foliage.
正其德 he sedulously cultivated his virtue.

How skillful you are?
A large prefecture in the northwest of Shansi on the River Min.

To barter, to exchange, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce.
易 trade, interchange of articles.
易 obscure vision; unenlightened and callous.

Name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture, especially the districts of Fung-hwa and Ts'iyu.
A she monkey.

1 猴 a monkey of any sort.

2 猴桃 the monkey peach, a drupaceous fruit common in Nganhui, resembling the peach in shape and seed, firm flesh, and rather harsh; the leaf is like the persimmon; in Honan it is called 胡自赖 what is it like?

A fawn; it is also applied to the new-born young of other quadrupeds.

1 毛 skins or furs of un-yenied fawns or lambs.

不取卵 [in hunting] do not take the young or the eggs.

From deer and rice or 迷 to decoe contracted.

A large species of dear with a short neck, that frequents marshy woods in herds; the description likens it to the elk; a grassy place on the banks of a river; the plain brown dear (Rusa Sivinhii) of Formosa.

1 鴛 the cattle, elk, and stags hid themselves — in the wood.

1 背 elk's horns, deemed inferior to dear's horns in efficacy.

鹿 a stag.

攀 an ugly awkward person.

居河之 like those who live on the river's bank.

A kind of rose called 香 resembling the cinnamon rose.

秋蘭兮 what an ornament to autumn is the Angelica flower.

麋 Rice gruel, thin congee; macerated, dissolved by the action of fire or water; scum; entirely.

1 糊 rice boiled to congee.

1 爛 boiled to a pulpy mass; met. harassed, as by destructive wars; oppressed, hurried to death.

1 費 extravagant waste.

國家 the state is utterly ruined.

煩起層 a scum floats on the top after boiling. (Cantonese．

無不滅 an utter destruction.

Used for the last.

Boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.

A halter for an ox; to lie up; to ally, to bind to one.

謂不絕 bound by a strong alliance.

A kind of liquor, called 醴 made from grain by distillation, and drank without straining; it resembles double-brewed malt; the name is derived from a small yellow rose.

From 网 a net contracted, and 李 rice, intimating the way a net covers things.

Universal, around; to enter and go all about; deep; rash; venturesome.

扛 a state in the Han dynasty lying near the present Kokand.

揾慷慨 in the deepest fear and distress.

The character represents four grains on the figure 十 tea; it forms the 119th radical of characters relating to rice, its growth and uses.

Rice after it is hulled; small grains of other plants, even including millet, maize, and grass; a seed, a kernel; food; small things like rice, as 粉 Sophora flowers, or 蝦 dried prawns.

1 小 or 慮 canary seed, the grain of yellow millet. (Setaria.)

1 粉 rice flour.

爆花 popped rice.

眼 white sores growing on the side of the nail.

西 or 砂穀 sago.

紅穀 red rice.

食失 he's not worth his rice.

不知他 does not even know the price of rice; — inexperienced.

1 牛 the Curculio or weevil.

春牛 a nickname for one who hulls rice.

1 稀二 two kernels in one glume.

粒如珍 [in famine] a grain of rice is like a pearl.

倒壽星 the affair is all spoiled.

1 色 a straw color.

巧媳婦作不出米粥 a clever wife even cannot make congee without rice; the last three words also mean gable, barrel.

1 飯 allowance for table expenses.

呀蘭 cochineal.

1 麥 one allowance of rice, i.e. to graduates of the first degree. (Pekingese.)

In Cantonese, used for 財 Do not; not.

1 個做 don't do that yet.

1 反 don't idle.

來自 wait a little, stop a moment.

From to top and man or rice.

To soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.

1 寧武圖功 to restore peace and perpetuate the plans — of my father.

1 戎兵 to quiet the seditious troops.

眯 Sand or dust in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.

1 眼 an irritable tender eye; granulations in it.

1 眼睛 it blinds the eyes.

播穀目 to winnow chaff blinds the eyes.

處蒙塵而欲不 if you get to that dusty place, you cannot avoid getting your eyes blinded.
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### MI.

1. **靡**
   - From not and hemp.
   - Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; soldiers fleeing and defeated; to divide; overturned; poured out; not, without, not having; to implicate in crime; profit, showy, extravagant; small, petty, selfish.
   - Slowly.

2. **靡**
   - A name for a variety of rice or small glutinous millet (M*ilium*) of which spirit is made; it is now chiefly in Chihli for it is no seed of the millet, and is not so frequently applied to the growing grain.

3. **泄**
   - An important affluent of the River Siang in Hunan, flowing into it from the east near Hang-shan hien; it drains a well watered region.

4. **敔**
   - Fish-spawn, called 魚 in some places, but more commonly 魚子 or fish-young.

5. **帛**
   - The bleeding of a sheep, now usually written 畜; a famous man in the state of Tsu.

### MIAO.

**Old sounds, mio and nok.** In Canton, mio; in Swatow, mö, ngö, biö, and biö; in Amoy, bizio; in Fuhehau, mio; in Shanghai, mio; in Chifu, mio.

1. **苗**
   - From plant and a field.
   - The tender blade of herbs and grass, especially of grain; sprouts; suckers; descendants, progeny; the issues of the outgoings; an index, as the tongue of the health; the emperor's summer hunt; in Yunnan, 16 cowries made one *miao*.
   - Posteriority.
   - The pipe at the end of a hose to direct the jet.
   - Paddy shoots.
   - The Miaotsz' aborigines in Kweichau; they were anciently described as men having wings on their thighs, and ignorant of all propriety.

2. **之子于**
   - Those officers who went to the hunt.

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3. **魚**
   - Minnows, small fry.

4. **功臣**
   - A worthy statesman succeeded by his son.

5. **愛花**
   - To love finery and display.

6. **態度**
   - Her style and figure are both elegant.

7. **黎**
   - Many; prolific, like shoots.

8. **蘿蔔**
   - Radish sprouts, used as greens.

9. **舌**
   - The tongue is the exponent of the heart.

10. **心**
    - Unhappy, troubled, grieved. (Shanghai.)

11. **描**
    - To wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.
MIAO.

1. 視 to paint or sketch.
2. 金 to gild; to make pictures in gold, as on lacquered-ware.
3. 淡 blue flowered, as porcelain.
4. 捕 a copy; to take an exact copy.
5. 眉 to paint the eyebrows, alludes to conjugal love.
6. 小 to write or a thing to describe well; word painting.
7. 眇 From eye and few; occurs used for small.
8. 眼 one eye small or contracted and deep sunk; to look at with one eye, or eyes drawn up; to glance at; to take aim; small, the eye end; subtle; all, nothing more or better.
9. 視 a one-eyed man can still see.
10. 一目 one-eyed; a cyclops.
11. 眸 minute, very fine, delicate.
12. 一稍 has most minute is this single person; amid the vast creation.
13. 體 to aim at the target.
14. 红心 heart at the red eye.
15. 微 fine, as the lines on a sector.
16. 子子子 I am insignificant, only a mere child.
17. 蔭 occurs interchanged with the last.
18. 眼 Minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.
19. 蔭 a nothing, an atom.
20. 香烟 the incense diffuses itself little by little.
21. 眼 From water and to glance at.
22. 一 vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.
23. 茫 confounding, misty; hardly the subject of proof, doubtful and vague.
24. 明 how boundless!
25. 茫 how inexplicable are my thoughts!

From water and thus repeated.
The vastness of the sea; synonymous with the last in the phrase vast.

From wood and few.
The tapering end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of, the end of a year or season.

Small.
Read ch'iao. Alarmed.
Shocked, as when suddenly surprised.

From plant and aspect of.
A plant yielding a purple dye; petty, contemptible, small; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; surplicious.

To disdain; to look coldly.
Light to disregard, as a law.
Light to insult, to show contempt.
Light to despise others.
Light dull, thick-headed; also, beautiful.

An adjective of admiration; perfect, excellent, capital; wonderful; subtle, myster-
ous, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify; to penetrate, as a spirit does what it is supposed to influence.

A fine affair.
A capital scheme.
A fine thing, a rarity.
A skilled artist or physician.
A youth, a minor.
A wonderful remedy, an excellent medicine.

Admiraile, ingenious.
Subtle or divine influence.
Rarely surprisingly clever.

From covering and to have an audience; the second is a common contraction.

To honor the gods; a temple containing ancestors or gods, a fune; front hall of a palace; the Buddhists use it for the Sanscrit chatya, and include tombs, tope, and other objects of religious worship.

An ancestral temple.
An idol temple.
A vessel for a palace; met a likely, rising man.
The government.
A bride's worship of her husband's ancestors.
A sexton, a temple curator.
A popular temple, one much frequented.
The emperor's temple name.
The emperor's palaces and temples.
To visit temples.
Temples of every kind.

In Pekingese. A fair, because they are often held in temples.
A fair will be held to-morrow.
To attend a fair.
MIEH.

Old sounds, mit and met. In Canton, mit; in Swatow, mit and bi; in Amoy, biat; in Fuhchau, miek; in Shanghai, mil; in Chifu, mie.

蔑

Composed of 代 heavy eyes and 不, the evening hour, to intiate the sleepy feeling of a tired laborer; used with the next.

Not, without; minute, worthless; to throw away, to discard; to pare, to scrape thin.

礼 without manners.

不兵功 do not overlook merit among the people.

人要 然 he never uttered a word.

星 minute stars, star-dust.

人烟寂 the inhabitants are all extinct.

灭

From water and to destroy; the original form, now dispersed except as a primitive, is composed of 火, fire under the horary character 同, denoting combustion going out at evening.

Destroyed by fire; fire gone out; to exterminate, to cut off; to finish by destroying; to put out, as a fire. 灯 put out the lamp.

灯 the lamp has gone out.

扱

To pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.

耳 to pull the ears.

纸 peel off the paper.

面珠 to pinch the cheeks.

摘 to pluck out, as stray hairs from the eyebrows.

蛾

Sand flies or ephemera, called 蝶 generated in damp places, and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.

MIEH.

Bamboos or reeds split into strips; splints for baskets; hoop slats, splinters, lath-like rods; skin of the bamboo; slim, as the end of a twig.

一条竹 a hoop.

竹 or 青 bamboo splints.

纸 young bamboos when fit for making paper.

蔑 coarse mats woven of bamboo.

車 a basket carriage.

片的客 a man who sorns, a hanger-on, a lackey.

蛾

Blood or gore; the nose-bleed; to defile, as by smearing; polluted, desecrated.

污 to calumniate, to asperse and blacken.

血 to stain with blood.

扱 irregular in any way, as in morals, bearing, or position; badly done; awry, not square.

MIEN.

Old sounds, mien and min. In Canton, min; in Swatow, mien, mi, and min; in Amoy, bian; in Fuhchau, mien; in Shanghai, min; in Chifu, mien.

綿

From silk and pure silk; this and the next are interchanged.

Soft, cottony, like fine floss or raw silk; a flocculence in an otherwise limpid substance; drawn out, prolonged, extended, as a thread or fibre; lasting, uninterrupted, enduring; soft, ripening, as fruit; weak; thick; close.

絮 floss, soft fibres.

不絶 continuous, unbroken, as a genealogy; said of creepers, an army marching, or any other continuous succession.

言語 居 interminable talk; garrulous.

丝 refuse silk.

柔 delicate, soft.

濕 yellow, the warbling little oriole.

軟如 delicate, weak as floss.

織 針 [a hard spot] like a needle in cotton.

繼 continued succession, as a drizzling rain or of passers-by.

州 an inferior prefecture in the north of Sz'eh'uen, in the valley of the River Feu.

力 not strong.

子 silk wadding or quilt.

福寿 長 may your happiness and life be lastingly prolonged.
Cotton

The cotton plant, probably so called from the resemblance of its fibres to those of the native 木棉 tree (Bombax ceiba); it was called 古柯 or 吉枝 by those who described it about A.D. 670, a name probably altered from the Sanscrit karpas.

- 花花 raw cotton.
- 素 a wadded jacket.
- 襁 a cotton quilt.

From 眠 eye and people as the phonetic; its resemblance to eyen 眼 the eye, often confuses.

To sleep; to close the eyes; to hang down the head; the sleep of animals; dim vision; bewildered; the molting of silkworms, when they sleep.

- 栀 a settee, a couch, a sofa.
- 莓 the drooping or pendent willow.

- 牛 a sleeping cow's form, is regarded as a lucky spot for a grave.

长 the long sleep - death; particularly applied to the death of a monarch.

得早 you use just so much room to sleep in; i.e. enough is all that is necessary.

觉夕不 I did not sleep at all during the night.

- 蛛 the sleep of silkworms.
- 娃 to play together.

The dot represents a cover over a shelter, such as savages make; it is the 40th radical of characters relating mostly to dwellings. A shelter, more rude than a cave or a hole in a hill-side; or a mere leafy thatch, used before houses were built.

- 懵 To reflect, to consider maturely; to recall to mind.
- 懵 ingenuous; bashful.

From wood and sily; used with the last.

Rem A contraction of 兔 a hare.

To get off, to evade; to put away, to free from, to dispence with; to forego, to excuse, to spare; to avoid; to dodge; escaped from; to remove, as from office; a negative, do not, no need of.

- 冠 to take off the hat.
- 罪 to forgive an offense.
- 見 he need not come in, said to a visitor.

- 不了寫字 you cannot well avoid writing.
- 倒 to elude the law.
- 為 don't trouble yourself, do not put yourself out of the way.

- 戰 to decline battle.
- 来 he need not come.
- 敢 to remit the taxes.

- 他 saved his coming here.

未費身 he spares no labor or pains.

- 幾乎不 just barely escaped.

- 致難無苟 you cannot evade the hour of trouble by force.

- 脫 to escape from.

Read 眠' and like the next.

To bear a son; anything new and fresh.

- 爆 disheveled hair, as a mourner's.

- 糟 stale, not fresh.

To bear a son.

- 分 or 分娩 parturition; to be brought to bed.

From strength and to evade as the phonetic.

To force one's self; unpleasant to the feelings; constrained, urged by circumstances; to animate; to urge, to persuade; to put forth effort.

- 強 unwilling to do, by constraint.

- 力 diligent, strenuous.
- 奮 urgent effort; to stir one up.

To animate by words.

I 我 ever active is our king.

優 To put down the head.

- 睡 to hang down the head.

- 啄 to stoop and peck.

- 胖 A yellow fish called Pe-king 石首魚 from two small white bones in its head; it is brought from the sea and Corean isles; the sound is fit for making glue; it is probably akin to the sea bass.

- 岡 A crown, a coronet; the diadem of the Cheu emperors was shaped like a trencher; most of them had rows of pendants before and behind, whose number indicated the wearer's rank; each sort had its own name; its form resembled a Gaubat's cap.

- 皇冠 an imperial, noble bearing.

- 造得冠 it was finely and royally done.

- 麻 a kind of linen mitre.

- 端 a crown properly worn.

- 榮 your coronet has been seen in many campaigns; said of a vigorous ruler.

- 巧 The character is supposed to represent a wall to screen one; not the same as 窗 丁 to beg.

An embrasure or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

- 鴻 Overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream; a name of the River Han near its junction with the Yangtsze's River, but more accurately of a reach or lake west of the junction, which gives its name to the two districts of 陽州 and 縣 situated near it.

- 彼流水朝宗于海 Lo! this mighty current goes to its audience with the ocean.
To half shut the eye, to look at askance; to ogle, to cast glances.

She cast her ogling glances on him, and at once the city was lost.

They grasped their swords and surveyed each other.

Fine silk thread; to think of the absent; to reflect; to imagine; light.

| 紳 | 1. Then longing for one.
| 思 | 1. Think or want to remember the absent.

细 | 1. To stimulate, to urge on, to excite.

| 蛤 | 1. To endeavor after, to encourage one's self.

面 | The original form bears a rude resemblance to the face, having the eyes in the center of a profile and the forehead above; it forms the 176th radical of a small natural group of characters.

The visage, the countenance; the front, the top, the surface; a plane, the surface in which a man works; a side; the forward part, the side towards one; face to face, in one's presence; the south; honor, character, reputation; the look of a thing; to front, to face; to show the face, to see one; personally; a classifier of drums, mirrors, and gongs; following words meaning portions of water, it refers to their surface or extent.

| 貌 | 1. Mien, the visage, the looks.
| 貌 | 1. The expression.

| 面 | 1. Mien, the face.
| 圓 | 1. Round.

| 白 | 1. White-looking man, one who has a fair face.

| 邪 | 1. A face friend, a casual acquaintance.

| 傇 | 1. Facing the east.

| 麵 | 1. To look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.

| 麵 | 1. Made from wheat, buckwheat, or oats; vermicelli.


| 麵 | 1. Pastry, puddings, the dessert of a dinner.

| 麵 | 1. A loaf of bread.

| 麵 | 1. Twice-bolted white flour, the very best.

| 麵 | 1. Dough in strips or slices.

| 麵 | 1. To raise bread.

| 面 | 1. Shorts and middlings.

| 餅 | 1. Lime for plastering.

| 餅 | 1. To make little figures of flour or putty.

| 餅 | A vast expanse of water is probably referring to Lake Tien in Yunnan.
Old sounds, mit and milk. In Canton, mit, milk, and mat; — in Swatow, mit and bat; — in Amoy, bit and bek; —
| in Fuhchou, milk; — in Shanghai, mil; — in Chiifu, mi. |

From still and hide; the second form is merely a common alteration of 末 in writing.

Hills forming an amphitheater, and surrounding a place; thick, close together; tight, as a wedge; fine, small; hidden, occult, mysterious; intimate, friendly; still, retired; secret, confidential, as an order; to hush; to stop or rest; to repeat; to play; at Amoy used in native almanacs for every seventh day, which coincides with the still day or Christian sabbath; the word is probably derived from a western language.

Mut intimate friendship.

Close, fine interstices.

Keep silent; hush!

Speak; private talk.

Be quiet about it.

The inner or rear house.

A district near K'ai-fung Fu in Houn, an ancient principality.

Very finely woven cloth; close texture.

To keep diligently at work.

To meditate in quietness on the decrees — of heaven.

An ancient state in Kansuh, in the present P'ing-liang fu, on a branch of the River Wei.

From shelter and certainly.

Still, silent; rest; to stop; quietly.

A sage mentioned in the San Kwoh Chi.

The disease has all gone.

A tree said to resemble the Sophora in form, found in Cambodia; when it is cut down, and the outer wood has rotted, the solid heart wood is taken out for its fragrance, and called 沉香 because it sinks in water; the lighter sort is called chicken bones 鸡骨, and the poorest common fragrance 棱香; it is the eagle-wood (Aquilaria or Aloesylon) of Eastern India.

The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

Honey, nectar; sweet, sugary; honeyed, flattering.

Bee or 糖 honey.

Beeswax.

The jack-fruit.

Confectionary.

His words were as honey, but his heart was like a sword.

Sweets made with arsentic; — delusive words.

The queen bee.

A leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees; the second also denotes a coverlet or overall.

Similar to the preceding.

A covering for the front of a carriage, of which the was made of white dog fur.

To plaster a wall; to whitewash it.

The ancient form is intended to represent a skein of floss; it forms the 120th radical of silken fabrics, and is called 絹絹 or winding silk at the side.

Fine floss; the threads from five worms are reckoned to make half a , anything small, delicate; connected.

The first is the 14th radical of a few characters meaning to cover, to overspread; the second and third a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth; the fourth a covering thrown over a dish containing sacrifices to protect them from dirt.
Old sound, min. In Canton, män; — in Swatow, män, mien, and man; — in Amoy, bin, bän, ban, and sin; — in Foochow, ming; — in Shanghai, ming and măng; — in Chifu, min.

民

A net to catch pheasants or hares; to angle.

織

A fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant; an ancient town in the southwest of Shansi, now Kao-p'ing 黃平縣.

釣

A fish-line.

被

To entrap, to hook; a net to catch the hares, and wild hogs, and does.

眠

A range of mountains in the north of Sz'ch'wên; a spur of the range divides the valleys of the Yellow and Yangtsz' Rivers; it was the scene of Yu's labors.

州

A small prefecture in the south of Kansuh.

江

An affluent of the Yangtsz' River in the northwest of Sz'ch'wên.

珉

From stone and mark; q.d. the viewed stone; the last form is also often met with.

白

A fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster; the last is also defined an inferior stone, a pebble.

玉

White, pure white alabaster.

石

Common alabaster.

玉

Stone; mixed together, as among scholars of various talents.

欲

To force one's self to exertion, to practice self discipline; desires unattained.

受

Distracted by cares.

受

From day and a mark.

灸

The autumnal sky as if it regretted the fall of the leaf; sad feelings; to feel melancholy.

天

Compassionate Heaven arrayed in terrors.

莫

The skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

人

A sort of snake; the ancient name of Fuhkien, and also applied to its principal river.

七

The old tribes of Fuhkien.

浙

The governor-general of Fuhkien and Chekiang provinces.

鰐

The royal aviary keeper or poulterer.

閲

From door and writing, referring to the obituary notices put up at front doors.

痛

To feel for, to mourn with; indisposed, ailing; heart-sick; grieved; to urge on, to encourage.

病

Sick from sorrow.

患

From heart and feeling; or thinking and people; the second form usually refers to grief for the state, and the third is unusual; used with the last.

懸

To mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

憫

To befriend one.

不足

Not worth one's pity.

不畏法

Grieved that they disregard the laws.
Min:

Water flowing gently; a watery expanse.

敏

From branch or strong; the second form is unusual.
Active, clever, prompt; curious, respectful; witty, ready, fluent of speech; ingenious, skilled in; to be active in, to be in earnest; used for shang 商 the second of the five notes.

謹

Quick-witted; celerity in doing.

聽

Quick at catching the idea or expressing it.

動

Energetic, quick.

務

To earnestly beg.

理

Ready at answering; an able disponent.

心靈手

A lively mind and quick hand.

慎

Clever and careful.

而好

He is very bright and loves to study.

農夫克

The farmers are encouraged to diligence.

濁

Used in epitaphs for 閡 to mourn, and interchanged with the next.

讀

Turbid, foul, chaotic; died early.

死

Read 會, and used for 會 which it resembles. Disturbed; in suspense.

置之滑

I am undecided what course to decide on.

Min

From water and people; used with the last.

瀨

A vast sheet of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, put an end to; distant, obscure, confused.

亂

Anarchy; utter misrule.

春

The spring torrents roll on grandly.

刷

From knife and people; interchanged with 㢬 to wipe.

To scrape off; to pare; to brush off; to smear; to turn in, as a frayed edge.

油

A narrow spatula of horn used by women to put up their hair or oil it; a species of grass, allied to the Erichioa is called 䱵草 from its resemblance to this thing.

㨁

Interchanged with 㢬 to wipe.

㨁

To feel and smooth down; to stroke with the hand.

愚

To handle gently.

In Cantonese, used as a synonym of 拔. To pull up, as weeds; to pull out, as a hair; to let down, to lower as a cord; to pull down, as the dress; to drag, to haul along.

Ming

Old sounds, ming and meng. In Canton, ming and meng; — in Swatow, meng and mia; — in Amoy, beng; — in Kuchau, meng; — in Shanghai, ming; — in Chifu, ming.

鳴

From bird and mouth; it is very similar to 㠭 to lament.

The cry of a bird or animal, as its song, buzz, hum, yell, etc., a sonorous note, as of a gong or drum; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as one's fame over the country; birds calling to each other.

嘔

A heavy blow will make [the gong] sound loud.

鼓

To beat the drum.

孤掌難

You can't clap with one hand.

寬

To cry out for redress, as to officials.

得意

To sing from feeling happy.

雜

A boaster.
A small stream near Kwang-ping fu in the south of Chih-li, one of the headwaters of the Hui-to River.

From metal and name as the phonetic.

To carve, to engrave on metal or stone in order to be remembered; to record for the purpose of preserving; to inscribe on the memory; a book of precepts, a guide for the conduct.

Heart engraven on the heart.

An imperial inscription given to worthy people.

Engraving on tripods to be handed down.

An engraved epitaph.

From sun and moon; others derive the second and obsolete form from the moon and a window.

Bright, clear; the dawn; plain, evident, open; ostensibly, apparently; brilliance, splendor; perspicacious, intelligent; to be illustrative, as in virtue; to illustrate, to shed light on, to explain; to distinguish clearly.

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<td>Kia-tsing</td>
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<td>Lung-k'ing</td>
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<td>Wan-lin</td>
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<td>T'ai-ch'ang</td>
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<td>Tian-ki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chung-ching</td>
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<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From morn and evening, because at dusk it is necessary to speak to be known.

A name, that which designates a person or thing; the given name of people, as distinguished from the clan name 姓, or the style or appellation 號; a person; face, honor, reputation; a title; credit, merit; famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; nominal, under pretense of; to name, to designate; the frontal sinus; an order in which the name is given; a character.

聖 reputation, fame.

名 the name of a thing.

買 or 洪 to fish for merit or notoriety.

號 or 字 the name or style by which a shop, person, or thing is known.

假 to pretend to; to assume another's name, as at the examination.

御 the Emperor's name.

孔 and 書 and 官 are the infantile, school, and official designations of people.

求 point to call over the names.

花 or 混 a nickname.

昌 to forge a name; to simulate another's name.

匿 to conceal the name; anonymous, an alias.

實 in 工 it is really beautifully done.

山 celebrated mountains.

敘 經 correct instruction in established principles of action.

有 if it is merely nominal.

幾 several persons.

久 開大 I have long heard of your fame.

為 結和 he was called a minister of Han.

不願 regardless of one's reputation, reckless.

職 an officer's card, a visiting card.

動 many to stir up the nameless fire; i. e. to get angry, to be petulant; — a Buddhist expression.

冥 from 之 to cover, 日 day, and 六 six for sixteen, for on the 16th day the moon begins to be obscured.

Dark, obscure, doleful; dim, cavernous recesses; to render obscure; night-like, dismal; mind uninformed and immature, like a child's; the unseen world, hades.

青 meridian.

府 or 間 hades, shool; the underworld.

幽 難測 it is hard to fathom the mysterious and obscure.

無 将 大 車 維 毛 | | do not push on a carriage, for its dust will only blind you.

福 the joys of elysium.

頭 不 靈 stupid, doltish, unrefor- mable, headless.

開 路 to open the dark road,—to ring bells and pray for the departed.

吏 an agent or messenger from hades.

溟 用 with the last; also read NIH.

The wide boundless sea, the deep; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills.

小雨 | | a fine soaking rain.

北 海 | | the arctic sea.

海 the unknown and dark sea.

沵 a still drizzling rain.

瀉 the illimitable ocean; this name and 東 | | have been applied to the black ditch 黑溝 or kuro-sive, the hot stream which flows along the east coasts of Japan and Formosa.

瞑 from eye and dark; it is nearly synonymous with 昏眠 to sleep.

瞑 to close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

甘心 以 to cheerfully shut the eyes upon this world.

臣 the blind statesman, an appellation of Sz' Kwang 師曦 of Tain, n. c. 510.

鯉 視不 貝 fishes' eyes never close.

[other terms and definitions not transcribed]
From plant and famous as the phonetic.

The tender leaves or leaf buds of tea.  
治 | to prepare tea.  
香 | fragrant tea.  
真香 | a kind of white rose. (Macartney's)  
| | like flowers, as a flowering tree.

A strong kind of whiskey called  
| made of rice and barley.  
| drunk, very intoxicating.

The ancient form resembled a 
low fruit dish; it forms the  
108th radical of characters mostly 
relating to dishes.

Utensils and vessels used in 
eating; bowls, plates.

各菜器 | all sorts of dishes.

The thoughts kept back is 
| either from unwillingness or inability to express them.

Read min, Extensive.

The sun obscured;  
night.  
深 | obscure.

From to speak and a name.

To distinguish things by 
their names; to name, to 
discuss the names of things.

From month and order as 
the phonetic.

To order, to command;  
to charge; to request authority;  
to consult, as a god; an ordinance,  
a charge; a rescript, a decree,  
bequests, directions, requirements,  
orders; a symbol of power; in polite  
usage, a request, a wish; heaven,  
fate, weird, destiny, luck; an ap-  
pointment from a superior power,  
one's appointed lot; the natural  
habits of; limit of the life of beings;  
animals, living creatures.

好 | a happy lot; pleasant lines.  
若 | unfortunate, luckless.  
天 | fate, heaven's decree.  
生 | life, existence.  
算 | to calculate fortunes.  
大 | my end draws near.

Read min. Mourning worn 
loosely; to wind around, to tighten.

衣 裝 | 绷 the mourning 
hung loose, and his hempen cap 
was unbound.

Read muh, and used for 纽. 
Going around; in league with.

織 | 纽 he carried the royal 
| banner around — the place.

| silky, soft.

Read muh, and used for 纽. 
The order of precedence in the 
ancestral hall.
From stone and hemp; it is sometimes interchanged with the next; the second and ancient form is now disused.

To rub, to polish, to reduce to powder; to sharpen, to grind; the rumbling sound of grinding; distressed, brought down by affliction; trials; to examine, as by torture.

利 or 快 to grind sharp.

顏色 to grind colors.

do to polish.

鎘 to pass through, as affliction; to sag at, as study.

受災 or 折 tried by misfortunes; harsh treatment.

照 to custodian of an official seal.

書 to scan in order to criminate the writer of a document.

需以 wait till encouraged to act.

Read mo’. A quern; a mill for grinding grain.

推 to turn the quern.

心 pivot of the upper stone.

水 water-mill, used for pounding bamboo or hulling rice.

如 蝶 匾 like an ant [trying to] turn a mill.

In Pekingese. A classifier of actions, deeds, &c., similar to 會 or 次; a time; the end.

過去 to turn a cart around.

我過兩 兒 I have gone there twice.

一天作工 廢幾 兒 rest several times in a day’s work.

下 兒 the next time.

To feel, to rub with the hand; to handle, to feel the texture of; to rub together; to polish; to destroy; to act upon, as an acid does.

摩 to pat gently.

舐 to toy with, to rub.

鼠 to pilfer, to steal like a rat.

鬼 you 犬 has the devil got into you.

鬼 operations of nature.

陰陽相 the elements act on each other.

佛陀 or 佛陀 the kingdom of Magadha now Bahar or Berar in India.

耶夫人 Mahā Maya or Lady Maya, was Sakyamuni’s mother, called also 大清淨 Great Purity.

那變 or 那 獾 a young Brahmin, a descendant of Manu.

In Cantonese. Slow.

你行 1 you walk very slowly.

The second form is unusual; similar to both the 腹 and the 腹 abdomen.

To feed an infant by hand; to eat; congee.

in Honan, steamed bread loaves.

粥 feed it with congee.

A cup for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

From daimon and hemp.

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon.

鬼 the evil spirit.

妖 evil, devil.

尋 a mischievous cfit, a spook.

詩 a poetic afflatus or frenzy.

降服 各 he subdued all the demons.

邪 了 he is out of his head.

羅 or Mara, the Buddhist god of lust, sin, and death, called the Lord of the World of Lust, and 摧 撕 the des-
MOH.

Old sounds, mak and mat. In Canton, mok, māk, mǘt, and mat; — in Swatow, mok, bū́, mōng, mǘé, mo, mūt, bak, and mak; — in Amoy, bók, bō, bōát, bók, and moh; — in Fuhchau, mok, moh, mwak and māk; — in Shanghai, mōk, mā, māh, and māo; — in Chifu, mū.

The original form has 莫 plants above and below 日 the sun, indicating that it shines through intervening trees.

A negative forbidding an act; do not, no need of; a particle exciting a doubt, if, unless; perhaps; preceding an adjective, it forms the superlative, nothing like, incomparable; an adjective of comparison; to plan; ample, great; tardy, late in maturing.

1. 你 need not come.
   1. 非 makes a strong postulate, as 非写错 unless you have written it wrong.
   1. 非他 it can be nobody else.
   1. 若 or 如 nothing like it, not so good as, the best way is, better than; the properest.
   1. 不 is it cannot but be so; is it not so?
   1. 大於天 nothing greater than heaven.

1. 說 don't say it, wonder not if; — a phrase implying comparison.

1. 有 it certainly must be brought about.

1. 定 it is quite uncertain.

1. 過於 nothing more than.

1. 為 or 作 don't do it.

1. 自 stop, stop! (Cantonese.)

1. 往 來 there is no intercourse between us.

求之 之 seek the welfare of the people.

子曰 文吾 獨人 Confucius said, In literary ability, I am probably equal to other men.

道無神可有神 say not there are no gods, for there are gods.

Read 非. Quiet; dull, shady, evening; a species of sorrel, the Rumex acetosa, which can be eaten.

夜有戎 in the dusk move the troops.

君婦 the married pair were very quiet.

幕 《幕》

The two are nearly identical.

1. 幕 an encampment.

1. 幕 or 官 a private secretary, the official adviser of an officer.

作 to act as clerk.

六 the six curtains; i. e. the universe.

遊 a clerk out of employment.

長 寂寞 during the silence of night.

漠

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; a careless manner; indifferent to, as pleasure.

淡 simple desires.

沙 the desert of Shamo or Gobi.

然 vast and sandy, like a pampas.

不和 關 of no consequence to me.

雲 the spreading clouds.

寞

Still, silent, as at night; alone.

寂 no noise; quiet, as a sedate woman's apartments.

寂 冷落 desolate and alone, like a hermit, or a man whose family has gone.

塵 fine dust, atoms.

摸

To feel for or after; to feel and grasp; to cover with the hands.

東 西 feeling about for.

不若 I do not feel it; I don't know what to do, I can't say.

難以捉 it is impossible to decide.

移 rub or feel it once.

着 黑走 groping one's way in the dark.

俋 to suppose, to reckon, to think that such was the case.

漠

Sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

乱散 scattered abroad and made sick, as a people by banditti.

漠

Dark, obscure; one says, empty and still.

漠

The eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.

漠

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of eggs; any thin membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the mesentery or cornea; to soothe, to accord with, to submit.

眼 the sclerotica.

層 one thickness of skin.

霧 the mesentery.

下眼有 1 when he plays chess, his eyes are skinned over.

Read the hands to the head in making obeisance.

三面受 he kneeled on both knees to receive it.
A marvelously two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibur, called 鎮 mentioned in the Lish Kwoh.

From to go and style; when read 'mo', a synonym of 後 to slight.

To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high.

然 不可 復 求 irrecoverably gone, too far to be regained.

遠  a far distant.

道 元 divine principles are deep and abstruse.

末, mo 去 wood and one, referring to the end of a bough; it closely resembles 未, not yet.

The end of a branch, the outmost twig; the end, the last, no more of; finally; over, always; the least or meanest part of; actors who personify servants, lectors, &c.; the opposite of the origin or root of a matter; small, weak, insignificant; the remnants or last of, as leavings, powder, dust, or refuse; the limbs; traders, who are the last of the four classes of society; a negative; after other words often has the force of after all, then, well then, what then; after a verb, frequently forms a question.

本  the origin and end, the fundamental and the accessory.

世 or 日 end of the world.

香  sandalwood dust.

了  at the last, finally, the last one or time.

終  the very last.

微  subtle atoms.

研, 細 grind it very fine.

將  I, the military officer.

得  obtained the lowest or last place.

欲 從  由  頭  第 even if I wish to follow or do this, I don't know how; or I have no means of doing so.

之  I would not go there.

最後, the end. (Shanghai)

In Shanghai. An illative particle between the parts of a sentence, then.

抹  'mo' to wipe clean, to rub out, to obliterate, to blot out; to dust; to daub, to rub on; to besmear; to color.

去  to rub out; wipe it off.

洗  to wash and rub.

類 (or | 脖子 in Pekingese) to cut one's throat.

數  to rub a table.

塗  to wipe out an account.

塗脂  粉 to use cosmetics and rouge.

一手  遭 refused to pay a cash.

了  真心 obliterated all moral sense.

In Pekingese. To change the bills of one bank for those of another, and not for coin.

茉莉  the word 茉花 for the jasmine, is thought to be derived from the Sanskrit metalli, introduced by the Buddhists.

紫  緋 red jasmine, a name at Peking for the four-o'clock. (Mirabilis jalapa.)

秣  'mo' A name for red socks.

秣  駒 a tribe of nomads who wore them, or from whom they were named, living in Koko-nor.

秣  'mo' The old name of a branch of the Yangtse River in Sz-ch'uen, which formed a boundary line; froth at the mouth; to drool in sleep; foam, bubbles on water; to perspire; to finish.

吐  to spurt or spit out.

浮  spume on water.

口  or 液  expectoration.

沫  for 沫沫 bathed in perspiration.

至今猶未  it is not even now finished.

紅  a preparation like mosaic gold.

妹  'mo' 嫂 the name of the infamous wife of Kieh-kwei 张 of the Shang dynasty.

妹  a slight of hand or useless tricks or arts.

妹  'mo' A preparation like mosaic gold.

秣  well, then, or after the end, to follow any transaction.

秣  草  轉  草 to feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.

秣  从馬 he fed his horse.

秣  他草 and corn for cattle.

秣  陵 an old name for Nanking, now a large town south of it.

秣  Grain, as rice or wheat, broken small; grits.

秣  糙 bran and broken grain mixed.

秣  从 to see and 眼 to dort.

墨  'mo' To rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.

墨, mo Ink, said to have been invented in the Wei dynasty, A. D. 220, before which time paint or varnish was used for writing; dark, obscure, black; style, letters, writings; to brand with ink; a measure of five cubits; a mournful countenance.

方  one cake of ink.

水  liquid ink; shoe-blacking.

有  龍  龍 it is all lined and marked; it is quite correct and proper.
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<th>MOH</th>
<th>MU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>罅</td>
<td>线 to strike a line, as carpenters do.</td>
<td>From black and dog or mouth, denoting a dog driving off a man; the second form is little used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>之人 a student.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>御</td>
<td>the emperor's autograph.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>to put pen to paper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>做 the thing is not yet begun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸事</td>
<td>to talk like a book.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>篇</td>
<td>文章 the successful k'jin essays, which are published.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>是 lugubrious, mournful; chopped.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>貪</td>
<td>greed of presents.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>the cuttle-fish, from its bag.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>丈</td>
<td>之中 about ten feet long, more or less.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>a kind of bitumen from Nan-hiung cheu in Kwangtung.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>淀</td>
<td>to write large characters.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>墨</td>
<td>an inkstand.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>線</td>
<td>a blue-black color.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>无言 not speaking a word.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>省 silent or spiritual revelation or impression, something like an inspiration or afflatus.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>奎 to write from memory.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>不安 silky and silent, moody, out of temper.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>識之 think it over and you will understand it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>疑 in retirement.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>祐 secret protection, as of God.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>默,</td>
<td>从 mouth and do not; similar to the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>默</td>
<td>Silent, still; quiet, settled.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>着</td>
<td>着 quiet and undisturbed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懊</td>
<td>憔 grieving and keeping one's self quiet, as when upbraided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懼</td>
<td>無 not saying anything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羅</td>
<td>A cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>番與 翁 畲 狀</td>
<td>happiness and misery are closely involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚷</td>
<td>嚷</td>
<td>To speak erroneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚷</td>
<td>嚷</td>
<td>To speak erroneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘮</td>
<td>标 an artful child, a term used in Hunan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old sounds, mu, mot, and mok. In Canton, mo; — in Swatow, mo and bo; — in Amoy, bo; — in Fuhchau, mow; — in Shanghai, mu and 'm; — in Chifu, mu.

From wood and without.

模 | to copy a thing by laying the paper on it. |
| 写 | to write by lining the letters. |
| 古 | to pattern after the ancients, to copy an old style. |
| 低 | to follow the sample, to copy it. |
| 造模 | to make a plan of a house. |

From to speak and do not; this character is said by Kang-hi to be used south of the Mei-ling as a negative for 無, but it is not improbable that the colloquial word 'mō' has used from Canton to Fuhchau, meaning none, nothing, hollow, is intended, as this well-known character derives its meaning from leaving out the two inner strokes of 有 to have.

Consultation, matured plans; instructions; a well settled course of action; to imitate; false, unreal. 摹 | to devise plans.

嘉 | a fine plan. |
| 偽 | counterfeit, a forged thing. |
| 先聖 | 大聖 | to practice the maxims of ancient sages. |

The old form is thought to resemble the female breasts; it is distinguished from 真 not, by the two dots.

A mother, a dam; she, or that which produces; earth; the ten stems; met. a local ruler; the source of; inferior, small. |
| 親 | a mother; one's mother. |
| 孔 | a wet nurse, a foster-mother. |
| 主 | the principal wife. |
| 外 | or 岳 | a wife's mother. |
| 繼 | or | a stop-mother. |
| 繼國 | the empress-dowager. |
| 大父 | heaven and earth. |
| 公 | and | cock and hen; the male and female of animals. |
From heart and do not.

To think upon with affection, to recall fondly; fond of, to long for, to hang for; aspiring, ambitious.

父母 affection for one's parents.

爱 to love ardently.

仰 to esteem, to respect.

名利 longing for fame and fortune.

心手之之 sighing and longing for him.

From sun and do not.

The evening, sunset; the decline of life; end of a period of time.

日 sunset.

晝 dark; the glooming.

朝 or and morning and evening; a morning sky.

年 aged.

春 the last part of spring.

景 a sunset sky.

朝往返 go in the morning and return at even.

To exert one's self.

To study most diligently.

The ground which the filial heart loves to think of; a burial spot, a grave; a tomb, a sepulcher.

墓 a tombstone.

修 to repair a tomb.

開 to open a grave.

逝 the hole when open.

include the limits or wall of the tomb—are seven feet beyond the grave.

墓 the epitaph.

掃 or to sweep the tombs, — at the spring worship.

募 To call upon the people to do; to invite; to enlist, to give a bounty to; to circulate a general call for aid; a public invitation.

招 to respond to a levy.

兵 to raise troops.

化 to circulate a subscription paper to repair a temple.

縁 to ask subscriptions to get up an idolatrous festival.
Regarded as a synonym of the
last, and also used for 每 to bury.

To inter the dead.

倘若容以以致身身
to contract underhand liaisons in
order to let affairs go as they
list, will just bury you in their
ruins.

From hand below water; it re-
semhles shu to kill, but is
only used as a primitive.

To dive for anything under
water.

The old form represented the
pupil within an oval; it forms the
105th radical of characters
relating to the eye and vision.

The eye; a director, a principal
man, a leader; an index, a list
or summary; squares on a chess-
board; meshes of a net; the mind,
the perception; a look; to eye;
to designate, to name, to particu-
larize.

하 before the eyes, now.

反 unfriendly; to cut one.

数 numbers, the account of.

故 how many are there?
(Shanghai).

論 a list of the articles.

題 a theme for an essay; a
topic.

科 出身 rose to office by
merit, not purchase; 科 denotes the three highest literary
degrees.

中 能 person, courteous, very
haughty.

前 first particulars and then generalities.

耳 長 long ears and eyes, a
good detective, not easily gullied.

請 请 me tell me the
general points.

無法 犯 he does not regard
the laws.

諸物 I have named everything.

怒 angry, looking displeased.

夷 the barbarian eye, a name
formerly given to the English
chief at Canton.

伊 为 小人 characterized him
as a mean fellow.

之 为 外国人 regarded
them all alike as foreigners.

昔 From plants and eye; it is not
the same as 天 squinting.

A cultivated plant, a small
leaf clover, or trefoil (Medi-
ugo sativa), the 1 菏 on which
horses are fed and the young leaves
cooked for greens; when used as
a manure it is called 菏, and
plowed in; some have supposed
this name indicates a similarity to
the old Greek name madiza, i.e.
brought from Media.

The old form represents a tree
striking its roots down and send-
ing branches up; it forms the
75th radical of a large group of
characters relating to trees and
wooden things.

Wood; a tree; what grows
on a tree; wooden; one of the
five elements; met. the East,
which wood affects; honest, un-
pretending, plain; in musical books
used as a contraction of moh, 抹
to strike the string when playing
the lute.

多少 tree how many trees are
there?

匠 carpenter.

材 timber, lumber, stuff.

塊 a billet, a block.

香 putchuck brought from
India; the 香 香 is a species of
Aristolochia; at Ningpo a
species of Clematis.

訥 inflexible, honest.

故 the class of trees in botany.

方 a square block; met. a
stupid block of a fellow.

僕 a fellow like an idol, a
dance.

星 or 亢 the planet Jupiter.

撞 鑼 to strike the wooden bell,
\textit{i.e.} to pretend to have influence
with rulers, and take bribes to
bring about an end.

伐 to fell trees.

沐 To wash the hair; to cleanse,
to bathe; to enrich by kind-
ness, to receive favors, to
rule kindly; favored, blessed;
to regulate; a branch of the River
Han in the east of Sz'ch'ueh.

或 洗 to wash the body.

恩 the disciple who
have received favors — from this
god; said by devotees.

手 謹 I washed and then
carefully wrote this.

濛 潼 a gentle shower.

望 溪 to hope for the
soft rains to cause the her-
bage to grow.

磁 Certain leathern bands put
around the front of a car to
strengthen and ornament it.

鵞 Mallards or wild ducks,
but others say domesticated
ducks; the former applica-
tion is the usual one.

刻鵞 不成簡能 諸 if you
cannot carve a snow goose, you
still may be able to produce a
duck; — try your best.

庶人 著 the common people
presented a duck.

牧 From a cow and to strike; it
must not be confounded with
sheep to receive.

To tend cattle, to pasture,
to put out to grass; a shepherd,
a cowherd; to superintend, to have
oversight or watch of; to get one's
living by pasturage; pasture-
grounds; one in charge, as a ruler
or teacher.

天 the shepherd of Heaven;
an ancient term for a governor.

童 a shepherd boy; and hence
童 for pastoral ballads
or bucolies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUH.</th>
<th>MUH.</th>
<th>MUNG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 真</td>
<td>to tend cattle; a cowherd.</td>
<td>仅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乃</td>
<td>he is a shepherd of the people.</td>
<td>取</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 同</td>
<td>a head husbandman.</td>
<td>豆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 人</td>
<td>an old term for overseer.</td>
<td>恨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 師</td>
<td>a Christian minister or pastor.</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 素</td>
<td>nomads, as of the Desert of Gobi.</td>
<td>古</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>the wild tribes of Lai (now Shantung) practiced pasturage.</td>
<td>俨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>且</td>
<td>1 from grain and striped.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The waving, graceful appearance of grain; pleasing, beautiful; majestic, inspiring awe and admiration, like a divine or imperial power; cordial regard; to reverence; to gratify.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>royal, admirable; exciting wonder; to be profound; with deep reverence.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>愛</td>
<td>to gradually bring him on till he becomes a sage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to expose one's self to death.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>greatly obliged for your undeserved kindness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I was honored by receiving your orders; — said by an inferior to a superior officer.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A benignant, loving eye; harmonious, affable; concord among relatives, neighbors, or nations; to cultivate amicable relations; to make or keep peace with.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>united, neighborly.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>和</td>
<td>郡</td>
<td>to keep peace in the villages and neighborhoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A gust of wind is</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>俨</td>
<td>for it rushes by; also the attitude of thinking; the hair wet through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To die early; to come to the end of life.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御</td>
<td>俨</td>
<td>is not the Prince of Tao near his end when young?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUNG.**

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mung and mang; — in Swatow, mong, min, mung, and meng; — in Amoy, bok, bin, and eng; — in Fuhchau, mang, meng, and meng; — in Shanghai, mung, mëng, and meng; — in Chiifu, mang.

From plants and covered over, as a pig under a covert.

蒙 | mung | A trailing plant, also called "女叢", the cypress-vine (Ipomea quamoclit); beclouded, dull, obscure perception of; ignorant, immature, rash; a child, a pupil; to deceive, to conceal; to cover; to pull over one; to behave rather rudely, and from this implied sense, it has become an affected term for thankful, obliged to, grateful for favors; to gammon; the 45th diagram, denoting reciprocal; name of an ancient city in Honan, and of a tribe of aborigines, now preserved in Mung-lwa ting, — call in western Yunnan. |

背 | to direct the first studies. |

師 | or | 豆 | an untaught man. |

多 | you many thanks for, I will be obliged to you for, I beg the favor. | 俨 | to take; or | 豆 | to teach boys. |

The first of these is often used with the proceeding; and the second is also defined thunder. |

Small, drizzling rain; foggy; names of several rivers, one of which is in the southwest of Kwéichow. |

1 | 俨 | to take; or | 豆 | to teach boys. |

The sun below the horizon. |

1 | a screen; to cover, to roof. | 俨 | to take; or | 豆 | to teach boys. |

From sun and obscured.
From moon and obscured; like the last and interchanged with its primitive; not the same as the next.

A shaly bole, called 青石, which seems to be a kind of micaceous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases of derangement or fits; there are also varieties called gold and silver 青石, according as the mica is mixed with other minerals.

A dish filled with food; a plentiful table.

A long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.

The poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge-pole.

From people or field and lost; a synonim of swain people.

From eye and lost.

A fast sailing war-junk, called 马船 long and narrow, used in the revenue service, and now known at Canton as a सीतार or scrambling dragon.

A tree like the locust (Sophora), with yellowish leaves.

From flesh and obscured.

Corpulent, large; fat.

Silk thread all in confusion, raveled and tangled.

Dimsighted, weak eyes; unable to see from age; blind from disease of the nerve, as in amaurosis or gouta serena, commonly called 发青光; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self.

眼 bad sight.

发 to enlighten another's ignorance.

眼奏 the blind musicians played their parts.

An old name in the Han dynasty, for part of Lo-shan hien 群山縣 in the south-east of Honan, south of the River Hwai, at that time a part of Shan chen 申州 prefecture.

A bird from Amam, large as a peacock, having a long beak, of which dishes are made; it is the rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros), and is also called 獴頂 crane's head.
From heart and blind.

Dull, senile, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind.

1 僖, foolish, doubtful of.

1 僖 an old dotard; a foolish old fellow.

1 僖 foolish-like, dull of comprehension.

1 無知 ignorant and dull.

1 欲 to close or cover the eyes.

From evening and 膀 dimness contracted, the last form often occurs in its compounds.

To dream, to see visions; a dream, of which diviners make six classes; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.

1 恐 dreamed about it.

1 不到 my dream did not come to pass.

1 壊 the nightmare.

1 肆 nocturnal emissions.

Old sounds, na and nai. In Canton, na; — in Swatow, na; — in Amoy, na and 1; — in Fukhau, na; —
in Shanghai, 10, na, ha, and 'in'; — in Chipa, na.

From hand and a slave or joining; the second form is unauthorized but is most common, and the third is unusual.

To lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate; a form of the accusative like 把 or 將, placed before the noun.

1 衣食養活他 to feed and clothe him.

1 帶 bring it here.

1 複 交 it is firmly resolved upon.

捉 1 to arrest one.

1 不乾 I am unable to get firm hold; — I hardly understand the matter.

一把死 1 certainly, no mistake about it; a death clutch of a case.

1 事人 a clerk who receives applications, a factotum.

無遮 1 nothing to hold on by, or get a clue of; also a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

1 出来 taken out; abstracted.

1 大等 to overcharge; to raise the price of.

1 不着 I cannot seize (or get) it.

1 手做 I will see that it is done.

他的错 availed himself of his mistake.

Tattered clothes; garments which have been torn in some way.

From city and weak giving the sound.

1 术 to point to a place or thing; an interrogative particle, which, where; the unauthorized character 喔 used in Kiangsu for you in the plural number, seems to have been designed to denote that man, or those men.

1 留 where are you going?

1 年 1 month and month?

1 留知道他必定 how could I know that he would come?

1 地带 is how can I bear such treatment?

1 里 one which one of them?

1 一个人 which man?

1 一汗 where is it from?
Read na' A vocative, Oh! a final particle drawing attention, and implying certainty; see, here it is! lo! a demonstrative particle denoting the farthest of two things, the opposite of 這; that, there, then.

no 1 it surely is there.

You 1 Oh, you! you, Sir; a respectful form of address, also written 您呀 or 您納 and otherwise.

to a 兒 or 這兒 there.

I 1 that, as a man or thing.

這些 those few persons.

誰能 who then is able?

一 兒 there, that spot.

這樣 thus, that way.

樣 不 玩 that kind will not do.

Read na. An ancient state in the present P'ing-liang府 in Kansu, called Ch'ao-No朝 1; to point; to transfer, in which sense 撲 has taken its place; to rest, to terminate; peaceful; much.

王 在 鳥 有 | 其 居 the king is here, even in Hao, dwelling in peace.

shù 1 to enjoy endless happiness.

何其難 1 where's the difficulty in it?

是在這兒還是在那兒呢 is he here or there?

Read to, or to. The cry of 1 made by people who exercise demons.

Read no. The name of a mythological character.

to a phantom man; one story makes him to have been foster brother of the third son of Wang, and to have destroyed Ta-ki's spirit when she returned to heaven.

From hand and a plum.

To press the hand down heavily; in penmanship, it is the sweep to the right.

一 極 1 one stroke to the left and one to the right.

to a copper clarinet. (Canton.)

底 to pull waxed-ends.

From silk and inside; used for the next, and also contracted to its primitive.

Silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to receive; to insert; to enter on possession; to be appointed; silk put in soak; to hand up, to pay or present to government; within.

貴 to pay taxes in kind.

税 to pay taxes in money.

女 to present a daughter to the Emperor.

受 to receive, to take in.

福 are you well? may you be happy!

涼 to get the cool breeze.

容 to contain or take in; liberal, generous.

望 you I hope you will favorably take — my gift.

其言不 I cannot assent to his words.

閙 in sorrow; melancholy.

購 to purchase office.
The inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden times; they were tied to the carriage front.

To sharpen wood, as for a helve; to hammer iron to a point.

In Cantonese. To iron out, as clothes; to sear, to smooth; to lay over, to press on; to touch off, as a cannon.

 stores my bones and flesh are scarred and blistered; pressed out of measure.

to fire a cannon.

to press on the eye to cool it, as with an agate.

Name of a fragrant plant. 

the seed of a species of palm, resembling the areca nut; the leaves resemble the fan palm, but are smaller and aromatic when dry.

Similar to 痛 weary.

Weary, sick; sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy.

The character is intended to represent air curling and issuing, which cannot be recovered; the other two forms are frequently used.

An adversative particle, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; before a negative, if; also used for the substantive verb to round the rhythm, or as a connective particle, to wit, then, thereupon, till then, if, &c., and often needs no rendering; it occasionally stands for pronouns, as your, your's; that, those; such a one.

A synonym of the 貓 seal or dugong, which is considered to be a turtle without a shell; it is said to have its mouth in its belly, and to ascend trees in times of drought; the Chinese descriptions of it are so contradictory, that it is plain they have seldom seen the animal.

A kind of striped seal probably from Corea, described in the P'an T'sao under the name of 海狗 sea dog, as having no fore feet; its face resembles that of a dog, its skin a leopard's, but dark; it has horns and short fur; it is now unknown in that region, and was brought to court in the T'ang dynasty. One account places it in Koko-nor, or among the Turks, so that it may refer to seals in some of the Tibetan lakes; the testes are brought as medicine under the name of 龜脂 from the west.

To take a wife; to get; to go in.

A fat little child, a handsome chubby child.

A rope or bawser made of bamboo withs to tow boats; to mend a hedge.

A bamboo tow-rope.

links or torches made of old bamboo hawser. (Fuzechau.)

Old sounds, nai and nat. In Canton, nai and no; — in Swatow, nai; — in Amoy, nai⁰; — in Fuzechau, nai and nō; —
in Shanghai, nō⁰, na, and nō; — in Chipu, nai.

From plants and the next contracted; it is read 茎 in the dictionaries, but with a different primitive and meaning.

The small tubers which grow around the taro called 菖 and 毛菖 in Shanghai; they are not unlike teats in shape.
From woman and you or is; the first two are not much used, and the third is unauthorized.

The breasts of a woman; the udder, the dugs; nipples, teats; applied to the Malaga grape; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a pet word for mother; a married woman; a lady. /

1. 頭 \[nai\]: the nipple; a teat.
2. 牛 \[cow\]: milk.
3. 媳 \[a wet nurse\]: a madam; a lady. (Cantonese)
4. 食 \[to nurse; nursing\]: ild.
5. 皮 \[cream\]:
6. 頭腐 \[dried milk cake\]: cheese made by the Mongols.
7. 一个 \[a grandmother\]: an old lady.
8. 師 \[or \[madam\]: a lady. (Cantonese)
9. 大 \[and \[the wife and concubines; as \[denotes all the married woman in the house, the hareem.
10. 少 \[a bride; the appellation of the daughter-in-law in the house.
11. 老 \[you ladies\]: especially those older than the speaker.
12. 大 \[and \[the wives of three brothers, or the three wives of one man.
13. 黃 \[a siesta; an ancient term.
14. 呆 \[my wife; wife.
15. 亞 \[nurse; ma! (Cantonese)
16. 小孩 \[the child is weaned.

NF: Sick, tired, weary, worn out.

In Cantonese. To tie up, to fasten on; to hang on or depend on one, as a family; to belong to.

1. 船尾 \[fasten it astern.
2. 煙 \[he pays for the fireworks.
3. 拖手 \[foot to tag after one.

鼎 \[nai\]: An iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.

Nai' \[to keep the country in order, as a premier does.

从 tree or great and to exhibit; the second is the commonest form.

奈 \[nai\]: A kind of bullace or large yellow plum, sour yet edible, three sorts are described; the Buddhists use it for the globular berries of the fragrant musk-like Nyctanthes, in Sanscrit mālikā; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; an interrogative or adversative particle, how? what way? but.

1. 何 \[what must be resigned to Heaven.
2. 何 \[what shall be done now? what next?
3. 出 \[how I must make up my mind to it.

無 \[or \[woe.
4. 何 \[I could not help it, there is no help for it.
5. 心 \[I would like to eat, but I am full.
6. 甚 \[what can you do to help yourself?
7. 爾 \[but the stream lies between us.
8. 不 \[or \[you must (do or) bear it.

無 \[no alleviation of grief.
1. 何 \[I must needs depend on him, but he would not agree with me.

過 \[river (this road is as bad) as the bridge over the Styx.

河 \[the Buddhist river Styx, so called because the soul cannot help crossing it; paper boats are burned sixty days after death to aid in the passage, otherwise it may be drowned.

耐 \[nai\]: To bear with, to endure; to suffer, to forbear; patient.

冰 \[cold.

誰 \[who can stand it? who can endure — such treatment?

懶 \[I am well used to it.

守 \[bear the present times patiently.

能 \[I cannot be so bothered; I have no time for it.

性 \[a patient kind temper.

疾 \[a placid temper.

難 \[it is hard for [the girl] to pass her spring-time of life so vainly.

有 \[great ability.

有能 \[great ability.

Read nang. To be able, a synonym of能 power.

故 \[therefore the sages were able to regard mankind as making one family.

In Cantonese. A time, a while, a period of endurance.

好 \[a long time.

有 \[not a great while.

等 \[wait a little.

來 \[come in a little while.

蠢 \[stupid, raw.

耐 \[ignorant of affairs, unacquainted with the world.
NAN.

Old sounds, nan and nan. In Canton, nam and nan; in Swatow, lam, nan, lan and nan; in Amoy, lam and lan; in Fuhchau, nang; in Shanghai, m and mn; in Chiuf, nen.

名

Name of an insect.

In Cantonese. The bites of gnats or fleas; a sore, a pimple; to stitch together; a clean on a box, to clean or join together.

一辛 | the body is covered with eruptions.

衣服 | to baste clothes.

难

From hard to do.

鸟 or 难 a bird and 色 a bird; this character suggests whether its initial and final may not have been joined, niao and 它-ta, to make the sound 茹 or 茹 n; the second is a common abbreviation; occurs used for 茹 soft.

A species of bird; hard, difficult, grievous, not easy or pleasant; seldom attained, as happy old age; irksome, fatiguing; to distress, to harass, to force another to do; full-leaved; to be careful.

做 | hard to do.

成 | hard to bring about.

道 | hard to say, it cannot be; also used as an interrogative as.

他不 | can you think he won't come?

道你 | can you have forgotten it?

道 | will he still think of me?

得 | hard to get.

为 | to vex him; to injure one.

看 | repulsive, obscene; hard to see; not familiar with.

手 | it is very hard to escape the dislike of men in this world.

以 | the leaves are abundant.

南

Adversity, calamity, trouble, difficulty; to reprove, to reprimand.

灾 | natural calamities.

天之方 | Heaven is now sending its calamities.

受 | fell into trouble.

未 | I am unequal to the many cares of life.

人 | a dolt; always thinks the world goes hard with him.

大 | | it is impossible to escape this affliction.

月 | the sufferings of childbirth.

於禽 | how can you reprove the birds and beasts?

相反 | mutually obnoxious.

臣 | if he died honorably for his country.

In Shanghai. Now, at this time.

朝 | from this time forward.

未 | then.

男

The male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron, the lowest of the five ranks of nobility; a part of the domains of the Cheu dynasty.

人 | a husband, a man.

生 | to bear a son.

子 | a high spirited man.

孝 | a filial son; — said after a parent's death.

偕 | [I came] with my son.

家 | a baron.

女 | pertaining to the husband.

南

The original form represents plants vigorously bursting forth, and leaning towards the south.

南

The south; it belongs to fire and the diagram 離, and is the region of heat and vegetation, where things get nourishment; to face or go south; southern, astral; summer.

方 | the southern regions; southerners.

可 | he can face towards the south; — he can reign.

向 | southward.

枝先 | first shows the south; — said of the plum tree indicating spring by its early blossoms.

回 | changed to a south and moist wind. (Cantonese.)

坐 | a northern exposure.

和 | to clasp the hands in prayer.

无 | from the Sanscrit nam, adoration, explained as 畏 or 茶 humbly trusting; to recite prayers; a formula like the are of the Roman Catholics.

佛 | (or in full, 無 | 光, 耶佛 namah amitabha) to call over Buddha's name.

儒或 | 無先生 at Canton denote Tao priests who use formulas and spells; elsewhere Buddhist priests are also intended.

地 | he is there and I am here; — we are far separated.

货 | a shop which sells Canton goods.

周 | the odes of Chen and Chao.

金 | gold; an old poetic name.

海 | the south regions, as Canton, or the Indian Archipelago, according to the speaker's position.

海 | Canton city.

终 | a famous hill near Si-ngan in Shensi.

楠

An even grained, yellowish, fine wood, called 楠; much used for furniture; it grows in Kiangsi.

伽 | a fragrant wood now brought from Annam, and used for beads.

柴 | a fine grained hard wood.
NAN.

Incessant talking; gabble.

 обучение [study] if you stop study for three days, thistles will grow in your mouth; — continual study is necessary to attain rank.

三日不口生菜菜

NAN.

II a name given in the Archipelago to the fruit of the Cynometra caudiflora, the Malay puki-andjing.

讲

Like the last.

The noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.

I incessant talking.

I to grumble at another.

I 听 he 听 call them over in his hearing.

NAN.

An unauthorized character, composed of insect and south.

The immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown, are so called in Kwangtung.

To boil meat; dried meat.

If Cantonese. The flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.

大 a big belly.

To grasp with the hand.

In Cantonese. To measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to thwack, to beat.

尺 two spans make a foot.

一 筒竹 — 筒人 to lamm a whole crew with one stick; — to rail at a class for the fault of one.

NANG.

Old sound, nung. In Canton, nong; — in Swatow, laug; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, nang; —

in Shanghai, nong; — in Chifu, nang.

囊

From 蓄 a satchel and 囊 to praise, both contracted.

A bag, a sack; a purse; perquisites, salary, property; to put in a bag.

行 baggage; a haversack.

皮 bag is empty; met. poor.

解 to open one's purse, to pay money.

官 official income.

面 only a wine-bottle and rice-bag; — you lazy lout!

nang they bagged the fireflies and reflected the snow — in order to study.

From 蓄 a vulgar term for a corpse.

索 [easy as] feeling for a thing in a bag.

此 in former times, days gone by; previously; passed by.

昔 anciently, formerly.

及 on that former day, lately, recently.

有 忘 者 forgetful of former times.

彩 the crowned cock. (Gallicrex cristatus.)

Muddy; water dammed up or thick, so that it will not run.

浊 muddy water.

NANG.

To fend off; to push from one with violence; to stab.

*> 膨 to force one's way, as through a crowd.

戮 1 线 to stick in the needle and brandish the thread.

An unauthorized character.

In Pekingese. To speak through the nose; an indistinct, nasal enunciation.

一 鼻子 a nose stuffed like a bag, as one who has a cold.

壤 Dust, dirt; a cave.
NANG.

Old sound, neng. In Canton, nang and ning; — in Swatow, nong; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fuhckau, neng and ning; — in Shanghai, nang; — in Chifu, nang and ning.

能
A strong animal resembling the bear, with deer's hoofs and solid bones, — perhaps a moose; power, ability, skill; apt, capable, skillful; competent, talented; duty, function; capability, as of a machine; serves as an auxiliary, may, can; to be able. He has | 韭 (or | 耐) he has ability; he is clever at business, can it be done? 才 | talents, power.

所不 | he can do what others cannot.

折脚的 | 阻行走 the lame are able to walk.

不 | 你 cannot do that over again.

若焉 | 视我 諷 how can you presume to defame me so?

無所不 | or 全 | allmighty, powerful, omnipotent.

無 | incapable; powerless, unfruitful.

率 | the action or function of a machine.

In Cantonese. Unlucky, ill-omened; to walk on the heels; to tie up, to connect with, attached to; to accompany. 初日 | to meet a bad sign at the new moon. " | 叫 liuping along.

住 | 他 tie it up, as a boat.

在 | 他 in Shanghau. An adverbial termination like by, following verbs; just, nothing more, in which cases it is an expletive.

险 | dangerously.

稀 | very rarely.

同 | that way, how? q.d. what-ly?

皇帝 | just like the emperor.

NAO.

Old sound, nio, mio, moh, nok, and not. In Canton, nao, no, and nang; — in Swatow, ngo, nan, lo, and lau; — in Amoy, no; — in Fuhckau, nao and no; — in Shanghai, no and nung; — in Chifu, nio.

銅:
Small hand-bells, which were used in the army to stop the music of drums; a bullet was hung inside as a tongue; hand cymbals; the clang of brazen instruments.

聲 | a pair of cymbals.

鈴 | a watchman's hook to grapple thieves.

嘈:
Noisy wrangling; contentious disputations, as among sectaries.

話 | noisy disputes.

前 | 者天下皆燕 the whole country was anoyed by their disputations.

鈴:
From mouth and slave; used with the last, and also read na.

Clamorous vociferation.

數 | the noisy bickering of people.

千言万语 | babbling out many thousand words.

護 | the noisy bickering of people.

號 | the noisy bickering of people.

救 | they bawl, they clamor; said of drunken guests.

救 |
Perturbation or confusion of intellect, bewildered; boastful.

救 | vicious desires becloud the mind.

以 | in order to check those who brag and disturb.

嚎:
From dog and flexible, alluding to its long soft hair.

類 | A species of monkey, also called 眼线, having long yellowish hair, larger than the common monkey, and described as clever in scratching the tiger; it is probably the entellus.

數 | 升木 you need not teach a monkey to climb trees.

嚎:
A mountain near the capital of Ts'ii, not far from the present northern boundary of Shan-tung, famous in ancient history.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>猪</th>
<th>子之茂兮墨我手</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>how skillful you are! you met me going to Mt. Nao.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>惧</td>
<td>Also read 慑.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猪</td>
<td>A large and fierce watch-dog, with long, shaggy hair, like the Mongolian shepherd dogs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>handi; in Yunnan and Sz'ch'uen, who do not shave their heads.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>a tribe of aborigints still existing in Sz'ch'eing fu in the northwest of Kwangsi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>懋</td>
<td>From heart and husbandry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悼</td>
<td>Disquieted and vexed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>悔 an annoyed or disturbed, as by untoward events; to deeply regret.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悼</td>
<td>Read 慑. Pleased, glad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>A mineral, 砆, found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal-ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>Composed of 肉 flesh and 匕 spoon, ( { ) which represents the hair, and 鍬 the metulla; the second form is unusual.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>The brain; glossy, smooth, like marble; gun camphor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>脳 the head; met. the mind or capacity; the wits.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>脳 the skull or brain-pan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>脳 to see the jaws from behind, is a bad phrenological sign.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>no head for the matter; heedless, stupid, impudent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>涛</td>
<td>a northern name, showing that it is from Ch'ao-ch'ing fu in Kwangtung.</td>
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<tr>
<td>涛</td>
<td>to scratch the head, as when cogitating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>涛</td>
<td>From heart and brain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>涛</td>
<td>Something that vexes the brain; indignant, annoyed; hating, revengeful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>毫</td>
<td>to get angry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>恨 irritated at; hating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>煩</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>or 慘 disturbed, troublesome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>一 股</td>
<td>气</td>
<td>a fit of anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>你 vexations; it disappoints you.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>From gem or stone and brain, alluding to the strike.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>The general name for stones like opal, cornelian, agate, onyx, jasper, &amp;c., is 瑪 1; they are distinguished from similar quartzose minerals called 玉 by their veinings and colors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>From hand and eminent; similar to jao 墳 and also read jao to bind up; the second is a vulgar form, and used only in the sense of scratching.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>To disturb, to vex; to disarrange; to twist; to perturb, to distort; to scratch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>心</td>
<td>to annoy the mind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>亂</td>
<td>is to pervert right and wrong, as by malicious telebearing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>屈</td>
<td>to keep up one's pluck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>不</td>
<td>肅</td>
<td>not to show fear; give no sign of faint-heartedness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>痹</td>
<td>a back-scratcher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>痹</td>
<td>to scratch an itching spot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>头</td>
<td>at a loss what to do; not easy to effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>an ancient statesman who is said to have established the sexagenary cycle in B. C. 2637, and whose name, some writers have suggested, may be intended for Noah.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>From quarrel and market, contracted to door and market.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market; a bustle, hum, tumult; obstreperous; to scold, to rail; to make a disturbance, to embroil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>太</td>
<td>驰</td>
<td>a great noise, a great stir and parade, as at a review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>玩</td>
<td>to play, to romp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>to scold one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>事</td>
<td>to make trouble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>酒</td>
<td>a carouse; a drunken rout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>a great tumult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>猜</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>always in some mischief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>總</td>
<td>to bother with petitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>高</td>
<td>鳴</td>
<td>an enthusiastic reception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>相</td>
<td>to berate; to talk harshly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>花 燈</td>
<td>a great display of lanterns, as on the 15th of the first moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>榮子</td>
<td>a proud impracticable fellow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>裝</td>
<td>great parade and glitter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>捧</td>
<td>a head-dress shaped like a broom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>In Pekingese. To occur suddenly, to meet anything untoward; troubled by, particular about.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>丁</td>
<td>一身的水點</td>
<td>unexpectedly I got well spattered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>愛</td>
<td>連 險</td>
<td>天 there will be several lowering days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>納</td>
<td>穿 衣</td>
<td>formal about his dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>From water and excellent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>湧</td>
<td>Mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; a certain stream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>泥</td>
<td>濡</td>
<td>deep mud, as after a long rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>肥肉</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>fat meat disgusts one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>Read jao'. Harmony, as seen in a well ruled state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>Read jao'. Gentle; delicate, as a girl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>納</td>
<td>納</td>
<td>easy, graceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>納</td>
<td>The ulna or outer bone of the arm; others say the humerus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>臂</td>
<td>the fore quarter, as of a bullock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>Read 納. Hot and broken, as overdone meat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>拇</td>
<td>to handle, to play with; to prop up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>拈</td>
<td>to fumble over, to play.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湧</td>
<td>別</td>
<td>壞</td>
<td>don't spoil that by handling it. (Pekingese.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NÉI.

Old sound, nu. In Canton, nel and nui; — in Swatow, lai and nui; — in Amoy, lea; — in Fuchau, noi and nöi; — in Shanghai, néj; — in Chifu, nö.

餓 飢
From to eat and stable or to

dyeute; the second of these is

est least used, though most proper,

and is also read wé when to feed.

餓 Hungry, half famished; to

expose to starvation; put-

trid fish.

魚 | 肉 敗不食 do not

eat putrid fish or tainted meat.

爛 | 其其者 he exposed his

wife and children to cold and

starvation.

餓 Like the last.

Putrid fish.

魚 | 煉 stinking fish.

From 入 to enter and 居 a bor-

der from out of it.

内 Within, inner, inside; inter-

nal, in distinction from ex-

ternal; interior; in the court or

palace; in; that which is inclosed

or within; near to, personal;

among; in the midst of; the inter-

nal organs, the viscera; the inner

rooms of a house.

1地 the Inner Land, China, the

secluded land; into the country.

1人 or 賕 | my wife.

尊 | your wife.

庭 I or 大 | the seraglio.

庭 | or 大 | the seraglio.

庭 | my own nephew.

感刻五 | deeply engraved on

my bowels; e. g. affectionately

remembered.

有 | 才 he has book learning; —

a mere theorist.

1中有幾個 there are some

among them.

NEU.

Old sounds, nu, net, and nok.

徼 A rabbit or hare was once

thus called in Kiangnan.

Read wu. The name of an

official 東 in the Liang

state during feudal times,

about B.C. 300.

數 Also read 末 wu Milk; to

give milk to, to suckle, as

was once done by a tigress

in the state of Tso.

於 | 吞 suckled by a tigress, as

was a child named Tso 阎 when

cast out in his infancy.

From plow-handle or metal and
dignore; the third form is ob-

solate.

A hoe for weeding; to weed,
to clear grounds of grass;

to study.

1草 to root out weeds.

銅 to hoe and weed.

未 | 之利以教天下 to teach

the people the advantages of

plowing and weeding.

筆耕舌 | to plow with

the pencil and hoe with the tongue;

— to be a pedagogue.

不 | it is not included.

作 | 吉 an internal operation will

succeed.

1 and 外 are widely applied in con-

trast, outer and inner; internal

and external; native and foreign;

home and abroad; inclusive and

exclusive, &c.

1云 in which it is said, the

abovementioned.

1務府 Office of the Imperial

Household.

分 | it belongs to my post.

1傷 an internal injury.

有諸 | 必形諸外 if it be in the

heart, it will appear in the face.

Read nai, as a synonym of 稱.

To insert in.

以 | 柄 | 孔 to put a handle in

the hole.

PE.

A snarling dog, a snappish
cur.

鰕 | a servant of Earl

Tsao mentioned in history

about B.C. 630.

Read i. A marine animal,

the 朱 | having fins and a fox’s

shape; probably a seal.

樄 A kind of pine growing in

Kiangnan, the 1 樁, whose

wood is suitable for coffin.

樁 | a kind of bark used

in dyeing pink.
NGAI.

See also under ai, for similar sounds. Old sounds, ai, ngai, at, ngat, and ngak. In Canton, oi, ngai, and ngoi; —
in Swatow, ngai, ai, and gai; — in Amoy, ai, gai, and ngai; — in Fuhkien, ai, and hai; —
in Shanghai, 6, ng6, and té; — in Chihsiau, ai.

哀 (ai) 
From mouth and clothes.

哀 to grieve for, to compassionate, to feel for; to sympathize; sorrow; grieving; lamentable, distressing, sad, woful; mournful, minor, as music; pity; grief, commiseration; urgently, heartily; a lament, as for a dear friend; alas, alas!

痛哭 (tong ku) to feel for other's woes.

悲哀 (ai bei) alas, how sad!

悲 I urgently beseech you.

可 lamentable!

痛哭 (tong ku) bitter sorrow and weeping.

悲 to sorrow; grief; pity for.

告 (gao) with bitter grief is this presented; a phrase in petitions.

衣 mourning clothes.

父母 (fu mu) my parents.

子 an orphan.

今此下民亦孔之 I henceforth the common people will be in a sad plight.

其音 its tones are sad and its stops are few.

而不伤 mournful but not distressing; said of music.

求 a sorrowful supplication — for aid.

唉 (ai) 
A signing, mournful tone; an interjection of disgust or regret; a tone or word of reply, yes, so; a beleching sound.

訟 to ask in alarm.

倚 oh, how sad!

奶 (ai). milk from and used by nurses.

From earth and a particle.

爱 (ai) 
In the dead; also dusty.

爱 a grammatical term for a noun.

尘 封了 the dust has settled on it; 尘 is used by the Buddhists for the defilements of the world.

尘 the dust fills the air.

愛 (ai) 
From dog and how; it is also read tai; the second and common form is regarded as erroneous; some say it is a contraction of 保 to protect; others, a sort of plum.

爱 a puppy not yet able to take care of itself; foolish, silly; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.

愛 a silly, unready man.

善 to feign or act like a fool.

懲 stupid, doltish.

住 to linger about, to loaf in the streets.

進不入出 he looks stupid, but he has wit enough.

笑 a silly laugh.

賣 to gaze in the doorway, to idle away time in looking at the passers by.

白 Whiteness, as of snow.

霧 how white is the glistening snow and hoar-frost!

能 Able to regulate, or order and arrange; to reform.

隆 the second of eight brothers of the clan Kao-

陽 高陽. n. c. 620, all of whom were statesmen.

毒 From mother and scholar; it resembles tur, 毒 noxious.

毒 One who has no principle; given up to lust.

人 a rake, a vile fellow.

愛 (ai) 
Originally composed of 无 or 業 above 心 and contracted to the present form; the radical 亻 was afterwards added to denote their action; it is also read wēi in poetry.

The exhibition of humanity仁 in the actions; the utterance of benevolent feeling; to love, to take delight in; to think on affectionately; attached to, fond of; to like, to desire, to wish; love, kindness, regard; the object of affection, a beloved; sparing of, to grudge; forbearing of, tender towards, — a sense found in epitaphs.

親 1 friendship; mutual love, as of relatives.

愛 (ai) I love him but am unable to help him.

今 your daughter; in Fuhkien, this sense is sometimes expressed by adding 女 to this word.

愛 you many thanks for your great kindness.

己 須 1 you should love others as yourself.

愛 (ai) excessive and blind for love, as a girl or a child.

愛 amorous.

愛 fond of drink.

愛 斯牲 I have not grudged one of my [sacrificial] cattle.

愛 you want too much.

愛 you should imitate the good.

In Cantonese. Imminent, near to.

死 dangerously sick, near death.

愛 Like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.

愛 (ai) it looks like it, it is very natural.
如彼邂风亦孔之 | like going against the wind, which puts one quite out of breath.

暖 | warm,

to 15℃ to rest, to how

暖 | to belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

| 1 呀 or 喘喘 an exclamation of surprise, heiyə! |

暖 | obscured, clouded.

| 1 | moon behind clouds. |

暖 | obscured; careless, untidy; underhand.

暖 | Like the last.

暖 | Dull, hidden.

| 1 | 腳 dim, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with. |

暖 | Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

| 1 | 隱 hidden, shaded. |

暖 | fragrant.

暖 | a fig common in Formosa and the south, which grows on a vine. (Ficus stipulata)

草木 | the grass and trees are very thick.

| 1 | hard to be seen. |

暖 | From plants and to resp.

艾 | Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa, or rather the punk is obtained; a general term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, from

the hair turning gray, like moxa; to take relaxation, to quiet; to finish, to carry out; to stop; to nourish; prospered; finished.

| 1 | 藿 moxa punk; it is also used with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for stamping. |

| 1 | 纹 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon. |

| 1 | 把 mugwort, steamed to dispel pain. |

保 | I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜未 | the night is not yet over.

少 | a beautiful woman.

老 | an old man

天下 | the country is now quieted.

| 旌招福 | the mugwort standard brings luck; — a phrase used at the dragon-boat festival. |

从 stone and to hesitate; the second form is mostly used.

| 1 | To hinder, as a rock in the road; to embarrass, to oppose; to impede, to limit, to stop progress; to restrain, to sit down, as one's conscience does; to be an offense to, to irritate; an objection, a restraint, a hindrance. |

| 1 | no objection, that will make no difference, no harm in it. |

| 1 | to offend one. |

| 1 | 口 to hesitate in telling. |

| 1 | 石 a stumbling stone. |

| 1 | injured by, stopped. |

總不 | does not at all interfere with or impugn.

妨 | a hindrance; there may be serious consequences.

| 1 | 諸以司樂 [sages] restrained the people by etiquette and music. |

不 | 此只於彼 it is no obstacle to this, but it vitiates that.

四無 | 智 a Buddhist phrase denoting four kinds of limitless knowledge (pratisamid) that belong to every arhat, who knows every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

閘 | Analogous to the last.

| 1 | To shut a door to keep others out; shut off by a wall; stopped by, headed off. |

阻 | prevented.

| 1 | hindered by an injury. |

止 | deterred, restrained.

進 | 我们 if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills. |

鶏 | The hen of the桃omm or tailor bird.

飼 | From to eat and mugwort, referring to the odor.

| 1 | Food which has become tainted. |

暑物 | 透 in hot weather things spoil.
From leather and ease as the phonetic.

A saddle.

卸 | 子 take off the saddle.

馬 | 橋 an arched bridge.

前馬 | 後 I would fain be one to run by your horse.

據 | 上馬 saddle and mount quickly.

A burying place on a Moor, such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

An impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.

賊 filthy; occurs written thus, and like the next.

To boil flesh; to make soup.

In Pekingese. Dirty.

臥 another form of the last.

Versed, accustomed to, skilled in; to know about, fully acquainted with; to memorize; to recite or chant.

練 skilled in any craft or art.

不 | 世事 ignorant of the world.

識書理 he knows all about books.

深 | 兵法 deeply skilled in strategy.

From dish and wine in it; also read lob.

A cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.

交虬 | a cover with dragons carved on it.

From bird and to conceal; this and are regarded as synonyms, but their descriptions vary.

The quail is , but the term is applied to two or three species of Coturnix; of which the Coturnix ducylosanans is one.

鵟 to fight quails; the beaten birds, called are eaten.

From shelter and to cover; the second form has gradually come most into use, but it originally denoted a plant for thatching.

A round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall, or small temple.

to become a nun.

堂 a convent, a monastery.

尼姑 a nunnery.

山 a summer retreat.

盧 soldiers’ huts.

羅果 a fruit first brought from India; the amra or mango.

(Mangifera indica.)

Read ngoh, The bottom or low part; a pig-sty.

This is sometimes read yeh.

Devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, railery.

To feed one’s self with the hand, after the manner of the Hindoos; to hold in the mouth; used by the Mongol Buddhists as the first word in their incantation Om Mani Padmi Hom.

A personal pronoun, common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.

‘手’ the mine.

From hand and sound; it is interchanged with ‘gen’ to close.

To cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide, to screen with something; to put the finger on; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.

住 cover your hand over it.

滅 to put out, as a fire; to quash.

脈 to feel the pulse.
暗

An

The sun obscured by clouds; dimly lighted, obscure, somber; gloomy, not shining; in the dark; clandestine; stealthily, secretly, unobserved; unintelligent; private, mental.

天色

A dark day.

暗

A dull, glimmering lamp.

暗

A dull, obscure; stupid.

暗

To secretly injure.

暗

To cogitate, to think it over.

暗

A hidden wheel, as in a propeller.

暗

To give a hint, to signal.

暗

To do things in the dark; underhand doings.

暗

To secretly learn what the people think.

暗

Without thought and unpremeditated; privately done.

(Shanghai.)

暗

Like the last.

暗

Obscure, dark.

暗

How gloomy and dim!

暗

To shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess, badly lighted; indiscernible; evening; dark; eclipsed.

暗

To refuse one's self to one's friends.

暗

Dark indeed, but daily becoming brighter, — as a good man's mind.

暗

Night, in the dark.

暗

Ignorant and irresolute.
宣 | 宜 | 獨 some are put in one jail and some in another.

到彼 | to reach that shore — by crossing the Šangsara, the equivalent of parasm or parunisa, which is the 六渡 or six means of passing over, of which the last is prajñā or wisdom, and alone fits the soul for nirvana.

```
A well dressed, elegant woman.

黝’ | turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; sudden, quick.
```

然而雷擊之 how suddenly the lightning struck him!

```
To restrain one's anger; hard to know; large cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.
```

A gust; a hurricane.

```
To the east, a blast swept over the sea like a clap of thunder.
```

### NGÂN.

**Old sound, en.** In Canton, yān; — in Swatow, ūn; — in Amoy, ūn; — in Fuhchau, ūng; — in Shanghai, ēng; — in Chifu, ūn.

恩 | 爱 is grateful.

From heart and because, intimating that the heart has reason for its love.

Favor, grace, mercy, kindness; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich, to show favor to; private, heartfelt, partial to.

皇 | 天 | imperial favor.

天 | divine, heavenly grace.

| to show favor, lenient to.
| 负义 | ungrateful and repugnant.
| 饶於百姓 | his kindness reaches to the people; — said of a magistrate.
| 情爱 | loving affection, as among relatives.
| 委托 | to require evil for good.

### NGÂO.

**Old sounds, ngo, nga, and ngap.** In Canton, ao, au, o, and n'go; — in Swatow, ngaó, ao, t'ap, kao, and ka; — in Amoy, ao, ngaó, o, and kao; — in Fuhchau, ngaó, ngaap, and o; — in Shanghai, o, and ngaó; — in Chifu, ao.

```
From metal and deer.
```

To slaughter, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.

| 大戰 | a bloody field of battle.
| 瑣 | to deceive, to impose on.

```
From fire and antelope.
```

To warm or bake in a close vessel; in Canton, it means to boil or stew meats; to warm in water.

| 費 | to stew vegetables.
| 來 | to watch, to sit up nights.
| 熟 | stewed thoroughly.

```
A hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as round.
```

山 | depression in the hill.

```
A turn, a corner; poor, destitute.
```

| 轉 | to turn the corner.

```
Like the last, but the character is designed to depict its meaning; it is read ngao in the north of China.
```

```
An indentation, a hollow, a hole; a cavity; the undulations in a ridge.
```

| 字 | characters cut in bas-relief.

```
A hollow, where rain collects.
```

```
Lost a little. (Cantonese)
```

```
Composed of 放 to open and 显 to contract; it is used for 显 and the next three.
```

To saunter, to ramble; proud; tall; pleased; a stage for pantomimes and mummers; old name of a region near K'ai-fung fu, in which there was a noted hill.

```
微我無酒以 | 以遊 it is not because I have no wine, and might neither ramble nor travel, — that I grieve.
```

| 高 | a very tall man.

| 彼交匪 | in their intercourse they were not proud.
To ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.

四海|邀 to rove over the world.

| 邀 to go and see shows.

| 笑| 樣 to divert one's self in the broody moonlight.

| 驚| A vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and willful.

| 燃| resolute; proud and overbearing.

| 坚然 tick stubborn and care less of consequences.

| 預| Occurs used for 懷 proud.

| 一| A degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.

| 乎大懿 how exalted he is! — as Luots'.

| 然然 the cry of weeping and sobbing.

| 澄| It is often wrongly used for the next from confusion of radicals.

| 一| To boil, to cook by boiling; to parch grain, to kiln-dry; to distil; to simmer; to brew or decoct; to hawk for; to disturb.

| 一| to boil cakes.

| 萊 to decoct medicine.

| 一| to watch all night.

| 一| the people were all perplexed.

| 一| to long for; unable to resist, as a drunkard his cups.

| 膳 to seethe, as opium; to simmer to a paste.

In Shanghai. Offensive; repellant.

| 一| disgusting, nauseous.

| 一| I can't endure it.

| 馳| A large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable; it is probably the powerful mastiff of Tibetan shepherds.

| 神| a powerful massive dog.

| 勢| Strong, brave.

| 勢 | of great prowess, fearless.

A loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry beggars; noise of many voices. 声| incessant noise.

| 衆口| all are clamoring at once, every one teases me.

| 家口| children crying for food.

| 哀鳴| doleful is the screaming — of the wild goose.

| 揚| To shake, to juggle, to rattle, to twirl.

| 墨子 to ring a bell.

| 墨子 to throw dice.

| 筆 to shake the lots, as when divining.

| 梳 to joggle the table (Canton.)

| 梳 to shake the post.

| 楞| Musical instruments in general.

| 飛八縵之| to play on the eight (or all) instruments.

| 黃雲| the distant band is playing.

| 坯| A stony surface, covered with pebbles.

| 山| 而相帆 see the stony hills as if following one another in a line.

From ear and pleased.

| 牙| disinclined to listen, inattentive to wily words.

| 一| noisy cries of a multitude.

| 鬱| A sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth; a kraken which crawled off the Pung-lai mountains, etc. 廠菜 where the genii lived, into the eastern sea; its legs were used by 女娲氏 for the four poles of the earth; this fable may refer to the ark.

| 金| 莫海 [like as] the golden kraken rests quietly in the sea; said of Lewchew.

| 魚| Like the last.

| 魚| A huge sea fish.

| 莫名| I cannot express the obligation I shall feel.

| 獸| 頭 perched alone on the whale's head; i.e. to become the chuang-juen or first Hanlin.

| 獸| a species of scorpæna (Pterois); and the 獸 an orange colored species (Scorpses platycephalus), are both found at Canton.

| 蓋| The nippers or large claws of the crab, called also 蝎鉗. 車| a shell like the Spondylus; an immense bivalve, which probably denotes the great Othama, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh.

| 燈| The buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a dépôt.

| 潘| the various buildings in a granary.

| 鴉| The stem or cut-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.

| 鴉| An infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, with a white body and red mouth, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.

| 翔| To fly like a hawk, to skim.

| 翔| to soar to and fro, to wheel around in the air.

| 袍| A robe; an outer garment to keep off the cold; its cuffs are not made like a horse's foot; and it does not open in front like the 鹹; a coat, a jacket.

| 綿| a wadded coat.

| 長夾| a lined coat.

| 皮| a fur lined robe.
From great and a bin, but the etymologists derive it from a shelter and a dark corner where two hands are putting away things.

The southwest corner of a hall where the lares used to be placed, and one can be quiet; retired, deep; mysterious, obscure; within, further than one has penetrated; an office; collected; blended; genital, warm.

A large and coarse kind of perch (Sciema), brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; the name is also given to a species of cel.

Proud, arrogant, uncivil; assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave.

lazy and selfish.

arrogant, supercilious.

slow to scorn, to treat contemptuously.

A round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.

a griddle.

to fry, as greens or cakes.
To vomit; the sound of retching; to spit out; to disgorge; to give back unwillingly; a child’s prattle; to quiet.

血血 to spit blood, to bleed at the lungs.

作作 a disposition to vomit.

吐吐 to puke; to cascade.

絲絲 to spin cocoons.

昨昨 the child prattled to her.

回出来 to pay back money.

Read 婆 Loving words; to be kind to.

言语 kind and consoling talk.

The second form is common in cheap books.

殴殴 To fight with sticks or fists; to slap; a cudgel; to bully; to wrangle; to switch up; to drive on.

打打 to maul as in a riot.

傷伤 to wound by beating.

辱辱 to disgrace a scholar by a blow.

斃斃 to beat to death, to kill in a brawl.

From man and satyr.

偶偶 An image, an idol, a statue; a pair, a match; an even number; a corresponding thing or quantity; double, paired.

a companion, a mate; to pair, to marry; to accord with; to fit; as an adverb, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly; for the instant, for once, accidentally.

匹匹 a married couple, a pair.

佳佳 a happy, and 怨怨 an unhappy pair; a good and bad match.

人人 a wooden man, a dolt.

遇遇 happened to meet him.

然然 or 爾尔 by chance, suddenly, unforeseen, casual.

失失 he has lost his mate.

書书 to write off-hand.

像像 to worship idols.

同木木 he is no better than a wooden image.

合合 to unite, to pair; union.

Similar to the last.

耦耦 A pair, an even number; two persons plowing together; a fellow, a mate; to match; to pervade all nature, thoroughly.

配配 to pair, to match.

千千 each in thousands of pairs they weed — their fields.

而而 they (長沮 and 樸樲 in Confucius’ time) were plowing together, and refused office.

影影 影 make a mate of your shadow.

Old sounds, nga and ngap. In Canton, ngo; — in Swatow, ngo, go, and hu; — in Amoy, ngo, bê, mui, and hui; — in Fuhchau, ngo, ngô, and ngwai; — in Shanghai, ngu; — in Chifu, wàa.

From words and to change or do; the second is least used, and often wrongly read sweô.

To lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to arouse, to move; to promulge error; to move about; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; a fabulous sphynx that could speak and lie; an ignis fatuus.

言言 or 語語 false stories.

以以 to propagate idle rumors or fables.

式式 射心 以射萬邦 if you would reform your hearts and change all the states.

字字無無 not a single error in the characters.

詐詐 人 人 錢 金 to extort money by false pretences.

The large rootstock of the Neltumium, used for food.

運運 the water-lily root.

粉粉 arrow-root made of it.

斷斷 絲絲 the lily root, and the threads still join; this is applied to people singing in parts, and to the faults which geomancers guess to exist in the underground water veins.

擦擦 to rasp the roots, — and dry the water for the flour.

茅茅 tapering fingers of a lady.

The time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

霉霉 moldy and spoiled.

煬煬 dampened and spoiled; rotted by water.

到到 soaked till it smells.

芬芳 芳芳 delicious fragrance.

Read nga. Bubbles on water.

泡泡 to gallop wildly.

In Cantonese. Stupid.

仏仏 dull, heavy; no apiness or spirits for.

仔仔 a dunce.
Like the last.

To move; to influence; to civilize.

that I might sleep on and never stir.

imperial concubines.

the wife of Shun.

lady-like; gentle.

the concubine of Prince I in early days, who stole and drank the liquor of immortality, and was translated to the moon; she represents the Diana of the Chinese.

Suddenly; a moment, momentarily; falling, imminent.

然 or 無 suddenly. 倚 a short time.

their caps awry and like to fall.

a kind of Spencer or overcoat which buttons on the side, while a ma-kwa properly buttons in front.

or 羅斯國 Russia.

To chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.

詩 to intone or hum verses,—a common practice with literary men. 唱 to sing verses.

High, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.

a snowy peak in Szech'uen near the junction of the Ta-tu and Min rivers, which gives its name to the district of Ngo-mêi.

容儀 or of a commanding presence.

they bore their libation cups with gravity.

A rocky cliff.

the aspect of that cliff is grand; a tremendous high peak.

The silkworm moth; a general name for nocturnal moths, millers, and sphinges.

the silkworm moth.

the crescent moon, likened to the silkworm moth's antennae.

a candle miller.

In Pekingese. A disease of the throat, like diphtheria.

a white ulcer in the throat.

his throat has a swelling.

From bird and I, because it carries its head high and proudly.

The domestic goose, which has a ball on the upper mandible; applied to large water birds of similar habits; also to a disposition of vessels in a triangle for a battle.

the common goose.

the pelican.

large flakes of snow.

a crane, from its soaring.

a kind of tea.

a quill-pen.

a stupid goose-head sort of fellow.

small cash, counterfeit cash, big as a goose's eye.

the present of a goose and jar of wine,—at a wedding.

myself. I myself led the squadron of ships.

or a white albatross (Diomedea brachyura); the webbed feet are made into bags.

A small species of artemisia, or mugwort, the whose tender stalks are edible when boiled; it is also called the drawing resembles the tansy-leaved wormwood.

Formed of a spear and hand combined, denoting the grasp on a spear; it resembles 'chao 找 to exchange.

The first personal pronoun I; mine, my, me; our; we, us.

our Lord Chau.

Our dynasty.

or or 你 or we all.

belongs or appertains to me.

myself. I myself.

you I will go with you.

(Cantonese.)

who was I before I was born?

mine, my.

without others or myself;—a Buddhist phrase to denote abstraction and repose.

no distinction between us, I'll treat you as myself.

I look out for myself.

Starved, hungry, faint for want of sustenance; to fast; death, famine.

staring to death.

famishing.

the hungry gnat has seen the blood,—said of one who snatches dainties.

fasted all day.

a hollow, sunken eye.

fallen down from hunger.

bodies of the starved.

the poor think only of appeasing their hunger.

hungry ghosts, the manes of desolate families who are propitiated on the 15th of the 7th moon in a general festival; such beings are divided by the into 36 classes, and are represented as titans in also with mouths like needles' eyes; this condition is one of the six paths of transmigration or gats, and the demons, or pretas, are thus appeased; they act as jailers in hell; also a term of abuse to self-invited guests.
NGOH.

Old sounds, ngak, ak, and ngak. In Canton, ngok; ok, ak, åk, ngåk, and ngak; — in Swatow, ngåk, ngiak, ek, å, at, and his; — in Amoy, gox, ok, gek, bek, at, and ek; — in Fuchau, ngok, lòk, ngao, ngiâh, ak, and ak; — in Shanghai, åk, ngok, ok, bok, ngok, and åh; — in Chifu, åh and wön.

Used with the next two.

An ancient principality lying on the Yangtsz' River in the present Hupeh, and often applied to that province; an old name for Wu-chiang fu; a boundary.

Prince Ngoh of the Sung dynasty; his tomb is at Hauge-chou.

From heart and responses; the second form is seldom used.

To shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

| 王 | | 1 | 王

Honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind.

To speak plainly.

千人之諾諾不如一人之 | | 千人之諾諾不如

Intended to represent two persons singing in alternate strains; occurs used for the last two.

To strike the drum in interludes of singing; to stertle, or grey or some of them were singing and some of them drumming.

In Cantonese. To lift up, or stretch out the neck.

高头 to perk up the head.

The receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx; called also flower's support.

A cliff, a precipice.

| 崖 | | 1 | 崖

A steep ledge.

| 岭 | | 1 | 岭

A beach or slope at the foot of a cliff.

Stones piled up in a dangerous way.

嘉縣 lies on the head-waters of the Meikin River, south of Tsu-hiu-fu in Yunnan.

The sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.

剑 | | 1 | 剑

The point of a sword.

| | | | 列列 the peaks and aiguelles, as of mountains.

From 鳥 bird and 恐 scared, q. d. because of the terror it causes.

The osprey or fish-eagle; also called 鳥 鷹 harpy hen and 鱼鹰 fish eagle; the term is applicable to all birds of the genus Haliaetus.

立 to patiently wait, as this bird does for its prey.

秋閤鷹 in the autumnal examination he became a kiyin.

晨鷹程 the osprey has spread his wings and the rok began his journey; — met. a successful graduate.

The roof of the mouth, more usually called 口鼻顶; those of swine are esteemed a delicacy.

内 | | 1 | 内

the mouth.

上 | | 1 | 上

the roof of the mouth.

斷 | | 1 | 断

g. the gums.

White or washed clay used for porcelain; colored clays; whitewash, plaster; to plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

From mouth repeated and king; no etymology is given; occurs used for け, startled.

A grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

作 | | 1 | 作

A term for the five years in the cycle with 西 in them.

| 作 | | 1 | 作

Hard, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

言容 1 1 his manners and conversation were repulsive and harsh.

From fish and alarming, as the phonetic.

The crocodile and the Gangetic gavial; the former is said to have formerly existed in the R. Han near Swatow, whence they were exercised in the T'ang dynasty; met. rapacious, cruel.

作劣劣朋比为奸 the rapacious gentry and unscrupulous underlings make a worthy union of rascals.

| 作劣劣朋比为奸 | | 作劣劣朋比为奸

A term for the alligator, cayman, or crocodile; it seems to be sometimes wrongly applied to fresh water dolphins.

From head and guest, or each; the two are not altogether identical, the second being the adverb.

The forehead; the front or what is before; a fixed or regular number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant.

the cracking of a cart; unceasing.

头 | | 1 | 头

the forehead.
1 角 the temples.
1 外 over and above the fixed amount; low military officials.
1 數 the legal or settled number.
1 據 a tablet, such as are placed over doors by graduates.
1 然 suddenly.
1 無缺 there is no vacancy in the number.
1 宽 a liberal allowance.
1 冕晝夜 day and night; he unconsciously acted thus.
1 以為他 pats his forehead, delighted at the good news.

The root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.

頰

ngο

1 an animal resembling the lemur.
1 疾首 to drop the head and knit the brows, as when in pain.

厄

ο

1 Impeled, cramped; in difficulty, distressed, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.
1 困 miserably off.
1 危 in danger.
1 窮而不得 poor but light-hearted.
命逢水 his fate will be to experience jeopardy by water.

啣

ο

1 The cry of birds.
1 啼 the cackling of a hen.
1 羽 the note of birds.

埀

ο

1 A yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

加之以衡 put a yoke on him.
1 制 to restrain another in his actions.

職

ο

From place and impeded, as an army by a defile; it is also read 從 and used with a pass.
1 A dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; calamity, urgent distress.

因 brought to great distress, at extremity.
1 狹 a defile, a gorge.
1 困 to guard the passes.
1 困 in great straits.

In Cantonese. To deceive, to impose upon.

鉈

ο

From metal and impeded; an uncharacterized character.
1 A bracelet or bangle.
1 金 gold bracelets.
1 鐲 an anklet. (Cantonese.)
1 鐲 a plated or inlaid ring.

職

ο

Straitened for food; famish ed; one says, it is used with 親 to hiccough or belch.
1 腹 Putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.

職

ο

A crack in a wall.

職

ο

Read 二, Bue-clay.
1 石 a levee near the ancient capital Chang-nan in Shensi.

職

ο

To stop or bring to a stand-still; to reach; to cut off; to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle.
1 繼 by no means stop the sale of rice.
1 慘難 it is hard to curb one's lusts.
1 慘揚善 to repress the wicked and encourage the good.
1 避 to embarrass.
1 心豈然 how then can I feel depressed?

職

ο

From hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.
1 To seize, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.
1 持 to get the control of.

職

ο

From door and in; used with the last; it is also read 逕 to cut off, as a way.
1 侯前人光 to neutralize (or eclipse) the fame of the ancients, — by not emulating them.
1 関, To shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.
1 進 to hide from, to keep snng.
1 進 to stop the flow of water; to prevent a thing coming to another's ears.
1 進 the years of the cycle which have 甲 in them.
1 進 an old name of Ho-shun hien 何縣 in the west of Shensi.

職

ο

An ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.
1 翠 on the head ornaments are made of feather work.

職

ο

Read い, the Hung-nu term for a princess, used in the History of the Han dynasty.

職

ο

To encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.
1 重華不可 今! Ah! the honors of life I never can meet again; — said by K'uh Yuen in his Ode.

職

ο

To seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.
1 持 to get the control of.

職

ο

From hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.
1 To seize, to clutch; to grasp; to have the hand over.
1 逢久之 held him by the wrist a long time.
1 力能 to throttle a tiger by main strength.
Old sounds, nì and nîth. In Canton, nì and nî; — in Swatow, nî and jù; — in Amoy, nì, bi, and ji; — in Fuzhau, nî, nì, and nî; — in Shanghai, nî; — in Chifu, nì.

Ní

To hide away.

In Cantonese. To keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; to secrete.

壇 or 場 hidden away.

To keep yourself closely hid.

Ní

From body and a spoon, explained as a person following; the two next are sometimes used for it.

To follow another; to accord with, to agree; near; a nun.

姑 or 姑 a nun; some of the former do not shave their heads.

仲 the infantile name of Confucius, taken from Mount Ní 丘 to which his mother prayed, and which her son's cranium was said to resemble.

Read nîth, Near.

途 desirable all is quiet, both at home and abroad.

Ní

The name of the hill, 丘 in Lu, where the mother of Confucius prayed; the preceding form is now generally used.

ni

A twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low.

耳語 to whisper in the cars.

Read ni. An interrogative particle; a particle implying doubt, and used in the protasis of a conditional sentence; an affirmative particle; a common sound in Buddhist books.

嗦 1 woolen cloth; usually contracted to the last word, as in 大 1 broadcloth, and 小 1 kerseymere.

他有什麼病 what is his ailment?

嗑 is it not so? (Cantonese.)

他是往西去 1 or 他是往東去 1 is he going east or west?

怎麼是孝 1 what then is filial piety?

他不是死乃是睡覺 1 she is not dead but asleep.

若好了 1 就上藥子 if he is well, let him go to the shop.

In Cantonese. A relative pronoun; this, the nearer of two.

一個 this one, this thing.

的 this; 1 處 here, this place.

妮

A slave girl.

小 1 or a maid of work.

玩 to blush, to color.

惟 a feeling and look of shame.

狀有 1 色 he looks ashamed.

From flesh and difficult.

鰲

Meat pickled with the bones.

蠱 1 a sauce made of liver and brains.

用 for the next in the phrase 零露 1 1 heavy dew; also plants extruding their roots above the ground.

From water or earth and near as the phonetic; the first is generally applied to mire, and the third is pedantic.

Mire, slush, mud; dirt, clods, earth, soil; to daub with mud; miry, dirty; adhesive.

一塊 1 a lump of dirt.

土 earth; soil.

泥

金色 a pinchbeck color.

磚 adobie, mud-bricks used in walls.

拖 帶水 [as if] dragged through mud and water; — said of a bad style.

泥

塗 adobie walls.

紅窗 1 窗 to paste brocade over the window.

首 to put one's head in the mire; — said by courtiers.

封 to seal or paste a letter.

草 wet with dew; soft and glossy, as leaves.

Read nî. Bigoted, opinionated, attached to; daoing on.

於風水 a firm belief in geomancy.

人 one lost to reproof.

拘 1 not he is set in his opinion and beyond argument.

住 1 stuck in the mud, mulish, obstinate.

魏

To adhere, to stick; adhesive, gluey; sticky, as undried paste, or oiled hair.

1 封 to seal or paste a letter.

緊 to harden, as dirt; to stick tight.

Rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

你

From 人 man and 余 thou contracted.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; your's.

的 your.

1 們 you; used for one or more persons.

貴 姓 what is your surname?

老人家 my good Sir; old gentleman I used in direct address.

與 1 不相千 it is no business of your's.

亜

This form of the preceding is used in Kiangsu for the first person plural, we, us; as 1 們 ours.

亜

自家 ourselves.
From plant and to follow; interchanged with 泥 mud.

A wild medicinal plant once called 隆, a species of Primulae (Apocarpus), the hairbell found in Chihli.

Very fragrant.

The fluttering of flags in the wind.

A check for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

A father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine; a place near Loyang, the old capital of Wei, in the north of Honan. To carry a tablet home to its own hall.

Many, abundance of; rising, overflow.

What an array of reins hanging down!

From woman and good.

A girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess; often applied to insects and flowers, to indicate their beauty.

A mother.

The younger sister.

maid servants.

father and mother.

a mother and her friends.

a bride, the newly-made lady.

a schoolmistress.

the madam, used by concubines.

the empress is usually so addressed; a goddess, and used like Our Lady; as 天花 Our Lady of the Small-pox.

Ad to make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes; to brew; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to foment, as sedition; to breed disturbance.

To ferment spirits.

A sweetish kind of rice beer.

a cucumber stuffed with mince-meat.

the bee works its honey.

to bring down a great calamity, as on a state.

to excite suspicion and create strife.

Mixed, blended.
NIAO.

Old sounds, nia, tiao, not, and nok. In Canton, nia and nau; — in Swatow, nió, ch’ié, and jié; — in Amoy, liú, niao, and jian; — in Fuhchou, néu, ch’iú, no, nié, and nia; — in Shanghai, nio; — in Chifu, niao and miao.

A climbing plant, the cypress-vine; an epiphyte like the mistletoe, was also once denoted. — A plant connected like the cypress-vine and the Wisteria; — said of parties related by marriage.

On woman and weak; the second form is rare.

Delicate; girlish; slender, lissome, flexible; a hum, a variable, gentle sound.

Curling, like smoke or waves; waving, as reeds.

A mincing gait; wriggling, squirming; graceful.

Small-waisted; agile.

Small, delicate; tumbler; acrobats.

A long, flexible piece of wood.

In Cantonese. Small, delicate, pretty; tapering; sassy.

Delicate hands.

Ridiculously long.

Small, attenuated, becoming small.

From a female between two males.

To play with women, to dally with; to bother and vex; lewd sports.

In Cantonese. Angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.

An angry fit; grouty.

Kicked, scolded him.

Angry, displeased at.

From two females beside a male the character seems to be merely a variation of the last.

To dally with women.

In Cantonese read méi, Joyous, frolicksome, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

I, I rather like him.

Fire; I kick the smoke hurts.

Urino; to urinate.

To make water.

Incontinence of urine.

To wet the bed.

NIEH.

Old sounds, niep, nit, and nap. In Canton, nip and niam; — in Swatow, niap and liam; — in Amoy, liap; — in Fuhchou, niek; — in Shanghai, nih and nieh; in Chifu, nieh.

Composed of three ears, showing one ear coming close to two ears; occurs used for shek, 聲 to take.

To whisper, research when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lip; to take up, as one's garments.

To vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.

Talk wordy, garrulous.

A little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

Shrill; sable and fox furs are very warm.

To tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

To go up.

A sort in service with the army.

Not to move a step.

To track, to pursue a trail.

To wear straw sandals.

Forceps, pincers, tweezers; to pull out, to nip up; a kind of hair-pin; a fish-snare.

A pair of nippers.

To pull out hairs.

Used with the last.

A small basket; nippers.

To tread on the flying clouds.
A horse with a quick trot or amble.

From hand and to remember; it is synonymous with and is often read 瞄 (nién); it is also incorrectly written for both; the second form is rarely used, and is also read 捲 (nién).

To pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or nippers; to file; a pinch.

To collect with the fingers; a fillip.

To spin thread on a distaff.

To shake out skeins of silk.

Fr. or 鋸 bands of filchers; marauding banditti.

The lighted wick draws up the oil.

To snap the fingers; a fillip.

To knead the bowels.

A worker in clay, a molder, one who makes models of people in costume.

Wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

Molded by tube to mimic people's tones of voice.

Composed of earth sometimes altered to work, and 日 (day), mortar contracted to 日 (day), probably referring to lime-pits.

Same as the next, and now used only in combination as a primitive.

To fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

Black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy; a river in the south of Honan; an old name for Yü-shé [i.e. Yün-shé] in the province of Shansi.

I am not black; — i. e. my integrity is unalloyed.

The defiled vessel, i. e. the world; also the Sanskrit nirvana or nightfall, the Buddhist state of beatitude in deity, explained by 生滅 (shēngchiè) separation from (unaffected by) both life and annihilation; indifferent to all joy or sorrow.

From a place and to damage contracted.

Dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.

The distracted, disturbed state of the realm.

To love; to recite in a low tone, as when humming a lesson.

To fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over, as a hole.

To stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

To overcast a seam.

To tie up with a cord, as the hair.

To have an altercation.

To take anything and hide it away secretively; to steal.

To take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal.

From inclosure, and to have or woman.

In Shanghai. The second form is used to denote a girl, a lassie.

A short, coarse bamboo wisp, used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.

To talk much, to quarrel.

To have an altercation.

To overcast a seam.

To tie up with a cord, as the hair.

To bind a seam.
### Nien

**Old sounds, nien, niem, and nin.** In Canton, nin, nim, nim, and chin; — in Swatow, niem, niem, ni, and jian; — in Amoy, lian, lian, and lian; — in Fuhchau, nieng and tieng; — in Shanghai, ni and ne; — in Chifu, nien.

| 年 | Compased of 禾 grain above 千 thousand, modified in combination.
| 二十 | A year, a revolution of the seasons; the years one has reached, but not used like sui 岁 for the years of one's age.
| 现 | this year his age is twenty-four.
| 少 | young; a minor.
| 老 | old, gray-haired.
| 來 | aged, growing old.
| 去 | or next year.
| 封 | or 頭 first year.
| 賀 | new-year's congratulations.
| 過 | to perform new-year's rites.
| 隔 | about the same age.
| 同 | graduates of the same year.
| 好時 | a prosperous year.
| 多歷 | through many years' duration.
| 不盡 | a premature death.
| 萬 | for ever, perpetually.
| 等 | of the same age.
| 期 | I have vainly spent the best of my days.
| 舞象 | the age of gymnastics, i.e. 15 years old.
| 粘 | From hand and to divine.

To take up in the fingers, to pick out; to pick up; to handle; to carry.
- 用 to draw lots.
- 香 to offer incense; to worship.
- 鼻 to catch by the nose; — a vain grasp.
- 起 to pick it up.
- 墨 to write, to take pen in hand.
- 多 to take much or more.

### Nien

**From hand and imperial car:** an unauthorised character, for which the next is suitable.

| 掸 | From hand and truly.

To work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy or play with; to make by fingering; to tread.
- 鬃 to handle the beard.
- 干手巾 to wring a napkin dry.
- 毛 to felt wool.
- 緬 to twist red silk for a hat-fringe.
- 一個紙 一個 roll up a slip of paper, as for a string or an allumette.
- 指間 while you can turn your finger,—in a moment, instantly.

| 粘 | Glutinous, viscid; rice.

- 得 very sticky.
- 米 the common table rice, of which there are many varieties.

| 鮎 | A general name for the mud fish; a bull-fish, whose pectoral fins are very stout, a *Pimelodus* common at Peking, of a dark greenish tint, with four cirri, and about a foot long.

- 魚 a trailing plant found in Honan, with long tendrils at the axils, and the flowers in a head like clover.
Read ni in the dictionary.

To pursue, to run after; in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

快, ki, to hurry on after.

不上他 you cannot catch him.

染, nien, Muddy, splashy; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.

In Cantonese. Sound, as sleep; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; slow moving, deliberate; soaked through.

墨水, the ink spreads.

染, nien, to successively take threes at gambling.

染, nien, Muddy water.

染, nien, dirty and drunk.

Read 紅. A branch of the R. Wěi in the southeast of Shansi.

念, nien', From heart and now.

念, nien', To reflect on, to ponder over; to remember and consider; to regard; to meditate; thoughts; thoughtful; to repeat memoriter, to learn by heart; to chant or drone; thoughts, reflections; in Buddhism, the power of memory (smrītibala), of which the root (onṛṭibala) is its organ, and 四处 are four objects on which it should dwell.

想, or 服, to reflect on, to bear in mind.

所, nien, to bend the mind to.

不思, nien, in constant remembrance.

不思, nien, to remember one's parents.

書, to learn or commit books.

佛, to repeat Buddha's name.

除, to put away wandering thoughts.

思, to think of.

ni6

From to conceal and of.

匿, ni6, A big wine jar; to hide, to secrete; to abscend, to clude search; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine.

匿, ni6, anonymous, to give an alias.

匿, ni6, to hide away; to keep out of sight, as from creditors.

匿, ni6, to conceal a parent's death and not put on mourning; a crime in officials.

匿, or 逃, to hide or run away.

匿, ni6, to keep out of sight.

匿, ni6, to be friendly to the man.

匿, ni6, To blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.

nī

nī

Read ni. The shrine or hall where the ancestral tablet is placed; met. the tablet.

溺, nī, From water and weak; the first is also read nīō and the second and unusual form is meant to depict a man under the water.

溺, nī, To sink, to drown; to be drowned, to put under the water; to suffocate; sunk in any excess, reprobate; greedy; fend of, doating on.

溺, nī, lovesick, blindly doating on.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.

溺, nī, inebriate, given to drink.
From wound and hid.
The disease of worms in the intestines.

From insect and two; it properly read teh, a synonym of æ, but it is read like the last, probably from the primitive.

Plant lice; small insects on leaves.

Carious teeth; the toothache.

In Cantonese. To mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.

To speak with the teeth shut; raw, not well boiled.

To grasp; to catch hold.

To provoke to battle.

In Cantonese. To carry in the hand.

To carry it higher.

To bring it here.

Mournful; anxious and care-worn from want of food; to long for.

To think of fondly.

Putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick; a kind of papier-maché stuff of hemp-tow, lime, and oil, used to cover pillars.

Formed from a bed and a man, representing a sick person on a couch; it is the 104th radical of a very natural group of characters relating to diseases.

Sickness; to recline, as a sick man.

From to go and to rise against; the next is the original form, it is also read yi5.

Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contumacious, refractory; contrary as the tide; to resist, to oppose; to encounter; to go to meet; to receive, as an order; to reckon on, to calculate on or know beforehand.

From thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.

In Canton, yün and ngān; in Swatow, jim; in Amoy, jim; in Fuhehau, keng and ing; in Shanghai, niāng; in Chi²¹, min and nin.

To thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.

秋言 with these needle to mend the garment.

I will braid a fillet of orchid flowers to keep as a remembrance; — met. I cannot forget your kind acts.

To move.

To try the strength of a bow.

The second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

呀 (also written 你) your Honor; you, Sir.

You, Sirs, is also used, but not so frequently.

向 let me tell all of you about it.

To comply; in the Cheu dynasty, to hand in a memorial; among physicians, fatal, not likely to recover, as a patient with small-pox.

willful, stubborn, froward.

子 a disobedient child.

反 or 披 to rebel; to rise, as insurgents do.

水 a head title.

知 or 了 I knew it beforehand or already.

行 perverse; to go backwards, as a mule.

横 outrageous, rude, violent.

不 话 he did not think of any treachery.

飢 饥 [he will] start in a head wind; — he is headstrong.

敬 天命 [his majesty] respectfully complied with the orders of Heaven.

忠言 耳 to reject wholesome advice.

道 thoroughly turbulent and unprincipled.

党 a band of rebels.

From a spear and cavity, intended to represent a forked spear.

Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

NIN.

Old sound, nin. In Canton, yün and ngān; in Swatow, jim; in Amoy, jim; in Fuhehau, keng and ing; in Shanghai, niāng; in Chi²¹, min and nin.

Your heart and you; an unauthorized character.

From precious and to use.

To rent, to lease; to hire, as a house; to charter, as a vessel.

To lease to another.

To take on lease.

To invite lessees; to let.

A perpetual lease.

I am engaged to work for them.
Old sound, ning. In Canton, ning and ying; — in Swatow, leng and yeng; — in Amoy, leng, lin, and geng; — in Fuchau, ning, uging, néng, and ngik; — in Shanghai, nang; — in Chifu, ning.

凝 ning

From ice and to suspect; its authorized sound of ying has been retained in the south.

To freeze, to congeal; to coagulate; to turn, to curdle; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled; abundant, vigorous, collected; accomplished, brought to a close.

凝或 ning to freeze; to turn sour; curdled.

喜 ning great happiness.

神視 ning to look afar with fixed gaze.

暇 much felicity.

聚 gathering, as clouds in a storm.

寒 very cold, freezing weather.

据 stern, set, rigorous; adhering to old usage, as a martinet; unaccommodating.

芳 flourishing, vigorous, as plants.

凝 or thus all their duties will be well done.

固 very precise.

命 to accomplish the decree of Heaven in one's favor, as a righteous prince does.

盈 寧 ning

Composed of a shelter, and heart above III a dish, intimating the gratification that food gives the heart; the second form, having breath underneath, is the common one, but since the reign Taokwang, it has been contracted to the third form.

Rest, repose, quiet, tranquility, serenity of mind; to salute; to wish peace to, to bring repose to; to soothe; a bride's visit to greet her parents; to prefer, as lief; how, why; followed by a negative, it becomes a term of comparison, rather, better, then, more desirable; enters into the names of many places.

願 I had rather, I prefer.

安 quiet repose.

死不若 I prefer death to disgrace.

可湿衣不可亂步 he had rather wet his robes than quicken his steps — to get out of the rain; said of a formal official.

靜 tranquil times, as after a rebellion.

其惟 ning its repose will be lasting.

死不去 I had rather die than go.

無謙 nothing like being humble; but 無 is sometimes better rendered certainly, really.

可信其有不可信其無 it is better to believe that it exists, than that it does not.

耗教下土丁 I hold this wasting and exhaustion of the land, would that it fell on my own person.

予 the three years' official retirement, when mourning for one's parents.

不讓我 would he then not regard me?

不用命者入我網 those who disregard the orders will certainly involve themselves in my net of penalties.

胡忍子 how can they bear to have me thus?

叮 ning to direct.

叮叮 ning to charge straitly, to enjoin upon, to reiterate orders.

孽 ning

Plants growing thick and like a jungle is 蕨, applied to wild plants and shrubs.

蕨 a marshy labiate plant of the habit of hoarhound. (Murrubium.)

摘 To pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek.

摘 ning to make a turmoil.

濯 ning Ear-wax.

濯出丁 picking out the secretion from the ear.

濯 ning Regarded as identical with 萬, but written in this form out of respect.

濯 ning A surname.

濯 ning 波府 Ningpo city or prefecture, is often so written.

泥 ning the slippery mud which is made by a rain.

汀 very shallow water.

佐 ning From 人 man, 信 belief contracted, and 女 woman, because her confidence is easily won.

佐 ning Eloquent, persuasive, insinuating; artful, specious, flattering; tart, ready in reply.

佐 ning treacherous; subtle.

佐 ning I am unready of speech.

佐 ning why argue with him?

佐 ning an artful woman.

佐 nen In Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

佐 ning a screw-driver.

佐 ning 轉頭 turn your head around.

佐 ning a weather-cock, a trimmer.

佐 ning to shake the head when refusing a thing.
From the tiger and claw, reversed; it is also read yoku, and

Unfeeling, cruel, tyrannical; barbarities, outrages; to maltreat, to harry; troublesome, rude, rudeness; oppressors; natural calamities.

to act savagely.

to maltreat the people.

Fever, especially a remittent fever; febrile complaints, influenza, ague.

an irregular fever.

intermittent or remittent fever; the cold fits are ; or ; and the hot fits are .

A medicinal plant, called ; or cow's knee; it is three feet high, with spoon-shaped, obovate leaves in pairs opposite; the nodes resemble a cow's knee, and the spikes grow above them in the axils; the root is light yellow, and when eaten salivates one; the plant is probably an Achyranthes or Amarantus, and allied to the cresscomb family.

A species of Achyranthes with oval leaves, exhibited in coughs.

From metal and a heraldic character.

A knob on the top of a Chinese seal; a button, a knob; a hilt or handle; a process by or on which one thing turns, or connects with another; the point of attachment in a bivalve.

A button-loop.

A corded or knotted button.

ornamental buttons.

seals and other official insignia; a pivot; met. the Dipper.
The knot; to braid into a knob; to tie; a fastening, a slipping-noose; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

扭

To twist, or turn with the hand; to wring or wrench; to sprain; to collar, to seize by the cue; to wriggle; griped; cramped, as one's muscles; to reflect on.

扭

To turn over; to flirt, as with a fan; to throw the arms about.

扭

A lad clever at any mischief.

扭

A thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; its leaves resemble the apricot, the bark is redish, and the branches are very crooked, but their wood is good for bows; another name is 桃 and 萬歲枝 everlasting branches; this plant resembles a Prunus or wild cherry, but its affinities are doubtful.

Read 作弊. Manacles, handcuffs.

扭

To move; to change the place or purpose of; to misapply to another use.

扭

To move [a deposit] to another; to hypothecate a security.

扭

To rub between the hands, as pill-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub on paint; to play the syphount.

扭

To slip down, as on ice.

扭

From hand and to transfer; it was at first written 但, but that form is now disused.

扭

To borrow, to embezzle, to appropriate wrongfully.

扭

To move it a little.

扭

To lend [a deposit] to another; to hypothecate a security.

扭

娜

The elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.

扭

The grain of the glutinous rice (Oryza glutinosa), also called old man's rice; it is now used chiefly in pastry, and occasionally for distilling; sticky; persistent in.

扭

To grab hold, as in a tussle; to clutch, as a thief.

扭

A dog which is sulky and needs coaxing; a fox's footsteps; proud, inclined to evil; to escort or guard; familiar with; doing repeatedly; accustomed to.

扭

Like the preceding.

扭

Accustomed to; annoyed.

扭

Unwilling to do.

扭

Read no, when used for 也.

扭

To be ashamed.

扭

To blush.

扭

Old sound, na. In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and chut; — in Amoy, lb, na, and no; — in Fukehau, no; — in Shanghai, no and no; — in Chfia, noa and lba.

扭

From man and affliction; the second form is unusual.

扭

To exercise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a genteel step.

扭

How her white teeth show in smiling, and the chatelaine tinkles on her girdle.

扭

Pliable, as twigs; to look delicate.

扭

The gods of the pestilence.

扭

A sound in Buddhist books, probably employed for the letter a in transcribing names.

扭

In Shanghai read erna. A pronoun, the second person you.

扭

To slip down, as on ice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NOH.</th>
<th>NU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From heart and soft.</td>
<td>从心善</td>
<td>娇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timid, firm of purpose; sluggish, imbecile; soft.</td>
<td>谧</td>
<td>娇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百巧者必有一以百拙者必有一以</td>
<td>有志事事</td>
<td>有志事事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundred fellows, there is always one skulker.</td>
<td>有律事事</td>
<td>有律事事</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

【NOH.】

Old sound, nok. In Canton, nok, nut, and nek; — in Swatow, nut, nap, and niu; — in Amoy, lok and int; — in Fuhchau, nok and nuk; — in Shanghai, no and neh; — in Chifu, noa.

A reply in answer to a call or order; an assent of approval; a nod; to promise.

1 to answer a call.

轻 | 1 rash promise.

千金 | His single promise is worth a thousand taels.

许 | to make a promise.

無宿 | do not let the night pass without fulfilling your promise.

不敢不 | no one will dare to refuse his call.

永蒙金 | I am under great obligations for your sure promise.

唯而不 | answer [a father] promptly, and not with promises.

若 | to step firmly, to tread down.

读 | 1 to step.

子 | a child just learning to walk; a toddling infant.

血 | To bleed at the nose, supposed to arise from fright; a defeat, a rout; to be dishonored.

| 1 出 | 取 trampled out his bowels.
| 1 衣服 | to tread out clothes, as a washerman.

血 | 惊 | dreadfully frightened.

| 祈 | a ballad prayer that an enemy may flee.

訝 | To speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.

| 口 | 1 to stutter.
| 欲 | 1 手言 he wishes to restrain his words.

志 | an impediment in the speech.

催 | the wailing of infants.

【NU.】

Old sound, no. In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and no; — in Amoy, lo; — in Fuhchau, nu; — in Shanghai, nu; — in Chifu, nu.

奴 | Formerly a person bought with money; chiefly, now those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt; in Fuhchau, often used for I.

| 奴 | a bond-servant.
| 領財 | a stingy fellow.
| 給 | serving as a slave.
| 令狐 | an otter; a domestic cat.
| 竹 | a bamboo pillow.
| 念 | a courtesan.
| 飛 | a carrier pigeon.
| 燭 | a candlestick.
| 鍋 | a hot water foot-warmer.

訝 | Unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a pother.

| 誇 | an inexplicable jargon.
| 酗 | 口 fuddled with drink.
| 誄 | 諒耳 their brawling disturbs my ears.

加 | to brawl at angrily.
From heart and slave; this combination has been aptly likened to the Latin *patior* or *passio* in its etymology.

Anger, fury, ire, passion; vigor, spirit, mettle; impatient; to get into a passion, incensed.

色 [nu] flushed with rage.

气 [ni] anger hurts the liver, and by sympathy the eyes.

發 [nu] angry; to express anger.

怒 [nu] do not get angry with those not implicated.

冲 [nu] in a great rage.

气 [ni] and 息 [i] are opposites, denoting outrageous noisy anger and repressed indignation.

氣 [ni] his rage even lifted his cap.

目 [nu] they eyed each other angrily.

敬 [ni] 明神 in 無悔 [nu] I deeply reverence the gods, and they ought not thus to be angry with me.

請息雷霆之 [nu] I pray abate your thundering rage.

威 [nu] sternly angry.

女 [nu] The original form is said to have resembled a *female*, but it is now lost; it forms the 28th radical of characters mostly relating to women and vicious conduct.

Women, females; a girl, an unmarried woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; feminine, female, young.

人 [nu] a woman; females.

弟 [nu] my younger sister.

兒 [nu] a girl, about ten years old.

童 [nu] a girl, a marriageable virgin.

流 [nu] females, women, the sex.

婦 [nu] women generally.

仙 [nu] a fairy, a sylph, an elf.

生 [nu] a daughter shall be born to him.

中 [nu] a masculine woman.

夫 [nu] the goddess of flowers.

天 [nu] a Buddhist term for the *ap-saras*, or wives of genii, from which probably arose its poetical use to denote a swallow.

宿 [nu] the tenth constellation, the stars *e μ &c.* in Aquarius.

婦 [nu] or 娲 [nu] a goddess whom some think denotes Eve.

織 [nu] the constellation of the Weaver, the three stars *α μ γ* in Lyra, worshiped by women on the 7th of the 7th moon, when this and the constellation Aquila are nearly equidistant from the zenith at midnight.
NUN.

Old sound, nun. In Canton, nun; — in Swatow, lun; — in Amoy, lwun; — in Fuhchau, naung; — in Shanghai, nang; — in Chin, lane.

嫩

Diplicate, small, young, immature; weak, slender; soft, fine; supple; tender.

年　嫩　年　tender years.

肉　嫩　meat, tender flesh.

色　嫩　a light blue. (Cantonese.)

字　嫩　lean-faced characters

To cultivate, to delve and dig; to break up the soil; to carry on farming; agriculture; cultivated, tilled; earnestly; widely.

夫 or 人 a husbandman.

NUNG.

Old sound, nong. In Canton, nung and yung; — in Swatow, long; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, nung and nung; — in Shanghai, nung and nung; — in Chin, nung.

精

From water and to cultivate.

Thick, as liquids; heavy, as dew; strong, as a deacon; rich, seasoned, spiced; lowering, as clouds; nervous, tense, as style; kind, hearty.

和 淡 are opposites, as light and shade; rich and thin; strong and weak.

密　精　close, tangled, as bushes.

睡　精　deep sleep.

香　精　a highly flavored aroma.

看　精　thick eyebrows.

茶　精　nervous, as style.

到　精　the tea is so strong as to be bitter. (Cantonese.)

肺　精　a dense shade.

operator　精　I am indebted for your great kindness.

相思苦　精　the bitterness of my longing is still greater.

齿　精　a rich attire, as of a bride.

零落　精　the thick falling dew.

LIKE the last.

醇

Thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal.

酒　醇　high flavored wine.

酸　醇　sweet or oily wine.

香　醇　aromatic liqueurs.

于　醇　be liberal in your rewards.

不违一时不违时 do not pass over the season for sowing.

城 an old name for Wu-chen fu in the east of Kwangsi.

家 agriculturists.

三 tillage on plains, hills, and marshes.

神 or 先 the ancient monarch who reigned B.C. 2737 to 2697; he is now worshiped as the god of Agriculture and Medicine.

兵子 soldiers are obtained from among farmers.

茲子其明 hereafter I will learn about husbandry.

殖嘉穀 be widely cultivated the best kinds of grain.

From man and husbandry; it once meant a man.

洋 The first person I, in which sense it was used in the T'ang dynasty, and is still employed in Nanking and Fuhchau; it is explained as denoting that when one is called, it is as if he answered naung 能 I can; in Kiangsu, it means you, thou, as 自 家 you yourself.
### NUN PROCESSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>震</td>
<td>zhèn</td>
<td>a heavy dew; and used with 震 in this sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惚</td>
<td>xué</td>
<td>from 喔 and the last character contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捻</td>
<td>niǎn</td>
<td>Pus, matter; to slough away; to rot, as stubble or compost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼻</td>
<td>bí</td>
<td>A running at the nose, from cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUN SYLLABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>cóng</td>
<td>From sun and at; the first is most in use, and like the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聞</td>
<td>wén</td>
<td>The pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, warmed; bland, mild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>Wind; a genial breeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呼</td>
<td>hū</td>
<td>To warm the hands with the breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>bù</td>
<td>it has nothing to do with cold or heat; it must be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>jīn</td>
<td>Today's; it is warmer today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### O SYLLABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>阿</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>From a mound and con to give the sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祖</td>
<td>zǔ</td>
<td>a high ridge, the bank of a stream; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near, leaning against; a beam; to cringe, to flatter, to assent; an answer to an order denoting assent, as aye, aye, Sir; beautiful, as trees; who? what? an exclamation, alas! On this character and 父 are used as sounds before proper names in the south of China; also in the phrase 哥, the emperor's sons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娘</td>
<td>niáng</td>
<td>mother!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吉</td>
<td>jí</td>
<td>a fairy who helps Lei-kung, the god of Thunder, to roll his chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恨</td>
<td>hèn</td>
<td>a running at the nose, from cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Concluding Remarks

- The Chinese characters and their meanings are provided, including processes and syllables.
- The text explains the pronunciation and usage of various Chinese characters, including their meanings and contexts.
- The article also includes culturally significant terms and expressions, such as the goddess of Thunder and the emperor's son.
- The text reflects the rich cultural and linguistic heritage of Chinese, providing insights into its history and evolution.
This is interchanged with 阿 to breathe.

An interjection of pleasure or disgust; an interrogative particle, implying no doubt.

You are well? 

Haiya! it hurts me badly.

PA.

Old sounds, pa, pak, and pat. In Canton, pa; — in Swatow, pa and pó; — in Amoy, pa; — in Fukchau, pa; — in Shanghai, pó; — in Chipu, pa.

巴

The original form is fancied to represent the serpentine windings of the chief rivers which are in the south part of, and gave name to Sz'ch'uen, or the squirming of a snake itself.

An ancient feudal state in Sz'ch'uen; a classifier of slaps with the hand; a clap; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clamp, such as is used to mend dishes; the butt or head of a bolt to prevent it slipping out; a sign of the optative.

巴

Large mouthed.

呀

the crying and wrangling of infants; dumb.

哑

a dumb man.

一个 stammerer, one who stutters.

莫

don’t make such a hubbub — or bolbery, as this phrase has been imitated. (Cantonese.)

国

or 1 Java, a contraction of 嘘 嘘 Kalapa or Batavia.

粑

A sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

羊尾 a dried or cured sheep’s tail.

粑

Disease of the joints; a scar.

疤

or 刻 a cicatrix, the mark of a wound; a large scar, a navus materna, or birth-mark; the latter is the vulgar phrase.

眼

a distorted or scarred eyelid.

好了 疤 忘記疤 when the scab is healed one forgets the pain.

芭

A fragrant plant.

芭

a banana.

芭

a cylindrical jar, of a plantain shape.

芭

a palm-leaf fan, so called in Nanking.
要 | 柄 we must have some evidence; something to lay hold of.
持 | to hold on to, to control, to take care.
扁 |  one fan.
嘴 | one lip, a great talker.
衙 | bailiffs or serjeants in a court.
关 | a high officer guarding the customs and passes.
手 | push it aside with your hand.
有 |  there were several fellows, as in a scuffle.
家 | the housekeeper.
拜 (or 打) | adopted or sworn brothers.
拱 | the grasp of both hands; all the things.
整 | an ensign in an army.
收 | a handful of grain.
莫 | 工夫 既 do not waste your hours of work.
筏之時 | our times of friendly intercourse.
做 (or 弄) | 戲 or 打 | to play tricks of legerdemain; to perform feats, as acrobats or monkeys; the allusion was probably originally to Pa 白 or South Sich'hen, to which the radical 手 was in time added.
他 | 怎麼樣 what will you do with him?
In Cantonese. Over, upwards, an excess.
百 | 銀 錢 more than a hundred dollars.
千 | more than a thousand.
(Shanghai.)
個 |  a month and more.

耙| 鈧 a drag, a harrow; the second is also a war chariot, or the guard in front of it; a clamp used in mending crockery.
耙牛 | 田 ride the ox to harrow the field.
舞 | to flourish the trident; a kind of gymnastics.

弭 | The part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.
弭油 | dammar, a sort of pitch brought from Borneo.
弭柄 | The handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.
弭 | a handle, either actually or figuratively.
弭 | I have no authority; no power to act.
弭 | The part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a target.
弭 | a bull's eye.
射中 | to hit the mark.

从 rain, hide and moon; the two first form the phonetic, but the whole indicates that the moon appears on the third day; ancienly contracted to poh, 阿 an early.

To be chief among feudatories; to reign by force rather than by law or virtue; to make a high prince; to incroach on; to hold one in check through fear; a feudal prince in ancient times, now rather a tyrant or usurper, like Dionysus of Syracuse; one who defies legal control.

以 | 力假人者 | he who by force makes a pretense to benevolence is a chief of the princes.
王 | a valiant ruler, but one who is not legitimate or restrained by law.
侯 | a sort of prince palatine in the Chou dynasty; there were five in the days of Confucius.

王 | to infringe on another's right.
土 | a village tyrant or head of robbers.
気 | audacious, fearless.
行 | 迳 to act vigorously, as a physician in practice; to intimidate, as a sturdy beggar.
各 | each one lorded it over a district.

州 | a district south of Peking.

读 p'oh, The moon just appearing, for which 閃 is now used instead; 光 and 生 denote new and full moon.

墾墾 | The second form is most commonly used; the other seems to have been formed in consequence of the change of sound requiring a primitive of the same tone; not the same as 墳 墳 shore.

An embankment or dike to narrow and restrain the waters; a breakwater; it is given to many towns on the Yellow River from their position near the levees; in Szech'uen, it is applied to low banks just awash formed by silt; a slope where boats pass up and down, as in the Canal.

拖 | to drag a boat up the slope or lock.
倒 | the levee or dike has given way.
築 | to raise a levee.
頭 | a mart, a port, a factory.
打 | to build a dam.
半 | a hamlet beyond Kalgan, so called because it is halfway up the ascent of the plateau.

瀆 | A small affluent of the River Wei, called 水 near Singan fu in Shensi.

从 net and able, implying that the good are able to speak and deliver from false charges.

To suffice, to cease from, to leave off; to discontinue, to finish, to quash; to strike work; to turn out; at the end of a sentence, enough, no more; a final particle indicating the imperative mood; or an interrogative implying great probability.

了 | very well, stop now.
手 | to close a shop.
PA.

歌手 | to stop work.
作 | let us have done talking.
工 | to strike for wages.
| | to foreclose an examination
| | by the candidates refusing to
| | attend.
官 | to dismiss from office.
去 | or walk be off!
不 | it cannot be helped or
| | resisted.
写 | just write it, that's all.
欲 | cannot he could not stop
| | though he wished to do so.
様 | will you have it
| | this way or that?

客人出门去了 | has not the
| | visitor gone out?
如 | why is the affair
| | stopped?
| | Weared.
| | great fatigue and exhaustion.
| | To escape from evil
| | consequences.
爸 | A father; Mohammedans
| | address their mollahs by
| | this term, as 弟 | mollah Chang.
阿 | or | papa.

Old sounds, p’a, p’at, p’ab, ba, and bat. In Canton, p’a ; — in Swatow, pê, p’é, and p’a ; — in Amoy, pa and p’a ; — in Fuhchau, p’a and pa ; — in Shanghai, p’o and y’o ; — in Chifa, p’a.

葩 From plant and white.
| | the corolla or florescence
| | of a plant.
| | a flower bud; elegant,
| | said of verse.
| | the verses are correct
| | and beautiful.
| | the butterfly comes
| | seeking the rare flower; — said
| | of young people.
| | A floating bridge, usually
| | made of boats, but sometimes
| | of spars.
| | A bamboo rake with five
| | teeth or more, used to get
| | grass out of the mire, called
| | 子 or 九齒竹 | it is
easily wielded in one hand.
| | Interchanged with 把 | a harrow.
| | A kind of beetle to break
| | clods in a field; a rake; to
| | gather straw.
| | 枥 | loquat stems; — a
| | kind of sweetmeat.
| | A woman's name.

琴 From 琴 a lute contracted, and
| | 巴 to collect as the phonetic.
| | A guitar with four strings,
| | the 琵 | it is pear-shaped,
| | and resembles the harp of Pythagoras;
| | to draw the hand in when
| | thrumming it.
| | shivering with cold.
| | Interchanged with 抜 | a rake and
| | with 扇 to paddle.
| | To scratch; to crawl,
| | to creep; to claw, to rake up;
| | to climb, to clamber, to scale;
| | a gridiron; a pick.
| | to eat with chop-sticks.
| | to crawl, as a tortoise.
| | to climb up.
| | to climb and scratch.
| | a beefsteak, so named from
| | the gridiron.
| | to scratch.
| | an iron rake, used like a hoe.
| | the village women
| | rake up the chips.
| | a chain of hills; the ivy;
| | a grape ( Ampelopsis ) that climbs
| | like the ivy. ( Pekingese).
| | to creep up or out.

趴 An unauthorized character often
| | used for the preceding.
| | To fall on; to fall along, as
| | on the ground; to burrow.
| | in the ground.
| | to roam over the hills
| | gathering simples.

羚 The horns of an ox spreading
| | wide; horns stretching out.
| | To walk without advancing
| | is 阿; to squat, to crouch
| | down; to grovel; dwarfish.
| | to crawl on all fours.
| | Used for the next.
| | A bundle of clothes or roll of
| | silk; a kerchief, a coif.
| | a broadc napkin.
| | A kerchief, a veil for protecting
| | the head; a stomacher
| | for children.
| | a handkerchief.
| | a foreign lady's veil.
| | a red veil, worn by brides.
| | Read niib, A turban or fillet
| | worn by soldiers.
The original form represents two things back to back; it forms the 12th radical of a few incongruous characters; the second form is used in checks for security.

The cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.

Hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.

To pull up; to eradicate; to root up; to extirpate; to take by storm, to assault; to pull the skin when ill; done as a counter-irritant; to elevate, to promote; to excel; quickly; conspicuous; the barb of an arrow; to exclude.

To raise to a higher post.

To irritate the skin to relieve a colic or cholera.

To draw a sword.

One not; he won’t pull a hair; close-fisted, he’ll give nothing.

To pull up grass.

To exert one’s strength.

Eminent above all his fellows.

To capture a city.

To pull up the roots too.

A selected one who excels the common rank, and can be employed.
From hand and to stop.

摆 pai To spread out, to expose, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to strike; to strut; to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.

1 開什物 to display articles.
2 布 or 設 to place, to exhibit in order.
3 布 he to order him, to do him, to injure him.
4 隊伍 to parade troops.
5 案子 to make a display, to put on airs, as a rich or learned man. (Shangh want.)

搖摇 | pai | 1 to strut, to act the swell.

執事 to arrange a procession.

1 左 and 右 side off to the left—or right;—said by the front chair-bearer to his fellow.
1 手 to warn off by the hand.
1 花街 to dress out a street.
1 坐架子 a needy man vaporizing about his means.

渡 or 過去 to ferry across a stream. (Pelangese.)

唆 to induce, to flatter, to coax.
1 針 the pivot of scales, the balance in machinery; the axis in a watch.
1 龍門陣 to draw a long bow, to gossip, to talk.
風 | pai | the wind shakes the flag.

拜 pai From two 手 hands down on the ground; others derive it from 手 hand and 議 head to the earth.

To honor, to reverence; to kneel to, to make an act of worship or obeisance; to visit, to salute, to pay one's respects to; to appoint to an office; a salute, an obeisance, a visit.

篤 | pai | 尋言 Yu did homage to his excellent words.
| 神 | to worship the gods.
| 類 | to worship at the graves.
| 託 | to request, as a favor of another.
| 回 | to return a visit.
| 一見 | to go and see a friend.
| 相 | a minister of state.
| 本 | to memorialize the emperor.

甘下風 I willingly take your lead, or learn of you.

長揖不 | made him a low bow, but did not kneel.
1 手 to salute with folded hands.
1 匙 a card-case or envelope.
1 円 I acknowledge your superiority; you do it better than I.
1 官 | 何職 to what office has he been appointed?
勿剪勿 | don't clip or bark—
the tree.

偽 pai | Imitated from a Sanscrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

敗退 pai | From 支 to strike or 走 to go and 貨 wealth, denoting that robbers 賊 run away with, or destroy property; the second form is unusual.

To subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin; to violate; defeated, discomfited; broken, ruined, as an affair; those who destroy; ruin; a defeat, a rout.

破 | broken, defaced, ruined.

敗 | pai | 家子 a disgrace to the family.
打 | pai | defeated in battle.
1 損 rendered worthless; spoiled.
1 一塗地 a complete loss, an entire smash.
1 壞軍馬 a total defeat of the army.

事 | pai | 了 the affair is ruined.
門風 | to disgrace the good name of the family, as an erring daughter.
風俗 | to corrupt public morals.
肉 | tainted meat.
損 | ruined.

稗 pai | From grain and small.

Tares, cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic grass cultivated in Chihli; dissemblers, hypocrites.
1 草 | dandelion; false grain.
1 訂 | vicious books, fables.
1 贩 | a huckster.
1 官 | a low or supernumerary official.
1 官野吏 contemptible underlings.

子和光豆 | pai | 子麩 flour of panic-rye.

韓 pai | A leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

懹 pai | From heart and prepared.

Exhausted, debilitated, no strength.

倍形因 | hai he is altogether knocked up; he appears quite wretched out.
1 倦 | tired.
1 累得很 | utterly exhausted.

罪 | pai | very rude, unmanly and rustic.
Pai

\[\text{To eradicate; to reverence.}\]

\[\text{pai'\#} \text{ To break; to injure; to lean against; to divide, to cut in two.}\]

In Cantonese used with 林. A paddle; to paddle; to grab, to pull a lot of things towards one.

一枝 | a paddle.

| 持 to quadrature the cash in gambling.

In \\(_{\text{Pekingese}}\) used for 爬. To crawl; to fall on the ground; to lie on or down; to strike; to put the mouth to one's ear.

| 在 | lying on the 産.\]

| 手 | a rower; a man in douanes who measures rafts for duty.

| \\(_{\text{拼}}\) | A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timber at the stern; sometimes wrongly used for \\(_{\text{楨}}\) the hazel-nut.

\[\text{P'AI.}\]

Old sounds, ba, bat, p'a, and p'ai. In Canton, p'ai; — in Swatow, pai and p'ai; — in Amoy, pai and p'ai; — in Fukien, pai, p'au and p'o; — in Shanghai, p'a and pa; — in Ch'iu, p'ai.

From hand and not; often interchanged with 擔 to arrange.

排 | To place properly; to make a show; to shave, to push open, as a door; a row, a set out, a line; the rank or pla of a person in his family.

| 列兩行 | arranged in two rows.

| 平 | uniformly arranged, as the entrances of a house.

| 坐 | seat them in rows.

| 難解紛 | to make up a difficulty and explain a misunderstanding.

羊 | 骨 | mutton chops.

我 | 二 | I am the second in age, as a brother or sister in comparison with their siblings.

火 | 兩 | a swaggarer, a fox, one ignorant of good society.

安 | to order about, to put in their places.

| 陽 | he pushed open the door and went in.

平 | 酉 | of equal rank or station.

着得 | 場 | to dress with great bravery.

| | to distribute types.

| | to cast out the lots.

In Cantonese. A time, a chance, a while.

呢 | 據 | much sickness prevails at present.

先個 | on that occasion.

Ear | flat ear-rings.

賞銀 | silver medals given to soldiers.

牌 | the tiger-head tablets at a yamen on which edicts are put.

打 | or | to gamble, to bet.

行 | 該屬 | he gave orders to his subordinates.

牙 | 神數 | to divine the fates by dominoes.

請 | to request an official permit.

牌 | From bamboo and a board; \\(_{\text{牌}}\) is often used instead in Canton.

| | A raft of wood or bamboo; name of a river near Tan-yang hien in Kiangsu.

竹 | | a raft of bamboo.

木 | 頭 | a market-place in Canton.

| | From head and to move; it is also read wai' and sometimes written \\(_{\text{牌}}\) made of two hands dividing, an unauthorized form.

| | To pierce; to open out a thing, to separate its parts; to snap in two.

| | 錠 to set a saw.

| | 開 to break open or apart, as a cake.

| | 了一塊 | broke off a piece.

| | The noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; another says, the noise of snoring.

| |
**PAN.**

*Old sounds, pan and ban.* In Canton, pan; — in Swatow, pan, p vão, pwan, pãoi, pien and pêng; — in Amoy, pan, p'ân, pwan, and pêng; — in Fuhkien, pâg, pwang, pwayng, pêng, and pieng; — in Shanghai, pê, bê, and pê; — in Chefoo, pan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>a children's game of striking a taw; it resembles marbles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>a tribe or clan; to branch out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.</td>
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<td>班</td>
<td>the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>to distribute books.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>of the same generation in a family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>are alike white.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>are all kinds of things; every variety.</td>
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<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>to remove from one place to another; to transport; to bandy; to discuss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>to take the goods on board.</td>
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</table>

**From two玉 geese and 刀 knife; to divide a gun and give one to each prince; used with the next.**

| 班 |  to confer rewards and places on soldiers; to make known, to extend everywhere; to place in a series; a rank, order, grade, or class of persons; a set; a troop; a turn; a classifier of groups of men and of plays; a manager. |
| 班 |  a turn; to take one's turn. |
| 班 |  it comes my turn. |
| 班 |  to take one's turn, and to retire from it. |
| 班 |  to dismiss the court; to give way to the next set. |
| 班 |  of the same rank or class. |
| 班 |  to sit to seat each one in his place. |
| 班 |  each one standing in his place. |
| 班 |  to wield an ax before Lu-pan, 魯 the god of Carpenters; — met. to be concealed. |
| 班 |  to be concealed. |
| 班 |  to the last. |
| 班 |  variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to milked and spotted things. |
| 班 |  a mottled black kind of bamboo. |
| 班 |  mixed lustring. |
| 班 |  variegated. |
| 班 |  theatrical costumes. |
| 班 |  pustules, pimples, white spots. |
| 班 |  mottled, spotted. |
| 班 |  Veined, like agate; marbled. |
| 班 |  ring-streaked. |
| 班 |  An unauthorized character. |
| 班 |  a blotch; discolored spots, such as come before small-pox breaks out; purple spots. |
| 班 |  to probe the spots. |
| 班 |  to drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort; way, manner of; an affair. |
| 班 |  many ways. |
| 班 |  the sixteen kinds of military drill and fencing. |
| 班 |  that sort, such, these, as. |
| 班 |  same. alike. as. |
| 班 |  after I have entered part 喂喂牙. |
| 班 |  all kinds of things. |
| 班 |  to remove from one place to another; to transport; to bandy; to discuss. |
| 班 |  to move one's residence. |
to carry things here and there.
transport stores for the army.
right and wrong, to compass his ends; said of an unscrupulous man.
In Cantonese. To cleave.
striped, poisonous fly.
Chinese cantharides or blistering fly (Mylabris); it is like a lady-bug, and feeds on the Dolichos bean.
From head to divide, referring to fish with large heads; used for a board and the next.
To confer by the emperor, to donate; to divide among, to distribute, as a king does; to publish abroad.
a gray, grisy head.
give to confer on, by the sovereign.
fish show their big heads.
to promulge.
an archer's thumb-ring.
impertinent proclamations.
make known.
Numerous.
a great school of big-headed fishes.
like the last.
big-headed.
projecting forehead, one which bulges.
A board, plank, or slab; a shingle; a slip of ivory or stone; a block for a book; a page; the palm or sole; an instrument of thagellation, or a stroke of it; things made of planks;
the skin of a fur; a winnowing fan; set, fixed, as a board; obstruct, delist; unbending, solemn; the board on which names were written, a register.
one board.
to keep the blocks of a book; to print or publish a work.
blocks which have been retouched that have worn.
to ferule the hands.
castanets.
to pull up the planks after crossing the bridge; i.e. to act like a dog in the manger.
a ship's gig, a row-boat.
new, a man, one not up to the age.
boards to inclose or secure a thing, as Chinese books, when lettering them.
a flying dispatch from court; it is put between boards.
not stiff, not apt to take a hint.
impenetrably dull.
boards which support the tiling.
grieved, orphaned.
Shangti has reversed all his ways.
manager of a company of actors; the head of a shop.
captain of a junk.
sing or a rest in music.
unbending, firm, precise; too solemn, very grave, rather gloomy.
the husband with the wife.
it is certainly so.
it must be so.
not fixed, variable. (Cantonese.)
A schedule, a register; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.
to make mud walls.
伴 (pàn)  
A comrade, a fellow, an associate; to follow, to attend on.

同 (tóng)  
an equal, one in the same position.

伴侶 (pàn lǚ)  
you are very happy in your rambles.

保 (bǎo)  
to keep the mance company, by sleeping near the coffin while it is in the house.

陪 (péi)  
to accompany one.

娘 (niáng)  
a boy who waits on a bridal pair.

优 (yōu)  
to ramble and enjoy one's leisure.

老 (lǎo)  
an old comrade; — a pleasant term for one's wife, a Joan.

畔 (pàn)  
A path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist, — as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

耕 (gēng)  
the farmers yielded the landmark.

傍 (bàng)  
a bank.

河 (hé)  
a quay or bund.

拨 (bō)  
to reject insidious, seductive leadings.

道 (dào)  
side of the road.

叛 (pàn)  
From to turn and half; to rebel, to revolt; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.

背 (bèi)  
to conspire against, to desert from.

ありました (bài luó)  
to throw off allegiance.

賊 (zé)  
to plot rebellion.

赫 (hè)  
beautiful and glittering, as the stars around the north pole.

采 (cǎi)  
a lasso to catch horses; to lasso, to trip up a horse's legs; to stumble, to stub; to restrict, to hamper, to entangle; to trip; a restraint, an obligation.

马 (mǎ)  
setter a horse, as when training him to amble.

碍 (ài)  
harass, as by business.

磁 (cí)  
hindered in one's progress, prevented in any way.

脚 (jiǎo)  
to stub the toes.

在 Fulucau. To brush away; to strike, as with a rope.

風 (fēng)  
to brush away musquitoes.

把 (bǎ)  
Like the preceding.

绳 (shéng)  
Ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

辫 (diàn)  
From criminals scolding each other and strength; it resembles piant to distinguish.

辫 (diàn)  
To exert one's self, to manage, to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to go on with; to transact business, to act as a factor; after other verbs often shows an official act, as 查 to enquire into.

僞 (wěi)  
to prepare for, to make ready against.

罪 (zuì)  
to inflict punishment.

貨 (huò)  
to contract for goods.

酒 (jiǔ)  
to prepare an entertainment.

差 (chā)  
an officer's confidential deputy who manages for him.

案 (àn)  
to depute one to attend to a case.

得 (dé)  
good well manged.

不來 (bù lái)  
it cannot be obtained; cannot be brought about; impracticable.

妥 (tuǒ)  
all is well arranged.

事 (shì)  
to manage an affair.

大 (dà)  
The lingering punishment.

于 Cantonese. A sample, a muster.

茶 (chá)  
a sample of tea.

對 (duì)  
to compare musters.

瓣 (bàn)  
The carpels or division of an orange; a slice, as of a melon; a slip.

花 (huā)  
the petals of a flower.

瓣 (bàn)  
the scales of an onion.

扮 (bàn)  
Two slips only, as a tract or issue of a single play.

扮 (bàn)  
From hand and to divide.

口 (kǒu)  
To dress up, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit; dress, ornament.

孤 (gū)  
single, as in a gay show; to dress gaily.

假 (jiǎ)  
gay processions.

假 (jiǎ)  
To simulate policemen.

故事 (gù shì)  
to dress up in the old style, as in processions.

楼 (lóu)  
to carry children on high frames in processions.

戲 (xì)  
to dress as an actor.

民 (mín)  
to dress as a commoner and inquire into affairs.

凉 (liáng)  
iced fruits or preserves.

Read fù. To seize with the hand; to move.

動 (dòng)  
to shake.

In Cantonese. To beat.

棍 (guǐ)  
take a stick to him.

絛 (jié)  
Syonym of 絛 a noose.

絛 (jié)  
to tie up, to tie fast; a band, a teller, a loop.

帽 (mào)  
a hat-band.

帯 (dài)  
an ear-tie.

漁 (yú)  
From water and together.

漁 (yú)  
deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

一身 (yī shēn)  
I am muddled all over.

泥 (ní)  
slush, mud.

筒 (tú)  
In Cantonese. Beware lest there are thorns in the mud; — mud take heed how you injure the feebile.

繩 (shéng)  
a reeve.

河 (hé)  
an unlucky star.
P'an.

Dried eye and skin. To grasp, to drag; to pull down or towards one; to raise the hand; to clamber, to mount, as a tree; to implicate.

To heave one a rope.

to inform against an accomplice.

to hold on for support.

do not venture to equal you.

I presume to drag you [to my house]; — a form of invitation.

He has grasped the red olive flower; — i.e. has obtained his doctorate.

To brush clean; to lay the hand on; to fly; to risk; to disregarde.

I have made all ready and wait for you.

I to risk one's life.

go or I to reject.

but it flew off as if it had been a bird.

I to follow him at every hazard.

To speculate rashly.

To act recklessly; to venture any way.

An affluent of the River Han in Yung-ying hien in the north-west of Honan; dirty rice-washings used to scrub the face.

An old name of Mou-ming hien 茂名縣 in the southwest of Kwangtung.

A cicatrix; marks, pits, or other scars on the skin.

I scar of a wound.

Pock-marks.

A plate, a basin, a tub; a deep dish or vessel to contain liquids or grain; a press, frame, or machine; a containing thing, like the pelvis; a market; a game; an affair; carved, coiled, winding; to coil, to wind, as rope.

To transfer the business to another.

To wind up an affair.

A bathing-tub.

A coil of insense stick.

To open the market.

Traveling expenses, disbursements.

Panku, reputed to be the first man.

To examine judicially.

To finish a transaction.

To go around by way of the bamboo grove.

To take a few days' relaxation.

One game of chess.

Coiled up.

The crystal bowl (i.e. the water of the Yangtsze) truly upholds the Golden Island temple.

To interrogate.

No fixed rate, no test by which to try it; the allusion is to the sale of grain by the measure.

All the leading facts of the case are presented.
P'AN. to P'AN. to P'AN.

1. bound up. To be bound up is to be punished by lynching.

2. to sit like a tailor. The tailor sits with his legs spread apart, the same as the tailors of Fuzhoun.

3. To buy goods to be sold for retailing. To sell goods for retailing.

4. I bought goods for retailing. I went to the market and bought goods for retailing.

5. to go and fro; back and forth. To go and fro, or back and forth, is to move about rapidly.

6. a Buddhist name for the Hindu Vishnu.

7. to crawl towards, as when showing great reverence.

8. From knife and half. To divide in twain to halve; to divide, to judge; a decision, a verdict; to join two halves to see if they match.

9. to give sentence.

10. an official decision, a verdict.

11. to join in wedlock.

12. the Decider of Life in hades; he has a book in which people’s fates are written; the Chinese Atropos.

13. a syndic in an inferior department, under a sub-prefect.

14. a check or seal divided to serve for proof when compared.

15. From hand and half; often used for the hand to pick up.

16. To separate; to mix; to divide; to throw away.

17. to throw a stone.

18. to bickerings.

19. to mix the fodder.

20. to speculate rashly.

21. to mix properly.

P'AN. to P'AN. to P'AN.

1. to divide or spread abroad, as the heavens and earth.

2. to enter the public schools for becoming graduates.

3. the marsh too has its shores.

4. Used with the last.

5. To melt as ice.

6. the ice has thawed.

7. before the ice melted.

8. To manage.

9. an old title for prince or an able councillor, those who shared in the administration of the empire.

10. The banks of a stream; water flowing.

11. A loop; a sash; a belt or band; a chin-strap; to loop.

12. a button-loop or tie.

13. a girdle.

14. a hat-band.

15. Not the same as hit; stern.

16. A clear, piercing eye; a beautiful, bright eye; languishing eye of a female; to glance at.

17. to hope for anxiously.

18. looking for rain.

19. I am deeply thankful for your kind regard.

20. to look watchfully.

21. I shall earnestly expect your reply.

22. how artful her smiling dimples, how bright her beautiful eyes!

23. Clothes suitable for summer wear.

24. a long light gown worn in summer.

25. Plain, undyed cloth, suitable for under-clothes in summer, like coarse grasscloth.
奔 《pän》

Cattle scattering from fright; to flee, to run away; to hasten on, as a messenger; to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to fag at; to flee to and submit; hurry, busy; urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.
走 | to scamper, to flee; to hurry about.
駛 | to hasten, like a courier.
奔回 | to return home to bury a parent.

從 | a clandestine marriage.
天涯 | to go over the world, as a trader.
來 | to running about, busy.
遅 | to drive out.
波 | disgoutted, uneasy as the bows.
告 | an urgent report or notice.
波 | toil and toiling in the anxieties of life.
駛 | to walk in a dignified way, as in performing rites.
鶏之 | the hurry-scurry of a convoy of quails.

These are both regarded as synonyms of the preceding, applied chiefly to horses.
To run, to hurry off.
駛馬 | 駛 the two spans galloped off rapidly.

An adze; the handle is in the middle like a pick.

To fumble things over, and throw them into confusion.

In Cantonese. To braid; to swing; to dangle; to sprinkle; to fling off.

From three arcs in a fright, or from the same contracted under 天 an apparition.

From a to a — line across the bottom to denote the earth.

The origin, the root; source, cause: the fundamental part of; radical, essential, what must be first attended to; rooted in; the beginning; and when used before a verb, sometimes merely strengthens it, as 期 we originally expected, i.e. we did hope; native; one's ancestors; the direct line in a family; capital, principal; proper, appropriate to; used by people, but more by officials before their titles; for I, me, mine, our; this; a classifier of books, documents, 

and 末 are opposites, as 有
末 things must have a root and apex, an essence and qualities.

國 my native land.

國 capital in trade.

或 | to incroach on one's capital.

上 | to petition the Throne.

好 | able, clever, capable.

院 | the governor.

身 | myself.

忘 | to forget one's parents.

書 | one volume.

來面目 the original expression, the natural form.

無 | no capital.

應 | what is proper, requisite.

地 | natives of a place; the aborigines, those who live in it.

餘 | to square all accounts, as at a banker's.

虧 | or 賠 | to sell under cost, to lose in trade.

手 | a visiting-card of an official sent to his superior.

抄 | a plagiarist.

木 | 水源 my root and fountain, i.e. those who brought me up or patronized me.

屬 | 可 恐 it is truly worthy of detestation.

守 | 分 I'll attend to my own duty.

心 | my first intention.

歌 | a book of songs.

属 | really is or belongs to.

君子 | 立而道生 the prince or man attends i.e. what is radical; and when that is established, praxis: comes natural.

人生 | Brähma as the creator.

牟 (narayana.)

奮 | From waste land and 牀 an officer, contracted in their combination.

A basket or hod for containing earth, manure, or grass, used by bricklayers and farmers.

荷 | a dirt hod.

缶之 | the toil of a farmer.

笨 感 | stupid, doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

愚 | thickheaded.

大 | a dunderhead.

刀 | a dull or useless knife.

粗 | rude and untaught.

工 | an unskilled workman.

上 | on deck.

逝 | To walk or run quick.

抄 | 會 假的 running as if for dear life.

捉 | to go to meet or seek one, in order to get aid.
**P'AN.**


A stream flowing into the Yangtse' River west of Kiu-kiang; water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.

1. A name for Kiu-kiang.
2. Used as the first form is mostly used.
3. spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to snort, to hoot; stricken, as by an effluvia; a puff, as of steam.
4. a watering-pot.
5. to sneeze.
6. a vessel of chinaware.
7. a pot of flowers.
8. Fragrant, as flowers.
9. to let off a rocket.

**PANG.**

Old sounds, pong and bong. In Canton, pong; — in Swatow, p'ang and pong; — in Amoy, pang and pong; — in Fuhchau, p'ang, pong, pang, and p'äng; — in Shanghai, long and bong; — in Ch'ifu, pang.

States and kingdoms; nations generally. re-establish amity with the contiguous states.

A state prospers by observing righteousness.

nations in amity with one.

the imperial domain.

a subordinate state.

to protect his clans and states.

An unauthorized character.

In Cantonese. A broad hoe or mattock.

A name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch.

a kettle-drum.

a watchman.

surname denote a-staccato and a slow movement.

strike the rattle and sound the gong; give the signal of alarm.

A thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground in Ngaunwui; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten.
The lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot; like the next.

The leather heel-band of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.

From napkin and to confer or country; the third and most common form is unauthorized.

To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to shore up a thing; to help, to succor, to defend; to replace, as a new strip for the old; a classifier of fleets, of pickings of tea, or lots of goods; and in some places, of guilds or classes of people.

生意 | the mercantile class.

| 助 | to assist.

| 忙 | help in his great hurry.

| 带官 | a lieutenant-colonel.

| 补 | to try to eke out a deficiency, as in one's expenses.

| 差口 | one who speaks for another.

| 故 | a subsidiary policeman.

| 聆 | or | 願 | to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.

| 株 | a fleet, a squadron.

| 頭 | the first gathering of tea.

押 | to guard a lot of goods; the agent who goes with them.

In Cantonese. A huge haul, a vast lot.

發大 | 財 | made a grand speculation.

大 | 銀 | a heap of money.

| 瑰 | to assist.

To oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

To screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to wrest from; to beat.

1 人 | a boatman.

| 搪 | 答數千 | to beat a man thousands of strokes.

| 棒 | a club, a shillela.
**P'ang.**

Old sounds, p'ong, bong, and p'an. In Canton, p'ong; — in Swatow, p'ang; — in Amoy, pong, pang, and p'ou an; —
in Fuchau, p'ang, p'ong, p'ou, and paw; — in Shanghai, p'ong; — in Chiff, p'ang.

**P'ang.**

Great rain; the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

**P'ang.**

The noise of stones crashing down.

**Fang.**

From man and side; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

Near; the side; to depend on, to lean.

Dusk, early candlelight.

To lean against; a rest, a support, one to lean on.

To depend on others for living.

Approaching in quality.

The king's business is urgent.

Both the right and left sides.

A mere ear rumor.

Stood waiting, as for the procession to pass.

Composed of  two referring to doors, and  two referring to underneath; the second antique form shows something of the original. Great, extensive; the side; everywhere; lateral, sideways; by the side of, near; following.

The side.

A by-stander.

Sprout or suckers springing up near the root.

A side-door.

Don't heed people's talk.

The looker-on sees clearly, as in a game.

**P'ang.**

Fat, obese; large limbed; slices of meat.

Corpulent.

Swelled up, as a boil.

Puffed, swollen, dropsical.

Harsh, unable to please.

Perverse, cross; bad tempered and morose.

**P'ang.**

The seaside.

As if nobody was near by him; — proud.

Everywhere to seek able men — to put in office.

Pursuing one subject, you will be able to appreciate another.

To sleeve the hands and look idly on.

The four horses went on without resting.

In confusion, from a variety of affairs; crosswise; transverse.

Approaching.

To walk by the side of a cart, as the driver does; used like the next in, fear, timid, fearful, in a fright.

Carriage.

A medicine, called 牛子 whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

The region of the groin and false ribs.

The lower ribs.

Inflammation of the bladder.

The arm or shoulder.
### P'ANG.

**P'ANG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P'ANG.</strong></th>
<th><strong>P'ANG.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>P'ANG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A kind of scow used in the central provinces, called <strong>k'ang</strong> and <strong>beng</strong>; two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; it differs from <strong>fuhchau</strong> or boats lashed alongside; hence applied to dull, stupid things.</td>
<td>In Fuhchau. Dull, stupid; fatty; to cover close; to line, as the bowels with fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor.</td>
<td>A crab, a sea-crab; met. a harpy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From hill and a friend as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.</td>
<td>To go on hastily and wildly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fall of a mountain; to fall from a high position into disgrace; to fall in ruins; to let fall or loosen; an emperor's death; infected, as sheep.</td>
<td>From dragon and a shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I fear that the emperor is dead.</td>
<td>A high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| An issue of blood, dysmenorrhea. | **P'ANG.**
| An issue of blood, dysmenorrhea. | A child of the same name of a town near T'ai-shan in Shantung. |
| To inter, to cover a thing with earth; the crashing noise of a falling wall; to lead water on the fields; an archer's target. | A cloth to carry an infant on the back; to bind, to tie; to strap up. |
| A stiff bow; full, complete, furnished. | A bow and pickapack. |
| The space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate, where in early days the gods or lares were worshiped; a sacrifice to the manes worshiped; a sacrifice to the manes worshiped; a sacrifice to the manes worshiped; a sacrifice to the manes worshiped. | From man and equal. |
| To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convey, a messenger; to conduct, to cause; following, according to, quick. | To send a messenger. |
| They accordingly became comrades. | 僚官有僚 make them work with their associates. |

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*Note: The text contains a mix of Chinese and English, with some terms in parentheses indicating pronunciation or meanings.*
Pâng

Used with the last.

To cause; to grasp with power; to follow after.

In Cantonese. To set things to rights; to arrange; to compare.

皮革 to sew a fur in style.

埋鴨蛋 to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.

好 to put in order.

不怕折骨 don't fear breaking your ribs.

碼子 to guage weights.

論品 to weigh people's merits or qualifications.

From water and soldier.

A wet dock for calking; a side-creek or canal where boats can go; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

洋涇 a creek at Shanghai.

跳 to leap a ditch, as in racing.

To pull a crossbow to its full stretch.

斷了 pulled it till the string snapped.

Plain, cheap fabric like sarsenet or cotton; to unite, to join, to follow after; to snap a marking-line; to pull the bow-string.

Ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword; an emperor had gems, a prince had gold.

Luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

梧桐 the thrifty oil-trees and the flourishing plants.

A loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

Some of these characters are also read t'ung. Old sounds, p'eng, p'âng, bâng, and bâm. In Canton, p'âng, p'ung and p'ang; in Swatow, p'êng; - in Amoy, p'eng, peng, hong, and ping; - in Fuhien, p'êng, peng, p'ang, p'âng, and ping; - in Shanghai, p'ang, pâng, pung, and bong; - in Chifu, p'ang.

From fire and odor of sacrifice; the upper part alone was the ancient form.

To boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, as beasts eat their prey.

茶 to make tea.

調 to mix ingredients, as when boiling medicine.

自其身 he burnt his own fingers.

將 | 万嗣 may a numerous progeny succeed you.

衣服 to bathe clothes together previous to sewing them (Pekingese).

A screen or awning; a shelter.

驅之下無限暇依 under your protection I shall be perfectly satisfied.

Urgent, impetuous; the noise of striking boards.

急 | | p'êng very hasty; to urge too much; vehement, in a good sense.

Ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword; an emperor had gems, a prince had gold.

Luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

梧桐 the thrifty oil-trees and the flourishing plants.

A loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

From water and a drumming sound.

The noise of dashing waters.

| p'ang the Pescadore Islands off Formose.

The crashing roar of a falling rock is | p'ang, probably in imitation of the sound.

然如雷 a sudden thundering noise.

| p'ang abundant, numerous.


Hasty; warmhearted, earnest and impulsive; ardent for the right.

Disheveled, uncombed hair is

The noise of water.

A mineral.

The noise of striking boards together.

Illicit intercourse with maidservants; a fine of four taels was anciently imposed for this offense during a fast.

A coarse plant of which brooms can be made, the haj, probably like a coarse kind of yarrow or Achillea; to cause, to make; to have oversight.

From plant and to meet.

A species of Rubus or raspberry growing sporadically among hemp; others describe it as a weed that the wind roots up and drives across the wastes; overgrown, tangled, as jungle; waving as grass; disheveled, as hair.

Fairy land, an elysian far from man's abode, whence 芹 a district in Tung-chou fu in Shantung derives its name; some regard it as denoting Kiushiu in Japan.

Luxuriant foliage, as of oaks.

A baleful star.

To wander at will.

Disheveled, uncombed hair is

The first is constantly interchanged with 棚, and the second is used only for mat-sails.

Mats made at the South by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints to serve as a roof of covering for boats, stagings, &c.; at the North, rushes and millet stalks are used; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.

To put up an awning.

The torus of the lotus.

To go on the other tack.

A grass hut; my poor abode.

To beat in sailing.

The housing of a sail.

To gibe the sail.

Matting or awning on a cart.

To pull an awning.

To paper the ceiling.

An arched ceiling or covering; a domed roofing.

Sails for soldiers.

One state umbrella.

Unfixed, no settled abode.

The noise of drums.

From plants and all; it resembles an orchid.

Grassy, luxuriant; bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a plant.

A long bushy tail.

Dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.

In Cantonese. To fill the eyes with dust or smoke; a classifier of walls.

An offensive smoke, like burning hair.

One stretch of wall.

The smoke is very smarting to the eyes; a smudge.

Now composed of two months, but at first it was two 鳳, phoenixes, a bird said to draw all others after it.

A friend, a companion, a peer, an equal; one of the same views or school; a couple or a set; to consort with; to join in; to form selfish associations; a pair of two; a set of fine cowries of different sizes.

An associate.

That hero is large and peerless.

To form a junto or cabal, a clique.

To club together to plot treason.

A good friend.

His guests fill the house.

Very friendly or polite to.

Entertained them with two kinds of wine.

They fly in flocks, and crowds of them live together.

A monstrous bird, like the rukh or roc of Arabian story, and the simurq of the Persians; the Chinese fable that it was transformed from the leviathan, and some think the extinct Epyornis of Madagascar may have been heard of and exaggerated.
**P'ang.**

**1.** 展翅 the roc has flapped his wings; — said of a smart man.

**2.** 程万里 the roc has got a myriad miles at one jump; — said of those who easily attain office.

**棚**

A scaffold or staging for weddings, plays, &c.; a framework; a shed or bankal of attap, for which it is interchanged with a sail; a booth; a mess of ten men among soldiers.

**凉**

an awning.

**捲**

roll up the awning.

**戲**

a temporary theater.

**曬**

a drying shed.

**拆**

take it down and do it over again.

**頭**

the corporal of the head mess.

**匠**

people who live under booths, like woodcutters and lumbermen.

**捲**

an open staging.

**匠**

an awning-maker.

**更**

a watchman's lodge.

**茶**

to open a free tea-booth; it is done when a new shop is opened, as a means of attracting custom, and by devout people near noted shrines for the refreshing of worshipping.

**捲**

arch the awning.

**倉**

a shed for storing things.

**街**

a shop awning, a street screen.

**棚**

To associate with; to assist; to help; to recommend or bespeak.

**彭**

Formed of 鼓 a drum and 形 form contracted in combination.

**P'ang**

To go, to travel; a way; abundant; near, on one side; powerful; to fix the spears in a war-chariot; name of a stream in Sin-ch'ang hien 新昌縣 in Kiangsi; an ancient city in P'ingliang fu in the east of Kansuh.

** Ibrahim**

I am full of one's self.

**缰**

do not stay by his side.

**雞**

an old name for the city of Sui-cheu 徐州府 in Kiangsu.

**以車**

[the horses] pranced grandly in their cars.

**膨**

Very fat; bloated, like a sow.

**脾**

obese; puffed out, swollen.

**肚**

flabulent; the belly distended, as from overeating.

**膨**

a land crab, common in the rice-fields, or on seaside beaches.

**蟹**

crab's eggs.

**無爪**

a clawless crab; — an inefficient, lazy lout.

**鬚**

Loose hair is — 鬚 when it hangs down the back.

**鬚**

the hair dressed in puffs on the temples, and worn over the ear; a style common in Canton.

**拌**

Same as 拌 which has now superseded it.

**P'ang**

To receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

**水**

to drink out of the hands.

**了一**

took up a handful.

**蓬**

Fragrant.

**P'ang**

From hand or stone and together; the second form is most common.

**拍**

To run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.

**打**

hit against him.

**見**

to make a trial.

**撲**

to thump against.

**運**

it depends on my luck.

**鼻**

when you get to the cross street, then turn.

**釘**

to meet disappointment; a vexatious nonplus; got into trouble.

**頭聚**

to divide the cost of a meal equally among the eaters.

**兩交**

they ran against each other.

**牌**

to play cards.

**船**

the vessels have collided.

**不着**

I have not come across one, — as a book.

**甕**

A large bellied jar or amphora, containing a barrel or more, used to hold spirits; or it is sometimes sunk in the earth, and fruit sealed up inside till winter; a pitcher; a small jar.
Old sounds, po, p'o, pok, bo, bok, and pot.

From 々 to in/fold; and ё self;

representing the futus Inwrapped in the womb; the second and original form is now used as the 20th radical of a few incongruous characters, mostly relating to wrapping and inclosing.

To wrap up, to envelop; to contain, to hold, to be included in; to be patient; to undertake, to manage an affair; to assume; to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle, a bale; a wrapper; plated, as with gold; occurs used for the next, and in musical books, for 蕉 to hook to the string of the hute.

打 1 to wrap in a mat, as a box; to mat.

能 1 容 patient, forbearing.

没 1 含 he has no self-restraint; impatient.

頭 1 a fillet, a headband.

在 1 裏面 it is included or reckoned in.

庇 1 to screen, to countenance; to harbor, as a criminal.

管 1 你 無事 I assure you there's nothing to fear.

標 1 套 to conduct a lawsuit.

襠 1 a wrapper, such as is wound around bedding.

裹 1 a bundle; to wrap up.

起來 bundle it up.

銅 1 口 to strengthen a joint with copper.

開 1 open the bundle; to take a contract.

所 1 華 what it includes is very wide, as a proposition.

1 液 to comprehend, to involve.

三 1 three bales, as cotton.

1 完粳 米 to farm or contract for paying the taxes.

腠 1 a double purse or fo.

種 茶 powchong tea.

子 1 a meat patty or steamed dumpling.

苞 1 The husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.

桑 永固 enduring for ever.

竹 1 茂 luxuriant bamboos and thifty firs.

爾 貢 1 茅不入 you have not brought your tribute of fine mats.

開 1 to blossom.

直 1 presents of food, which used to be wrapped in mats.

胞 1 液 from flesh and to wrap as the phonetic.

The placenta; brotherly; uterine; a fish's bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.

同 1 兄弟 uterine brothers.

尿 1 尿 bladder.

子 1 姊 own brother's sons.

民 若同 1 [Confucius] regarded the people as brothers.

善 藏我兒 1 it will be well to keep my child's secondaries.

保 1 from fire and protection; an unauthorized character.

To heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthen-pot; a saucepan; a gimlet.

1 水 to heat water.

砂 1 or 砂 a coarse earthen-ware pot; a kodderege pot.

丢火藥 1 to throw stink-pots.

一 1 a kettle of water.

穿 1 to let the secret out. (Cantonese.)

盡 1 竽 try your last chance; one more throw.

銅 1 a copper skillett.

鼠 烏 矢 1 try a pot through the rat-hole first; a thief's phrase for using a decoy.

裹 1 Long robes, such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to laud, to praise; in titles, commendable, illustrious, serene.

嘗 1 praise and blame.

入 1 美 to extol, to magnify.

拜 1 to salute again, in order to show double respect.

寶 1 藥於華裳 one word of [Confucius'] commendation was more honorable than an embroidered robe.

寶 1 from shelter with a gem, pearl, and ease underneath; the second contracted form is common.

Precious, valuable, as a jewel; a gem; a coin; value, worth; a term of compliment, as honorable, noble, respected; your; to regard as fine, happy, precious, or good; an imperial seal; to esteem, to value; a symbol of rank; biliary calculi.

狗 1 the dog's bzoar, a medicine.

你 1 號 what is your shop name?

貝或 奇 1 costly, rare, precious; my jewel, my delight; a pet, the baby; to esteem.

為 善 爲 1 goodness makes a thing precious.

1 貝來死 my little pet, my darling, my jewel.

三 1 佛 Buddha, law, and priesthood (tri-ratna); these theological abstractions personified are worshiped as three gods.
From bird and tithing-man, be cause this bird flies in files.

A bird allied by the Chinese to the goose, but probably a bustard with spotted plumage; it has no halux, and is said to fly in crowds against its enemies; a bird that has no mate; a white spotted horse; a cuckold.

The bustards fly slowly aloft.

A procurer, from the promiscuous habits of the bustard, whose hens are said in the Pan Ts'ao to breed with all other birds.

From earth and to protect as the phonetic.

A low wall for defense; a small earthwork or fortified town; a citadel or refuge against robbers; a post-house or guard-station along the banks of a river where dikes are to be kept in order; a hamlet that has grown up near a citadel; a division of a city or township, larger than a village, or tithing, ruled by elected headmen; a ward or parish in some cities, derived probably from citadels formerly erected in them.

A defense, a wall.

Peace be within thy walls.

A swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

He has just thrown off his swaddling-clothes.

From plants and to protect; it is used with the four last.

Luxuriant; thick herbage that makes a cover; sprouts of a pollarded mulberry; even; to store up; to cover.

Head as a bramble-bush.

To magnify.

Expand his natural gifts.

From to eat and to wrap, as the phonetic.

To eat enough; satiated, satisfied, gratified; flattered, happy.

A very learned man.

Eaten too much.

Fed and warmed.

Hunger and fullness are much as people please.
抱'}

抱裹 pao'

From band and to wrap as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

To infold, to contain, to hold in; to carry in the arms; to grasp, to compress; to feel, to have in the heart; to adhere to; the bosom, the lap; an arm's length; vapor rising towards the sun; to hatch.

懷 | to think of, to care for.

住 | to lullaby, to carry a babe.

病 | still sick.

懷才 | to cherish and maintain one’s virtue.

恨 | I shall feel angry as long as I live; I never can forget it.

雲 | the clouds encircle the sun.

幼子 | a tender child in the lap.

惠長 | to hold the knees and sing away; — literary leisure.

告 | one who pleads for the plaintiff.

居 | to keep one’s wrongs to himself; I can get no redress.

挾 | to hold tight, as under the arms.

義 | to maintain the right.

愧 | ashamed.

負不凡 | a rarely-clever man, one not of the common sort.

怨 | found fault with, to bear a grudge against.

不平 | willing for a quarrel, ready for a scrimmage.

管中窺 | you have been gazing at the sky through a little tube; — met. you talk big.

眼囂呼 | staring fiercely with open eyes.

報 pao'

Composed of 叢 sins and 服 to submit contracted; occurs used for hok, 合 to join.

To recompense, to require; to revenge; a retribution, a reward; to state, to inform, to tell, to report; a messenger; a report; a gazette, a reporter; to debar a superior; to unite.

有恩 | he who receives favors must require them.

惡 | a retribution for evil deeds.

仇 | to revenge one’s self on an enemy.

眼前 | the retribution has come quickly.

陰陽 | a secret reward, as by the gods; an open reward, as from men.

回 | an answer.

通 | for general information; a public notice.

日 | the daily Court circular.

條 | a notice put up at doors to announce an honor received.

紅旗 | to send a courier to the capital with good news.

子 | a messenger; a hand-bill, a placard.

泥金帖子 | may the gold sprinkled card speedily announce — that you have become a high graduate.

信者 | one who reports a thing; a newsmonger.

老 | to plead age for retiring.

答 | to recompense.

馬 | a courier.

稅 | to pay duties on moving goods.
A very dry or scorching heat; stormy, tempestuous; cruel, violent, oppressive, fierce; to strike; to waste; an intensive particle; to bring to light, to discover; a plat six li square.

**P'AO.**

Old sounds, p'o, p'ot, p'ok, bo, bot, and bok. In Canton, p'ao and p'o; — in Swatow, p'au; — in Amoy, pau, p'au, and pau; — in Fu-chau, p'au, p'a, and po; — in Shanghai, p'ou and bo; — in Ch'ing, p'ao.

**P'AO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>暴</th>
<th>To fling, or throw down; to cast off, to reject; to toss up; to cut, to deduct; in mechanics, to project.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>to cast anchor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漏</td>
<td>to abandon, to reject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠹</td>
<td>to be abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疏</td>
<td>to throw the shuttle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多少</td>
<td>much do you take off?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>露面</td>
<td>to appear in public; said of women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玩</td>
<td>to play or throw ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>父母</td>
<td>to leave one's parents, to go from home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胍</td>
<td>to bury a brick to get a gem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赖</td>
<td>to spend recklessly; extravagant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貿</td>
<td>Used for 貿. 活</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>An air-bladder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厲</td>
<td>the bladder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>卵子</td>
<td>the pellicle enveloping the white of an egg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>A place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>a cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廚</td>
<td>a kitchen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**爆**

Also read puh, and used for the last.

To sun, to air.

晒 to dry in the sun.

書 to dry books.

野人負 | laborers must bear the sun.

**爆**

To burn, to sear; to snap, to pop; to crackle; to blast rocks; to chop, to burst or shrik from dryness; hot; sputtering, crackling; to dry by the fire.

火 | a crackling fire.

竹 or 串 | a string of fire-crackers.

煤 | coal that snaps.

氽 | parched rice.

桶籮 | the hoops have burst.

煙花 | like all kinds of fire-works.

裂 | chapped, cracked.

放花 | to let off fire-works.

**暴**

Passionate.

曝 | 'tis like a clap of thunder.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>zi</td>
<td>child, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>zhi</td>
<td>this, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漏</td>
<td>lou</td>
<td>blur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>yong</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在</td>
<td>zai</td>
<td>at, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>he, him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>also, too</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *fire* and to *envelop*; it is erroneously used for 炮 a cannon.

**炮**

To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up in clay and roast.

- 炮之 炮之 roast it and toast it.
- 炮之 炮之 to mix; to temper, as condiments.
- 炮之 炮之 to char wood for sacrifices.
- 炮之 炮之 to get angry, is thus written for 炮 the correct form.
- 炮之 炮之 the punishment of climbing hot pillars — in hell.

Used with the last.

A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.

- 炮 炮为 饮 a calabash for drinking.

To work over hides or skins, and make them soft, like wash-leather.

- 炮 炮 貉 a calabash for drinking.

A robe longer than a 罩; a long inner garment which covers the skirts; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

皮 a fur mantle.

**炮**

From *fire* and to *envelop*; it is erroneously used for 炮 a cannon.

**炮**

To run, to gallop; to paw the earth; to prance; to ride like Jehu; to hasten, to travel; to go or walk, a meaning common at Shanghai.

- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to cauter; to race horses.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to run off; to run hard.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a strong, fair wind.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to abscond.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to hurry on.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to journey.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a postman.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a waiter at an inn or restaurant.

To take in hand, as a husbandman does his tools; used for whether.

- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to till the land.

From words and violent.

**炮**

To cry out when in pain is 阿; overcome by pain to bawl.

**炮**

Occurs used for the next.

To harvest; to brag over others; to swell up, like a fish.

From stone and a griffon; the second is customarily used, and often wrongly written 炮炮 to roast.

A ballista, with which the Chinese used to throw great stones; a cannon, great guns; an explosion, as of a gun; fireworks; the cannonier in chess, whose powers are like those of a castle.

- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 or 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a cannon.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 the touch-hole.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a gun and its carriage.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 or 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to fire the gun.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a fort.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a salvo of musquetry.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to burn the flowery gun, as when worshipping Ceres.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a gunner.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to receive with a salute.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 hour for two guns, fired at noon in a governor's office.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to fire a signal-gun.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 one who fires after the horse has fled; — an after-wit.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 the frog-gun, i.e. a mortar.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a company of artillery men.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a ballista; a gun-carriage.

From water and envelop as the phonetic; used with the next.

**炮**

A bubble; froth, spume; water rushing on; a murmuring, bubbling noise; to soak, to rinse, to dip; to steep and soften; a river in Shantung; in medicine, hot infusions as distinguished from 湿 or cold infusions.

- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a water blister; a bubble.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to decoct, as medicines.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to wet, to dip; wetted.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 a Buddhist term for the unreality of all phenomena, like the body changing as the bubble on the water.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to soak in tea, as a biscuit.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 to scald to death.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 when it rains, bubbles are made — on the water.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 as a foaming torrent.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 as a dream, a glittering bubble.
- 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 炮 let it soak long.
| 没有气 there's no bubble; met. my outlay (or trouble) is quite in vain. | 疱泡 p'ao From disease or skin and especially. A pustule on the face; a blister coming out suddenly, like chicken-pox; a blister, as from a burn. 走起两脚 I have raised blisters on my feet. |
| --- |
| 免见儿 to break a pimple. | 也 offered a stone to a traveler's pitiable traveler to a pimple. |
| 良光 let the light willow charcoal. | 桃了 I have made a blister. |

**Péi.**

This sound and  are often run into each other. In Old sounds, pài, pai, pit, put, and but. In Canton, pí, pài, and p't; — in Swatow, p'ai, p'ê, pi, and p'wat; — in Amoy, p'i, p'ê, and p'ai; — in Fuzhong, pí, p'ai, and p'wat; — in Shanghai, pí, p'ê, bê, and bê'; — in Chief, p'i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>悲 pèi From heart and negative or bad, i.e. what the mind thinks is bad. To commiserate that which is bad or distressing; grief for another's woes; to be sad; to feel for, sympathy; tragic, as a play. 夫 how melancholy; pitiable! 你 alas! how sad. 哭 to sigh sadly. 悲 pèi he all at once shows much pity. 秋 to lament the fall of the leaf; met. regret at passing the flower of life. 离合 p'êi parting and meeting, tragic and comic; as plays. 痛之 pèi to suffer with others' in their griefs. 切 acutely grieved. 我心 pèi my heart is wounded with sadness. 登高必自 I to attain eminence one must start from lowly life. 天尊地 I heaven is exalted, earth is lowly. 一以自救 the inferior must watch themselves.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>草 pèi A medicinal plant. 一陆 pèi the castor-oil plant. (Ricinus.) 一陸 pèi oil used in making vermilion ink for seals; the second form is chiefly used in this sense. 一陆 pèi applied to several plants, one of which, the 漲 RGB pèi is a vine like the Smilax, with cymes of purple flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桐 pèi A rain cloak. 一陆 桐 pèi Handle of an ax; a kind of wine-cup; a fruit, the 一陆 Diospyros glutinifera, or yellow skinned persimmon; also called the green persimmon. 一陆 桐 pèi From stone and lowly. 一陆 桐 pèi A stela; stone tablets, such as are set up in temples or public places; a grave-stone; a pillar to which victims were anciently tied. 一陆 石 pèi a stone tablet of any kind. 一陆 石 pèi an epitaph. 路上行人口 pèi traveler's words last like tablets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PÉL</td>
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<td>祭</td>
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<td>祭</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 範 | A basket or cred for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to inclose fish to drag astern; thin. |
| 範 | From man and trifling as the phonetic. |

| 範 | To cause, to enable; to let, to allow; to give; to benefit; to accord; to employ; an instrumental conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; a form of the accusative, by, with. |
| 範 | 石磬人 | he struck the man with a stone. |
| 範 | 子從欲 | let me follow my desires. |
| 範 | 人行 | don't let the people go. |
| 範 | 送筏 | give it to him (Cantonese). |
| 範 | 願脣守 | to enable you to fulfill your official duties. |
| 範 | 不幸 | they consented and followed him without exception; everybody submitted. |
| 範 | 得安 | that he may be quieted. |

| 庑 | Low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; used for the nose; a hen quail. |
| 庑 | 有 | a small sifter which the brother of Shun governed, lying in the southwest of Huan in T'ai-ch'ou, on the River Siang. |
| 庑 | 宮室 | the halls and buildings are common and low. |
| 庑 | 其民豐肉肥 | those people were fat and well fed, but low in stature. |

| 背 | From flesh and north, intimating that the face properly turns to the south. |
| 背 | The back; the opposite of front or face; behind, rear, the back side; under side of a book; the north of a hall or house; rays of the sun; top of a bow; a steep convex bluff near a stream, from a fancied resemblance to a back; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to be proved false; to feign; to oppose; to prevaricate. |
| 背 | 手 | back of the hand. |
| 背 | 腰 | the backbone. |
| 背 | 心 | a vest; a sleeveless jacket. |
| 背 | 時無 | 无 | you have therefore no one at your back or side to advise you. |
| 背 | 冒 | humpbacked. |
| 背 | 向 | front and rear, as of a house. |
| 背 | 後 | behind it. |
| 背 | 世 | or | 教 | apostatize. |
| 背 | 約 | to discard treaty obligations. |
| 背 | 了 | or | 言 | to talk of one behind his back. |
| 背 | 無 | to have a carbuncle on the back. |
| 背 | 相 | back to back; opposition. |
| 背 | 負 | to carry on the back. |
| 背 | 書 | or | 出來 | to repeat a lesson; to say memoriter. |
| 背 | 姑 | a shady spot not reached by the sun. |
| 背 | 地 | aside, a retired spot. |
| 背 | 耶 | the obverse of a coin. |
| 背 | 謝 | 爺娘 | to disregard one's parents. |
| 背 | 井 | to leave one's home, as to get a living. |
| 背 | 手 | to walk with the hands behind the back. |
| 背 | 面 | the back side, the rear. |
| 背 | 却 | 前 | to violate one's word. |
| 背 | 睹 | 存 | many [fair] words, but hatred behind one's back. |
| 背 | 地 | clandestine, underhand. |

| 背 | In Pechinese. Unlucky; to miss a chance. |
| 背 | 你且 | 了 | you are truly unlucky. |
| 背 | 倩 | To reject, to discard; to stand away. |
| 背 | 夫 | 立 | do not stand improperly. |
| 背 | 民不 | 上 | the people do not dislike their superiors. |

| 被 | Fine silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings. |
| 被 | 紗 | or | 蓮 | a quilted coverlet. |
| 被 | 被 | 水炎 | suffered by a flood. |
| 被 | 天恩 | heaven's blessings came to him. |
| 被 | 豬 | a saddle-cloth. |
| 被 | 人欺負 | misused by others. |
| 被 | 具 | all is ready. |
| 被 | 光 | 四表 | his glory reached to all places. |
| 被 | 單 | sheets, as for a bed. |
| 被 | 害 | injured, misused. |
| 被 | 佧 | 羅 | a pall with Buddhist prayers on it. |
| 被 | 而 | 綿 | a cotton wool quilt without a cover. |
| 被 | 風 | 吹著 | the wind blew on him. |
| 被 | 鋪 | to condole with friends. |

| 被 | In Cantonese. A conjunction, or, one of two; a particle expressing certainty. |
| 被 | 公 | 然 | is it a male or female? |
| 被 | 係 | yes, it is. |
| 被 | 簡 | then what? how will it turn out? |
倍 From man and not altered.

To rebel, to oppose authority; low, vulgar; to withdraw; to increase; a fold; a hundred times.

水势 the water rushes faster.

加 one; tenfold.

世世世世世世 to leave the world and its vulgarities.

增增加增加 increase overburdened and perplexed, as with varied affairs.

文 very learned, good memory.

加 extra care in putting it in order.

假如 suppose; get 500 per cent.

焙 To dry by or over a fire, as te is cured; to hatch eggs artificially.

火 kiln-dried.

乾 to dry; to care by drying.

茶 to fire tea.

鴨苗 to hatch ducklings.

焙 to make fretted work, as with metals.

焙 to dry before the fire.

焙 roasted till it is crisp.

贝 The upper part represents the body of a cowrie, the inner stokes the teeth, and the lower its feelers; it is the 154th radical of characters relating to values and trade; used with the next three.

A cowrie shell or Cypraea, used for money in China in early feudal times; its name 口 referred to the denticules; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property; adorned with shells; shell-like.

锦 rich brocade.

动 and 兵 are Manchu titles of nobility, belle and piasse; somewhat like baron and baronet.

紫 or 紫 mottled or colored cypraeas.

胄 a helmet ornamented with shells, used in old times.

格多 the peta or palmyra palm; it is also incorrectly applied to the pepul or Indian fig.

棋 A lofty tree in India and Barmah, the Borassus or palmyra palm, of whose leaves books are made; called 格 in Sanscrit patra, and also 格思 in the tree of reflection.

珂 Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.

饰 the round flat stone or carving on a string of beads, which hangs to it like a cross on a rosary.

莫 A bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of mealy bulb called 莫 or 莫 found in Sz'ch'uen and Chuchiang; it is the root of a liliaaceous plant (Uvularia), and used in fevers and ointments.

狐 An animal allied to a wolf, called 狐 with short fore or hind legs, or wanting one, so that in order to get along, one must ride the other; it probably alludes to the jerboa.

女 为 they are banded together in their traitorous schemes.

折 my fate is as bad as a fettered Ling-pet; I am quite helpless.

斤 Two years old heifer; the first is also defined an ox with a long body and long legs.

斤 From chariot and not; the second and irregular form is common.

斤 A hundred chariots made a squadron; a long line of chariots; a company; a class, a sort, a generation; things, kinds; a sign of the plural; to compare or class with.

观 our kind.

他 regarded them all alike.

同 comrades; alike, same sort.

儿 they are his seniors; a rank above this.

尊 you all — i.e. those older than the speaker.

卑 we all; — i.e. your juniors.

优 incomparable.

过 to leave one's place.

益江 traders, merchants.

前 seniors; those who have the pas.

班 a colleague.

子 throughout his whole life, during life.

不同 sorts.

老前 one of the old sort; i.e. an old [Hanlin] scholar, an instructor.

佩 Things worn on the girdle, as pendants; to wear about one, to hang on the girdle; to keep by one, as a souvenir; to gird on to carry, to remember.

剑 to wear a sword.

服 I will ever bear it in my memory.

感 deep I shall ever remember your great kindness.

易 I greatly remember your great kindness.

易 I greatly remember your great kindness.

身 to wear or have on the person.

其他 not I will yield to nobody else; I cannot give in [my opinion] to the others.

去我无所不 which when mourning is hid aside, wear all your ornaments.

知子之来之集 以赠之 when I know those whom you wish to have come, I will give them my girdle ornaments.

珴 Gems worn by women, girdle ornaments; tinkling things hung in the wind.

珴 鏐 the girdle appendages tinkled as he went.
From flag and market; the contracted form is most common.

A pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag; to fasten on a pennon; to journey, to take a trip.

| 白 | 央央 their white streamers flattered brightly.
| 流 | streaming out and fluttering, like a banner; or the long tendrils of the beam.

旗 | 飛揚 the fluttering flags.

| 旌 | a flag.
| 返 | to return from a long travel.
| 行 | to go on a journey.

| 潟 | to rebel; to set one's self against nature or usage; perverse; contumacious, unreasonable.
| 派 | To rebel; to set one's self against nature or usage; perverse; contumacious, unreasonable.

| 货 | 而入亦 | 而出 unjust gains may come to one, but they will as certainly leave him.
| 货 | 郡 | A feudal city, or small region in the Shang dynasty, mentioned in the Book of Odes, lying north of the Yellow River in the present Ki cheu. 冀州 in the southwest of Chhihli.

This sound and p'ei often run into each other. Old sounds, p'ěi, bi, p'ai, p'it, bit, and p'it. In Canton, p'ei, p'i, and pi; — in Swatow, p'i, pi, pâi, p'ce, and pai; — in Amoy, p'i, pie, p'ni, and pi; — in Fu-chou, p'ei, pw'd, p'ai, p'ec, and pai; — in Shanghai, p'ê and bo; — in Chifun, p'êi.

From spirits and whether.

| 酢 | p'ei | Liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satiety; surfeited.

From one and not; occurs interchanged with not as an adverb.

| 不 | p'êi | Unequaled; first, distinguished; to receive with respect, as orders; an expletive or intensive particle, adding elegance to the style.

| 子 | p'ai | the eldest son of a king.
| 彦 | p'ai | an unsurpassed reputation.

| 當 | p'êi | 他 landed his great meit.

| 領 | p'êi | your great and illustrious ancestors.

| 哗 | p'êi | The noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.

| 罐 | p'i | A kind of black millet, the variety which has two seeds within one glume, used in making the spirits offered in olden time in the ancestral worship of princes. It being regarded as an unusual thing.

| 渔 | p'i | Idile; frightened, alarmed.
| 柔 | p'êi | the weak will be much alarmed.
A place in the state of Lu.

**n** A cub, especially the 1 麝 or fox's cubs.

The second form is most-used.

From clothes and not as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes; an old name for Hoh-li lien 合肥縣 in the center of Nanghui.

回 to go to and fro; some apply it to wild people in Hainan Island.

From step and not; it is sometimes wrongly written い p'ai 俳 an actor.

To walk.

徳 flying and wheeled about, like swallows; walking to and fro; irresolute.

須 a variety of rose. (Rosa rugos.)

From earth and not altered.

To add or heap up dirt; to hoe, as maize; to cultivate; to assist, to add energy to; to clean up, as a sluice.

或 to invigorate the body.

臘 to lay up bricks.

裁 to heap earth around a sapling; met. to patronize, to make a protege of one.

堆 heap up the earth; hence 蓋起来 means that what one was early accustomed to, he does naturally, as the earth develops the sapling.

高 raise it higher, as a roof. (Cantonese.)

From place and not; used with the last and 伴 to double.

To add earth to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist; to accompany, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill.

you out I'll go out with you.

客坐 to entertain a visitor.

送 to see a guest out, to escort.

伴 a companion.

賄 to associate with.

加 to multiply, to add to.

助 to assist, to take a part in.

臣 a subsidiary officer; a term used by feudal princes.

招 I beg your pardon.

欠 excuse my leaving you; a polite phrase.

嫁 a servant-maid like Zilpah, who accompanies a married daughter.

德仁 to match humanity by virtue.

観 a kind of double entendre; to praise or blame by allusions; to bring up an illustration.

賄 to make up a loss, to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to offset; to confess; to cover, as in gambling.

還或 償 to repay; to make good a loss; to compensate.

貢 goods sold at a loss.

墜 to pay, as a surity; to make up, as an officer the losses of government.

禮 to return a call.

不 to acknowledge a fault.

反定銀 to restore earnest money.

有失無 no repayment for losses.

本 易 to lose one's outlay.

照 to pay the value.

送 to give out without a return.

帶 The feathers of the wing spread out.

五子 or five 倍子 the gall-nut; they are produced on a species of smach, the 香 or Rhiz. semi-alata, and are better than the 檀 or oak galls.

蓓 A flower bud is 蓓 the opening blossom.

黃 a kind of flower.

瑞香 蓓 hua the blossom, when the Daphne odorata is blossoming, all other flowers are ashamed.

珮 A string of five hundred pearls.

素 in Japanese, a string on those pearls.

配 From 五 spirits and 妃 princess contraved.

色 a married pair.

合 to match, to fit; suitable.

不 unworthy of incongruous, not fit for, ill-assorted.

他不 is not fit to live, or be spared alive.

色 to match colors.

到 to consent to a match.
六 | six reins [in hand]; — a clever man.
一 | 頭 面 了 多 遠 how far can you gallop without drawing rein?

A river in Liaotung, and one in Kiangsu; copious; humid; moving or enlarging in any way; prostrate, as a tree pulled up; to run or flow; to irrigate, or to dam up water for irrigation; aquatic plants.

1 沛 | a district in the northeast of Kiangsu.
1 然 | it rained copiously.

\[\text{水} \] 使 you gallop without drawing rein?

From 車 cart, 絲 silk, and 口 mouth.

The reins of a bridle, vulgarly called 手 or hand-pullers.

執 | hold the reins.

\[\text{馬} \] to saddle or harness a horse.
1 鳥 | to consummate a marriage.
1 祖考 to put in the same rank with one's ancestors.
1 享千秋 let him enjoy perpetual felicity — in hades.

1 天地 his virtue equaled heaven and earth.
1 不上 it makes no match to that, it does not fit, unsuitable.

他也 | that will match.

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他也 | that will match.
PI.

Some of these characters are often read réē. Old sounds, pi, pēi, pē, bāi, pū, pū, and bū. In Canton, pi, pē, and pēi; — in Swatow, pi, pēi, pēi, and pēi; — in Amoy, pi, pēi, and pēi; — in Fuhchou, pi, pēi, pē, and pēi; — in Shanghai, pi, bēi, and pēi; — in Chiuf, pi.

顷

Used with 稻’s a comb; the second form is not common.

The colter of a plow; barb of an arrow; a probe used by surgeons; a skewer used in a head-dress; a lever.

鉄  a crowbar.

ピ

Altered from two men following each other; it forms the 81st radical of a few unusual words, and much resembles pō, 北 north.

To compare, to put in a class, to sort; to effect a union; to equal, to correspond; an illustration; to bring into harmony; to select; near to one; a sign of the comparative; each, every.

較  to compare with.

對  to pair, to match.

照  over against.

一  making a comparison.

方  for instance, suppose; to measure.

戸  慶賀 every household visits and congratulates — at new-year.

克  順克 rendering a cordial submission, and making a cordial union.

無人  得上 no one can compare with him.

並  to class and compare.

歲  these years, recently.

差  to punish policemen for a dereliction of duty.

陣  陣夫 each gust blew harder than the last.

體  a metaphor, an allegory.

五家  五 houses make a neighborhood.

語  a simile, an illustration.

他  我强 he is more violent than I.

然  everybody is just so.

Read pi? To harmonize; to sympathize; according with, equal, regular; to assemble; to be near to; to join; intimate; to wait for; an account of; matched.

丘  or 丘 (Sanserit bhikshu,) a mendicant priest, though it has now somewhat lost its first meaning.

丘尼 a female religious, still retained in the Japanese word bikuni, a nun.

阿  partial, mean, party-spirited.

洽  其 鄰 they assemble their neighbors.

及  三年 through three years’ service.

子  as to, respecting; in regard.

年  the triennial examination of officials.

義之與  it is consonant with justice.

其反也  when he had returned; wait for his return.

願  死者一人 之  I wish, because of him who is dead, to altogether wash out this affront.

姪  祖  a deceased grand-mother.

類  祖 my departed mother.

為  酔 醉 界祖  to make spirits and must for offering to our male and female ancestors.

匕  The character delineates a spoon; it is the 31st radical.

匕  A ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition as 日 for 日日 daily.

箇  a spoon; a stiletto.

有  番  楣 long and curved, thorn-like spoons

讀  chopsticks.

扱  Blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.

粬  chaff, refuse, husks; annoying, trifling.

破  a dirty and troublesome business.

從  From city and granary; the primitive is composed of mouth and a receiver, i.e. that which takes in the grain.

A frontier or country town; a border; a place of five hundred houses, and five such were at first reckoned to be a hien district; low, country-like, rustic; the lower classes; to despire; to disesteem.

父  parsimonious, niggardly.

失  a scamp, a mean wretch.

可  despicable.

湯  to vilify.

意  my poor notion; in my humble opinion.

我  he despises me.

情  之詞 a vulgar expression.

無  小費 don’t hesitate at a little outlay — to attain a great object.

邊  之邑 a town on the frontiers.

肉食者  people who live in luxury are often mean.

椮  TheExcelent or nuts of the Torreya nucifera, an evergreen; an old name for the pine.

彼  From a step and skin.

彼  A distributive pronoun, that, those, there, the further of two; the other party; to exclude, to leave out; following a verb or adjective, often adds force to its meaning.

我  him, indeed I don’t speak of that fellow!
1. The pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.

2. A shelving bank is 1 , with a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.

3. Strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

4. Dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.

5. A mean-minded but prosperous person; partial, blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; lecherous, depraved.

6. A male servant.

7. An herb, resembling celery or smallage; it is also one of the names of the *Ficus pumila* in Formosa.

8. Cracked, as a jar.

9. From a field or by from and *a* form of *this*; in combination it is often written like *i* , and occurs interchanged with *h* to give.

10. To give, to confer on; to distribute amongst.

11. To grant, as heaven does.
Prostrate

Abstruse

Spiritual

Defeated; distressed, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, tricky; troubles; mischiefs; deteriorated, as coin; worn out; my, mine.

Absent

To impose on, to hoodwink.

One that's bad business! or

What's that bad (Cantones.)

Worn out with fatigue.

To deceive, to alter underhand.

Point out deficiencies.

To go about, as a trader.

A continuous series of great troubles.

A single piece of silk; things sent as presents; wealth, riches, — of which fine gems, gold, and copper were formerly regarded as the three chief kinds; jade counters or tokens issued for coin by the Mongols.

An ancient token or coin shaped like a spade; it was issued by private persons.

Presents, usually of silk.

Fine furs.

From death and spoiled.

A violent death; to fall prostrate or be struck dead; to kill; quite dead.

Drowned.

He fell dead.

To lose one's life from a wound.

Anchored thereupon died from the beating.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PL.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From plant and ruined; it is interchanged with the last and its primitive.</td>
<td>From πνευμα and πνευμα, which is a term for the spirit.</td>
<td>From 财 precious and 花 flowers.</td>
</tr>
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<td>pi 1 Small plants, brushwood; delicate, small; to keep out of view, to repress; to decide firmly; to decide, to shade, to screen; to include; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dull.</td>
<td>To adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant, brilliantly; the 22d diagram, which belongs to fire.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>To compare or match; even shoulders, i.e. to go together as equals.</td>
<td>From place and step as the phonetic.</td>
<td>From πνευμα and πνευμα, which is a term for the spirit.</td>
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<td>To ascend high places; the steps to the throne; or the platform on which it stands; ascent to a palace or court.</td>
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<td>Under the steps, where officers stand to hear and report to the monarch, and hence to speak to those ministers came to mean your Majesty, in directly addressing him, i.e. we who are before the throne.</td>
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<td>To have an audience.</td>
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<td>殷 the palace; the Emperor; your Majesty.</td>
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<td>1 regular and numerous, as a progeny.</td>
<td>观 regular and numerous, as a progeny.</td>
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<td>人君如堂 帝臣如 the prince is the hall, his ministers are the steps to it.</td>
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<td>A wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, sometimes like a Maori pah.</td>
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<td>周 a pen for prisoners.</td>
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<td>An old name for long and narrow shell-fish like the razor-fish (Solen); a mussel found on the coast of Fu-kien dried and eaten; the large kind is also called 馬刀 or horse-knife, but several kinds of shells having similar shape, as the Telina, Mytilus, Anodonta, &amp;c., are included under this name; one sort, found in the Yangtse', is six inches long.</td>
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<td>海 dried mussels.</td>
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<td>To adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.</td>
<td>To wave, as a flag.</td>
<td>To scrape or shave off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To open, to spread out; to unroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to rive; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; sleazy; disheveled.</td>
<td>To spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.</td>
<td>To split up splints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fore-arm, the cubit; also includes the whole limb; the shoulder or leg of an animal when butchered; the strength of the arm; to stretch out the arm with power.</td>
<td>Used with the last.</td>
<td>Cracked open by the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To open, as by splitting.</td>
<td>From knife and skin; the second form is uncommon.</td>
<td>Both of these are unauthorized characters.</td>
</tr>
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<td>A cuiarissier; the cavalry.</td>
<td>From knife and skin; the second form is uncommon.</td>
<td>Dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A chair-cover; a tidy.</td>
<td>To peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.</td>
<td>A large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To look at a book; to make running comments.</td>
<td>To peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.</td>
<td>A needle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To cloack one's self with the stars, and wear the moon; — to travel by night.</td>
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<td>The fluttering of banners in the wind is 旌旗 旗靡 alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.</td>
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</table>
From hand and to compare, or clear; the second form is the oldest and least used.

To cull with the back of the hand; to push from one; to pare, to peel; to revise, to criticise; to assist; to reply officially to an inferior; to give a decision or order to subordinates; to post a judgment, as is done at the door of the office; notice or report of a case; to lease; a charter-party, a lease; a gloss, a criticism.

If to assent to a petition.

向 an official reply, as to a petition.

示 to publish a case.

破 notes in red ink.

断 to finally decide a case.

头 a lease fee of a month's rent in advance. (Cantonese.)

単 a lease of a house.

我中你 I can guess what you've been at.

領 to take a lease of.

明 to comment on.

立 to make a contract.

評 criticisms; to censure.

手 其频 slapped him on the cheeks.

旁 side notes; apostills.

駁 to reverse the decision of a lower court.

Silk tassels or fringes put on flags; a scolloped border; sleazy silk; silk that is spoiled or rotted.

織 faulty; deficient, as a character.

The rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; one says, the culms of grain.

An ore of arsenic.

磷酸 realgar or the red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

破 arsenic.

破 Wron, mistaken; erroneous.

From body and cavity. The vagina.

破 | the vulva or female organs.

破 A fruit, the pinho or bewa | the Chinese medlar (Erio-

破 botrya japonica), called loquat 盧橘 at Canton; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

破 桶 a barrel, which a little resembles this fruit. (Cantonese.)

琵 A musical instrument, the Chinese guitar or viol; its shape often serves for an illustration.

琵 琵 a louse, from its shape.

琵纱 a species of ray. (Rhina

琵 acylostoma.)

琵 (used for 批把) to push and pull, as when thrumming the guitar.

琵 别抱 [she now plays] her viol on the other arm; — said of a widow married again.

琵 From the fontanelle and back like, and meant originally the novel; the second forms are altered from it, and in common use.

琵 Contiguons, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.

琵 连 conterminous.

琵 a girdle of rhinoceros hide.

琵 flattering, cringing; supple, pliant, as in making obeisances.

琵 an old name of Chang-chen fu in the the south of Kiangsu.

琵 a Buddhist term for pita-

琵 chs, a class of vampire demons.

琵 (i.e. Wesamunna or Vai-

琵 ranama), a king of demons, who has a yellow color, and guards the north; he is worshiped as the god of wealth in many parts of China.

Broken wheat boiled and dried is 七; it is used for provisions on a journey.

Interchanged with the next.

A thorny kind of malaceous plant, the 亠 or is which may be allied to the Sida; to shade, to protect.

The moth in furs.

A tick or louse, called 牛 which infests cattle; the seeds of the castor-oil plant are likened to it.

蝦 shrimps' eggs or young.

皮 Derived from 又 the hand and & body contracted above it; it is the 107th radical of a natural group of characters denoting the colors and uses of skins.

The skin on the body, or when undressed; leather; furs; a surface; bark, peel; a cover, a wrapper; the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; coated; reputation, character; to cover, as skin does.

皮 the skin.

皮 or 裹 furs.

皮 the skin of a fur.

皮 regardless of one's good name.

㦄 a Tanner's shop.

好 a clear complexion.

剝 to flay; to unwrap a case.

剝 not including the case.

扯 (i.e. wily, seductive; pandering to another's whims.

㦄 a fur garment without a lining.

㦄 regardless of reproof.

㦄 did not hit the target.

㦄 tallow from the tallow tree.

㦄 eggs coated with lime.
A savage feline beast or a beast resembling a leopard, referred to Lao-tung; it is sometimes pictured on flags; the ground color is nearly white, and therefore others describe it as like the next.

The spleen, which lying near the stomach, assists to digest the food, and is supposed to open into the heart; it belongs to earth; the digestion; the temper; the whimsies of a character; to stop.

Used for the last.

The manyplus or stomach of a ruminant animal; the navel in man, which is supposed to communicate through the mænnec; substantial, important.

In ruminant animal; the navel in man, which is supposed to communicate through the mænnec; substantial, important.

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Used for the last.

The manyplus or stomach of a ruminant animal; the navel in man, which is supposed to communicate through the mænnec; substantial, important.

Numerous species of bears are known.

A species of bear spotted white and black, found in olden times in northern China, and now driven into the mountain ranges of Szech'uen and Koko-nor; it is described as having a long head, is high on its legs, and so strong as to pull up trees; there are the yellow spotted and red spotted kinds with white lines; it is fiercer than the bear. This animal is probably the Ailurus melanoleucus of David, an animal akin to an Ursus, recently found in the mountains of Szech'uen; it has black head and feet, and the body is spotted white and black.

From the fixed contracted and the bear.

From the fixed contracted and the bear.

By the last.

A low wall; a plat of a hundred meu; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.

A parapet.

The seas; shallow seas surround the island.

In managing the affairs of the state, all adds to my advantage.

The wall was a bamboo hedge and gigantic wu-tung trees.

A low, damp place.

The sons of boatmen wear robes of the mottled bear.

A drum used on horseback, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum.

A drum used by mummers.

The rolling drums made the earth itself move.

To pair, to match; equal, paired, matched.

An old town; in the Tsin state, somewhere in the southwest of Shansi.

A district in Szech'uen lying north of the capital.

Spirits from this district which are put up in bamboos.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PI.</th>
<th>P'1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>脆</td>
<td>Pliant, limber; having no vigor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虚</td>
<td>Weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身</td>
<td>My body has no strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>体</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To lean against; to crowd, to press upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 2 落地 pushed it to the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肠</td>
<td>Distorted and twisted; said of a limb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>其文雅 his style is obscure and involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>低</td>
<td>To take leave of; ugly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>独</td>
<td>A woman made to leave her husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>独</td>
<td>A crack in wood; to split, as wood does in dry weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘴</td>
<td>A stoppage or constipation; a stitch in the side, palpitation or sudden fainting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>Marasmus, general debility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘤</td>
<td>A swelling from obstructed bowels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘤</td>
<td>rebels or marauders who interfere with the communication; obstructives, disturbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘤</td>
<td>one who thinks only of gain; a miser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利</td>
<td>To regulate; to prepare for presentation or for use; to hand up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>圣</td>
<td>From earth and self; it looks very similar to a bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>A bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as on a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倒</td>
<td>Overthrown; tumbled down, as a ruined wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>Ruined; ruined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>命</td>
<td>He resisted my orders in opposition to the feelings of the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>A fierce animal, ally probably to the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PIAO.**

Old sounds, pio and pot. In Canton, pio; — in Swatow, pí and p'íó; — in Amoy, piao and p'iao; — in Fuhchau, pio; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chiifu, piao.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piao</th>
<th>Superseded by the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>A place for confining prisoners; a lockup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>Great; name of a high officer in the Wu ruler state, mentioned in history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>From words and chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>To compare, to illustrate; to make a thing understood; a simile, a comparison, a parable; if, suppose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>喂 or if for instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>不遠 the comparison is not far-fetched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>要 if; like as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>撒言 my warnings are good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>彼舟流 I am like a boat adrift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>不得 incomparable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
<td>未 I do not fully understand it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second and obsolete form indicates the meaning more than the first.

To break wind.

To fart.

Say what stuff he talks; said in contempt.

股 the buttocks.
PIAO.

From 鹿 deer and 火 fire, or sparks flying about.

PIAO.

Described as a species of one horned deer or unicorn, but is probably the *piao* 鹿 or spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.

PIAO.

the mailed war-horses looked so martial.

PIAO.

used with the last in the sense of weeding.

PIAO.

To hoe fields, to clear them of weeds.

Read *piao*. Empty grain, unfilled seeds.

PIAO.

People passing and repassing; a group, a company.

PIAO.

the people going and coming in crowds.

PIAO.

Three dogs scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.

PIAO.

风暴雨 a violent storm of wind and rain.

PIAO.

More correct forms of the last.

PIAO.

A strong whirlwind.

PIAO.

金忽起 a violent northern suddenly arose.

PIAO.

冬撼壁 the wintry gust shook the wall.

Read *p'oh*. A crowd of things.

PIAO.

紛紛 said of a thick flight of arrows, as at a battue.

PIAO.

fluttering, falling down, as a wounded bird.

PIAO.

Fat, gross; very corpulent.

PIAO.

肥 obese.

PIAO.

厚 thick fat, layers of fat.

PIAO.

長 a long strip of fat; to gain flesh.

PIAO.

脂 very plump; in good case.

PIAO.

掉 and up to fall off in flesh, and to flesh up.

PIAO.

A streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.

PIAO.

An ornamented bit; the trappings on a bridle.

PIAO.

he reined in his bridle.

PIAO.

a team of fat horses.

PIAO.

Sleet and rain falling fast.

PIAO.

雨雪 the snow falls abundantly, but when it feels the sun it will melt.

PIAO.

Water flowing.

PIAO.

池北流 the rippling pond ran to the north.

PIAO.

池 a noted pool in Shensi.

PIAO.

From 衣 dress and 毛 hair contracted, because skins are worn with the hair outside; occurs used for *piao* a signal.

PIAO.

The upper garments; exterior, outer; the borders; the carriage of a person; an external manifestation; to make known; a guide, a signal; statement presented to emperor; a permit or manifest.

PIAO.

親 relatives of a different surname from one's own.

PIAO.

人才 altogether he looks the clever man.

PIAO.

裹 coat and lining; outside and inside.

PIAO.

裹如 his heart and hand and are the same; wholly sincere.

PIAO.

兄弟 maternal cousins.

PIAO.

台 or 老 a term of address, stranger Sir.

PIAO.

時辰 a watch.

PIAO.

出 or 彰 to make known; to show through, as at a hole.

PIAO.

施建坊 let an honorary gateway be erected to show his merit.

PIAO.

明白 represented it plainly.

PIAO.

者 noted people; renowned personages.

PIAO.

章 a memorial; a prayer burned before an idol.

PIAO.

奏朝廷 to send a minute or memorial to the throne.

PIAO.

異 remarkable beyond others.

PIAO.

華形 a high peak; a romantic term.

PIAO.

我 — permit me to make a statement of it.

PIAO.

必而出之 it will surely come to light at last.

PIAO.

今 I now disclose my earnest feelings.

PIAO.

不 to speak of it any further, as in a narrative.

PIAO.

A prostitute.

PIAO.

子 or 老 a public woman.

PIAO.

子養的 your son of a whore.

PIAO.

A peak rising high above others on the ridge.

PIAO.

雲冠 the light cloud capped the high peak.

PIAO.

To see carefully, to examine.

PIAO.

眼 I have taken a look at.

PIAO.

To distribute.

PIAO.

散 dispersed, scattered.

PIAO.

給 to give and send away, as to beggars.

PIAO.

A neckcloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to paste on; to line, as a picture.

PIAO.

書畫 a picture-framer's shop.

PIAO.

紙 to paste paper together.

PIAO.

棚 one who papers rooms.

PIAO.

A kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made; it is perhaps allied to a Scirpus.
**PIAO.**

Old sounds, p'iao, p'ote, bio, and bot. *In Canton, p'tin; — in Swatow, p'tie, p'tie, and pie; — in Amoy, p'tiao and p'tno; — in Fukchau, p'tin and p'ten; — in Shanghai, p'tio; — in Chifu, p'tio.*

**PIAO.**

From wind and soaring; interchanged with the next.

PIAO. A spiral gust of wind; noise of the wind; swayed, whirled or rocked by the wind; a whirlwind; graceful, easy manner, like a fairy; projecting, as eaves.

PIAO to rock, as a boat; rolling, unixed.

PIAO地方 a deserted spot.

PIAO blown about by the wind.

PIAO of no great weight; light, as a gauze banner.

PIAO blown down.

PIAO若仙 her motion is flowing as a fairy's.

PIAO手有凌云之氣 his spirit rose like a floating cloud.

PIAO moved; fluttering, as a flag.

PIAO大风雨 it rained excessively.

PIAO Similar to and used with the last.

PIAO雀 to travel over all the country.

PIAO海海洋 to voyage; to come over the seas.

PIAO洋洋 white shirtings.

PIAO風雨所摘 tossed about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

PIAO浪子 a floating wave; — i. e. a dissipated vagabond.

PIAO soaring high.

To float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves; cold, bleak.

PIAO拍江湖 to travel over all the country.

PIAO海海洋 to voyage; to come over the seas.

PIAO洋洋 white shirtings.

PIAO風雨所摘 tossed about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

PIAO浪子 a floating wave; — i. e. a dissipated vagabond.

PIAO soaring high.

Read P'iao. To bleach.

PIAO白夏布 to whiten grass-cloth.

PIAO晒 to bleach in the sun.

PIAO去颜色 to take out the color.

PIAO得亮 bleached very white.

PIAO A bird molting.

PIAO白白 a sea-bird resembling the tern, which follows the ebb and flow of the tide.

PIAO a bird skimming over the water.

PIAO Name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.

PIAO A carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

PIAO to sing songs.

PIAO匡车十分 not the lawless rushing of a car.

PIAO From metal and to soar; it is sometimes wrongly used for 表 a watch.

PIAO The ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

PIAO an iron-pointed spear.

PIAO Light, trifling; flirting with, wanton; lewd; a man given to lewdness, to follow women.

PIAO a fornicator.

PIAO好 lecherous.

PIAO含 a bagman.

PIAO蜜子 a whoremonger.

PIAO A calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.

PIAO 椰子 a coco-nut dipper.

PIAO I have only a gourdful to drink.

PIAO 捧供 the fate of holding a dipper, — if you are so idle.

PIAO A chrysalis.

PIAO桑 a chrysalis having a woolly envelop, like that of the mantis.

PIAO 海 海 a cuttle-fish bone.

PIAO Small water-plants, like the Lemma or Pista, floating on fish-ponds.

PIAO duckweed.

PIAO water moss.

PIAO To look askance or crosseyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

PIAO to see indistinctly.

PIAO The flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

PIAO 肥 fat sides.

PIAO Interchanged with P'iao 標 to signalize.

PIAO To lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to knock down; to fall, to throw down; to heave away, to push off; the point of a sword.

PIAO to signalize with a flag.

PIAO 出門外 show him out of the door.

PIAO 落底下 throw it down.

PIAO 有梅 the plums have fallen.

PIAO 當時有 awaking I beat my breast with pain.

Read p'iao. Defined by some to issue a public notice; to record.

PIAO Blue or, greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

PIAO 一 buoyant; rising and sailing away like a phoenix.

PIAO 碧 clear topaz color.

PIAO 翠 a pure leek green.

PIAO a clear white.

PIAO 浮 floating away, like a balloon; vague and doubtful.

PIAO 未浮 難 soared away into the vast empyrean.
Pieh.

Old sounds, pit and bit. In Canton, pit; — in Swatow, pit, pit, and pit; — in Amoy, pit and pit; — in Fuhchau, pit; — in Shanghai, pih and bih; — in Chifu, pit.

Ping.

Clear limpid spirits.

Huo.

From bad, or grass, and to hatch.

Huo.

To die of hunger, trees, or shrubs shrivelled and dying.

Huo.

Used with li when meaning to bleach.

Huo.

To melt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird melts; to whiten.

Huo.

From ho to manifest and west, but originally composed of 鹗 an exchange bank.

Huo.

To rise swiftly like fire; to make a signal with fire; scintillating, light, waving; a mimitus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket; a certificate; an evidence of authority; occurs in the sense of a job or transaction.

Huo.

To issue an official summons, as a warrant, or subpoena, a draft for money, or other kind of orders.

Huo.

A small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture; to rob; to cut off; swift, alert.

Huo.

Like the last.

Huo.

To seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

Huo.

To paint, to adorn, to ornament.

Huo.

Light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

Huo.

Impertinent, rude, artful.

Huo.

To dry things in the sun.

Huo.

A fleet and brave horse; a white-tailed horse or cream-colored.

Huo.

A valiant horseman.

Huo.

A name given in the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burmah.

Huo.

The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

Huo.

Fish-glue.

Huo.

The slime on eels and other fishes.

Pieh.

Another; different.

Pieh.

Another man.

Pieh.

A short absence.

Pieh.

Have long been separated.

Pieh.

To leave office or literary pursuits.

Pieh.

A superficial scholar, one who only knows a character to be some other one.

Pieh.

Here is quite another sort of life.

Pieh.

To alter one's views.

Pieh.

To speak of them separately.
An ulcer or tumor which has begun to suppurate.

覆子 urinary.

着一肚子委曲 to cherish one's griefs in silence. (Pekingese.)

To strike or knock down, as in play; to brush away.

To kick at as in playing football, or in the game of kicking iron balls.

蹴蹴 to kick, as at a ball.

A glittering gem on a sword of state; an ornament on the end of the sheath.

From toad or fish and 蹴 to hobble contracted, alluding to its gait on land.

A turtle, which the Chinese suppose hears with its eyes; also called 海魚 the lump-fish; a term for all marine Chelonie, but seems particularly to denote those with smooth shells like the Emys.

馬 | a bloodsucker.

土 | a brown, six-legged insect, about an inch long, resembling the sow-bug.

大 | a sea turtle.

人 | fishermen.

星 | constel. of Corona Australis.

將蝦釣 | use a shrimp to hook a turtle; give him a present to get his good-will.

酒 | a wine-bottle, flat and shaped like a palmer's flask.

殲 | the unopened fronds of brake.

壳 | shell of an Emys.

納 | a turtle without feet and unable to retract its head; perhaps the diodon is really meant.

木 | seeds of a sort of squash (Muricia cochinchinensis), used medicinally.

鴇 | a species of pheasant called 鴇 which is a variety of the golden pheasant, but smaller in size; it is said to like to see itself in the water; other names are 錦鴻 variegated fowl, 金鴿 golden fowl, and 采鴻 the adorned fowl.

是一 kind of ancient crown with these birds drawn on it, because they were plucky.

癱 | Feeble and unable to fly; shrieveled, blasted, as grain;

乾 | dried up, for which the next is better.

失 | something but a skin.

烂 | dried and withered.

正 | distorted, not straight.

相 | emptied, as a bag.

嘴 | one who has no teeth, and his checks have fallen in.

曝 | To dry in the sun; applied to fruits and vegetables.

葡萄干 | dried grapes, raisins.

白菜干 | the cabbages are dried enough.

緞 | The seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the or jade batons of office carried by princes.
The original form of the last, exhibiting a stroke to the left in penmanship; it is employed as the 4th radical of a few common characters.

Read i: To reach down to the ground.

To pare off; to cut.

To look at slightly, to glance at; a nictitating membrane.

To sport in the water; billowy; pure; to beat silk in the water.

Lame, halt, hobbling; to lean or walk on one foot; club-footed.

A species of large ant, the larva of a reddish black hue.

A small species of butterfly.

To be soon angry; light, testy.

An unauthorized character.

In Pekinese. A kind of bottle, with a large belly and long neck, used to hold spirits; it is sometimes made of paper, but usually of pewter or porcelain.
From *silk* and *flat* as the phonetic.

To connect with a cord; a ligature; a line to join bamboo tablets together; to arrange, as when preparing a book; to compose; to twist, to plait; records, books.

1 to edit a book.
1 *annals, year-books, annual registers."

1 to be enrolled; to enlist.
1 a reviser of books — the lowest rank of the Hanlin.
1 *edit* to arrange marks or letters in order.
1 to braid the hair.
1 to dispose things in a series.
1 to brood over one’s griefs.
1 to continue, to piece on.

韋 | 三 | 絕 three of the skin tablets were worn out.

In *Pekingese*, apparently substituted for 顙 by change of tone. To deceive.

瞎 | 只 a blind’s man’s story; it is all false.
1 嘗 | 講 to trump up a story.

From *insect* and *flat*.

The bat | 猫 also called *cat*. The fairy rat, *flying mouse*, *sky mouse*, and many other names.

From a *hide* and *convenient*; the old form, composed of 賷 to enter and 鮭 a stroke, is more ideographic.

A whip; a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse.

執 | 之事 it belongs to the whip; i.e. an inferior business.
1 捺 or 持 or 背 to chastise, to whip with a rattan.
1 柄 a walking-stick; a whipstall.
1 櫃 a rattan scourge.
1 鐵 an iron bludgeon.
1 稽 從事 to drive a thing through, to obey summarily.

### 平 (pien)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>篙</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>A bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鯨</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td><em>The bream</em> (<em>Abramis brama</em>, of which one or two species are much reared at Canton; the name includes all broad fishes of the carp family).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軼</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>A stone probe, used to puncture sores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娃</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td><em>Needles</em>; to puncture and canterize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脚</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>The hard skin on a laboring man’s hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; callous, hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拣</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td><em>Shoulders</em>; to wander about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>How thin is this slab of stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餓</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>To press flat under foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塹</td>
<td>pien</td>
<td>To flatten, as a dried fig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**扁**

Like the last.

Flat, like a plate; a slice; a board with an inscription.

掛 | 一塊 | to put up a tablet — over a door.
1 頜 | 額 | or 頜 a votive tablet.

**褊**

Narrow-minded; hasty, petulant.

1 急 | impertinent, irascible.

From *dress* and *flat*; used with the last.

**褊**

Crumpled, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a territory.

**局** 景 | 他的 mind is cramped and ignorant.
1 小 mean, scrimped.
1 心 | a craven, timid mind.
1 廥 | low-lived and contracted.
1 憂 | limited, petty, as views.
1 僻之室 a little side house or room.

**褊**

To step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.

燕子 | a dangerous rapid in the Han River near King-măn.

**褊**

To parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.

**扁**

An herb found in Chihli, the 1 *flax*, or 1 *bamboo-leaf palm*, having leaves like the oleander, with small white flowers in the axils of the leaves; it runs over the ground, and the young leaves are boiled as greens; it is the *Polygonum hydropiper*, or an allied species, and known as 竹葉菜 bamboo-leaf greens.

**蓀**

A trailing bean (*Phaseolus lablab*), also written 蕃; the seeds are like Lima beans in shape, and considered as one of the best kinds; the second form is seldom used.
From precious and wanting.

\textbf{賭} 
\textit{pien} 
From to censure; to detract, to disparage; to diminish; to abate; to dislike; to hide, as an officer.

1. 下 or 論 to degrade, to humble, as an officer.
2. 损 to disparage, to injure by blaming.
3. 減 to diminish.

To judge from the text, these goods are not in the best condition; or they are injured.

\textbf{織} 
\textit{pien} 
Used with 輔 to plait.

To sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

\textbf{解} 
\textit{pian} 
From man and change; q. d. to alter one's inconvenient position.

1. 便 the flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.
2. 亦 the ribs and flesh on the side, taken together.
3. 便 to put at ease, to accord with; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; handy, readily at hand; accustomed to, ready at; as an adverb, then, so, forthwith; just as; thus; that is.
4. 便 to avail one's own of a good chance; to be convenient.

利 | serviceable.
1. 宜 suitable, fitting; cheap, reasonable.
公 | just and suitable.
何等 | 宜 how easy and convenient.
未有 | not yet ready.
茶 | tea is ready.
隨 | as you please, suit yourself, when you like.
方 | that will be handy; beneficial; practical.
不 | unhandy, unattainable, inconvenient, undesirable.

\textbf{是} 
\textit{pian} 
It is just so, that is it.

1. 安 at leisure, otium.
2. 中中說 he said it unadvisedly, blurted it out.
3. 就 I will be ready presently.
4. 錢 錢 | 换 money readily exchanged here; a shop sign.
5. 實 all right; in its place; convenient.
6. 這 it will do.
7. 時 | 了 when will it be ready?
8. 遇 | 則 | 為 do it when occasion serves you.

小 | to pass water.
大 | 下血 the bloody piles.
至 | at last, then it is thus.
門 | a side door.
衣 | to lay aside one's robe.
飯 | food at all hours.
賈 | 買 | 買 | 購 buy it if you like; if not, then let it alone.

Read 論. To discuss, to argue, to describe.

1. 言 to talk of minutely, as Confucius did.
2. 言 to carry favor by great respect to one.
3. 鬲 | 易 | 人 who seeks his own case or promotion.

\textbf{下} 
\textit{pian} 
From 九 to divine; but no etymology is given; it resembles 换, a pass.

Harried; to do a thing smartly; a law or rule of action.

天 | a great system of laws.

1. 堂 an old name of Sz'-shui hien 汝水縣 in the south of Shantung.
2. 急 neat and alert.

\textbf{拍} 
\textit{pian} 
To pat; to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.

1. 以 to rejoice at.
2. 以 | 五 to mark the spots by clapping.
3. 潑 to encourage and applaud the players.

The second form is unusual, and also means the bright light of the sun; used with the last.

1. 後 | 一 happy in the highest degree.

A branch of the River Han in Huph.

From 辛 acrid repeated, with 刀 a knife between, to show the bitterness of wrangling.

To cut assunder; to divide or distinguish things or qualities; to dispute and discuss, so as to learn the value of; to inquire into; supporting framework of a bedstead; an ancient land measure, one-ninth of a 井 or village lot.

色 | to distinguish colors.
1. 清 | to discriminate clearly.
2. 分 | 是 | 分 to separate the true from the false.

不 | 真假 he cannot tell the true and counterfeit.

別 | 高低 to discriminate the good from the cheap, the best from the poor.
1. 峙 | to try the taste of.

From bitter repeated, to denote the ceremony of a dispute; it is an old form of the next, and is now only used as a primitive.

Two criminals accusing each other; the passionate recriminations of angered men.

From acrid recriminations and words; it is analogous to the last.

1. 拷 To dispute, to quarrel about, to argue opinions; to criticize; to wrangle for a notion; to dispute a proposition; to insinuate; artful, specious, sophisticated; logomachy.
2. 歴 | 一 to contradict.
To plait, to braid; to interwine; a cue.

From to bind and a stroke; the contraction is much used.

Slant a stroke; to transform, to metamorphose; to change; a mutation from one state of being to another, or to the original condition; a turn in affairs, a revolution; a calamity or judgement.
The body half paralyzed.

A kind of spotted fever with eruptions.

From bamboo and a splint.

A slip of bamboo, such as was anciently used to carve writings on, and denoting a page or section; one leaf of a book; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; a red skinned bamboo which produces delicately tasted shoots.

One leaf.

Turn over the leaf.

He went on talking very long.

A long and minute description.

He has looked at one book till he is old; partially informed.

Pages and chapters.

It is found in poetical books.

He rose to office through the tripos.

To fly about; to run to and fro; fluttering; bustle, running here and there.

The butterfly is hovering about.

Fluttering, like birds or a row of banners; or people babbling and gadding.

Imposing and stately, as a gateway or façade.

A flat piece of wood, called a poetiq.

Anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

A short purline on a roof near the eaves.

A species of soap-berry tree. (Sopindus.)

A zebu or Brahminy cow; but the description seems to denote the cross between it and the yak; the character means the hybrid cow.

To walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.

Going round and round making his antics, as an acrobat.

Occurs used for its primitive.

A flat-bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.

A punt or scow.

A chop-boat at Canton to take cargo to ships.

A light carriage with screens for women to ride in.

The rumbling of carts.

Carriages of all kinds.

The queen rode in her curtained car.

From horse and equal; it is also read qing.

A span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.

May all blessings come to you.

A double thumb.

An old name for Lin-k'iu.

Chien in the north of Shantung.

Dissyllabic phrases; characters made by divisible type.

To clan or go together.

A valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware; it grows in Kiangnan, and resembles the cedar in color.

I had hoped to retain [his counsels, which I valued] like cedar and sandal-wood.

The red sand tick or sand is also called li from its gyrratory mode of working itself under the skin; its venomous bite makes it much dreaded.

To pare, as a fruit of its skin; to slice off, to cut thin.

To cut a fowl into slices.

Just take off a slice of plain (unseasoned) meat.

Artful and deceitful words; a plausible account of a thing.

A made-up story.

Smooth-faced and eloquent.

It is nothing but a fine-spun, skillful story to take you in.

A hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.

A bird shaped like the raven, of a dark color, also called white when its plumage turns whitish; it may be allied to the jays.

Intended to represent a piece of wood cut; it forms the 91st radical of characters denoting slips.

Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flake, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plots of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of; to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 假 or - 浮言 it is all false, a mere rumor.</td>
<td>饮</td>
<td>shavings of roots.</td>
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<td>- 纸 a slip of paper.</td>
<td>- 奏 a long memorial.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>奬 a note, a chit, a billet.</td>
<td>- 破 potsherds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>时 a little while.</td>
<td>切 to slice, to shave off.</td>
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<td>言 half of the story, a word.</td>
<td>- 影 there is not the least trace or evidence of it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>名 or 子子 a card.</td>
<td>- 落花 the flowers are all falling.</td>
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<td>奏 a short memorial, an explanatory minute.</td>
<td>海脆 crispy cakes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>敘 or 附 a supplement or inclosure in a larger document.</td>
<td>- 用 she is all gabble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>水 baros camphor; so called from the glittering of the hard gum as it is taken from the tree.</td>
<td>- 言 one word from him would clear the man from prison.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- 青 - 白 here it is green, there it is white.</td>
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**PIH.**

Old sounds, *pit, pik, bit, and bilk.* In Canton, *pik, pit, and pit*; — *in Swatow,* *pit, piu,* and *pek*; — *in Amoy,* *pek,* *pek,* and *pit*; — *in Fuhchau,* *pîk,* *piu,* *pik,* *piu,* *pik,* and *paik*; — *in Shanghai,* *piu*; — *in Chiou,* *piu*.

壁

*Pi.* From earth and ruler.

A partition wall; the wall of a house; a screen; an obstruction or defense; a ridge; a dividing cliff or water-shed.

墙

*Pi.* A wall.

照

*Pi.* A curtain-wall before a temple or yamun; an opposite wall.

壁

*Pi.* A wall.

影

*Pi.* A screen or door from the street, or a partition to separate houses; they are often adorned.

喜

*Pi.* A species of flat spider.

壁

*Pi.* A sheer, steep cliff.

隔

*Pi.* A partition-wall.

間

*Pi.* The next door neighbors.

面

*Pi.* Facing the wall; — *i.e.* abstraction, hard study.

立千仞 the ridge rises in lofty peaks.

宿

*Pi.* The 14th zodiacal constellation of 由 in Pegasus and a in Andromeda.

州

*Pi.* An old name for T'ung-kiang hien 通江縣 in the north of Szch'uen on the River Pa.

家徒四 a family reduced to four walls; — *met.* very poor.

疊新 new ridges rise beyond these.

壁

*Pi.* Lame.

壁

*Pi.* The handle of a plow.

壁

*Pi.* A net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and incloses them.

壁

*Pi.* Clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.

壁

*Pi.* The gathers in a skirt.

壁

*Pi.* The folds or plaits in a lady's skirt.

壁

*Pi.* A precious gem, an ancient jade badge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; this and the 钟 were a sort of letters-patent; to decline.

壁

*Pi.* From horse and side; the second is rather restricted in its use to leaping on a horse.

壁

*Pi.* To take an advantage of, to cheat, to deceive, to delude; to lie to; to mount a horse; to vault into the saddle.

壁

*Pi.* To defraud one; to impose upon.

壁

*Pi.* Deceived, cheated.

壁

*Pi.* A plan for cheating.

壁

*Pi.* Who who took you in?

壁

*Pi.* To impose on one, to swindle out of.

壁

*Pi.* Swindled out of.

壁

*Pi.* Return to send back.

壁

*Pi.* To return [a present] with thanks; — written on the card.

壁

*Pi.* The original gem will be returned; — the debt will be repaid.

壁

*Pi.* A priceless article; one which money cannot get.

壁

*Pi.* The stars are propitious; — *i.e.* the sun and moon rise together; the phrase 合 refers to the junction of two parts to make a whole, as a marriage, a check compared with its block, an interlinear translation, or a seal and its impression.

壁

*Pi.* Green jade stone; some kinds are blueish, and others greenish like the deep sea; it is like jadeite, and highly prized.

壁

*Pi.* The precious topan.

壁

*Pi.* Fine serpentine.

壁

*Pi.* Azure clouds.

壁

*Pi.* The coraline tree fabled to grow in the Kwânnûn Mts.

壁

*Pi.* The cerulean.
毕

**畢** (pi)
Some say, it is combined of 自 a demon and 林 not underneath; others derive it from 田 a field and minute particles.

To finish, to bring to a full end; over, terminated; the last or end of; all, entirely; a trestle used in sacrifices; old name of a small dukedom near Si-nan fu in Shensi; a bird-net with a long handle like a scoop; a document; the fifth gate of the palace in old times.

完 

**完** (pi)
After all; at last; finally.

至 

**至** (pi)
To they have all come.

事 

**事** (pi)
The job is not yet done.

公 

**公** (pi)
A public business is over.

**19th** zodiacal constellation beginning at ζ Tauri and including the Hyades.

收 

**收** (pi)
All are received.

渾 

**渾** (pi)
A cold wind.

靈 

**靈** (pi)
A knee-pad made of leather, worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom.

**1膝** (pi)
Legging or common sorrel.

薔 

**薔** (pi)
A wicker hedge; an enclosure hedged in by bamboo.

【門** (pi)
A country cottage with a wicker gate; — a poor hovel.

**薔** (pi)
A instrument like a flagella.

燉 

**燉** (pi)
Fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

**進** (pi)
To warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

**警** (pi)
To order people to retire.

**警** (pi)
To reach the imperial stage.

**1** (pi)
A delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called 焏 because two persons called 會 and 羅 were fond of them.

**1** (pi)
From heart and full.

**福** (pi)
An earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with.

**福** (pi)
Distracted and oppressed with grief.

**福** (pi)
From wood and full; also read 角.

**福** (pi)
A strip of wood, called 衝 fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them going; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying meat.

**福** (pi)
From to go and full; the second is also used for 角, 堅 a basin or light garter.

**福** (pi)
To crowd, to press upon, to approach too near; to constrain; to arbitrarily urge; to ill-use, to harass, to reduce to straits; to distend or fill; urgent; imperious.

**福** (pi)
To ill-use so as cause death.

**福** (pi)
Near bordering; to draw near, to crowd on.

**福** (pi)
To constrain another to do.

**福** (pi)
To browbeat, to put down.

**福** (pi)
A great press, a jam.

**福** (pi)
To force a wife to marry another man.

**福** (pi)
A bandage bound around the legs by coolies.

**福** (pi)
Overall or leggings.

**福** (pi)
To egg the people on to robbery.

**福** (pi)
I am obliged to do it; no help for it.

**福** (pi)
To compel, to urge on, urgent.

必 

**必** (pi)
Formed of 八 to divide and 木 an arrow, and explained as marking off the four cardinal points.

**必** (pi)
Minute divided; a strong affirmative, certainly, must; determined on.

何 

**何** (pi)
What necessity is there?

**何** (pi)
We cannot do without it.

**何** (pi)
Certainly.

**何** (pi)
Uncertain, doubtful.

**何** (pi)
It is not necessary for me to go.

**何** (pi)
Doubtless so.

**何** (pi)
You may not want it.

**何** (pi)
Perhaps not; not certainly so.

**何** (pi)
After all it must be so.

**何** (pi)
If you have the essential thing, why not dissuade him from appealing?

**何** (pi)
There is no idea that it must be so.

**何** (pi)
Most surely, undoubtedly.

**何** (pi)
Interchanged with the next two.

**何** (pi)
To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

**何** (pi)
Very smooth-tongued, talkative.

**何** (pi)
Talking; twittering of birds.

**何** (pi)
Same as the last.

**何** (pi)
Fragrant; a sort of pot-herb.

**何** (pi)
Odoriferous; grateful to the smell like food, for which see the next.

**何** (pi)
A kind of Scirpus or sedge with an edible root; probably a variety of the water-chestnut.

**何** (pi)
A priest; and 何尼 (Sanscrit, bikshu) a nun.

**何** (pi)
Your filial sacrifice.
The fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.

有 | 其 | 香 | (the savory odor of the cooked rice).

Perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.

From bamboo and a styles or hair; the first is most common.

A Chinese pencil or small brush; a pen; to write, to compose; style, composition; drawing, penmanship; a stroke in a character.

一 | 管 | 二 | 一 | 枝 | 二 | one pencil.

一 | 墨 | 二 | 一 | 斧 | 二 | a quill pen.

一 | 用 | 二 | 一 | 一 | 二 | the shaft, 一 | 端 | 二 | the tip, and 二 | 管 | 二 | the cover, of a pencil.

工 | 一 | a labored writing, and 一 | 易 | 二 | a free hand-writing.

大 | 一 | your penmanship; in good large characters.

纸 | 一 | 相 | 二 | 向 | 二 | pen and paper opposed to each other; —| a great litigation.

親 | 一 | 之 | 二 | I wrote it with my own pencil.

鐵 | 一 | 批准 | 二 | my iron pen will assure sure of its certainty.

落 | 一 | 下 | 二 | to begin to write.

記 | 一 | 上 | 二 | write out a note of the particulars.

氣 | 一 | 壮 | 二 | 勢 | 二 | to read a piece straight through.

手 | 一 | or | 二 | 一 | 一 | an autograph.

文 | 一 | 塔 | 二 | 塔 | 二 | towers or pagodas of three storeys, dedicated to the god of Literature; they are shaped like a pencil.

木 | 一 | the reddish variety of the Magnolia purpurea, referring to the pencil-like tuft of stamens, which are used in making a kind of perfumery.

之 | 一 | 于 | 二 | write it in a book.

底 | 一 | 生 | 二 | 花 | 二 | his pencil bears flowers.

走 | 一 | 走 | 二 | 一 | 龍 | 二 | his pen runs off dragons and snakes; —| a beautiful, firm hand.

資 | 一 | 费 | 二 | fees to a writer.

開 | 一 | 了 | 二 | to begin to learn composition.

頜 | 一 | and | 二 | 折 | 二 | rhetorical terms for the foundation argument, and the opposing argument in a discourse.

番 | 一 | a species of wagtail. (Motacilla boaria.)

In Cantonese. Straight, direct; lengthwise.

一 | 上 | 二 | 去 | 二 | it went straight up.

鬆 | 一 | 一 | 二 | loose, like cotton-wool.

漢 | 一 | To strain off the water or gravy from a dish, as of rice; to squeeze out the juice.

不 | 一 | 要 | 二 | 乾 | 二 | don not pour all the drainings from the tea-leaves.

一 | 一 | 放白 | 二 | 豪 | 二 | strain off the mother from the vinegar.

一 | 一 | 醋 | 二 | drain off the decoction.

桿 | 一 | A light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for carving statuettes.

戰 | 一 | A musical horn, 一 | 筆 | 二 | used by Tartars to frighten horses; the boys in Peking make them from reeds like a whistle; the whistling sound of a north wind; a whistle or other small musical toy.

吹 | 一 | 兒 | 二 | to blow a flagedoot.

瀉 | 一 | 漢 | 二 | 泉 | 二 | the lively bubbling fountain gushing forth.

水 | 一 | a syringe.

一 | 日 | 二 | 发 | 二 | during this first month (November), the wind blows cold.

在 | 一 | 起 | 二 | an oozing out; it falls in drops.

相同 | 二 | to the last.

潧 | 一 | The bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.

彌 | 一 | From a strong bow with the tongue, intimating that advisers of a prince should be neither obstinate nor supple; 佛 is used with it in this sense.

A splice on a bow to prevent its breaking; to aid, to guide, as a statesman; to shelter, as hills do a site; perverse; high.

真 | 一 | an able minister.

輔 | 一 | assistants, near the throne.

船頭 | 二 | 一 | a ship's bowsprit.

明刑 | 一 | 敦 | 二 | distinct penalties assist the instructor.

垣 | 一 | 局 | 二 | 轸 | 二 | this recess or position in the hills is well protected.

坯, | 一 | 在 | 二 | the state of 鄭 Ching, near the present Tsing-loh hien in the south of Shansi. Read 皮 Good.

殫 | 一 | A species of trout with pink eyes, otherwise called 鰤 魚; another sort, the 石 魚 has a reddish body an inch or two long, used in making a sauce; perhaps a kind of pilchard.

泌, | 一 | Dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flushed with drink; full, filled with.

騦, | 一 | 彼 | 二 | 頭 | 二 | fat and strong is the chestnut team.

滀, | 一 | A bathing-house.

往, | 一 | 然 | 二 | terrified; stern but agitated.

浴 | 一 | a public bathing establishment.

煬, | 一 | To dry by the fire.

熾 | 一 | 焉 | 二 | in Cantonese. To boil flesh till the water is gone.

炙 | 一 | 捻 | 二 | beef is boiled to rags.

燒 | 一 | 焉 | 二 | burned (or boiled) dry.
Old sounds, plk, plit, blk, and bit. In Canton, pāt, pāk, and pāk; — in Swatow, pāt, pāk, and pia; — in Amoy, pāk, pāt, and pia; — in Fukahou, pāk and pia; — in Shanghai, pāt; — in Chifaa, pāa.

辟, \( p^{i}\). Composed of 辛 acrid and 月 for 'a rule, intimating that it is hard to observe laws, and 月 mouth, denoting their delivery to the people; it is interchanged with the next, four, with 言; and others of its compounds.

A prince or sovereign; a term for heaven, and for a deceased husband; to rem: or split open; grave and pretentious; quiet, secluded; law, example; to repress, to punish; a crown frightened away; to perceive fully; clear; as; to beat the breast; perverse; to open.

1 若 as, like, as similar.
2 大 the severe punishment, death.
3 名 nominal; false, a pretense.
4 除 to exorcise.
5 皇 my imperial lord, — so a widow calls her late husband.
6 后 a queen, an empress.
7 雖 the emperor's hall for examining the Hanlin graduates; it is one of the most artistic buildings in Peking.
8 以止 to punish in order to prevent further punishment.
9 如何是言不信 how is it, high Heaven, that he will not listen to just words.
10 使 subtle.

僻, \( p^{i}\). Mean, low-live; base, licentious, depraved; partial, prejudiced; cramped, straitened, incommodious; private, bye or secluded.

1 隙 rustic, untainted.
2 荒之地 a desert, neglected spot.
3 邪 heretical, flagitious, as doctrines; depraved and insubordinate.
4 閒 prejudiced; a partial view.
5 寂 a side lane; a private alley.
6 放蕩 備 abandoned and reprobate in character.
7 閹 a covert or dark glen.

辟, \( p^{i}\). To cleave, to open, to rice; to beat the breast; to drive away; to bend.

1 閣 to break open.
2 闔哭泣 to beat the breast, wail and stamp, as for a parent's death, or from vexation.
3 拇 为礼 bend the knee and bow is the etiquette.

闔, \( p^{i}\). To burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.

闔八樂 he newly constituted eight cantonnements.

闔一 a shutting and an opening, a decline and a culmination.

闔 一處海濱 retired to the sea-side.

闔 一戶 the germinations of nature, production.

透 to unravel a sophism, to see through a fallacy.

癖, \( p^{i}\). To wash clean, to whiten; to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.

一世世以耕 終為業 their occupation during many generations was to bleach cocoonsilk.

繕, \( p^{i}\). To work fibres of hemp or grass-nettle into thread for weaving.

繕 續 to roll or dress fibres between the fingers.

鵝, \( p^{i}\). A small gregarious bird of the crow kind, called 一鵝 having a white breast; the 一鳥 is another name in Nganhwui; it is probably allied to the blackbird.

一鵝 A clap; a sudden, loud noise.

辟, \( p^{i}\). To cut open; to rice, to split, to rend; to tear asunder; a wedge; wedge-shaped.

1 破 to break open.
2 鬢的人 a harsh man.
3 入 the voussoir course in bridges.
4 水 the split-water, or the long bow-scull on big boats.

在 Cantonese. To meet one suddenly.

1 面接見 met him so abruptly, — as when turning a corner.

1 历 the first crash, the first word.

癖, \( p^{i}\). Indigestion; costiveness; any derangement of the circulation of the humors or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, etc.; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things; partial to.

食 a vicious appetite.

八 貴 有 一 everybody has one craving, — is mad on something.

1 性 a propensity, a hobby.
2 處 dyspeptic, hysterical.
3 書 doting on books.

嗜 一太過 he has a mania for it.

痰 expectoration of phlegm from drinking.

癖, \( p^{i}\). A prettily veined or glazed tile made to resemble tortoiseshell, and used in paving paths and facing walls.

癖一 fine or encaustic tiles.

命 勤軍 he made them move tiles in order to learn to be industrious.

中 臘 有 一 the middle aisle was paved with tiles.

癖, \( p^{i}\). Oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.

1 元之虐 the poorest mud hovels.
匹. From to conceal and 八 eight, because a piece of silk of four 丈 was folded eight times.

A piece of silk, for which the next is now used; a pair; a fellow, a mate; one of two who are, or have been united; responsive; to match, to pair; a companion, one who is to be matched; classifier of horses, because they are so often spanned.

— 配 a married pair.
— 配之際 the time of marriage.
— 夫 1 婦 a common man and woman.
作豐伊 1 he ruled in Fung according to the pattern of his ancestors.

世無其 1 the world has not his equal.
馬 1 horses of all kinds.
鳥 1 the mandarin-duck, which is noted for its fidelity.

正 1 the original form is made of 止 to stop with bawds above, or more like 止 enough; others make it from 止 a right cover; it is the 103rd radical.

A classifier of pieces of cloth.
— 布 a piece of cotton.
— 頭舖 a dry-goods' shop.
成 1 a whole piece of goods.

Read 節. Sufficient; to record.

Read ‘雅 for 雅. Correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

大 1 and 小 1 are two parts of the Book of Odes.

臥 1 the time of rest.
鶴 1 a wild duck; the mallard also called 末匹 by some authors.
鵝 1 a countryman takes a duck — as a gift.

A bird called 鵝, the description of which answers nearly to the brown grebe (Podiceps), which is common in Southern China; it is also called 油鴨, the oily duck, 刀, the small duck, and other names.

PIN.

From 貝 precious and 宮 obscure.

出門如見大 1 when you go abroad, let it be as sedately as if you met a distinguished visitor.

瀉 1 the bank of a stream; a brink, a shore, a beach; near, adjoining; to border on, outlying.
— 死 nearly dead.
— 臨大海 I had nearly reached the ocean.

問諸水 1 ask it of the waterside; refers to K’iu Yu.

三面海 1 three sides [of Korea] border on the sea.

州 1 a superior district in Wuting fu near the mouth of the Tsing ho in Shantung.

浮聲 the sounding stones found near the River Sz‘.

率士之莫非王臣 within the sea-bounds all are the king’s servants.

麟 1 鐵; it is mentioned as one article of trade from Persia, and is not improbably damasked steel of Arabian make.

檳 柑 1 費 betel-nut money; i.e. postage.

油 1 the nut and leaf prepared for chewing; the husk is called 大腹皮 the big-belly skin.

殼 1 a hard astringent seed used for the areca.

榴 1 the fruit of a species of fig (Ficus stipulata), used in poultries.

獺 1 a kind of otter, described as having a head like a horse; but the two words probably denote different sexes or ages of the otter.
PIN.

Colored silks mixed; a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

乱 confused, disordered.

锦锦 the varied embroidery confuses the eye.

一个 a melange of colors.

其说 his words are not perspicuous.

From insect and a guest.

The oyster from which pearls are taken, now found in the Gulf of Tungking; the pearl is supposed to be the concreted semen of the sparrow when transformed into the oyster.

— a pearl oyster.

淮夷 the tribes on the River Haiwai brought pearl-oysters and fish.

得水土之故 then when you get where land and water meet, you are at the dressing-place of the frogs and oysters.

彬斌 Ornament and plainness properly mixed.

| neat but not gairish; the parts well contrasted.
| simplicity and elegance are in harmony; a well balanced mind.

邵幽幽 The second form is the name of a hill where many wild hogs were found, as its composition indicates.

幽幽 Name of a small principality in the south of Shansi ruled over by 大王 of the family of Chien, before they got the throne, n. c. 1134.

州 an inferior department in the southwest of Shansi.

璘 Ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid, is 璟; the phrase is differently written.

Interchanged with the preceding.

The brilliancy of a gem is 璞, especially of the most precious; often used in names.

破 To divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

The original form 破 was composed of grain and granary contracted, because food was distributed on request; that is now written 習 and this has taken its place.

To make known one's case to a superior; to announce; to petition; to ask of, and is employed in courtesy to friends, and by servants to their master; a petition, a statement, a report; to receive from heaven; endowment, disposition.

受 endowed with; to receive by permission.

回 or 覆 to reply, as to a superior or a friend.

告 to petition the magistrates.

申 to inform a superior.

帖 or 言 an official statement, a petition.

辞 to decline the request; to announce one's departure.

命 to ask for leave to do; to report on orders received.

具 a prepared statement.

面 to complain against in person, to accuse before officials.

性 or 氣 the temper, one's talents.

神 to pray to the gods.

安 to pay one's respects.

明 to state clearly.

臘 The knee-pan, vulgarly called 波羅 (or 罕) 从 its cup-like shape; to cut off the knee.

腸 to cut off the patella.

為仇所 he cut off the legs of his enemies.

鑷 to cut off the knee-pan; a punishment employed in the Ming dynasty and previously.

From body and guest.

To encofin a corpse; to carry out to burial; to make a funeral.

送 to accompany to burial.

出 to carry to the grave.

發 to put into the coffin.

葬 funeral rites at the burial.

葬 to inter, to lay in the tomb.

From man and guest; interchanged with the next and its primitive.

用 to receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly, to advance.

山川所以 | 鬼神 the hills and streams are available as a media to honor the gods.

荷蓬豆 display your dishes and trenchers.

接 to receive guests; to respect, as the gods.

相 a court master of ceremonies.

其宗器 to set out the ancestral vessels.

逐 To expel, to put out forcibly; to find fault with; to receive.

棄 to reject.

逐出境 drove him out of the country.

斥 to find fault with and reject, as an account or a workman.

斥端異 to expel heresy.

使 an officer sent to the frontier to receive an envoy.

鬢 The hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

雲 hair on the forehead puffed out; fine hair.

兩 the tresses; curls.

老 an old man.

黑 head dark hair and red cheeks; pretty.

事 無成 two I have done nothing, though my hair is gray; a regret of old age.
From wealth and to share, intimating that the share is very little.

Poor, having a small part; poverty; destitute, impoverished.

 Penniless, no resources.

Ignoble and poor; base.

I if i will all cleaned out, destitute as if I had been washed.

I destitute; not enough.

Reminiscent do not forget those who were your friends in poverty.

The no wonder he is poor.

The princely man is contented even in poverty.

And he is poor yet happy.

Composed of 築 leaf and 步 step, but the last is rather a contraction of 路 to ford, and this is sometimes used for 遠 a brink.

Urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a brink, a shore.

In covering, a shelter, as a house.

Of unceasingly.

Come coming and going repeatedly.

In incessantly urging.

Instruct you, I agree to anything you may do.

An old name for the areca-nut.

The doom of the state draws nigh.

To urgently hasten.

A fragrant fruit, the 檀 (Sterculia belanhas), used as a substitute for chestnuts.

Apple or 平 果 is correctly thus written.

From grass and to urge; occurs used with the last.

A water plant common in Kiangnan; the four leaves at the end of the stalks are about as large as a cash, and are divided equally so as to resemble the character 田; they are covered underneath with a gelatinous secretion; the white flowers appear in June, whence its name of 白; it is probably a species of water shield (Hydropeltis or Calumba), and the leaves are fed to animals.

以 以 I stuff it (the fish) with water-shield and duckweed; these two plants were once used in marriage rites.

以 I 分 看望 water-shields bloom, I'll hurry there to see.

She gathers the water-shields.

To knit the brows; to grin, as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper.

To don't smirk with everybody.

It is like the miserable attempt of Tang-shi imitating [Si-shi] in knitting her brows, — which only made her the more ugly.

To frown and look provoked.

To knit the brows.

From woman and guest; i.e. the accommodating woman.

A handsome lady; a regal concubine of the first rank, who waits in the presence, as a maid of honor; a deceased wife; a fairy; to be a wife to.

Ladies of the palace hareem.

The emperor's secondary wives.

The wife.

The female of beasts, and sometimes of birds; rarely applied to plants.

The hen rules the morning; i.e. the wife wears the breeches.

A valley.

The vulva of animals.

To wash the body.

A fish (eel) copulates with other kinds of fish.

From three months, intimating that when two people wrangle, one can preside over them.

A kind, series, rank, order; a sort out of a variety; a rule or guide to go by; actions, conduct; a thing, an article; a delicacy; to classify, to rank; in music, a part.

Countenance; the expression.

Temper, feelings.

Carriage, air, or talents of a person.

No character; abandoned.

A low class.

He is a reckless scamp.

What rank is he?

The highest rank.

Articles; various things.

The very best sort.

A good kind.

Singular, eccentric, one by himself.

It is reckoned to be of the very best sort.
The distinguishing badges of civilians are all birds; they are worn on the breast and back of their official robes in a square patch of embroidery, as follows.

1. 仙鹤 Manchurian crane (Grus montanina).
2. 錦鶏 golden pheasant (Tetrao moutncicus).
3. 孔雀 peacock (Pavo muticus).
4. 雪鷺 wild goose (Anser ferus).
5. 白鵝 silver pheasant (Lophophorus nycthemerus).
6. 鳥鶯 lesser egret (Egretta garzetta).
7. 鶴鵠 mandarin duck (Aix galericaflata).
8. 鶴鵠 quail (Coturnix dactylisvanus).
9. 綠鳶 long-tailed jay (Urocisso sinensis); or magpie.
10. 黃鴨 crikie (Oriolus chinensis).

The oriole is worn by the lowest grade of underlings. The chwang-juven, or senior Hanlin, wears the egret. The wives of officials wear the same embroidery as their husbands, but no knots.

The ranks in both services have been further distinguished in the present dynasty by different colored knobs on their caps. The first three wear red knobs; the third, clear blue; the fourth, lapis lazuli; the fifth, quartz crystal; the sixth, opaque white stone or azuraria; and the last three, gilded yellow.

**PING.**

Old sounds, ping, pung, and bang. In Canton, ping, peng, and ping; — in Swaton, peng, p'ing, and p'ing; — in Amoy, p'ing and pin; — in Fuheau, ping, pung, and ping; — in Shanghai, ping, ping, and ping; — in Chifu, ping.

冰氷

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ping</th>
<th>from ice and water, contracted to water and a dot; the third is the form of the 15th radical, under which are grouped characters referring to cold, freezing, and ice.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>ice; clear; pure; icy, frozen; crystallized; to freeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. frozen hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. ice-water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. to cut out ice for storing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. snow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. icy cold, exceedingly cold.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. an ice-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. cold as ice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. a glary spot on the ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. an icle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. the ice is thicker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping</td>
<td>1. crystallized sugar-candy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ping | fell they congealed into bloody ice. |

**PING.**

Actions, conduct.

- to set a set of dishes.
- to classify; to arrange in its proper place.
- a trustworthy man.
- different kinds of themes.

**P'IN.**

- establish a character.
- in music, the air, soprano;
- the bass; and foreign terms.
- delicacies; rare viands.

**P'ING.**

- a terrace ascended by steps, as in the Temple of Heaven.
- the nine official grades; they are divided into and from principal and secondary.

**P'ING.**

- the unicorn of Chinese fable.
- the lion of India (Felis lea).
- the leopard (Leopardus japonicus).
- the tiger (Felis tigris) of Manchuria.
- black bear (Helarctos tibetanus).
- the mottled bear (Urus melanoleucus).
- the seal (Phoca eugesi).
- the rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus).

A soldier; troops; a force; an army; a weapon, arms; military; warlike; to kill, as with troops; to fight, to use arms; the black pawn in Chinese chess.

One or two hands with an 1r between them, or from an man, 1r hands, and 1r spear.

A soldier; troops; a force; an army; a weapon, arms; military; warlike; to kill, as with troops; to fight, to use arms; the black pawn in Chinese chess.

From eight and a hill; but the original form is derived from 82 two hands with an 1r between them, or from an man, 1r hands, and 1r spear.

**PING.**

To call out or marshal troops, as from a garrison.

To bring a force to the rescue; to reinforce one in danger.

**PING.**

- after your chariots and horses, your bows and arrows, and all the weapons of war.
- weapons, guns, artillery.
left, right; those about him tried to kill him.
大戈 | 几 | the main body of an army.
大戈戈戈 | 用 | spears, muskets, arms.
短戈 | 去 | swords, knives, &c.
此 | 伐 | to go out on a campaign.
伏 | 兵 | one corps of the force.
兵 | 旗 | cavalry; the horse.
步 | 操 | infantry; the foot; the line.
仗 | 救 | to exercise or drill troops.
仗 | 指 | a force sent to succor.
指 | 目 | to call the roll; mustering.
官 | 政 | government troops.
招 | 在 | to enlist troops.
反 | 誕 | the troops have revolted and the rebels are rampant.
觀 | 以 | to review troops.
用 | 如 | like a god.
頭 | 信 | a commander, an officer; the governor of Hongkong or Macao is commonly so called.

A quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.

丙 | ping | Composed of 一 | one 丿 | to enter and 门 | a receptacle or door; represents the 陽 principle.
丙 | ping | The third of the ten stems, which with 丁 | belongs to fire, and refers to the south; therefore they denote bright; a fish's tail, from a fancied resemblance in the seal character.
文 | 月 | or 青 | heaven; a clear sky.
丁火 | 月 | the heat of the sun.
壬 | 坐 | facing north and south, as a house or grave.

In Cantonese, To burn.
房屋 | 之 | the houses were consumed.
影像 | 影 | burn this after you have read it.

Like the last and the next.
Bright, light, like fire; luminous, perspicuous.
如日星 | 星 | clear as noon.

Bright and glorious, like the sun.

A city in the ancient principality of Sung. One of its establishments is 1 | 鱼 | so called from its forked tail resembling the character 丙; another name is 白鱼; white fish.

Sad, mournful.

百 | ping | A cake; a biscuit which has been baked; pastry made into small pieces; fritters, dumplings.

| 乾 | 干 | dry biscuit or crackers.
| 食 | 糕 | pastry, cakes.
| 中秋 | 月 | cakes made at the full of the 8th moon, and used in worshipping it.
| 饕 | 酢 | the stuffing of a cake.
| 蕾 | 餅 | [to try] to satisfy hunger with a painted cake; a Barmecide feast.
| 牛奶 | 乳 | cheese.
| 金 | 钱 | presents of cake money.

Thin plates of gold or silver, shaped somewhat like the old Japanese changes; employed in offerings to the Five Emperors; a certain badge of office; an iron boiler.

A handful of grain; an ancient dry measure containing two stone | 石 | or 160 pecks | 斗 | to seize, to grasp in the hand; to have power, as Heaven grants it; to uphold, to maintain, as principles; decided, maintained.

a sheaf of grain.

A candle and wait for the dawn, as Kwanti did.

be just and yet compassionate.

he acted most justly; the whole is very fair.

to drop a handful.

gave him 800 pecks of millet.

to direct, to oversee.

it is not that we of the House of Cheu regard it best to make you unhappy and harassed.

sway the scepter.

to grasp.

who really holds the power in the state?

his natural disposition was incorrigibly stupid.

A scabbard.

The sheath of his sword glittered with its gems.

A bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

a cloth screen at the back of a cart.
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<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>even</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>together on the same level; the last two forms are in common use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two standing or going together, a dual arrangement; a copulative particle, altogether, both with, and, also; moreover; even with, unitedly, at once; used before a negative, it enforces it, really; to compare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>病</th>
<th>From disease and sorer.</th>
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<td>Sickness, illness; longing for; an ailment or pain; vicious, vice; a defect; sad, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to render worse; to vitiate; to distress; to dislike; distress, misery.</td>
<td></td>
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1 | disease and sorer. |
2 | Sickness, illness; longing for; an ailment or pain; vicious, vice; a defect; sad, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to render worse; to vitiate; to distress; to dislike; distress, misery. |
3 | Somewhat like the last. |

The second form is seldom used.

A handle, a haft; a crank; a source; having control of; authority, power.

To drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

1 | nothing to make the story plausible; nothing to talk about. |
2 | powerful; something to rely on; a basis of action; an excuse or occasion for proceeding against. |
3 | To have the control of. |
4 | the two powers, i.e., punishment and instruction in ruling. |

From | bench and to depend on. |

To lean on or against; to confide in, to trust to; proof, evidence.

1 | to rest on; to look to; a support, a reliance. |
2 | to lean on the railing. |
3 | resting his head as he leaned on the table. |
4 | [like a] dry stick near the fire, — so is going into temptation. |

月 月 | Thinking of you while leaning over and looking at the moon. |

To rest on or lean, as a wall against a house.

1 | to subscribe to make up a deficiency. |

In Cantonese. A crashing noise, as of smashing crockery, or the din of an orchestra.
P'ing.

Old sounds, p'ing, p'ang, bing, and bang. In Canton, p'ing, p'ang, and p'ang; in Swatow, p'ang, pan, and p'eo; in Amoy, p'eng, peng, and pin; in Fukien, p'ing, pang, and p'ang; in Shanghai, p'ing, and bing; in Chifu, p'ing.

From woman and impulsive; used with marriage presents. From rock and ice.
The rushing sound of the billows against a cliff. The noise of the surf rushing under a hollow cliff.
The crash of stones.
The noise of shutting or opening a door; a creaking sound, as when a door turns in its socket.

From 万 or 子 in eight.

Even, equal, level; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual; uniform, equal; peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil; to tranquilize; to restore quiet, to subdue; to adjust, as weights; to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; to regulate; regulated; blended; plenty; a plain, like thunder.

Just, fair; equally sorted.
At peace; it is all settled.
A state of peace; the name taken by the Nanking insurgents in 1853 for their dynasty.
A flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect.

To make a board plane and smooth, fit for playing chess; a wood suitable for tables and footstools; a chessboard; a game of chess.

To discuss the merits of; to settle the order of; to arrange; to criticize a writing, to revise and edit; to deliberate and weigh.

To review a book, to make notes on a manuscript; to moralize on.

To commend a composition.

To estimate the merits of.

To discuss, to argue on.

To judge the merits of an affair.

To censure, to detract from.

A ravine, a wady, a gully.

A roaring, as of the surf rolling into caves along the shore; also a dashing torrent.

Also used for the last.
The noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.

People who cleanse silk.

Duckweed, such as covers pools and fish-ponds, called floating about; traveling.
卉

ping. A species of succulent cress, the leaves of whose sprouts are very fleshy; the stem is straight and slender, and the leaves are greenish white.

芳草 | the fragrant grassy herbage.

食野之 | [the deer] are eating the tender cress.

屏

ping. A screen wall, built before a door-way; a defense; ornamental tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide or keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

凤 | a movable door-screen.

帷 | a dividing curtain; a veil.

圆 | a folding-screen.

镜 | a pier-glass in a frame.

帐 | a hanging curtain.

椅 | back of a chair.

立 | a guard or servant, i.e. one who stands like a screen.

藩之臣 | an officer on guard on the frontier.

腰 | a waist-cloth; a fig-leaf.

裳 | a scroll given to old people.

桌 | or table ornaments of small stone screens.

Read ping. To expel; to scatter; to reject, to put aside, to keep outside; to spoil, as robbers; to remove.

除 | to cease from, as smoking.

退 | to keep back the attendant.

斥 | blamed him for his faults.
PIU.


From pelage and tiger.

The markings on a tiger; a small beast, striped like a tiger, probably denoting one of the tiger-cats, but doubtless an animal common in China; some refer it to the Himalayan leopard (*Leopardus maculoftoides* of Hodgson), a much larger animal; streaks, veins; ornate.

PIE.


波

A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by the wind; a glance of the eye; shining bright, as the glare from water; glossy; vast, wave-like; to communicate, to flow along; rushing waters; a stream; a river in Shansi; wrinkled, venerable, as | 祖 my aged grandparents; this phrase is also a name for father among the Miao-tsz'.

| 平 | 宁 | 波 | 淙 | 涧 | 静 |

quiet smooth water.

善 | 您 | 恋 | 洋 | [your excellence] | kindness spreads over the region as a wave.

光 | 光 | 光 | 光 | 光 | 光 |

bright glances of the eye.

微 | 微 | 微 | 微 | 微 | 微 |

a tender glance.

蒸 | 涓 | 涓 | 涓 | 涓 | 涓 |

[rice] [pigs] are wading in the streams.

金 | 金 | 金 | 金 | 金 | 金 |

moonlight, alluding to its reflection on the water.

及 | 及 | 及 | 及 | 及 | 及 |

the coming wave, the evil will reach him; to compromise.

水 | 水 | 水 | 水 | 水 | 水 |

ripples; surging, ripples; as a current.

餘 | 不 | 不 | 不 | 不 | 不 |

the rest of the account will come by and by; the remainder is not written.

奔 | 奔 | 奔 | 奔 | 奔 | 奔 |

hurrying here and busy there; — in the cares of life.

羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 |

the kingdom of the Brahmans; — or India.

文 | 文 | 文 | 文 | 文 | 文 |

the essay is very discursive or figurative.

心中無 | 浪 | I have no griefs or miseries.

斯 | 斯 | 斯 | 斯 | 斯 | 斯 |

Persia; but the name seems to have also been applied to a part of Sumatra, in the ignorance of Chinese geographers.

羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 |

the jack-fruit.

羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 | 羅 |

the pine-apple; — i.e. the Borneo fruit.

州 | 州 | 州 | 州 | 州 | 州 |

an old name for Ngon-ping.

安 | 平 | 平 | 平 | 平 | 平 |

province in Kwangsi.

In Cantonese. Used in imitation of the word *ball*.

打 | 打 | 打 | 打 | 打 | 打 |

to play billiards.

打 | 打 | 打 | 打 | 打 | 打 |

to roll nine-pins.

From *pint* and *wave*.

菠

A general name for spinach and other similar greens, like the *Convolvulus reptans*.

菜 | 菜 | 菜 | 菜 | 菜 | 菜 |

spinach (*Spinacea*), a common article of food; it is an exotic, and also called 菜 or the Persian greens, from whence a priest brought the seed.

嶧

A hill or peak, called 山 from its resemblance to a tumulus; it is in Liang chen in Hanchung fu in the southwest of Shensi, at the source of the River Han.

艹

An unusual name for the toad *Oxalis*, described as like a huge wood-louse or sowbug (*Oniscus*).

桀

To walk away, as when one foot is lame, or weak, or longer than the other; favoritism, unfair leaning to; partial.

| 1 | 能 | 棋 | 棋 | 棋 | 棋 |

the lame can get on or walk.

| 1 | 向 | 不 | 聞 | | |

an unreasoning partiality.

| 1 | 傢 | 1 | 傢 | 傢 | 傢 |

a lame leg.

亞 | 亞 | 亞 | 亞 | 亞 | 亞 |

one who limps; and 手 lame in the hand. (Cantonese.)

| 1 | 傢 | 傢 | 傢 | 傢 | 傢 |

inclined; not upright.

| 播 | 播 | 播 | 播 | 播 | 播 |

to sow seed; to strew, to scatter abroad; to promulgate, to publish; to disperse; to reject, to throw aside; to be separated; to shake, as grain; to encourage; to flee.

| 種 | 種 | 種 | 種 | 種 | 種 |

to scatter seed broadcast.

遠 | 遠 | 遠 | 遠 | 遠 | 遠 |

to make known afar.

揚 | 楊 | 楊 | 楊 | 楊 | 楊 |

to winnow, as in a fan; to promulgate.

棄 | 森 | 森 | 森 | 森 | 森 |

to act as runner or spy for another; to cozen; to carry favor.

棄 | 森 | 森 | 森 | 森 | 森 |

to reject carelessly, to throw off.

威 | 威 | 威 | 威 | 威 | 威 |

the dread of him is felt through the land.
PO.

to disseminate, as a doctrine.

he published his wickedness to the people.

In Cantonese. A final particle expressing an intention, but often indicating a certainty.

it is not well to believe everybody.

A declivity, a slope; the side of a hill, a brow, a brink; a mound, a heap of rubbish, a hill; hills which contain gems.

ea terrace or ascent of a hill.

a gentle slope.

green hills.

the ground at the foot of the hill was slippery.

From place and skin; it is interchanged with 皮肤 a drink, which it resembles, and with "the last and next.

Uneven; inclined, tipped over; a declivity; falling down, dilapidated.

A bank, a side; a rising shore; an embankment, a dam; banked up; to inclose by dikes; a pool.

an artificial pond.

the roadside.

by the shores of that marsh.

dike to inclose water.

because of the ups and downs of life.

Like the last, of which some regard it as another form.

Uncren, as a road; the side of a road.

Uneven, as a rugged slope.

A vitreous transparent glaze.

glass (perhaps in imitation of the Portuguese vidro); also called because it is 玉如玉 clear as water and hard as gem; said to have been brought from the west by 保 a eunuch in the Ming dynasty.

foreign glassware.

broken glass, an article of trade.

From woman and wave, but the original form is made of woman and a sort.

An old woman, a mother; at the South, a dame, a crone, a gammer, a Granny; in the North, it is rather like hag, virago; motherly, matronly; used by Buddhists to express immortality.

(in Sanscrit bhagyavat) a term applied to every Budha, denoting one who possesses the highest virtue.

husband and wife, Darby and Joan.

my wife; the goodwoman.

an old lady.

a humming, green cicada, with broad wings.

a matchmaker.

a midwife.

fishwomen, fishwives.

A winnowing-fan; to winnow or shake grain.

'fire 'to take the fan and separate the chaff.

to winnow grain.

an open basket for grain.

the ship rolled and pitched.

to clean grain in the wind.

Old sounds, p'a, ba, and p'at. In Canton, p'o; — in Suctow, p'o, po, and p'un; — in Amoy, p'0, p', and pwan; — in Foochow, p'o and po; — in Shanghai, p'u and bu; — in Chiifu, p'o.

White, plain; gray, like old men; hair turning silvery; the white on the belly; abundant.

a venerable statesman.

big bellowed.

your temples are beginning to turn white a little.

A district in the north of Kiangsi, Poyang hien; contiguous to the Poyang Lake, from which it is named.

Stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.
The head inclined one side; leaning, uneven; somewhat, a degree, a little; an excess; rather doubtful; perverse, one-sided.

可 it will answer very well.

多 rather too much, a good deal.

有 rather too much of it.

知 — I know a thing or two.

久 rather too long a time.

合 can be used.

用 a little taken at once when officers pervert equity and have favorites, the people will overpass their place.

我长得 I understand it very well.

偏 — partial, prejudiced.

From 可 can reversed; it needs to be distinguished from 兩．巨 great; the second form is employed for the latter senses.

‘巨 回’ An adverb, do not may or can not, ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.

信 unworthy of belief.

耐心須 I can't bear so much inconvenience.

欲 言之 I then upon wished to reduce him.

人心 man's heart is inscrutable.

筐 A basket tray, about four inches deep, used to carry grain in a cart.

From stone and skin.

破 To rend, to break; to ruin, to defeat; to take by storm; to detect, to lay bare; to solve; to explain; split, tattered, broken, injured; detected; ruined, as a family; understood, seen through, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle; resolved, as a doubt; a hard blow.

壞 destroyed, useless.

碎 smashed; broken to shivers.

裂 cracked; torn; split.

驚 警 fear has split his gall-bladder; — i. e. lost all courage.

問 split it open.

打 1 break it; knock it to pieces.

收 defeated, ruined.

看 1 detected, all found out; seen to be vanity, as the world.

財 to lose property, as by theft.

舍矢如 1 the arrows went like blows to the mark.

解 詳細 he explained the sense most carefully.

費 to waste, to spend recklessly.

一塊澤錢買花 I spent a dollar for flowers.

家子弟 he is the ruin of the family.

落 戶 a decayed family.

案 the case has been found out.

鏡 頭 the mirror was broken and he has made it round again; — said of a second marriage.

地 圍 to open hell; i. e. to get souls out of purgatory.

識 to guess a riddle.

計 to detect a scheme.

法 to match and neutralize a plot or scheme.

腹 to lay bare one's heart.

攻 池 城 carried the city by storm.

小莫能 nothing is too small to be discovered or reached, as by the microscope.

請主人 1 I beg you, Sir, to guess — my riddle.

萎 From plant and a matron. Luxuriant vegetation.

婆 or 婆婆 flourishing, exuberant; bewitching, as the way of an actress.

Some of these are often read incorrect.

Old sounds, pak, pat, bak, and bat. In Canton, pak, pok, pák, pät, and mák; — in Swatow, pak, pók, pō, bwa, lwat, pák, and po; — in Amoy, pok, p'ök, pék, pék, pí, pót, pwat, p'ach, and p'ian; — in Fuzehau, pók, pōk, p'uk, p'uk, p'ak, p'ak, p'ok, p'ok, pów, p'wāk, p'wk, and p'wōk; — in Shanghai, bō, bōk, pak, p'āk, bo, beh, bah, pāh, and p'ilh; — in Chīhu, pō.

From plants and extended; it resembles po.

Plants extended; trees appearing singly, no brushwood, grassy; thin; attenuated; subtle; a thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; poor, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to diminish; to slight, to treat coldly; suspicious of; to approach; an initial particle, ah, so; to reach or extend over; careless, inattentive to, anyhow; trifling; a curtain or screen.

罪 a slight offence.

厚 and thick and thin; liberal and stingy; intimate and distant.

命 unfortunate in life.

輕 contemptuous, regardless of.

言 采之 1言 采之 thus we pick them; now we have them.

行人 a heartless man.

荷油 essence of peppermint.

今且 今 it is now twilight; in the gleaming.

日 日 the sun is partly eclipsed.

禮 shabbily presents.

直 直 he came directly up to the city walls.

情 no sense of gratitude.

人丁單 1 a few descendants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>外</td>
<td>四海咸建五長</td>
<td>POH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>所倚</td>
<td>po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>皮</td>
<td>a sterile spot; a poverty stricken place; a spiritless race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臉</td>
<td>皮</td>
<td>timid, retiring, bashful, thin-skinned, craven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>淡</td>
<td>to stint; frugal; dull, as trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>往</td>
<td>訴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>待</td>
<td>受</td>
<td>care little for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷</td>
<td>風</td>
<td>相</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>載</td>
<td>移</td>
<td>the crier and din of the jostling carriages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>箔</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>A door-screen, made of splints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>獨</td>
<td>a frame on which worms spin cocoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈞</td>
<td>給</td>
<td>small fishing-stakes; a weir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鋼</td>
<td>給</td>
<td>a screen made of rushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉛</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>A thin sheet of metal; mock-metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>禦</td>
<td>gold leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>銀</td>
<td>tin foil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>銅</td>
<td>brass leaf, tinsel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>銀</td>
<td>silver leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>To spring upon, to seize; to wrest from, to strike; to clutch, to grasp; to play, as a lute; to lay the hand on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>to seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以手</td>
<td>虎</td>
<td>he pommelled the tiger with his fist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From flesh and thin contracted; it is often wrongly used for 莊, one of its synonyms.

A slice of meat for drying, a collop; the humerus, the upper arm in some places, but in the southern provinces denotes the shoulder; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcass; the clinking of stones.

搭巾 | shawl, a scarf, or kerchief, worn loose over the head or shoulders. (Cantonese.)

起 | to shoulder.

起而 | 請城上 they slew and then gashed the bodies on the walls.

轉 | to change shoulders.

大 | 肠 | great brawny arms, — able to box.

臂 | 肩膀 | [the cocks] spread out their wings and sat to with a scream.

From ten or complete, and 惟 extended; the second form is erroneous.

Ample, spacious, extended; universal, general; intelligent, versed in, learned; to cause, to make; to barter; to game, to play for money.

學 | or | 閱 extensively read, well informed.

戎車孔 | their war-chariots are very large.

雅 | 學 | learned and accomplished.

物 | 館 | a museum.

六 | 六 | or | 六 | to play dice.

局 | 倉 | a gaming-house.

古 | 遺 | relics of olden time, antiquities.

我 | 以 | 以 | 以 | 以 | if he taught me letters.

一 | 笑 | it will amuse you a little.

以貨 | 買 | to barter goods.

士 | 古 | a professor in a college.

州 | 古 | an old name for Liao-ch'ing biên 莊城縣 in the west of Shantung.

濟 | 古 | 氏 | universal kindness to the people.
得 I got it for nothing.
长 have grown old uselessly; I have done nothing in life.
道 the spoken parts of a play, those not sung.
写 words written by the sound, as 金 for 玉.
瞭 or 腦 he understands the local patois.
他 he could only see it with his eyes;  t. e. he could (or would) do nothing.
人 or 衣 a commoner, a man who has no rank, or has been degraded from office.
文 the simple text.
手 to rise in life by one's efforts, self-made.
食 a free meal; a plain dish.
瞧 I had a look for nothing.
色人 or 肱 an albino, known as 天老兒 in Peking.
日 or 晚 in open day; daylight.
红 幸 lucky and unlucky affairs, pleasant and sad events; referring especially to marriages and funerals.
屋 a plain family has produced a high statesman.
抢 我 got the better of him in that argument.
月 bright moonlight.
胡 说的话 gasconade, bragging.
太 the planet Venus; this name was given to the poet, Li Ts'ai-poh, by his mother, who dreamed that she conceived him under the influence of this star.
三 snow in the first moon.
年九 it is already nine years — meaning snows.
剖心 to open one's heart, to clear one's reputation.
降 a medicine, corrosive sublimate.
飞 to miss a leaf in turning over, — which spoils the essay.
穿 to wear white for filial mourning.

豊合 masks | 手 shall I not redress those who have been wronged?
下 a name of Nanking in the T'ang dynasty.

白 From 白 white or clear, and — one; q. d. one round sun.

中 not one in a hundred.

百从 百 thousands of thousands; — a vast number.

發 中' a hundred shots and a hundred hits; — he's always lucky.

子 the centipede.

合花 all kinds, as of speculations.

計 台 all the various occupations of life.

壓之極 everybody hates him heartily.

年之後 after death, a euphemism.

球 the surnames or clan names of the Chinese.

齊 the brain.

里侯 a district magistrate, alluding to the extent of his jurisdiction.

佰 a hundred men, the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of a hundred cash; it is used for the last in writing numbers for security.

用 to use; from man and white; the word 百 伯 is derived from this; occurs used for pa 霸 a tyrant.

父 the eldest brother; the eldest of brothers; a title of respect; a senior, a superior; an earl, the third rank of nobility; an...
From go and white; the second and common form is unauthorized.

To urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass, to provoke to extremity; embarrassed and driven on, as by an enemy.

*| straitened

| uprooted

sometimes

the

to

vortex

to

the

*| driven by circumstances.

| driven by a strict command.

From wood and white, referring to its durability, emblematic of purity; the first form is correct.

The cypress; the cedar; large; to impel, to crowd on, to urge.

| juniper; the arbor-viride. (Thujorientalis.)

| a governor's palace.

| barn of the Pterocarpus flavus, used to dye silks yellow.

| the swamp cedar, used for incense.

| oil from juniper seeds, used in the red ink for stamps.

| chaste, refusing to wed again.

| the guests crowded each other on.

A great junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.

| a ship.

| a junk from Tientsin or Siam. (Cantonese.)

An embroidered collar or cape, anciently worn over the dress at court or state sacrifices; it was of red or differently made to indicate rank.

| an outside cape.

| to show outside, to indicate by some symbol.

To swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chillblains.

| the skin chapping in winter from the cold.

From knife and to engrave.

To fly, to peed, to skin; to split; to uncover; met. to degrade, as by depriving of robes; to wane; to extort, to fleece, to demand by force; to slaughter an animal; the 23d diagram, meaning to change from soft to hard.

| to skin, to fly; — it was an ancient punishment; to fleece, to extort.

| to exact sharply, as in custom duties; to levy on.

| good times have returned, the worst has passed.

| to peel the husk.

| or; to skin; kill and then cook it.

| to take without mercy.

| take off your coat.

Read puh, To strike, to knock down.

| in October, they pick (or thresh down) the dates.

From horse and to blend or join; the first form is correct.

A piebald or particolored horse; a fabulous tiger; mixed, diverse; to dispute, to argue against, to criticise; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to thrust in; to insert; to splice, to scarpe on; to piece out; to continue, to take up where one left off; suddenly.

| to find fault with.

| to cavil at the price.

| particolored, variegated.

| graft trees.

| a boat which makes a connection with another.

| to tranship goods.

| to correct the expressions.

| to reverse the decision of a lower court.

| he suddenly waxed angry.

| to reject a petition.

| to take from a cart to the boat, to transport.

| to browbeat, to cross-question.

| to expose an error.

| to receive from another, as goods.

| a prolepsis; to answer objections beforehand.

From rain and to scrap.

Hail; sometimes called hard-headed rain.

| a hailstone.

| or; to hail.

| hurt by hailstones.

The trampling noise made in walking over stones.

| noise made by a horse striking his hoofs together.

The original form is intended to represent a man's legs stretched out; it was composed of two places back to back and gradually contracted to the present form; it is the 16th radical of a few characters.

Two persons standing back to; to progress.

From hand and to issue; originally like the last.

To spread or distribute in their proper places; to appropriate or set aside; to rule, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to expel, to root out; to abrogate; uprooted; to get rid of; to exclude; to scatter, as the wind does clouds; flitting, as a dress; to flirt, as a fan; to thrum, as a lute; to cut grass; to separate; ropes for a house.

| to draw the bow.

| to drive off musketoes.

| the dark king ruled with vigor.
方 the northern regions.

恭辞 [上 to bid farewell to a graduate going to Peking.

败 [defeated, demoralized.

極 the north pole.

口外 beyond the Wall.

攻于後以血流漂杵 they attacked those behind, who fled, and the blood flowed till it would float a pestle.

追 [to pursue the defeated.

面面朝 to have an audience with the Emperor, alluding to his position as always facing the south.

京 Peking, or the northern capital; it has been chiefly current since the Ming dynasty began.

Read pâ’d. To separate; to oppose.

違 [to turn the back on.

分 parted, placed in divisions.

To walk through the grass; to trudge, to draggle; to travel off; to assume to do of one's self; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle.

狼 [the old wolf steps on his dewlap.

大夫 [a high officer has gone over the prairies and streams.

足 [the heel.

本 the root; the base.

題 an addenda to a book; another preface to a new edition.

涉旁 the discomforts of traveling.

陀 or 陀 (Sanskrit, bhadra) a virtue or sage, a title applied to every Buddha.

倒 to stumble and fall.

提河 the River Gunduck in Nipal, called Hiranya vati by Buddhists.

扈 to tread down legal rights. to threaten reprisals.

Similar to the next.

A large dish for eating from.

鈷, An open earthen-ware basin to cook in, common at Canton; a globular, narrow-mouthed dish used by priests for their alms-bowl, contracted from a beggar's clap-dish; a stone-ware patera to grind colors on.

孟 a priest's dish, shaped like a flat globe.

傳衣 to hand down the [priest's] robe and clap-dish to a disciple.

銅盤 a large platter dish. (Cantonese.)

托空門 the Buddhist profession.

濯 [a tunnel.

茂 The roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.

穂 a bowl or mat house.

根 [sprouting grass.

藏蒂甘棠召伯所 under this shady sweet crab-tree the chief of Shao lodged.

鍬 A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used by Buddhists in chanting, or in music to respond; sometimes written 鍬 and used in Siam for a tical.

鍬 [small cymbals.

鍬 The shoulder-blade; the scapula; commonly called 膀甲 or shoulder-scale.

鍬 The beaver, known as 鴨 and also 升鼠; it is found in Koko-nor in watery places, and burrows; some eat it, and the name denotes its fatness.

鈴 A baked cake made of flour confectionary; comfits.

鈴 [hard biscuit.

煻 [to cook cakes.

香 [like sweet cakes.
Pho.

**P'oh.**

A name for a wife among the northern tribes; a pretty woman; another form of *pah*; the demon of drought.

Fragrant.

**P'oe.**

A small tree found in Hunan, producing a yellow wood called *pi*. the root wood is reddish; the bark is bitter and dyes yellow; it is like the pomegranate in habit.

From water and to issue.

To throw water down, to bespatter; to drip, to ooze out; dissipated; a dash of water; to waste; bold, vigorous.

1. Two a smart shower.

2. The cheerful, in good spirits; unselshish; to enhearten.

3. To use things recklessly.

4. Be a bold handwriting.

5. Perverse; incurably evil.

6. To lose custom, as by rudeness.

7. Water, water thrown out, cannot be gathered up; one must abide the results of his own acts.

In Cantonese. Slender, acute.

十指纖；all her fingers taper prettily.

A sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe or grass-knife.

Grape-juice, not yet settled or strained is *pek*; must, newly made spirits.

From hand and a chief; it is not identical with *p'ih*; to bend.

To break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to pull asunder; to disgrace.

1. Open your mouth.

2. Father and brother to make one's father and brother blush.

3. The thumb.

4. To break bread.

5. To tear paper.

6. To disrupt friendly feelings.

7. The plastering has dried and cracked off.

8. To clasp the wings.

9. To tread or slap out a fire.

10. They came rushing on.

11. A fixed design, a settled resolution.

12. The moth flits about the lamp.

13. To brush away the pecks of dust; met. to rend.

14. To whap a horse.

15. The rod is the punishment in teaching.

16. To push over.

17. To fall down, as in a fit.

From wood and a case for banyo reeds.

Hard, fine-grained wood; rough, scrubby timber; the body, as of an unfinished vessel; sincere, plain; the substance, material; a body without appendage or ornament.
simple-minded, honest, rustic, sincere.

素家風 a family of unpretentious, plain habits.

俭 scrimping, parsimonious.

俭 frugal; just what is necessary.

还 to reform one's habits and expenses.

朴 p'oh* Used as a contraction of the last, and of  fu to announce.

The bark of two kinds of Magnolia; the 赤 is the M. rubra; the other is the Magnolia hypoleuca, called 豫 a tonic of a bitterish pungent, aromatic taste.

樹 the dwarf nettle tree, the Ch’tis orientalis.

聞 the note to inform friends of a parent's decease.

米 paddy, unhulled rice.

璞 p'oh* A clod of earth.

坯 p'oh* A lump of dirt.

胚 p'oh* An arrow-head of bone is 骨; and 一头箭 are arrows tipped with blunt bone, so as not to wound.

持 p'oh* To take out of, to pluck up; to turn, is found in the Shanghai phrase 轉 to turn over or turn around.

睫 p'oh* The eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from near-sightedness.

睫 protuberant eyeballs.

From man and thorn; g. d. a bushman.

To banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert; certain aborigines who lived in Kien-wéi 肃為 in Szech'uan in the Han dynasty, and are still found in Fu-ngan 蕃安州 in the southwest of Kweichau.

佛 To fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

扶棚 he fell on and clasped the coffin.

救之 I even crawled on my knees to save them.

A fragrant, white flower called 菖; a general name for spindle-shaped roots is 萸, as radishes, beets, turnips, &c.

茙 raw carrots; to have chillblains. (Cantonese.)

拍 p'ei* To pat, to caress; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals; in Peking, the projecting cornice over a shop or house, which serves as an ornament, or a protection to the entrance.

手 to clap the hands, as when calling a servant.

案大怒 he slapped the table in great anger.

和 to act as a peacemaker.

掌而笑 clapped their hands and laughed.

雪泥 長空 the foaming billows beat against the sky, - as in a typhoon.

张 to play ball.

音調合 the notes accord.

肩 to pat on the shoulder.

賣 貨物 to buy by bidding, as at an auction.

胸 to strike the breast, as when vexed.

子 a cornice made of mastic.

The grains of liquor.

From demon and white for the phonetic.

魂 The animal soul, inferior to the 魂, and partaking of the 陰 principle; it goes earthward on death, and forms the ghost; the faculties, especially the senses; the animal spirits or nervous perception, as distinguished from the reason; figure, fo'm; the dark disk of the moon, that which cannot be seen.

死 王 and 旁死 the first and second days of the new moon, when no disk can be seen.

始生 the sixteenth day of the moon.

三魂七魄 the three souls and seven spirits of a man, the last being the action of the five senses and limbs, which some persons omit as not being really a spirit.

附 陰之 魂 the p'oh is the energy belonging to the body.

精 bodily vigor.

形 body, form.

三月 起 in the third month.

月 生光 the moon begins to brighten.

Read p'oh, and also written 托 Desolate.

落 disheartened, spiritless.

衰 poor family.
Old sounds, po, bo, pok, bok, pot, and bot. In Canton, pô and fan; — in Swatow, pu, pô, and p'ô; — in Amoy, pô, p'ô, and lu; — in Fukuchau, pu, pô, and p'ô; — in Shanghai, pu and lu; — in Chên, pu.

From to go and first.

To flee, to abscond; to hang in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a peculator.

1 欠 obligations, to government.
2 負 a debt.
3 避 to abscond, to escape from arrest.
4 竄 to skulk and secrete, as a fellow fleeing from the police.
5 屈 vagabond, disloyal officials.

The period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m., same as 春时 the afternoon hour.

日落 the sun is nearly down.
日没 the sun is now declining.
炎熱 the fever increases as the day wears away.

A flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.

长 the headman of the roof, — a name given to the local headmen of Chinese emigrants in Siam and elsewhere.

From to eat and first; interchanged with "哺" to feed, and erroneously used for "舖" a shop.

Eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.

晚餐 an evening or late meal.

儘 also good at nothing but to eat and drink.

豆 bean cakes; food of pulse.

A vegetable garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; to cultivate a garden; mat sheds erected by squatters.

老 a gardener.

農 farmers and gardeners.

園 gardens of all kinds.

女 an elysium in the Kwănlu, Laokong, where the Heavenly Ruler 天帝 resides.

From clothes and first; occurs for the next.

補 To repair, to mend; to close up, as a breach; to patch; to supply, to substitute, to make up; to aid, to assist; to recruit, to strengthen, as the body; the Insignia of rank sewed on the robe; a supplement or addenda in arithmetic, a thousand millions or a billion.

身 to strengthen the powers.

藥 tonics, restoratives.

衣服 to patch clothes.

血氣 to recruit the vital energies.

服 the embroidered official robe on which the 子 or insignia is sewed.

鈀水 (or 色) to supply (or make up) the discount.

平頭 to make up for light weight of money.

諭君王 to reprove a prince, that he may amend his faults.

不無小有 there is doubtless some small advantage.

賠 to supply a new one.

置 to make it up to one, as a breakage.

些縫補 fill up this little crack; — met. make this affair work better.

功不值 any merit can alone for this fault.

刮肉 is to cut off the flesh to patch an ulcer, — is utter folly.

臨 a patch.

正進 on a primus and secondus; an appointer and his alternative.

From words and perusing; interchanged with the last.

pu A list, a record; a chronicle; a treatise on an art, or a history of its productions; an eszontchon; a genealogical list; a census list; a biographical work; to insert in a register; to put in a proper place; belonging to, as a clan or rank.

家 or 系 a family genealogy.

族 a clan register.

修 to revise the family records.

棋 a book of games of chess.

書 a treatise on drawing.

歷史 annals.

錄 scientific repertories, notices of antiquities, and similar works.

同年 about the same age.

鄉 a certificate of sworn brotherhood.

言語無 his talk is unreliable; extravagant speeches. about 鄉 a village census or.

都有 the kingdom has its rules or usages; there's a right way for doing everything.

In Cantonese. Reasonable; evidence for.

有的 rather near.

話個 to set an upset price; give me some idea of its value.

埔 An unauthorized character, probably changed from "舖" a reach.

平 a level place, an arena; a port or anchorage.

黃 Whampoa Reach near Canton.

頭 a mart, a place of trade on the sea.

篷 the distant sails can be seen coming to the anchorage.
In Pekingese. A measure of length of five li, where a rest-house is erected; the house is called a
房 and contains a guard; also a neighborhood or part of a street in the outer city, placed under the direction of a 總甲 or policeman.

From earth and a hillock; it is used with the last.

A port; a landing where trade is carried on; a mart; an unwalled seaside town.

a port; a marine landing-place; a mart, as for sale of salt.
a grain warehouse.
a salt dépôt.
to trade along at the ports.
a great mart, like Shanghai.
the new port usually denotes Singapore.

From stop and a little, denoting the rest between steps.

To step, to walk, to march; a stride, a step; a pace in land measure is reckoned to be five feet 3.055 square yards or 30.3284 feet; in long measure five feet is nearly a fathom; in geography, a length of 4.05 feet, 360 of which make one; in Japan, a square pu is 36 square yards; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, manner; a jetty, an anchorage for ferry-boats; a god that injures men and animals; to go leisurely, as by paces; what comes on surely, as a doom, a fate; to ride in a barrow; to train a horse; a classifier of situations.

to run or to go afoot.
a landing-place.
such a position as this.
a doctor’s or geometer’s fees.
to travel much.
the ways or steps of Heaven are difficult to understand.

an idol’s attendants.

a measure of five feet.
a footpath, a bridle-path.
give him a step and he’ll take a step; i.e. yield him an inch and he will take an ell.
not very dark, I can see my way.
he had not reached the place.
step by step, gradually.
don’t push matters; treat him so that you can make it up; leave some room for grace.
fortunes of a state.
foot-soldiers, infantry.
practice comes gradually on one; this way is attained step by step.
gradually rose to eminence.
may I trouble you to step in, — or do something.
your steps; a polite phrase.
don’t come out, as at parting.
a pair of compasses or dividers.
to ascend a throne.
to move the army.
please go first.
the true way to rise to eminence.
while taking a few steps, a little while.
look well to your steps, be careful how you behave.
did you come afoot?
the general-in-chief over the gendarmerie of Peking.

Composed of a hereditary and father contracted.

Cotton, linen, or hempen fabrics, as nankeen, grasscloth, longcloths, or calico; to spread out, to arrange; to publish, to make known; to display, to diffuse; to

a source, a spring; to scatter; oblong, flat coins of Wang Mang, used as tokens for a thousand cash.
clothed, i.e. common people.

Prussia.

the crow-pheasant (Centrotus) of southern China; at the North this name is given to the hoopoe or hill-priest.
well arranged, all done properly.
the treasurer of a province.
to publish in all the provinces.
a high and foaming cascade.
arrange everything (or body) in its place.
piece-goods.

foreign linen.

drillings.

summer cloth, grasscloth.

nankeens.

grasscloth.

oiled or painted cloth.

bunting.

glazed chintz.

prints.

damasked, figured cloths.

ginghams.

dimities or quiltings.
large and small needles (Fuhchau) dried and cut into long strips, and used for food.

domestics.

a thick leaved seaweed or tangle, (Laminaria) dried and cut into long strips, and used for food.

Used for the last and the next.
to extend, to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere.

extending all over.

I write this for your information.

an answer in return.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu'</th>
<th>To open out; to disperse, to scatter.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>scattered about, as dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>to direct, to give orders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>忽</td>
<td>Afraid; surprised; to frighten; alarmed, as from fear of punishment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>驱</td>
<td>恶 匪 to scare silly people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>凌</td>
<td>frighted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>簿</td>
<td>From bamboo and pervading; this and po, thin, are liable to be mistaken for each other.</td>
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<tr>
<td>簿</td>
<td>a register, a tablet; a memorandum book; ivory tablets anciently used at audiences; a blank book; an account book; to record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>书</td>
<td>books and records.</td>
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<tr>
<td>簿</td>
<td>keeper of records and accounts in a district; he is like an under-treasurer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>the records of a club.</td>
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<tr>
<td>登</td>
<td>or to charge in account.</td>
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<tr>
<td>稣</td>
<td>a journal, a diary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>流</td>
<td>the blotter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>支</td>
<td>the cash-book.</td>
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<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>a door-register.</td>
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<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>an embroiderer's pattern book.</td>
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<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>錢 to keep an account of the specie and grain revenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>續</td>
<td>a subscription-book for the relief of Buddhist priests, or for repairs, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road po, A door-curtain; a tray for silkworms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

The sum, the totality or entire amount of; to take a general control of; a tribe, a sort; a class or division in a serial arrangement, as a family in natural history, the radicals or keys in the Chinese language, the zodiacal constellations, a region of the body in anatomy, &c.; a tribunal, a board, a department; a public court; the officer in a board, or the one who holds the office; a division of a treatise larger than a 卷; a classifier of books; a Mongol clan, a horde; a colony, or separate authority; to divide; to spread abroad; among the Buddhists, a school or sect; a part of a canon.

六 | the six Boards in the government, are the 東 | Board of Civil Office; 禮 | of Rites, 戶 | of Revenue, 兵 | of War, 刑 | of Punishments, and 工 | of Works. |
| 傳 | the governor-general and 院 | the governor of a province. |
| 五 | the five elements. |
| 下 | under such an officer. |
| 關 | you, the collector. |
| 導 | the personnel of a Board. |
| 各 | 位 each has his own jurisdiction. |
| 將 | a commander-in-chief. |
| 字 | the radical or key of a character. |
| 落 | belonging to or within a jurisdiction, as part of a state. |
| 造 | a commission of titular rank issued by the Board of Office. |

上 | and 下 | in medicine, above and below the navel. |
| 一 | a whole work; sometimes, a single volume of it. |
| 使 | [let him be] delivered to the [proper] Board for trial and punishment. |
| 吐 | to disgorge and feed one's young. |

哺 | To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a monthful. |
| 奶 | to suckle, to feed with pap. |
| 舌 | to disgorge and feed one's young. |

捕 | To pursue and capture; to seize; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl. |
| 魚 | to angle; to catch fish. |
| 盜 | to arrest thieves. |

缉 | on the lookout, as for a thief. |
| 厅 | a police-office; a superintendent of police in a sub-district magistrate's office; a sort of justice of the peace. |
| 差 | or 役 | constables. |
| 風 | to chase the wind and grasp shadows; to follow visionary objects. |
| 務 | business of a policeman. |

購 | To give thanks for a gift; to give doucours to people for services. |
| 償 | 償 | give him something for his trouble. |
Old sounds, p'o, 'o, pok, bok, and bot. In Canton, p'ô; — in Swatow, p'ô and p'ô; — in Amoy, pô, pô, and hu; — in Fuchau, pwô and pwô; — in Shanghai, p'û and hu; — in Chéfu, p'û.

From metal and first; it is improperly used for a shop.

A door-knocker, made like a tortoise or tiger's head, called 金L; to spread out, to arrange; to lay in order; to make known, to pervade; to marshal, as forces; universal; tired, worn out; to sleep with; bedding.

席 to spread a table.

排 to make a feast.

排 to put things in their places.

打地 to make up a bed on the floor.

设 or 陳 to lay in order, arranging.

同 a bed fellow.

當來 we were marshaled against the tribes on the River Hwai.

鋪 to spread a cushion; — met. to defray the expenses of officers or guests.

張揚 to extol and commend one.

細草 the verdure spreads like a carpet.

Great; to reprove; to consult; people helping one another; to boast, to talk big.

The print of a horse's foot; the mark of a hoof.

Sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction.

寿四海 he grievously afflicted (poisoned and sickened) the whole empire.

僕 my servants are disabled.

Read p'û. To make ill.

Broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order Raita.

1 yellow spotted ray, with spines arranged like a T. (Platyrhina sinensis)

1 a purple bellied ray, spiny tail.

1 the wooden ladle ray. (Narcine lutea)

1 the white fleshed ray. (Trygon carnea)

1 the flying shoulder ray. (Pteroplatea microa)

1 a green colored ray, body semicircular.

Used for the next.

A lucky plant known in ancient times.

田 in a district in Hing-hwa fu, in the south-east of Fuhkien.

From plant and rivulet as the phonetic.

The cat-tail rush or Typha, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; huts made of grass.

香 and 黄 are two species of the cat-tail, though the last is also applied to the pollen of the plant when used as a drug.

劍 sweet-flag leaves, hung over doors as a charm on the 16th flag festival, or the dragon-boat festival.

公英 or 公草 the dandelion; it has many local names, one of which is 黄花郎 the yellow gentleman.

草鞋 grass sandals.

包 coarse baskets woven of the bulrush to contain fruits, &c.

鞭 a cat-tail whip will make him ashamed.

柳之姿 the beauty of the flag and willow, — is transient.

坐 圈 sitting on a rush mat, as a priest when at worship.

 揆之水不流束 the curling waters will not even float a bundle of bulrushes.

命 fans woven of rush leaves.

菅 a Nanking name for parsley.

Used for the last, when meaning sedge grass.

1 an old name for playing-cards; they are described as much used by swineherds and slaves.

The breast, especially of a fowl or game-bird, is 胸 ; a cook's term.

To crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.

匍匐 to fall prostrate and sorrowfully beg.

The vine.

葡 a purple color.

葡一葡萄 a cluster of grapes.

葡酒 or 葡汁 juice or wine of grapes.

葡果 a sort of rose-apple, which the Cantonese steep in spirits.

葡或葡 leprous grape, from the warts on its skin, is a rather unusual term for the Monor-dica balsaminea苦瓜 or bitter squash.

To drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.

大 to quaff.

大五日 they drank for five days.

天下大 the country is greatly exhilarated or joyous.

椏 国 good for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

椏 棉 tangle grass or hay.
A tree, the Ficus religiosa of the Buddhists.

提 (Sanscrit, bodhi or puti) intelligence or Budha.

提薩達 is an inferior Budha, (Sanscrit, Buddhisaunu,) contract-ed to 薩 and used commonly for an idol; a god; Deva Buddhisaunu, a reformer and defied hero of the Buddhists, who was born in Benares, and died B.C. 274.

薩出遊 is an idol’s procession.

生提 is a living Budha; it means a skilful physician at Canton.

提凡 are seven sections or degrees of intelligence towards perfecting a Budha.

諸天薩 all the Budhas, all the demigods.

提子 raisins; and 白提 sultana raisins. (Cantonese.)

提彩 macerated and varnished grape or other leaves used for painting the 提畫 leaf pictures; the same name is also applied to a linden (Tilia argentea), or an allied plant, growing in Kwangtung.

Read ‘p’ui. Grass, herbage; matting; thatch for a hovel.

博 Large, extensive; pervading; to smear, to daub or rub on.

恩澤 膳 [God’s] gracious goodness pervades all.

我受命 將 We have received the appointment in its widest scope.

斯害矣 great is the injury to all.

仁 universal benevolence.

从 day and 並 equal, explained to mean that when the sun is unseen, all things are alike obscure; used with the last.

The sun indistinguishable in the sky; a uniform light; great,

large; all, throughout, everywhere; universal; pervading, like light.

天下 the whole world, under the heavens.

醫院 a hospital, a poor-house, an asylum or retreat for invalids.

救生 she saves all living beings; said of Kwanyn.

施 to disburse to all.

耳府 a prefecture in the south of Yunnan.

逼 generally diffused, as air.

照 early morning.

度 to get souls out of torment.

揚 to promulgate widely.

陀山 or Priest’s Island in the Chusan Archipelago, where Kwanyn is said to have lived nine years; the name is a contraction of putala.

伏洛迦 the ancient seat of Sakyamuni’s ancestors near the mouth of the Indus, called Tattala by the Greeks, now Tattu; it is also applied to the mountain near Hlusa where the dalai lama lives, and to similar great temples.

州 ancient name of Chung-king in the S.E. of Szech’uen.

舖 An open woven, thick woolen cloth, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side; it is called 蓼 and resembles coarse long eels; it comes from Tibet, where it is called p’ruh and p’ure; the Mongols call it changme and chlamu, and use it for saddle-cloths and riding-coats.

浦 A bank; margin of a lake; a branch of a river; a broad reach, joining a larger stream, where vessels can lie a small outlet to a lake.

江 a town near the banks of the old Yellow River at the outlet of Hung-tish Lake.

進此徐土 along the banks of the Huai we can examine the land of Sui.

黃 the river at Shanghai.

於 a district in Lien-ch’i province in the southwest of Kwangtung, which produces pearls.

荒 a deserted region.

飯 From dish and a bank as the phonetic; it is a synonym of 餐 to feed.

The afternoon meal or dinner.

營 A luxuriant growing plant, eaten by fish; an awning, a screen; a small mat; a cycle of 72 years, twenty of which make one 禪, like a Julian period.

早 the excess of days caused by the intercalated moons.

室 a mat house or hut.

白 a medicine to kill lice.

舖 From cottage and first as the phonetic; it is a common but unauthorized form of 舖 and is also written 舖 but incorrectly.

A shop; a store or workshop; a league of ten or seven li; a ward in a town; in some parts, a small town or market-place.

老 the old stand.

正 the office or retail shop, as distinguished from the warehouse.

子 or 頭 a shop.

分 a row of shops.

家 shopkeepers, tradesmen.

底 fixtures in a shop; the goodwill of a stand.

客 landlord of a shop.

收 to wind up a business.

館 to stay in a shop and refuse to pay rent.

東 the moneied partner.

夥 the working partners.

在那兒 where is your shop?

雜貨 a general or variety shop.

宿 a watchman’s lodge or station; a post for a guard.
This sound and  are used in Crucian, pot, pet, bot, bok, and bat. In Canton, pok, pát, and pát; —
in Swatow, p'ok, pok, pát, and pát; — in Amoy, pát, pok, and p'ok; — in Fukchau, pok and púk; —
in Shanghai, peh, bok, pok, and p'ok; — in Chiń, pu.

The upper stroke originally represented heaven, and the lower part a swallow or other bird
darting down.

An adverb, no, not, and is placed before the verb, as I can't; | | do not; — before
djectives it answers to un, dis, in, &c., in combination, as | | inconvenient; | | unlike; | | disobedient; — when repeated
with or following another negative, makes an affirmation, as | | I can't go; — when placed
between two verbs, it forms a question, as | | will he come? — but when repeated
before succeeding verbs, answers to neither — nor, as | | it
increases nor diminishes; — before or as if it
is like and makes a comparison, as | | it will be best
to go, I had rather go.

是 is a contracted alternative, where it has the force of
否; ought it, or ought it not
to be so?

| | 明 | you cannot fail of
being understood.
| | strong affirmation, as
| | 暗 | she is incomparably
handsome.
| | 欣 喜 | can we do anything
but rejoice?
| | 未 | not a few; unlike.
| | 定 | uncertain; unsettled.
| | 日 | erelong, not many days.
| | 今 | not at all; on the contrary.
| | 是 | not so; by no means.
| | 是 | is not that it?
| | 是 | how can it not be so? it
surely is so.

The following words are different.

| | 甚好 | only tolerable.
| | 必 | need not; there is no necessity for it.
| | 消 | don't speak of him; let
that pass.
| | 亦 | will not that be pleasant?

難道就打 | | ought I
to be beaten for that?
| | 而 | a few more and there
will be enough.

| | 無 | he took no small
trouble; 'was rather difficult.
| | 離 | neither instantly nor
distantly; i.e. reasonably, moderately, a middle course.

足 | | inadequate for, incompetent, not up to the mark.

敢 | | does he presume
to disagree with me? i.e.
I venture to say no to that.

生 | | you need not get
angry.

作 | | well, I'm in
for it, and I'll go through.

是這樣 | | is it so or not?
| | 四 | unsteady, neither one
thing nor the other.

有 | | was our House of Cheu illustrious,
and did not the Ru-jer's decree come at the time?
| | 之 | ancient name of Wán-t'ang
hien, in the east of
Shantung.

Read without, and used with 不.

An adverbial particle, adding elegance or energy to the sense.

我 | | there was
nothing less than a decree from
Heaven at the time of my birth;
i.e. to assure me the rule of the empire.

徒 | | didn't
the coachmen make a noise?

were not the kitchens full — of

game?
From child and sprouting; also read  pei2 and interchanged with the next; it resembles  学 word.

Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable; a change of countenance.

1. 星 a comet, in allusion to its sudden appearance and supposed malign influences.

2. 勃 Suddenly, hastily; flurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color, confused.

3. 然大怒 all at once he flew into a great rage.

4. 色如也 his face suddenly changed color.

5. 起不真 he thought how he could injure him.

Occurs interchanged with the last.

1. 浮 Full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; excited at.

2. 浑 bubbling, gurgling.

3. 英气 very valorous, boastful, Falstaff-like.

4. 艘 perturbed; dispersed, as clouds; convulsed.

5. 里 name of a country, by some thought to be Borneo.

An arm of the sea; mist.

1. 海郡 an ancient region in the Han dynasty lying along the sea or Gulf of Chihli; between two rivers, the Pei ho in Chihli and Ta-ts'ing ho in Shantung; used for Shantung people, and persons of the surname, Su. 

2. 哏 A large trumpet or trombone, a strange, sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle; the sound of blowing a fire.

3. 埫 Dust, a cloud of dust.

4. 鹤 A wood pigeon with white spots on its neck, called 鷺 from its note.

A kind of flail, a stick to beat out grain; a small acid fruit, a variety of the quince or Cydonia, shaped somewhat like a medlar.

Interchanged with  pei2; 棠 perverse.

To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse.

1. 乱 revolutionary; sedition.

2. 畏 rude, giddy.

3. 四途而兵 he knows all kinds of matters, and yet he is nowise obstinate.

4. 胡 wayward, cross-grained.

5. 警 conspiring against.

The neck, especially the back of it; the navel.

1. 黨子 the neck.

2. 紋 the umbilical cord; a medical term.

3. 打子 to slap one on the neck.

4. 㝠 the stamina of life comes through the navel.

5. 張着子 to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

The grits and bran of rice after it has been hulled.

From foot and sticks.

The web feet of water fowl; web-footed.

In Cantonese. To lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn upside down.

1. 到地來 he fell prone on the ground.

1. 轉 turn it bottom upward.

Composed of 又 hand and 卜 to divine; it forms the 66th radical of characters relating to motions and strokes.

A slight stroke, a tap; to rap.
From sun and rising.
The sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising.

From rain and to go out.
Cloudy, but breaking away.

The original form is supposed to represent the hair on the sides of the face, now written as the next; it forms the 126th radical of a few ingenious characters.

The whiskers; the bones of the jaws; a copula often used between verbs, and, together, and yet, and then, also; but more commonly a disjunctive conjunction, still, yet, as if, contrariwise; an initial particle indicating a progress or causation, if, as, in consequence of; when in regimen with 輒, it precedes the main proposition; when with 不, it has an adversative sense; a final particle confirming the assertion or winding it off; used for you, your.
1今今 1问候 and henceforth.
1益 still more, still again.
1后 after that, then.
1且 moreover, furthermore.
不思 而 even without any thought he got it.
1已 a phrase following and enforcing the subject, that is all, nothing more, all has been done that can be; as 有仁義已矣 humanity and justice, they are all.

拖帶 1 it had been towed; the phrase 1 is a form of the pluperfect.
九人 1 nine men in all.

子此 1 已矣 this and nothing more.

其鱗之 1 the jaw bone (or maxillary bones) of fishes.

瓜時 往瓜及 1 代 when the melons are ripe you can go; and at their next season, some one will relieve — your post.

日出 1 作日入 1 息 when day, appears then work; when it is sunset, then rest.

善人雖多 1 不願 many as the good may be, they will not be disliked.

侯我汗手 1 can you wait for me there, eh?

學 1 時習之 learn and then constantly practice it.

不願 1 治 he governs without severity.

用晦 1 明 to regard darkness as if it were light.

月科征 1 your months go on.

癥 1 — he taxed one in twenty of all the gardens and shops; i.e. five per cent.

A recent form of the last, denoting the whiskers; hairy.


Boiled too much, overdone.
熊熊 1 不怒 he could not boil the bear's paw tender, or quite through.

A species of agaric or Boletus the 芽 1 which grows from the ground and not upon trees, though the distinction is not always made.

The roe or caviare of fishes; a beautiful salt-water fish, perhaps the parrot fish or Scarus.
A car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.

A place south of the elbow of the Yellow River, where Yi aided to overthrow the Hia dynasty, B. C. 1700.

From man and 因的 the fontanel altered, to show that it has not closed up, it is often written so as to be mistaken for 貞.

An infant, especially a boy; a child; infantile, feeble; a suffix in speaking to denote that a word is a noun; a final particle indicating that the sentence is complete.

小 or 小儿 my boy; I, your son.

女 girls and boys.

寶貝 my pet, my precious.

孫 posteroity; children and grandchildren.

童 a small lad.

負男 志 he was not recreant to his high resolve.

莫視不願 don't look on this affair as child's play.

黃髮 齦 the old man has had a new set of teeth.

一點 不错 wholly correct.

今 to-day, 明 to-morrow, and 前 day before yesterday.

沒風 there's no wind.

邊 that side, there.

茶 catechu or cate, the terra Japonica, also described as 鳥泥 or black teni, from the Hindu name.

From horse and child.

A small horse.

馬 (or 兎馬) a stallion, so called in northern China.

餌 cakes or dumplings made with meat and boiled.

餌 a flour cake.

ni 普 a common kind of sugar cake.

Read "? Bait for fish; a temptation, an allure.

食 or 食 to take the bait; to be ensnared.

水霧魚 not the fish won't bite when the water is cold.

誘 to lay a bait for, as a gambler does.

之 intended to represent the shape of the ear; it forms the 128th radical of a natural group relating to hearing; in composition it is often written 目 the eye.

The ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear; a side; a final particle, used to intensify what preceeds, but more frequently a euphonic sound to close the sense; used as a relative pronoun like 者 in some cases.

染 the ear.

摄 or 掇 or 取 or 看 to pick the ears, as barbers do with an 撒耳-pick.

染帽 ear-lippets; ear-tabs.

染風 [like a] wind passing the ears; — unheeded.

目之官 not the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

有 to depend on me for this thing only.

元之官 officers who act as eyes and ears to the ruler.

珠寶 ear-plugs of bluish jade; an ancient ornament.

風 an attendant of Hwa-kwang 卧 the god of Fire at Canton, who bears quick.

孫 a great-grandson's grandson, a descendant who can only hear of his ancestor.

房 a side-room, a small room added to a large one.

摄或鈎 to cover one's ears, and steal the ball; — to think that others will not perceive one's craft.

柔軟 soft ears, open to all reports.

食 credulous; paying no attention to what is said.

汝得人焉 乎 have you any one's protection?

soft, pliable, said of reins; complying.

門 a door-knocker.

耳 ornaments of any kind; a reflection or ring near the sun, like a parhelion or mock-sun; belonging to.

簪 hair-pins and ear trinkets.

騝 A small affluent of the Yellow River in the northwest part of Honan in Shen chen; name of a lake in the south of Yunnan in Pu-rh fu.

騝 A famous steed, called 赫 on one of eight belonging to Muh Wang of the Cheu dynasty, B. C. 1000.

騝 From 小 small and 入 to enter, but said to be formed of 入 to enter, 1 to descend and 入 to separate, alluding to the dispersion of vapor; it is a common contraction of the next.

騝 An emphatic particle, implying a certainty.

騝 From 真 to imitate repeated and 入 inclosure, denoting the involvement of lines or influences.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; a particle of affirmation, so, just so; often makes an adverb of the word before it; to remove; abundant.

曹 or 等 you all.

士 all you scholars.

羊 pure indeed are the oxen and sheep.

plentiful.

乃 just that way, it is thus.

复 1 and then it will be the same thing over again.

故 1 1 is it therefore happened in that way.

云 1 just so; and so forth.

式 purposely.

通 accidentally.
Near, at hand; close, as relationship; proximate.

遠 | remote and near by.

密 | conterminous.

年暮在| the year draws to an end.

From mouth and ear.

齾| The sides of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

辟 | 面對 turn your face when answering.

In Cantonese. To purse up the mouth and hold one's tongue.

| 一 | 口 to pucker the lips.

From hair and ear as the phonetic; it resembles man dim vision, and is also read ai.

An elaborate kind of woven feather and hair work, once made into ornaments, and used on mantles; a chowry or feather-duster; the hair of the yak woven into a tassel for bridles; colored hair used on flags.

納| 给 a girl 二枚 he gave the princess two white chowries.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

無| or 切| 人 you may not of yourself cut off the nose and ears of a man.

The blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice; to cut off or pull out the hairs of a victim's ears before killing it, intimating that the officers wished the gods to hear them; to smear.

耳 | 100 | blood of the ears.

Like the next.

A second; an assistant.

僕| 又| 之童仆 your servant again [reports that he] is made an assistant in the silk-worm house; — i.e. made a chunchu.

Formed from — one or heaven, multiplied into itself, thus making two or earth; it is the 7th radical of a few primitives; the other forms are employed for security in accounts.

Two; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.

第 | 1 | the second.

第一 | in the second place, next.

次 | twice; the second time.

無 | 心 faithful, not double-minded.

於斯者 in these two things.

1 天之裁 | I am as it were restored to life.

明發不寐有懷| 人 when at dawn I lie awake, I think of my parents.

來來或| 來謂 a woman who has her second husband.

德 | 猶勑不勑 when the zeal is wavering, the actions all are unfortunate.

不 | 其心 do not distract the heart from its purpose; be not vacillating.

吾猶不足 | even if you double it, I shall not be satisfied.

| 二 | 貳 | A substitute, a second; to reiterate, to suspect; to oppose; to divide or share.

雖 | 不 言 he did not decline, though [the dish] was twice offered.

任 | 勿 | don't suspect good men when you employ them in office.

上帝 | 無 | 會心 Shangti is with (or among) you, banish all doubt from your hearts.

栗| An acid variety of jujube (Rhamnus), found on a wild and very thorny plant; the 酸 栗仁 a kind of medicine, is not from this tree.

Old sound, sap. In Canton, sat, sap, chap, and sa; — in Swatow, sat, sap, and sa; — in Amoy, sap, sat, k'ip, and ch'ap; — in Fukien, sak and chak; — in Shanghai, seh; — in Chifu, sah.

薩| A Sanscrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.

礦 | or Dudda-satva, (i.e. he whose essence has become intelligence,) the third class of saints; such a one has only to pass through a human existence once more before he reaches Buddhishm.

冊| A contraction of 三十 or thirty.

在 | 日 in Pekingese, used for 三.

Things occurring by threes.

買 | I bought three.

From hand and to separate.

| 1 | 耕種 to sow grain.

| 1 | 手 to throw back the hand, to pay no more regard to an affair.

| 1 | 煞 to scatter calamity, to send down trouble, as pestilence or drought; thought to be done by the gods.

| 1 | 開 spread them out, scatter them; to arrange amicably, as a lawsuit.

| 1 | 撒 to waste, to spend recklessly.

| 1 | 手不 理 to shake one's hand of a thing.

| 1 | 米 to feed hungry spirits; also to throw rice on a bridal chair.

| 1 | 預 to implicate another for a trifile; to trump up a charge.

| 1 | 譽 to tell a lie.

| 1 | 放 to let loose, as a bird.

| 1 | 手 不及 very unexpectedly.

| 1 | 野 to make much ado about nothing, to act impudently, to bluster and demand of.
From hand and to kill as the phonetic.

To give a backhanded blow; to slap one; to disperse.

To extripate; to wipe out, as a sum or statement.

From rice and to kill; occurs as a synonym of ts'ai in this sense.

To send off prisoners or criminals, as one scatters rice, to their exile.

From eye and to scatter; an unauthorized character.

In Pekinese. To glance at.

The voice changed from too much or too violent use; a hoarse or gruff voice.

To yell out, to scream.

my throat is hoarse.

A spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay, to enclude on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.

inlay with silver thread; to enclasp.

Money shears, having one cutting blade working on a bar to cut the metal; to slice, to cut open.

betal-nut shears.

slice it fine.

or to cut it open.

Horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.

name of an ancient palace.

overtake the wind.

To step forward and take a thing; to tread on.

open-heeled slippers.

wear the shoes off.

Children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

a low shoe, ornamented like scales.

From chives and heaven; used only as a primitive; altered sometimes to 但 but not correctly.

Bad, wicked,—for which the next is the proper form.

Inattentive; bad, wicked.

needless, incutious, disrespectful, unobservant.

The sound of breaking things; to hold a thing tight.

brush up and carry off the refuse.

money paid for removing sweepings or dirt.

Tattered, as raiment.

disordered, as one's dress; old, worn; not fitting, as a garment.

The fleshy column or marrow in some horns; the bar at the base of an antler, or its velvety covering.

From heart and to think. The mind not fixed in its own conclusions; to say one thing and do another; hesitating.

To move or shake; to choose.

The sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast; suddenly, for a moment.

The wind comes fitfully.

declining, going down, growing old.

a multitude, as of horsemen.

came suddenly.

it blows fitfully as it lists.

From chives and heaven; used only as a primitive; altered sometimes to 但 but not correctly.

Bad, wicked,—for which the next is the proper form.

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Tattered, as raiment.

disordered, as one's dress; old, worn; not fitting, as a garment.
SAN.

Old sounds, san and sam. In Canton, san and san; — in Siuotee, san, san, and samp; — in Amoy, san and sam; — in Fukchau, sang; — in Shanghai, sain; — in Chefoo, san.

生有_san_— I should be happy to be with you forever.

子_uan_— I cannot have all the three _tan_. — viz. your son, your wealth, and your beard (Pekingese).

伎 _sam_— he thrice held office and thrice retired; — an inconstant trimmer.

这不开_sam_— this affair must be done within three days.

步法 _sam_— an instrument for torturing the ankles.

锁_han_— a pickpocket; a shoplifter, from the arm being drawn out of the sleeve when stealing.

无而_han_— your virtue be fixed on one thing, and do not vacillate in your loyalty.

成_au_— three people make a company.

妓_gan_— three maids and six beldames; — i.e. strolling women who wander about.

陽開_ku_- in the 1st moon all nature develops itself.

Read _san_. To reiterate, to do thrice.

復_con_— to over again and again.

亞_yao_— a match for a thing.

賭_stop_— to wager, to bet.

雪_xue_— its color rivals the snow.

兩人_sam_— they are well matched.

異兒_sam_— it is almost as good as the real pearl.

塞_sai_— Used for _seih_, _sai_ to confine in bounds.

Enter in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboo.

Ragged clothes.

麵 _shan_— flour cakes fried crisp.

子 _san_— or oil _tan_ wheat cakes.

麪_sam_— fine wheaten flour.

神_shan_— to requite the gods with cakes.

飯_iuan_— well boiled rice.

The second form is disused.

Rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.
SAN.

食 | food of thick soup.
飯 |  
花 |  
| a rice ragout.
胡花 | the willow catkins spread their grains on the path.
熬 |  
| to boil congee.
粥 |  
| congee of rice grits.
粒 |  
| rice looks when properly boiled or steamed.

伞

from sun or rain; a parasol.
| an umbrella.
雨 |  
| a round canopy or state umbrella carried in processions.
日照 |  
| a sun-shade.
開 |  
| open the parasol.

萬民 | a testimonial umbrella presented to a popular officer, or others by appreciative friends; sometimes got up to his memory.
荷葉魚兒 | lotus leaves are the fishes' umbrellas.
扇騎從 | from a retinue of umbrella and flabellum bearers and horsemen.

SANG.

Old sound, sung. In Canton, song;  
in Swatow, sang, sang, and siang;  
in Amoy, song;  
in Fuzhou, song;  
in Shanghai, song;  
in Chifu, sang.

桑

The mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.
子 |  
| mulberries.
栢 |  
| village quiet and rural occupation.
潧 |  
| peaceful end of days under the mulberry and elm;  
| i.e. in one's own village.
設 |  
| they strip those trees which are tender, — or having no fruit.

SANG.

从 支 to strike and 肆 formerly, and this is itself said to be changed from 肆 肆 small.

A wine vessel or amphora;  
a medicinal powder; name of a song;  
a musical instrument like a lute;  
shatterly, untidy; tangled, in confusion; sporadic; miscellaneous, odds and ends.
工 |  
| day-laborers; odd jobs.
錢 |  
| break a string of cash.

具 |  
| to have the trousers loose at the ankles.
靡 |  
| leisure, taking things easy.
靡 |  
| to grind to powder.

一幅清凉 | [it is like] one dose of good medicine;  
met. it is all cleared up, I understand the matter now.
人馬 |  
| went out men and horsemen, as in a search; or posted them in places.

了 |  
| not to finish a thing, no perseverance.
没 |  
| missing, as papers; scattered, as solders.

人 |  
| useless people and timber.

Read san'. To scatter, to dissipate;  
to fall all apart; to separate;  
to disperse, to break up;  
to apportion; — the leading idea being that no external force is used.
場 |  
| to separate, as an audience.
班 |  
| to break up, as a company or set.
步 |  
| to refresh one's self by a walk.
發 |  
| to distribute (i.e. burn) clothes for departed spirits.
家 |  
| the family is scattered or dead.

事情 | of the affair is spoiled.
花 |  
| to spend recklessly.
布 |  
| to spread rumors, to circulate hearsay.

無常 |  
| they collect or scatter as they list, there is no order in their movements; said of banditti.

了 |  
| have they all gone? is the meeting dismissed?
In *Cantonese.* A dialect, a local brogue, a patois.

北 a Peking colloquial.

南 the Canton dialect.

The glanders in horses; also known as 馬瘈, the horse jaundice.

The forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

广 a broad forehead.

稽 to knock the head on the ground.

其 | 有 his brow was wet with perspiration, — at seeing his father's corpse.

搀 To push off or over with the hand; to oppose, to stop one.

在地下 he tipped it on the ground.

用手 | pushed him back with his hand.

推 | pushing and struggling, as in a crowd.

The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

桿 | the underground brickwork on which the plinth rests.

枱 | the stone base to uphold the pillar.

喪 Formed of 哭 to weep and 死, altered in combination.

To mourn, to lament for one's parents; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning; funeral affairs.

事 mourning clothes.

國 mourning for the emperor.

出 to carry forth to burial.

送 to attend a funeral.

居 to mourn for a parent three years.

陳 to wait for the dead.

守 to watch with a corpse.

哭 | 枝 staff used by the eldest son at funerals.

報 | to officially report a parent's death.

弔 | to bewail the dead.

From man and already, imitating the Sanscrit *sang*.

僧 A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

僧 a bonze; he is often addressed as 上 the exalted man.

家 the Buddhist priesthood.

貧 | a poor priest.

僧 hermits, recluse.

俗 | the clergy and laity.

老 | 打坐 an old priest meditating.

流 | a luxurious, worldly priest.

法 | a scrupulous priest.

道無緣 I'll have nothing to do with Buddhists or Rationalists; — a placard on doors.

蜜佗 | litharge.

請到 一第 | [do you think that] I have asked you [to sit here like] a priest? — i.e. to idle and talk instead of work.

喇嘛 | a lama, or Mongol priest.

( | (in Sanscrit *sang* or *sangha*) the assembly of priests.

僧 (in Sanscrit *sang* or *sangha*) the assembly of priests.

僧 | a Burmese priest, who introduced into China the first alphabet (A.D. 506) for writing Sanscrit words.

房 a dwelling of priests, a monastery, a *sangha-rama* | 伽藍 or park and buildings with it.

伽 (the *sangha*), or double robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees, and tied at the waist; it is defined 雜衣 double mixed dress.

僧司 or 伽司 a high official who governs his fellow priests; there is one in each district, to whom the criminals among the priesthood are sent.

鬚 | the hair in much disorder; tangled locks.
From horse and flea as the phonetic.

To rub down a horse; to disquiet; perturbed, mournful, sad; eccentric, moody; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of T'st, n. c. 280.

hurried; in unseemly haste.

bewitching, attractive.

the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of T'st, n. c. 280.

the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of T'st, n. c. 280.

hurried; in unseemly haste.

bewitching, attractive.

The sound of the wind.

a driving storm.

heart in broken in by the wind.

The sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.

a rinsing and souring sound, as when cleaning rice.

A large fish found in the River Wei, in Shensi.

a species of bream or tench. (Leuciscus.)

From silk and nest.

To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gum on.

to wind off cocoons.

to reel off silk.

From flesh and birds singing, or a flea; the second form is unusual.

Rank, rancid; strong, as goats; reeking, fatid.

rank pork fat.

noisome, offensive.

redolent of perspiration.

rank smelling, like newly-killed meat.

a newly born infant. (Cantonese.)
Sao.

Diao, Sao, and Seh.

Diao

Sao

Seh

From three mouths originally and tree or mouth and besom; the second form is most used.

The chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men. 鳥鴉一晚林 [when] the crows come home to their roost in the evening, — we'll go.

The chirping of cicadas. 鳴 | 睡, 毙, 彗 | a hubbub, vociferation.

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance. 鼓 | 而起 they roused them up with a great clamor.

Like the last. 吹 | a hubbub, vociferation.

to rouse up and disturb. 燕 | alteration; a row.

Dried; scorched; chapped, parched; to dry by the fire; used for tiao | violent.

Dry, scorched; chapped, parched; to dry by the fire; used for tiao | violent.

Drying the skin itches continually.

High, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.

Composed of 入 man; and 1 a seal, and defined “the influence from the countenance,” referring to the change of color in the face; it forms the 139th radical of a few congruous characters.

Air, manner; form; color, hue; complexion, expression of the face; the deportment; to look blandly; mode, sort, quality, kind; glory, beauty; lust, venery; a show of well dressed women; in Buddhism, one of the six outward perceptions, that of (rupa) form.

A color, the tint of a thing. 彩 | particolored, variegated.

an officer above the common rank. 人 | famous beauties; noted courtesans.

to bridle up; angry. 作 | to bridle up.

are 青 green or blue, 黄 yellow, 赤 carmine, 白 white, and 黑 black.

the touch or quality of specie. 成 | the touch or quality of specie.

not loudly flaunted abroad. 載 | 載笑 blandly he looks and smiles.

alloyed; an inferior color, said chiefly of sycee. 金 | alloyed; an inferior color, said chiefly of sycee.

pure, as gold or silver. 足 | pure, as gold or silver.

laughing, pleased. 喜 | laughing, pleased.

to dress up, as girls who are carried in processions. 擾 | to dress up, as girls who are carried in processions.

various kinds, as of goods. 雜 | various kinds, as of goods.

Heaven-daring in his lewdness. 談如天 | heaven-daring in his lewdness.

a Buddhist term for the organic body. 1 | 聲 | a Buddhist term for the organic body.

every sort is kept on hand. 1 | 聲 | a Buddhist term for the organic body.

sedate, composed.

licentious.

I'll remember to find one for you. 留心物 | I'll remember to find one for you.

he thinks more of women than of friends. 重 | 不重女 | he thinks more of women than of friends.

a miserable whoremonger. 重 | 不重女 | he thinks more of women than of friends.
SEH.  

雪 (shuò)  
\[\text{Rough, harsh, not smooth; corru\-}\
\text{gated, as skin; astring-}\]
\[\text{ent, as a taste; uneven;}\
\text{rippled, like water running}\
\text{over stones; difficult of per-}\]
\[\text{formance.}\
\]

雪兒發 (shuò)  
\[\text{this taste is very}\
\text{astringent.}\
\]

雪語 (shuò)  
\[\text{his speech is imper-}\
\text{fect and rude.}\
\]

摸着 (mō zhe)  
\[\text{it rasps the hand to}\
\text{rub it.}\
\]

滞 (zhì)  
\[\text{stopped, obstructed.}\
\]

Unattainable, what cannot 
be reached or accomplished.

Composed of南 a granary and  
來 to come both contracted; q. d. 
crops come into the storehouses.

The harvest, which should 
not be wasted; to amass, to 
accumulate; to begrudge; avaricious, 
sparing, mean; frugal, stingy.

夫 an officer who oversaw the 
harvesting.

言 sparing of words.

他是 | 刻子 he is a closefisted 
 fellow.

賬 | 是 hard to get an account 
 settled with him.

刻 stingy, mean, gripping.

糟 (zāo)  
Used for the last and the next.

To gather in the harvest; 
husbandry, culture; grain 
ready for the sickle.

敘 | to get in crops.

稼 | 稼 the crops are all in 
an evil case.

後稷之 | 有相之道 Heut- 
shi's culture was on the 
principle of helping — nature

事 | 收 harvesting, reaping.

者 | to be economical.

先 | a name for Shinnung.

雪 | 雪 (shuò)  
| Rough, harsh, not smooth; 
corrugated, as skin; astring-
ente, as a taste; uneven; 
rippled, like water running 
over stones; difficult of per-
formance.

雪兒發 | this taste is very 
astringent.

雪語 | his speech is imper-
fect and rude.

摸着 | 手 it rasps the hand to 
rub it.

滞 | 停 stopped, obstructed.

Considered to be an obsolete form 
of the last, and composed of 
stop repeated four times to 
show how rough a thing is.

Rough; an impediment in 
speech; too shallow for a boat to 
float; hard to turn around.

雪語 | Unattainable, what cannot 
be reached or accomplished.

Read seh. To talk very 
fast, to gabble much.

Frugal, sparing; stingy.

羞 | ashamed, mortified.

From gems and must; but the 
upper half is a contraction of a 
musical instrument.

An instrument like a large 
lute, differing from the 琵 in the 
cords crossing bridges to tighten 
them; it had 50, 25, 15, or 5 silk-
en strings, according to the size;
elegant and dignified; pure, stern, 
harsh; massive; to be grave.

琴 | 弦 and the lutes and lyres 
harmonize; — conjugal union.

分 | 份 a bleak soughing of the 
wind.

萧 | chilly, autumnal winds.

彼玉瓊 massive is the libation 
goblet.

In Chinese. To walk care-
fully.

1. 要 be careful how you go;
said to a child.
Read sai; A boundary, a frontier; a limit.
1 外 beyond the borders.
外 the frontiers.
出 1 to pass beyond the borders, as a princess did to marry a Hun.

In Pekingesse, used for teh, 據.
To fold under; to double in, to tuck in; also, to stop up.
把桌帏 1 进去 fold this tablecloth under.

An ague.

chills and fever; to catch cold.

寒暑作 this chill comes on at evening.

To fly swiftly; to clasp.

飛面授長林 the swift flying birds are hastening to the deep forest.

Read shah, Feathers used to adorn a coffin.

SEU.

See also under shen.  Old sounas, su, sok, and sot. In Canton, sau; — in Swatow, sô; — in Amoy, so and sô; — in Fuhchau, so and sau; — in Shanghai, su; — in Chifu, sô.

To engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.

彭 1 to inlay; to carve or inlay.

竹根 to carve bamboo roots.

Distinguished by a hand or an inch under a mortar; the third form is used more than the others.

An appellation for an old person; Sir.

老 1 venerable Sir.

旧 1 this old farmer.

1 the sound of washing rice in scored pans.

黃童白 1 boys and old men.

也 occurs for the last.

Blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.

瞎 1 blind; but having eye-balls; a term often used for blind musicians.

Also read so?

To spur a dog to attack; to incite; to stir up.

狗 1 dog; to set a dog; to wind the hounds.

From hand and number.

To shake; to arouse; to refresh.

抖 1 精神 to excite or stir up one's self or one's spirits.

A basket or bamboo vessel to wash rice; a flat basket; an old measure of sixteen chappels, ten of which made a cun or tierce; it is now disused.

Used for the last.

A marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish are reared; fat, gainful, rich, because such places produce much food; a place where people gather.

麓 1 the edge of a hill.

ma
d
d

利 1 a market; an exchange.

郊 1 a wilderness, a waste.

避 1 a retreat for robbers.

蜂 1 the bees are swarming.

逋逃 1 a refuge for people (or criminals) to flee to.

The first is also read shub, to draw in the breath.

To clear the throat; to cough; to expectorate; to hack; a cough.

乾 1 a dry cough.

痰 1 to raise phlegm.

暗號 1 to give the signal by a slight cough.

From words and to scour.

Angry or reproving words.

Read shao. To allure, to induce to act right.

諫 1 to urge to goodness.

説 明 a novel, a story to commend virtue.

足已 1 開 this is fame enough.
Old sounds, sha, shak, and shat. In Canton, sha; — in Swatow, sian; san, sang, and so; — in Amoy, sa and swa; — in Fuhchau, sa, sai, swa, and so; — in Shanghai, so and sa; — in Chifu, sa and swa.

沙 (sha)
From water and a few; q. d. when the water is little the sand appears; like the next.

Sand, gravel; pebbles, single; reefs, banks; granulated, as sugar; gritty; broken fine; friable and mealy, as fruit; frequenting sandbanks and beaches; a sandy, brown, or gray color.

| 盐 (sia) | emery. |
| 盐 (sia) | 紅 (jian) a bright red. |
| 沙 (sha) | 金 (jin) or 金 (jin) corindum; diamond dust. |
| 沙 (sha) | 睇 (lai) to winnow hulled rice. (Cantonese.) |
| 沙 (sha) | 仁 (ren) or 仁 (ren) grains of paradise, obtained from the Amomum xanthioides and the Eleotaria; the 陽 (yang) from Yang-chun district in Kwangtung, are from the Amomum villosum. |
| 皮 (pix) | cowhide; met, stubborn, indolent. |
| 皮 (pix) | 仁 (ren) aethiops mineral, a sulphide of mercury. |

The largest sized buffalo is called 水牛 (shui-niu) in the central provinces, and usually denotes the cow.

From disease and sand as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

The cholera.

沙 (sha) | 紅 (jian) a bright red. |
| 沙 (sha) | 金 (jin) or 金 (jin) corindum; diamond dust. |
| 沙 (sha) | 睇 (lai) to winnow hulled rice. (Cantonese.) |
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| 皮 (pix) | cowhide; met, stubborn, indolent. |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHA</th>
<th>SHAG</th>
<th>SHAH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>髹</td>
<td>Long fine hair.</td>
<td>Long fine hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髹</td>
<td>the hair hanging in tresses; disheveled or loose hair.</td>
<td>the hair hanging in tresses; disheveled or loose hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>To sprinkle with a liquid; to scatter, as the wind does the leaves; to divide; deep and steep water; respectful; swift; snow; to cast, as a fisherman the net.</td>
<td>To sprinkle with a liquid; to scatter, as the wind does the leaves; to divide; deep and steep water; respectful; swift; snow; to cast, as a fisherman the net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>my clothes were wet by the rain.</td>
<td>my clothes were wet by the rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>著</td>
<td>to cast a hook.</td>
<td>to cast a hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗</td>
<td>to whiten.</td>
<td>to whiten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>to weep much.</td>
<td>to weep much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彼</td>
<td>a continual small rain.</td>
<td>a continual small rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>alarmed.</td>
<td>alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>silk robes with speckled embroidery.</td>
<td>silk robes with speckled embroidery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>那些水</td>
<td>this water spilled over, as when carrying a bucket-full.</td>
<td>this water spilled over, as when carrying a bucket-full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Leaky and new.</td>
<td>Leaky and new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>復</td>
<td>high and fine is the new terrace.</td>
<td>high and fine is the new terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
<td>Shivering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>shaking from the cold.</td>
<td>shaking from the cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時</td>
<td>shaking from the cold.</td>
<td>shaking from the cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A shed; to stretch out.</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A shed; to stretch out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時</td>
<td>the hen stretches her wings.</td>
<td>the hen stretches her wings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時</td>
<td>an open shed.</td>
<td>an open shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時</td>
<td>to hang out to dry.</td>
<td>to hang out to dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傻</td>
<td>Foolish, thoughtless.</td>
<td>Foolish, thoughtless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傻</td>
<td>a simpleton, a careless fellow.</td>
<td>a simpleton, a careless fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傻</td>
<td>foolish, silly.</td>
<td>foolish, silly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>很</td>
<td>how stupid that is!</td>
<td>how stupid that is!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傻</td>
<td>not仁</td>
<td>not仁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傻</td>
<td>pale faced.</td>
<td>pale faced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>pretty good, it will do.</td>
<td>pretty good, it will do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>rather fine.</td>
<td>rather fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>From whisker and woman; it resembles you?要 to wish.</td>
<td>From whisker and woman; it resembles you?要 to wish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>To sport, to play with; to trifle with, as fire-arms; to fence; play, jollity; games.</td>
<td>To sport, to play with; to trifle with, as fire-arms; to fence; play, jollity; games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>to fence with shillelahs.</td>
<td>to fence with shillelahs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>to play with foils and shields.</td>
<td>to play with foils and shields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>to sport and dance; to waste one's time.</td>
<td>to sport and dance; to waste one's time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>the talking, banter, badinage.</td>
<td>the talking, banter, badinage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>The changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.</td>
<td>The changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>to make an eyelet hole.</td>
<td>to make an eyelet hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>small holes in a thing; cavities, as in porous iron.</td>
<td>small holes in a thing; cavities, as in porous iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>治</td>
<td>to cut and probe ulcers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHAH.**

Old sounds, shat and shap. In Canton, shat, shap, and sap; — in Swatow, sat, sau, and siap; — in Amoy, sat, siap, ch'ap, and ch'iap; — in Fuhchau, sak and sai; — in Shanghai, sah; — in Chifu, sah.

<p>| 殺 | Some derive this from 虫 to kill, | Some derive this from 虫 to kill, |
| 殺 | a club, and 木 hand; but its etymology is doubtful. | a club, and 木 hand; but its etymology is doubtful. |
| 殺 | To slay, to put to death; to murder; to kill, of which crime Chinese law recognizes five grades; to die by famine or frost; penalty of death; death; to hunt and kill game; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; a form of the superlative, furiously, murderously. | To slay, to put to death; to murder; to kill, of which crime Chinese law recognizes five grades; to die by famine or frost; penalty of death; death; to hunt and kill game; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; a form of the superlative, furiously, murderously. |
| 1 | to decapitate. | to decapitate. |
| 1 | to drive off worms; to-kill bugs. | to drive off worms; to-kill bugs. |
| 1 | a headman. | a headman. |
| 1 | to finish an account. | to finish an account. |
| 1 | to butcher animals. | to butcher animals. |
| 1 | an awful, dreadful look. | an awful, dreadful look. |
| 1 | his way into their ranks. | his way into their ranks. |
| 1 | scared to death. | scared to death. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAI.</th>
<th>SHAH.</th>
<th>SHAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>了是他人壊</td>
<td>了是自己 if you love the child greatly, yet he is another's; if you feel that he is a ruined child, still he is my own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>homicide, manslaughter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>气</td>
<td>he to overawe; to enrage another; to force to comply.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引</td>
<td>乃事時同王 as you do not cleanse your way, you shall consequently be classed with those who are to be put to death.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>的挑的祸 a heaven-condemned fellow who brings down evil on people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>deleterious, as a location.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>命带</td>
<td>my fate carries evil to all my family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乱</td>
<td>it wards off evil, as the 八卦 eight diagrams, or the inscription 石敢當 of the Stone Warden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>门</td>
<td>crises in life, which occur triennially from three to sixteen, modified by the signs one is born in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐</td>
<td>and 向 back and front noxiousness, geomantic terms connected with the position of graves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住</td>
<td>不 a never-ending talk, garulous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>强盗多</td>
<td>the robbers are very numerous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>近</td>
<td>very near.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狱</td>
<td>The edges of a seam left over which are to be filled; to sew up the seam; clothes folded up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍛</td>
<td>A spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>a long halberd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>武</td>
<td>武將虎威而交 the bristling lances of the troops were crossed and blended — as they marched.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From to own and to pierce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>义</td>
<td>To smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**SHAI.**

Old sounds, shai and shak. *In Canton, shai and shak; — in Swatow, shu and sai; — in Amoy, su; — in Fukchian, sai, shi, and t'ai; — in Shanghai, su and sb; — in Chiffa, sai.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAI.</th>
<th>SHAH.</th>
<th>SHAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>篱</td>
<td>一 a flour sieve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锭</td>
<td>月影 the bamboo intercept the moonbeams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>a board with grooves for cash to drop in, so that the coins can be shaken in and counted quickly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>云</td>
<td>粉 a mizzling rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>粉 the sifting breeze carpets the earth with moonlight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轉</td>
<td>To disperse and get lost; to strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>撃插鼓 to beat the gongs and tap the drums.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHAN.

Old sounds, shan and sham. In Canton, shan and sham; — in Swatow, shən, sam, and san; — in Amoy, san, sam, shian, and ch'ain; — in Pukhchow, song; — in Shanghai, shin; — in Chifu, sam.

The original form resembles three peaks; it forms the 46th radical of characters relating to the names and forms of hills.

A mountain; hills, heights; a mound; a range; uncultivated; wild, not domesticated or subdued; strong, loud, as a tone of voice; the gable end of a wall; a hill site.

1. 呼喊 shan to cry out aloud, Your majesty!
2. 峯 separate peaks.
3. 名 celebrated mountains; it is also the name of Mount Hwa.
4. 靠 posted against a hill, as an army.
5. 箭 wood and bamboo-ware, baskets, tubs, &c.
6. 人 wild tribes; a mountaineer, a hermit.
7. 錫 上田 I confer on you hills, plains, and fields; — i. e. the territory.
8. 陰 to retire into obscurity.
9. 陰 wild fowl.
10. 屋 a room of the house.
11. 坐 to sit on the end wall of the house.
12. 左右临 both of the gable ends open on vacant ground.
13. 湿 spring water.
14. 珍海珠 pearls and delicacies from the hills and seas; — nice dishes of every kind.
15. 錦緞 the tapestried hills and embroidered rivers; — i. e. our sovereign's empire.
16. 好家 a prosperous family.
17. 章 a bare peak.

SHAN.

1. 水和逢 the hill and water will yet meet; — you will see him again.
2. 東 or 左 the province of Shantung; as 雨 or 右 denotes Shansi.
3. 起 | the wonderful high mountain, is Mount Meru, or Su-meru, 謝 | the axis of the Buddhas, the axis of the universe.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

1. 拜 to worship at the graves.
2. 拜龍 to worship a dragon (or lucky) grave.
3. 狗 grave-diggers; grass-cutters.
4. 穴 to bury, to inter.

1. 好 Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at, to gibes.
2. 好 | to make sport of.
   Read ɕien. To go.
   1. 轻 a slow gait, a stately manner.
   Read soh, The trailing skirt of a lady.

1. 用 for the last and the next.
2. To hobble or limp.
3. 驅 | to walk lamely, or as if unable to go forward.
4. 木 | precious coral, 木 the fine red kind, which is highly prized.
5. 珠 a red coral button, the highest in rank.

小心 | 迷糊了 take care that you don't get a sunstroke.
不 | 透 the sun does not get through, as a curtain.
鵝鴨 | 陽 the ducklings are sunning themselves.
SHAN.

Part of these characters are sometimes read shin. Old sounds, shin, shin, shén, and shen. In Canton, shan, shan, chyan, and ch'yan; — in Swatow, sin, siam, sien, and sim; — in Amoy, sin, sin, and ch'yan; — in Fuhkien, song, sing, and sing; — in Shanghai, sāng, zāng, and sing; — in Ch'ifu, sin and shin.

From three trees to indicate their number.

An abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe, as laws; to plant trees.

嚴 rigorous, majestic, severe.

木 Chinese mahogany, the timber of the 梨 pride of India. (Melia azedarach.)

綠 1 of the thick and shady, as a green forest.

蕭 1 萧 茂 thickly wooded and grassy.

SHAN.

From grain and tapering, alluding to the four slender spikelets, which are likened to dragon's claws.

A marshy grass resembling a Panicum, cultivated in Yunnan; it has large clasping leaves like rice, a three-sided stem, and thick spikelets, bearing a reddish grain like canary-seed; it is probably allied to an Eleusine; the flour is glutinous.

From plant or knife and to kill.

To mow; to cut grass or herts; to root out; a large bill-hook, a sort of scythe.

草除根 to mow the grass and root it up.

熙 a person cleared away the grass and the bushes.

To weep, to cry piteously.

然出涕 the tears flowed freely.

兩泪 | | both her eyes were streaming with tears.

To move or manipulate with dexterity, to make signals.

揺 to pick over and sort rapidly and well, as tea is prepared.

SHAN.

From plant and bitter.

Name of an ancient place or state in Shensi, not far from the present Hoh-yang hien.

部陽縣 on the Yellow R.

熙 a district in the west of Shantung.

翼翼 numerous, said of camp-followers.

SHAN.

魚 jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea; a spit or point of a beach.

頭 the port of Swatow.

嘉魚蒸然 | | the barbel are caught in great numbers.

病 shin | | rupture of the bowels, or hernia; pain from hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

血 | | angina pectoris.

气 hernia; also a stricture or retention of urine.

水 | | or 湖 | | hydrocele.

訕 To vilify, to slander; to murmur at.

訕 to backbite.

訕 to revile superiors.

訕而無 | | reprove without railing at one.

訕 she slandered her husband.

訕 grumbling slanders.

釣 A large bill-hook or sickle.

釣 shin. A large bill-hook or sickle.

Read shin, and used with its primitive. A marshy plant with yellowish green, thick oval leaves, like those of the birthwort (Asa-rum), whose root is acrid, and when dried used in rheumatism; it is called 稲, and is perhaps a species of Heterotropa.
The oil made from hemp or Sida seed; it was used to light the old year out by firing fir sticks in a 
until the morning came; the refuse of flour; the settleings of gruel.

Men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

From words and first.

The ginseng plant (Panax schinseng), a name altered from 人, and so called from the resemblance of its forked roots to a man; it is also called 神草 the divine plant, and 地精 earth's essence; this term is also applied to many roots of a mucilaginous nature used by the natives in medicine, and deemed to partake of the virtues of ginseng.

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the body walking; it is the 18th radical of characters relating to the shapes of the body.

The trunk; the body; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self; I myself, and when used in a letter, a petition, or official document, it is often written smaller than the rest; personal, the presence; one's character or duty; pregnant; the conduct.

The body.

out to enter on office; the origin or early life of a person.

given to drink.

Wu-jiin himself a high official.

where can he now go to hide his disgrace?

suppose you were in that position.

whole life; the end of life.

after death.

an old woman, or old man.

careless of himself, as a brave soldier.

his dress does not fit him, or is unsuitable.

A shivering bitter ailment, such as the ague induces.

The second form is now mostly used; it is also read ch'ian.

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Manchurian ginseng, deemed to be superior to the

foreign ginseng; of which the

is the crude, and 紅玉 is the clarified sort.

safron, i.e. Dutch ginseng.

biche-de-mer. (Holothuria.)
SHĀN.

如意 | a magic body (riddhi) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

* From water out of a cavern.

深 | a magic body (riddhi) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

SHAN.

水 | to recite or hum, as books.

長 | a magic body (riddhi) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

短 | whining and complaining.

神 | to complain, to whine about.

神 | to recite or hum, as books.

神 | a magic body (riddhi) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

伸 | to stretch and yawn; to dilate, to straighten; to explain; to report to; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; vindicated; worth, valued, equal to, as in pricing things.

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A multitude of living things moving about together.

1. 魂 (hún) the soul, the vital principle, before or after death.
2. 效 (xiào) wonderfully efficacious.
3. 妙 (miào) supernaturally clever, as a physician.
4. 谷 (gǔ) immaterial spirits, of Taoists.
5. 被 (bèi) to refresh one’s spirits, as by a show.
6. 養 (yǎng) the name of a god.
7. 心 (xīn) the heart moves and the gods know it.
8. 好 (hào) keep your wits about you.
9. 之 (zhī) 神 (shén) the gods will then listen to him.
10. 辦 (biàn) a shrewd guesser, a prophet.
11. 保 (bǎo) 保 is 格 (gé) 以 (yǐ) 介 (jiè) in [their ancestral] spirits quietly come and reward them with great blessings.

From divine and to extend as the phonetic.

_for these entries, the meaning is not clear._

1. 聶 (niè) a small state in the Han dynasty.

1. 古 (gǔ) gods, demons, genii, and Budhas, are the four orders of beings above man.
2. 事 (shì) to serve the gods, as an acolyte who presents offerings.
3. 拜 (bài) to worship God; to adore the gods.
4. 安 (ān) to set up gods to be worshiped; to quiet the manes of the dead; to cheer one’s spirits; to relieve one’s ailments.
5. 像 (xiàng) images of the gods.
6. 家 (jiā) the lares or deified spirits of ancestors.

a sort of scarecrow that is carried before funerals as a pursuivant of the dead.

1. 天 (tiān) angels in the Roman Catholic usage.
2. 原 (yuán) the form or being a man had before birth; his prototype or protoplasm.

From words and _many or more._

1. 諸 (zhū) Sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.
2. 天 (tiān)命靡常 I cannot be certain that heaven will always decree the throne to me.

_for these entries, the meaning is not clear._

1. 天 (tiān) heaven will not uphold him at any event.

_to believe; sincere._

1. 慕 (mù) to retard; dilatory; slow to believe.

_read shān. Crafty._

1. 了 (liǎo) guileful, untrustworthy.

A brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.

_to warm one’s self at the furnace._

_for these entries, the meaning is not clear._

1. 甚 (shèn) the berries of the mulberry, called 桑, which Chinese authors fable will improve the harsh voice of owls and kestrels.
Used for and with the preceding, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries.

Read 'fim'. Black clouds bringing rain.

Sn 'in' while the lowering clouds will soon bring rain.

If void of intelligence, vacu- minded.

To investigate, to inform one's self, as a judge; to discern between, to discriminate; to restrain; to weigh evidence; the mind settled on a point; a bundle of ten plumes.

Judge to judge; examine and decide.

A judicial inquiry.

To confront witnesses.

A final judgment.

To inquire by sortilege.

To open court for a trial.

An officer specially sent to try a cause.

If it has been fully and honestly examined.

To discriminate musical tones.

A severe investigation.

Trace it up to its origin, find out the cause.

Observe the times and judge the occasion.

To stand a trial, to await examination.

A father's younger brother's wife is 'u'; a brother's wife is 'm', including any sister-in-law.

A respectable, middle aged woman; a nurse, a woman of all work.

Gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.

To leak out, to dribble away.

From mouth and went or to lead on.

To smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

Smile to smile.

I beg that you will receive [this present] favorably.

To smile on seeing — the gift.

From words and to read.

To consult carefully with; to make known one's views to a superior; to reprove, to expostulate; to hide away, as fish in a covert.

Shall I not think of my mother?

To reflect on.

Admonish him by every argument.

To conjure, to urge upon.

A particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more; still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

How much more then so!

I thought not of a man and shall not seek much more to have friends?

I will more still to say.

Timorons; cowardly.

Alas for the people's sake!

Bent, stooping.

To bend the head forward; to stoop.

Social delights; an adverb denoting an increase of joy.

Denoting the superlative, very; extremely, — and usually placed before its subject.

Excellent.

Very big, huge.

Excessive in any way.

Once is quite too much.

Altogether unsuitable.

The disgrace is already at its utmost pitch.

Too many; too far.

Do not go to excess.

Very right, just the thing.

What thing? what affair?

What that is to you?

To act carefully and seriously; cautious, attentive; still, quiet, sincere; considerate.

Heedful.

Needless.

Careful of what he says, guarded in speech.

Circumspect.

The utmost care is necessary.

Take heed and be not idle.

The prince by what he does when he is alone.

Contrasted, for which it is occasionally mistaken.

The kidneys, which the Chinese connect with water, and make to preside over wisdom and force; they call one of the kidneys 'i' and the other 'en', because it is thought to secrete the semen, and pass it to the 'i' or testes; a gizzard; to lead; to harden.

The scrotum.

A duck's gizzard.

Incontinence of urine.

The heart and belly, reins and bowels, — i.e. the whole mind.
SHANG.

From insect and time as the phonetic.

A huge clam, said to be transformed from a fowl, and perhaps referring to the great Channa; a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.

氷 to leak; to run to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.

瀉 to leak.

淋 newly fledged.

井 a hole for water to run into the sewer.

溝 running off or flowing.

水出來 the water is leaking out.

飲則入膀胱 whatever is drank filters into the bladder.

In Cantonese. To sprinkle over, as with salt or ashes, not with water; bad, inelegant, worthless.

' 1 鹽來 sprinkle or spread some salt on it.

SHANG.

The sounds Shang and Jiang are easily confounded. Old sounds, shung and shung. In Canton, shung; — in Swatow, shang and shuân; — in Amoy, song; — in Fu-chau, shing; — in Shanghai, song, dzing, zung, dzang, and long; — in Chifin, ch'ing.

商 商, shang

Composed of 四 to stutter and 早 sentences contracted, denoting that by words one's inner thought, are known; not to be confounded with the
denoting a merchant.

To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consultation; to trade; a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise and sunset.

洋行 the old hong-merchants of Canton.

客 or 賈 a traveling merchant.

旅 a merchant from another province.

朝 the Shang dynasty, founded by 周王 the Successful, B. C. 1766, and destroyed by Wu Wang, B. C. 1122.

國 an ancient state now in Kwei-teh fu in the east of Honan.

滷 a kind of medical plant, whose root, called 常山 is a remedy for the ague.

薇 a labiate plant, like the Vitex or chaste tree.

From man and 首 to wound to give the sound.

傷 shang

To injure, to hurt; to wound to grieve, to distress; to mourn; to cause sorrow; to waste, to lavish, as the strength; sad at heart, chagrined, mortified; harm, objection.

害 to injure; to take revenge.

風 to catch cold.

病 an internal disease, such as spitting blood.

我心悲 my heart was sad and wounded.

無 no harm is done; it makes no difference, it will be no obstacle.

弓之鳥 crippled like a bird wounded by the dart.

維以不永 to the end that I may not long sorrow.

何 what objection is there?

効歌 I hum and sing with a wounded heart.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>重</th>
<th>a mortal wound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to waste money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to grieve at heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受</td>
<td>wounded three times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>lips of a wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西</td>
<td>to violate confidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>filial grief at a parent's death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>it will injure public morals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擊</td>
<td>to damage; to wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>do not destroy old friendships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸</td>
<td>tyranny is no injury, no moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>及</td>
<td>to cause grief to parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心事</td>
<td>a bad business, a grief to one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**殞**

A untimely death, under nineteen years of age; to die before puberty; to die.

**傷**

天 | or short; died young. |
嫁 | to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband. |
國 | manes of soldiers who have died for their country. |
無 | unmourned youths, those who die before seven years. |
丁 | it will involve the death of one's children, as an unlucky spot. |
孩 | the child died of small-pox. |

From corn and to wound.

**殞**

A cup, a goblet; a bumber; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink.

**酒**

or | a wine-cup. |
治 | to prepare a feast. |
取 | to take wine with a guest. |
俾 | to exchange glasses. |
羚 | crooked streams flowing into goblets; met. fine scenery. |
給 | to drink to one's health. |
出 | to exceed bounds, to over-run. |
交 | change cups and drink fast. |
春 | a new year's feast. |

**殞**

From napkin and manifest, referring to the meaning of the next, of which this was a synonym.

Constant, ordinary, always, ever, frequent, usual; habitual, long continued, in usage; unchanging; to keep, to maintain, as a law; to possess always; a rule; a stint; constancy; a regular principle or way; a long spear put in war chariots.

1 時 | ever, always. |
平 | usual, ordinary. |
非 | unusual; few such; extra. |
無 | it happens rarely, not often. |
有 | I keep it always, as an article in a shop. |
照 | customarily, according to the routine. |
純 | happiness be your constant lot. |
純 | the whole day. |
1 人 | an ordinary man. |
家 | a common meal. |
五 | the five cardinal virtues, virtue, humanity, rectitude, knowledge, and faith. |
1 1 | constantly bear it in mind. |
往 | formerly. |
無 | heart variable; no perseverance. |
如 | as customary. |
太 | the Sacrificial Court. |
可 | it can be done for this time, but not allowed as a regular thing. |
無 | the god who cuts the thread of life, the Chinese Atropos. |

**殞**

From wealth and to manifest.

To give to an inferior; to bestow, to confer; to grant, as heaven does; rewards to make largesses; to celebrate, as a day; to congratulate, to rejoice, to take pleasure in; to exhort. |
月 | to celebrate the harvest-moon; to enjoy the moonlight. |
心 | to delight one's self in. |
花 | to enjoy the flowers. |
給 | to bestow a reward. |
牌 | to distribute silver medals. |

**殞**

In to express admiration.

1 臉 | to treat well. |
1 格 | a scale of rewards. |
1 帖 | a placard offering a reward. |
1 謝 | to pay the reward offered. |
1 以 | presented him with wine and meats. |
1 饂 | to commend and reward, as a scholar. |
1 封 | to give a present to children or servants. |
恩 | imperial bounty. |
The ring placed upon doors to use as a knocker.

The meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting.

From sun and towards.

Noontide, meridian; used for the Manchu word delhe, a piece of arable land measuring six men, or about 1 1/2 acre, set apart for the support of the Gendarmerie of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.

1 午 or 1 午天 midday.
2 下午 afternoon.
3 半无言 he was quite silent for half the day.
4 晚半 towards sundown.
5 早半 forenoon; but 小午 is rather just before midday, 11/2 o'clock.

Formed of two parts signifying that an affair or thing is above the level.

To go up; to go to court; to write in; to esteem, to exalt; to go in, as into a net; to place on; to mount; to send or hand up; upwards; the ascending or second tone; the upper series of tones.

1 京 to go to Peking.
2 船 to go aboard, and 岸 to go ashore.
3 本 to send a report to court.
4 学 to enter school.

Shang 1 下 continuing [his example] as I go up and down in the court, — and reign.

人 to be swindled or taken in.
你不心 you didn't bear it in mind?
1 表 to wind a watch.
1 前去 to go on; go ahead.

贵 to honor superiors.
不 1 一月 not a full month.
1 那的去 where are you going?
1 平声 the upper even tone.
1 不来 he cannot come up.
1 平安 be careful in going up and down stairs.
1 平 or 1 量 to weigh, as money.

Read shang? Top; above, on, upon; facing; high; ancient, early times; before, previously; that which is above or high; superior, excellent; superiors; honorable, exalted; Heaven; supreme; imperial; ascending; rising; in rhetoric, what goes before, antecedent; as a preposition, by, on, near.

缴 to sum up, to conclude from what goes before.

1 皇 the Emperor.
1 下 above and below; up and down; about, more or less; on the one hand and on the other; heaven and earth; emperor and people; — according to the scope.

天 the sky overhead.
1 天日 the other day; the first day.
1 天怒 the Emperor was angry.
1 論 an imperial decree.
1 好 very good, superior.
1 1 or 頂 the best quality.

街 in the street.

慣 旅 or may he still be careful.
河 they saunter about by the River.
1 古 in remote antiquity.
1 身 it is on me; in my hand.
1 早 early in the day.

盛 無 2 1 honorable beyond comparison.
1 頭 up there; the head or chief.
1 1 what is before.

房 the best room, a parlor.

次 the previous occasion.
1 午 forenoon.
1 上 upper classes; it is used in addressing a priest, or speaking of one's employer or parents.
1 書 it is said in the book.
1 位 a chief seat; a magnate.
1 1 and 中 and 下 are three terms used for qualities or degrees.

向 Composed of 向 towards with 入 to go in above it; occurs used for the last.

To add to; desirous of; to honor, to esteem, to adorn; to reckon good; to like, to approve; to have the care of, to control, in which sense it occurs in official titles; to ascend; to marry a princess; noble, high; as a conjunction, still, but, furthermore, and notwithstanding, yet, perhaps; a form of the optatives, would that, may it be that, pray.

1 白 to esteem a white color.
1 且 still, however.
1 有 there are still some.
1 公主 to wed a princess.

不自 do not praise yourself.

六部 the presidents or controllers of the Six Boards.

好 to prefer.

高 皇志 ambitious and pure in spirit.

行有死人 or 有之 a dead man lies in the road, and somebody will perhaps bury him.

無以之 nothing can be superior to it.

雖老能馳馬 though I am old I can still ride to battle.

俗 the world likes dash and folly.

德 to respect the virtuous.

享 at the end of a prayer, Mayest thou enjoy or receive this! Let this be accepted!
SHANG.

Old sound, shang. In Canton, shang and shang; — in Swatow, song and sê; — in Amoy, song; — in Fukejan, song, sung, chung, and sing; — in Shanghai, sang; — in China, shang.

生

The lower half represents the earth from which sprouts arise above it to denote growth; it forms the 100th radical.

To bear, to produce; to arise, as an event; to grow; to beget; to bring about the birth of, causing to grow, to excite; to live; to come forth; life, vitality; the living; birth; means of living; unripe, raw; unsubdued; unpolished, inelegant, as a bad style or uncouth phraseology; unacquainted; the natural conscience.

平 | the entire strength.
| 平之力 | the entire strength.

學 | or 门 | or 晚 | a young man, a pupil.

先 | a teacher; a doctor; a blind fortune-teller; an appellation like Mr. or Sir, as 李先生 | Mr. Li.

監 | and 1 哥 grades of the 萬1 graduates, who designate themselves as 生 juniors in official papers.

優 | the first 萬1 graduate on the list of the district.

副 | a degree intermediate between a 萬1 and 哥.

書 | literary men.

| 意 | or 理 | occupation, business.
| 興 | or 贏 | a stranger.
| 既 | not familiar with; not to see one for a long time.
| 民保 | the people will preserve their possessions.

既 | 既育比子子毒 now, your means being abundant, you liken me to poison.

息 | to get interest; to make a profit, as by increase of herds.

葉 | unripe fruit.

魚 | a preparation of raw fish.

放 | to set free living things, considered to be a meritorious act.

旦 | 不已 age after age, unceasing succession.

自 | 自须 foster the life of the people as your best work.

乱 | disorder then arises.

制 | to secure abundant means of support.

得 | 得然 made so by heaven, a natural production.

來 | or | 出的 spontaneous; natural; it grew so.

殺 | 殺之權 the power of life and death.

| | a birthday.

今 | and 來世 this life and the next.

畜 | animals, more especially the six domesticated kinds.

揭 | to borrow money on interest.

四 | four modes of production, viz. viviparous, oviparous, 育 | by moistness; 1; and transformed. 1; the last is applied to the miraculous birth of incarnated Budhas (anupaṇṭaka).

托 | doctrine of rewards and punishments by a second life.

偷 | to save one's life, as by treachery to a prince.

輕 | to set light by one's life; reckless of danger.

氣 | to get angry.

瘔 | an ulcer has come.

敗 | he bore a prodigal son.

知 | knew it when he was born; intuitive knowledge.

靈 | living things, the people.

辰 | 八字 the eight horoscope characters.

然 | 不然 it certainly is not so.

無 | 以 | nothing to live by; ready to perish.

没 | 造徒 births, deaths, and removals.

旦 | 旦 | five classes of actors, viz., scholars, girls, old men and women, and fools; of each class there are various ranks, of which 武 | are military characters; 正 | princes; 總 | old statesmen; 小 | youths; &c.

卵

From to bear and a mate.

卵 

Relatives of other surnames; the sons of a sister, and the nephews and cousins by aunts and sisters, are 外 | who are all of a different surname.

外 | 外 | a sister's daughter's husband.

姨 | children of a wife's sister.

舅 | maternal uncles and cousins.

女 | a niece of king Fàn.

牲

Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims.

犧 | a victim.

口 | usually denotes draught animals, or cattle; but also includes fowls and sheep.

三 | poultry, pork, and fish (or mutton).

六 | the six victims, — horse, ox, lamb, cock, dog, and hog.

爾 | their; your victims are all provided for.

笙

An instrument of the organ kind, a Pandean pipe, composed of 13 dissimilar reeds inserted in a gourd bulb, with a bent blow-tube; the music is made by inhaling the air through the reeds; small; slender.

歌 | to play and sing; met. peace and plenty.

吹 | thrum the lutes and blow the organ.

箏 | music relieves the heart.
SHÀNG.

SHÀNG.

SHÀNG.

SHÀNG.

SHÀNG.

SHÀNG.

An animal of the weasel family, and given by some as the weasel itself; it is grayish black, and called from its destructiveness to mice; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; it is probably the polecat, but others describe it like a Pie-romys or flying squirrel.

SHÀNG.

From eye and few, but really formed of eyebrows and both contracted, intimating a close inspection of a subject.

A spot guarded for officers; a province of the empire; to diminish, to abridge; in topographical works, to erase, to incorporate with or abolish, as a district; to use sparingly; to lay by; to avoid, to spare; frugal; saved, avoided.

To every part of the country.

To avoid the trouble of, to prevent doing over again.

To save my going there.

Fees to save the outlay.

Fees save one's self trouble.

Penalties reduce the punishment.

To abridge.

To terse, an abridged expression.

To reduce, lighten it; be moderate.

Sent him to a provincial post.

A provincial capital.

The eighteen provinces or China Proper.

铜钱 to lay money.

遮一頂傘之雨滋滋 take an umbrella to save yourself a wetting.

In Cantonese; also written 遮. To scour, to rub bright.

光 to whet the appetite.

口 to clean the mouth.

Read sing'. To examine, to inquire carefully into, to inspect; to discern; to regard as good; a fault; watchful; to awaken.

心 to examine one's heart.

自己 過 self-examination.

察 to investigate.

吾日三吾身 1 Daily examine myself on three points.

安 to keep the country quiet.

不 uneasy.

于其君免于大難 to act faithfully toward the ruler, and thus avoid great trouble.

覺 to be aware of.

悟 to arouse to a sense of one's danger.

親 a wife visiting her parents.

NAMES, etc., OF THE EIGHTEEN PROVINCES.

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<th>PROVINCES.</th>
<th>AREA SQUARE MILES.</th>
<th>POP. BY CENSUS OF 1812.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chihli, 直 聿</td>
<td>58,949</td>
<td>27,920,871</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>保定府</td>
<td>A Governor-general.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shantung, 山 東</td>
<td>65,104</td>
<td>28,958,764</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>濟南府</td>
<td>A Governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi, 山 西</td>
<td>55,268</td>
<td>14,004,210</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>太原府</td>
<td>A Governor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honan, 河 南</td>
<td>65,104</td>
<td>23,037,171</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>开封府</td>
<td>A Governor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiangsu, 江 苏</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>37,843,501</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>江陰府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 江 江  at Nanking, and Governors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nankiang, 安 徽</td>
<td>48,461</td>
<td>34,168,059</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>安慶府</td>
<td>at the three capitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi, 江 西</td>
<td>72,176</td>
<td>28,016,999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>南昌府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 江 江  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekiang, 浙 海</td>
<td>39,150</td>
<td>26,256,784</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>杭州府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fukien, 福 廣</td>
<td>53,480</td>
<td>14,777,410</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>福州府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hupeh, 湖 北</td>
<td>70,450</td>
<td>27,370,098</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>南京府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan, 湖 南</td>
<td>74,320</td>
<td>18,625,507</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>岳陽府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung, 廣 东</td>
<td>79,456</td>
<td>19,174,030</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>广州府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangsi, 廣 西</td>
<td>78,250</td>
<td>7,313,805</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>桂林府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan, 貴 工</td>
<td>107,969</td>
<td>5,551,320</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>云南海府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kweichou, 雲 西</td>
<td>64,554</td>
<td>5,288,219</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>西安府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sz'ch'uen, 川 陝</td>
<td>166,800</td>
<td>21,435,678</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>西安府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 漢 海  and two Governors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shensi, 陝 貴</td>
<td>67,400</td>
<td>10,207,256</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>陝西府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 陝 貴   and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansub, 甘 浙</td>
<td>86,608</td>
<td>15,193,125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>甘肅府</td>
<td>A Governor-general 陝 貴   and two Governors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,297,999 360,279,897 267 573
### DIVISIONS, &c., OF MANCHURIA.

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<th>Provinces</th>
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<th>Government</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shingking, 盛京</td>
<td>Mukden, 奉天府</td>
<td>11 dists. and 13 posts.</td>
<td>Ruled by a tsiang-kiun, who controls all Manchuria, aided by six Boards, filled mostly by Manchus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirin, 吉林</td>
<td>Kirin, 吉林廳</td>
<td>8 garrisons, answering to districts.</td>
<td>Under a tsiang-kiun at Kirin, aided by five fu-tutung at Kirin, Ninguta, Pedne, Sansing, and Altehuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heh-lung Kiang, 黑龍江</td>
<td>Tsitsihar 薪齊哈爾</td>
<td>6 commanderies.</td>
<td>One tsiang-kiun at Tsitsihar, aided by three generals at Merguen, Tsitsihar, and Heh-lung Kiang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIVISIONS, &c., OF MONGOLIA.

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<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Khanates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Inner Mongolia, 內蒙古</td>
<td>Tuchétu, 土謝圖汗</td>
<td>6 corps 营, divided into 24 tribes and 49 standards, each aimak or tribe being under its own chief-tain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outer Mongolia, 外蒙古 has four khanates, 外蒙</td>
<td>Sain-noin, 三音諾颜汗</td>
<td>Overseen by a Governor-general at Urga or Kurun 康倫 in the Tuchétu khanate, under whose superin tendance each prince rules his own tribe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIVISIONS, &c., OF I LI OR CHINESE TURKESTAN.

<table>
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<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Cities and Districts</th>
<th>Government</th>
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<tr>
<td>Songaria, 天山</td>
<td>Nine garrisons, 城 or districts</td>
<td>Under a military governor, two coun cillors, and 34 residents in cities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>the Southern Circuit 天山南路, occupying the valley of the Tarim River, having ten garrisoned cities 十回城</td>
<td>Each the post of local rulers under Chinese sway.</td>
<td>The officer at Ushı rules over the three next; it is also called Yung ning-ch'ing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tibet 西藏 is regarded by the Chinese as one of their dependencies, and a resident constantly lives at Hlassa; the eastern part, called Anterior Tibet 前藏 or Yuiba 衛, is divided into eight cantons; the western part called Ulterior Tibet 後藏 or Kambu 康, is divided into six cantons, one of which, Ari 阿里 occupies most of its western half. A portion of the eastern part of Turkestan 薄疆 is politically included within the province of Kansuh, which extends across the Desert to Urumchi and Barkou; but since the year 1865, the Chinese sway over the whole region has been reduced to appointing nominal officers over its various districts; and the Southern Circuit has been completely lost to them since the Mohammedan insurrection in Kansuh and Shensi; these divisions are therefore likely to be superseded by others under a different rule.
SHAO.

Old sounds, sho, sho, shok, and shok. In Canton, shyn and shao; — in Swatow, shlo, shlo, and sao; — in Amoy, also, sao, and ch'ao; — in Fuhchau, shiy, shen, and sao; — in Shanghai, shoo and dzo; — in Chifu, shao.

From fire and eminent.

烧 shao To burn, to ignite, to light; to burn pottery; to roast at the fire; roasted, fired; hot, feverish; to burn over; to offer incense; inflammable.

野 a fire on the moors.

酒 a liquor, such as will burn, sometimes called hong or thrice fired, whence comes the word samshoo through the Cantonese dialect.

强 shao strong whiskey made from sorghum.

着 on fire; to set on fire.

化 burnt up, consumed.

鹤 a roasted goose.

山 to burn the grass on hills, to manure them with the ashes.

内 he has fever in and on him.

内大作 the fever is very high.

纸 to worship at the tombs, when paper is burned.

烟火 (or fire) to let off fireworks.

插仔 a concubine's child.

路 to worship at the tombs; — at Shanghai also means to feast with one.

猪 a hog roasted whole.

打 a mode of torture among prisoners to extort money.

客 a guest.

火 light the fire, put on fuel.

座 a seat.

锅 to put up an oven to roast at.

拜香 to supplicate the gods for a parent's recovery.

风 a drying wind; sound of the wind.

用风 to dry the clothes in the wind.

落 it blows the leaves down.

粗 jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.

烧 the holes of the mar- mots run through the jungle.

稍 the eldest of a number of sisters.

梢 Read sho, To despise, to disesteem; to regard slightly.

梢 to select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.

或 or seizing the arms.

在 the back of the arms behind the back.

门 a door-bolt; a latch or catch (Pekingese).

带货物 to carry goods, as in a ship.

信 to send a letter.

带 to fasten; to hold the arms, to hold the hands in the front.

扇 to hold the papers.

扇 the tags on a flag's border.

扇 the wind flutters the streamers finely.

扇 the small rootlets of the Nelumbium, different from the 荼 or large rhizomes which are edible.

扇 the ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.

腰 the waist-band of a pair of trousers.

梢 the end of a branch, a twig; a tapering leafless branch.

梢 a staff used by mummers; small sticks for fuel; a rudder; a sailor; to knock off, as a thing that sticks; a sort of harrow.

公 a steersman.

商 those who pole boats.

子 boatmen.

末 small end of a thing.

末 small.

鞭 a riding switch.

下属 to screen one's subordinates.

长侍 tall and portly.

梢 Like the preceding.

梢 Stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast-guard duty.

工 an oarsman or master.

紵 A painter for fastening a boat.

紵 End of the hair; tuft on end of tail; a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.

发 long hanging hair.

管 a basket or hamper, larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.

桶 a wicker or osier bucket.

斗 an ordinary person, "a peck-measure man," i.e. one who knows chiefly about eating.

䊀 Similar to the preceding.

䊀 A small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; used for a rudder or tiller.
**SHAO.**

**shao**

- An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; captivating harmony; to continue, as Shun did the virtues of Yao; voices in harmony; excellent.
- To perseverance, as the virtues of a predecessor.
- To bottle; also read 鈔.

**shao'**

- Young, juvenile; tender; a youth; to assist, to second; a secondary or junior.
- Young in years.
- Old and young.
- The youngest son.
- A young gentleman; your son.
- To get a young concubine.
- A young girl or wife, in the flower of her age.
- Then father or mother a young boy cleaves to his parents.
- He treats me as a child.

**shao**

- From sound and to call.
- From small, and  a contraction of 大.
- Little, not much; few; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe; wanting, deprived of; to disparage, to detract.
- Unavoidable, very necessary.
- Or it is indispensable, can't do without it.
- Inadequate, limited supply.
- I don't know how much.
- Not a few, many, enough.
- It is but seldom.
- In mathematics, evolution.
- I have failed in calling on you; a polite phrase.
- In a little while.
- To report few when there are many.
- To underrate.
- There will doubtless be some the affairs.
- A little less, fewer.
- To deduct from a sum.
- Altogether too few.

**shao'**

- From grain and small.
- Gradually expanding; gradually, slowly; slightly; partially, for the most part; even, small.
- A ration of grain doled out by government to pensioners.
- Rather small.
- Or tolerable, it will perhaps do; has some ability.
- It is not exactly the thing; it does not quite match.
- Dry; somewhat dried.
- We'll make it do, let it pass.
- An unimportant matter.
- Rather unlucky.

**shao**

- From silk or man and to call; the second form is rarely met with.
- To connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-relation with; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor; massed or supporting, as an army.
- One who serves as a medium or aid between two principals.
- You never think of your connection with the past, or carefully study the former kings.
- To reestablish or maintain, as an inheritance.
- To succeed to a dignity.

**shao'**

- From strength and to call; also read 鈕.
- The crust of a pair of trousers; a lapel of a coat.
- The seat of trousers.

**shao**

- A city in the state of Tsin.
- A noted city in history, now Pao-king-fu in central Hu-nan.
- A prefecture in the north of Fukien.
- Shao knew the auguries of the gods.

**shao'**

- Water driven by the wind and dashed against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.
- Rain; the wind dashes the rain against it.
- Soaked by the driving rain.
From mouth and similar; it is also read *tso* in the senses of loquacious; a wry mouth.

A small or crooked mouth, like that of a jug; loquacious, gabbling; cry of guards or lectors; a guard-station, which is connected with a garrison or encampment where a military officer is placed to preserve the peace; there are four around Peking; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn.

遊 or 遊 to go about as a patrol; to cruise on guard.

下 stationed on guard.

充當營 | 各官 all officers in charge of garrisons and stations.

長 a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.

人 a sentry.

左 | and 右 | a guard of honor.

打 | 子 to whistle.

帶 | 子 to put a whistle on a dove's tail, as in Peking.

探 | to spy, to scout around.

吹 | 子 one who blows a conch or horn.

口 a wry mouth.

堡 an intrenchment.

In Cantonese. To smear; to ramble; teeth sticking out.

油 to grease, as boats in breaming.

牙 projecting teeth.

一條氣 I've been there once, I've seen the elephant.

船 to smear boats.

In Pekingese. The rate or value of a lot, estimated in respect of its rent.

上 | 的鋪子 a very eligible stand.

Old sounds, sha, shu, shat, zhap, and zhak. In Canton, shé; — in Swatow, si, se, ch'ia, che, and chin; — in Amoy, si and ch'ia; — in Fuchow, sié; — in Shanghai, sô and zô; — in Chifu, shié and sîé.

From property and a surname for the phonetic.

買 to buy on credit.

錢 to get a loan.

貸 to get credit for goods.

賬 credit.

現不 | better to sell for cash than give credit.

售 | 乾淨 a little.

本錢 | 浮似水 last year I trusted everybody till I was cleaned out dry, and all my capital has run off like water.

暫 | trust me a little time.

數 | a day-book.

酒 | wine must be paid for.

無 | no credit given for anything.

從 great and a person.

To spread out; wasteful, extravagant; profuse, affluent.

望 wild, unfounded hopes.

奢 showy.

國 proud and prodigal.

阿 | a widower who has married a widow.

蛇 the primitive was the original form, representing a snake on its tail, and gradually changed to *s'ot* to carry.

A serpent, including some lizards; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra.

一條 | one snake.

毒 | a venomous snake.

筆 | his pen makes dragons and snakes; — i.e. beautiful writing.

長 | the long serpent evolution, — in military strategy.

兩 | the two-headed snake, an *Amphibia* or *Cecilia*.

頭 | a snake's head and rat's eyes; — wily.

佛口 | heart good words but a wicked heart.

雉 | to paint a snake and add legs, — is useless.

抓草尋 | to beat the grass for a snake; met. to stir up strife.

行 | came by a winding path.

皮子 | a disease of the skin like lepra.

倒 | I've got the snake by its tail; — a bad bargain, a sell, a swindle; I've been cheated.

菜 | 林 a strawberry, from its resemblance to a snake's head.

雷公 | a gecko.

吞象 the snake [would] swallow an elephant; — inordinately greedy.

Read *jl*． Easy, self-possessed.

癲 | a swaggering, self-satisfied gait; sauntering at ease.

頑言 | easy, magniloquent talk.

余 This is not now regarded the same as *ji* 余 I, and is only used as a surname; some say it is a contraction of 沙家, that is 余家, which was a phrase in the Sung dynasty for I, myself.
Adopted for the sound of a Sanskrit word, meaning a recluse.

1. 雄 to burn a priest.
2. 惜 a title of honor (acharya), given to those who have finished their novitiate.
3. 海 a Buddhist priest.

Read 馀, A tower or lookout turret over a city gate.

1. 罨, the upper gateway over a city gate.

From hand and house; used for the next.

To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms; to impugn or reject, as the authority of.

1. 心 charitable.
2. 彼去 left behind, as one's friends.
3. 板 to give a coffin, or the boards for one; a meritorious act.
4. 難 hard to part with it.
5. 不得 I cannot part with it.
6. 富 to abjure riches.
7. 身入寺 to leave one's family and become a priest.
8. 求 求 I beg you to part with one cash.

其令救世 [Jesus] gavo his life to save the world.

得切割 to part under strong self-denial, to give up to.

勿得 to regret my pains for him; I am sorry I did it. (Shanghai.)

In Cantonese. Very; immediately.

1. 好 very best.

Composed of tongue and man, originally from 三 three men over 々 a sprout to represent a dwelling, and 々 to represent a wall; it is used both for the next and the preceding; it resembles 舖 to contain.

To lodge, as at a fair; a stall in a market; to halt, to rest in; to stop; to dwell; a breathing-spell; a cottage; a hospice; a shed, a booth; a stage of 35 li; lodgings, as a pronoun, my; when speaking of one's junior relatives; to put away, to set aside; to neglect; to let go, as a bird.

1. 居 to lodge.
2. 彼有罪 let those criminals go.
3. 槛 to build a house.
4. 房 tenements, houses.
5. 弟 my brother.
6. 親 my relatives.
7. 下 or 我 my residence; a polite term.
8. 息 to rest awhile.
9. 少 take a short rest.
10. 出於郊 he went and dwelt in a cottage on the border.
11. 一 of one of the 28 zodiacal constellations; a cottage.

避君三 we were distant three marches from you.

容 a wayside inn.

矢 to shoot an arrow.

施 to be benevolent.

散 to remit, as punishment.

己从人 to yield one's opinion for another's.

依依不舍 to hold to and not let go.

别 to conceal from.

利子 (in Sanskrit sarira, defined as bone particles) sacred relics, especially of saints or Buddha, over which of the stupa and dagobas are erected.

或籍 cells in the examination-hall; they are numbered by the characters of the Millenary Classic.

1. 生 to give up one's life.

福 a Buddhist term for alms-houses, dispensaries, and asylums.

軍 to halt an army.

不 不 they cease not day or night.

In Shanghai. An interrogative pronoun, and usually written 何 who; what?

1. 物事 what is the matter?
2. 所去 where are you going?
3. 人 who is that?
4. 戶頭 or what place; where?

赦 from carnation and to strike.

To remit punishment; to forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to set aside; to pass over, to reprieve, amnesty, pardon.

1. 罪 to forgive sins.
2. 過 once I will pass it over this time.

赦 天下 a general amnesty or release.

1. 天 three days in the year when heaven forgives sins.
2. 免 to pass by, to overlook.
3. 常刑 not to pardon for relapsed criminals.

寬 act leniently towards one.

法無可 the law cannot remit punishment.

祇 From worship and earth.

The god who rules over a particular spot; the tutelary gods or lures rusticus; sacrifices to them; the altars to gods of the land, usually without roofs; a village, a hamlet, — and in Formosa, the clan or tribe living in a place or collection of hamlets; a society or company of persons.

祇 the gods of the land and grain (also called 后) worshiped by officials; the tutelary gods of the state.

立 立 to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

宗 化為 the gods of the empire have gone to oblivion.

私 private lands, once forbidden to individuals, but now seen in almost every street and village in Kwangtung.

郊 之 the sacrifice to the state gods.
SHEH.

The sounds of these characters and those under she run into each other. Old sounds, she, shëp, shëp, and shëk.

In Canton, shët, chët, and ship; — in Sianou, chët, sët, sip, and sip; — in Amoy, sët and sip; —
in Fuhokau, sëk, nëk, and tiek; — in Shanghai, zhë and zhë; — in Chëft, shë and shëk.

口 to intrude one's remarks.

舌 to talkative, wordy.

舌 to smooth-tongued.

舌 to speak.

舌 of speech.

舌 a foul or furred tongue.

舌 the tongue.

舌 a virago.

舌 the aroma of the tea remains in the mouth.

舌 a witty fellow sharpe at repartee.

舌 to argue; bickering.

舌 to keep silent.

舌 or tongue to put out the tongue; to loll.

舌 to shoot arrows.

舌 to counterfeit, to palm off.

舌 to hit the bull's eye.

舌 to joke, to try with words; to pun.

舌 to counterfeit another's trade-mark.

舌 a skillful archer.

舌 darting here and there.

舌 opposed to or overlooking, like the gable or chimney of another's house, which is unlucky.

舌 both of the archers acted together.

舌 a poetical name for the musk deer.

舌 a whirling arrow.

舌 to point at and hit.

舌 in shooting do not hit the sleeping people.

舌 A lord's servant.

舌 his principal and secondary servants, as valet and fan-bearer.

舌 To abhor, to dislike, to loathe.

舌 I love you, and will never weary of you.

舌 but the more let them not be slighted; to be treated slightly.

In Cantonese. A time, a payment; an issue, as of dividends.

舌 how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

舌 the musk deer (Moschus moschiferus), found in Sz'ch'üen and other western provinces.

舌 adulterated musk.

舌 musk bags.

舌 The genius called 宜 who presides over pleasant dreams; given in the Taoist books.

舌 A mare; the term has now become obsolete.
From words and to kill, here defined to impel people.

To institute, to establish; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to set up; to set in order; to suppose; as a preposition, if, supposing, for instance; a squad of men or their guardhouse; large, said of a sword.

立 to establish, to open.

宴 to make a feast.

法 to devise means.

机 or 机使 suppose that, if.

布 to prepare, to set in order.

帐 or 數 to open a school.

— one band, one picket.

身處地將若之何 if you were in my place, what would you do?

有不測 it appears as if the scheme could not be fathomed.

Fr. to estimate the number.

In Cantonese. A very little, not nearly enough; a bit.

A fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made, though it is not the proper tea plant.

香 fragrance, sweet.

挾, 接 shō To take hold of, to count; to sort off; to grasp.

占 to divine by straws.

兌 to feel the symptoms of disease.

From hand and whispering.

獲, 轉 shō To collect, to gather; to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; skilled; to act for; to pursue and seize; to substitute; to record; the hiss of a snake, used in imitation of the sound.

位 to succeed to the throne.

政 to be associated in the government.

石 the loadstone.

去魂 to take away another's wits, done by the Taoists.

朋友攸 | 以威儀 your friends who assist in the service, have done so reverently and properly.

持 to take up, as a thing to carry.

兼 he also manages it; to fill several offices, as a pluralist.

管 to administer, to oversee.

事 to attend to the affair.

衣升堂 [Confucius] raised his clothes when he went up to the hall.

Read nhī, To pacify; peaceful; used for 愼 to take up, as from the ground.

天下然 when the empire is pacified.

取物 to take up a thing.

精鬼 a brownie or ghoul, supposed by the Cantonese to wander invisible among men, and injure its enemy's life or goods.

涉, To ford; to wade; to pass through, as the world; to spend, as time; to investigate, to pore over, as books; to implicate, to concern; to cross a stream in a boat; to tread; acquainted with; having a tendency to; to attract, for which shū, 栋 is sometimes used.

水 to wade across.

舟 | ferried over.

世代 a man acquainted with the world; liberal, generous.

事 to interfere in a matter.

毫無千 I had nothing at all to do with it.

子春永 [trembling as if I] was crossing on spring ice.

及非禮 it tends to indecency.

書籍 to wade and hunt through books; to read much; conversant with affairs.

縣 a district in the northern part of Honan.

駄 |勿動 I am too tired to stir.

用 to plead in a case, as a lawyer; to interfere in it.

經 | already attended to.

飲, shō To draw in the breath to snuff up, in disgust.

縣 the prefect city of Hwui-cheu in Nganhwui.

A river in Han-yang fu in Hupeh.

Read nhī, Watery.

瀕 | misty, foggy, rainy.

摶, 韓 shō Often pronounced tō, from the primitive.

An archer's thumb-ring, usually called 指; a thimble for archers.

童子佩 | the lad carried his thimble on the girdle.

瀕 Also read shē.

Name of a river in the center of Hupeh near King-shan hien; a bank deposited near the shore by silt, on which people can land.

泛舟遊于海 | hoist sail and let us pass along these banks.

三 | were three ancient levees on the River Han near the present Siang-yang fu.
SHEN.

**Old sounds**, shen, shen, shen, and shem. In Canton, shaia and shim; — in Swatow, alei, su, and sian; — in Amoy, sien and sian; — in Fukeau, siung; — in Shanghai, so, xio, and tso; — in Chefu, shen.

From sheep and plenty or three sheep; the second form is unusual.
The rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy.
气 or 腥, fetid, rank.
扇 from fire and fan; used with 门 to begin.
To make a blaze; a blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to fan discontent, to make a ferment.
扇人心 to agitate and incite people’s minds.
扇妻子 the beautiful wife blazes, now in possession of her place.
扇 To brush off; to fan; to strike, as with a fan; to agitate.
扇 打 to flog.
扇 風 to move the air.
扇 你没皮 I’Il skin you, I’ll take your hide off. (Cantonese.)
扇 扇 to flirt a fan.

Not the same as eel root up.
扇 To lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong, to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.
扇 乱 to countenance each other in rebellion; to egg on.
扇 A striped toad, 勺 or chao, which is thought to be longlived; this reptile is fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.
扇 光 moonlight.
扇 幽 the moon has fullered many times — since we parted.
扇 宫 Diana’s hall, the lunar palace.
扇 湿 a kind of venereal medicine.

**Shen. chen**

A tree found in Kiangsu, producing a small, pear-shaped fruit of an acid taste, which ripens late in the season.

To cover with grass, to thatch; a mat of straw.
被 to make a thatched cover; to put on a rain cloak.
被 险 about to lie on straw or matting; or to make a clod one’s pillow; — as in grief, or when watching a grave.

From worship and alone, this word changed its tone when it was adopted by the Buddhists to imitate the Sanscrit jana, now an Indian sect.

To sit abstractedly in contemplation, as required by dhyana or abstraction, whence this word has become a term for Buddhist priests; contemplation, meditation; the Buddhists.

| 禅 |

or 林 a Buddhist temple.

| 禅 |

or 林 the priests, who are supposed to contemplate and pray.

| 禅 |

the four states of meditation.

| 禅 |

Buddhist.

| 禅 |

Buddhistic spells.

| 禅 |

reception hall of an abbot.

| 禅 |

the fabled palace of Indra on Mt. Meru.

| 禅 |

to become a priest and enter on a life of meditation.

Read Shen. To level an area for an altar, to sacrifice to the hills and fountains; to resign the throne to another family, as Yao and Trajan did.

| 禅 |

to make a hill sacred and worship on it.

| 禅 |

to resign the throne.

The second character is likewise used for the preceding; and is also read chan, slow, negligent.

Beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses.


chan

From insect and 禅 to contemplate contracted.

The cicada or broad locust; it is common over China, and has many names, as 秋, or 紬; and 秋凉儿 the autumn cooler.

| 蝉 |

the exuviae of the cicada, used as a febrifuge.

| 蝉 |

a pair of sentences.

| 蝉 |

or 喊 the chirp of the cicada.

| 蝉 |

hair on the temples dressed in puffs, thought to resemble the cicada’s eyes.

| 蝉 |

or 冠 a horned or capped cicada, a variety found in Sz’ch’uen; perhaps it is really a species of P’dogora.

| 蝉 |

脱壳之言 this plan is just like the last, as the exuviae is like the cicada’s body.

| 蝉 |

to connect or join.

| 蝉 |

不知雪 a katydid knows nothing of the snow; — i. e. he is a booby.

| 蝉 |

Still water.

| 蝉 |

the name of a river, a branch of the River Hwai, in the east of Honan, in the ancient state of Sung.
SHEN.

Manner, air, figure.

1 easy, sans-souci.
1 irresolute, unable to get on.

From door and a man in it.
To put one's head out of doors; one crossing a doorway; to shun, to evade; to slip aside, to dodge; to wriggle; glittering, flashing; transient; chatty, iridescent; adulterous.

d to lighten; to shimmer.
1 a flash of lightning.
1 to flash; on to throw a reflection, as from a mirror.
1 to side; to slip aside, to avoid one.

shun

glorious, dazzling, as an angel.
1 when to get one side; move out of the way a little.
1 it dazzles or glares the eyes.
1 shiny, changeable satin.
1 to dodge in and out, as if afraid to be seen.
1 I saw it for an instant.

shun

squirm and wriggle.
1 to adulterate, to cajole.

shun

Water rippling and glinting as it flows rapidly; name of a place.

shun

From eye and a blaze.
To glance at; to peep; to dart, to flash.
1 to take a look at.
1 lustrous, glittering like a quartz crystal.
1 the glance of an eye.

shun

To be distinguished from shih, narrow.

The region west of the Yellow River, now the province of Shensi.

1 in the west of Honan gave its name to the region, which is regarded as the cradle of the Chinese; Tsin Chi-hwangi called it 中 because it was easily defended.

善

Originally composed of 羊 a sheep placed between 與 repeated denoting wrangling; it resembles 言 in form.

Good from principle, virtuous; merit from good works, as the Buddhists teach; goodness: eminent, wise; meek, docile; fitted for; clever, skillful, expert, handy, au fait; to take to naturally; in a high degree; to do a thing well; to expedite; to admire; to praise, to approve.
1 恶 good — evil; meritorious and evil works.
1 善 a good act.
1 to do right or benevolently; and then the ,行, or good deeds are known.
1 well acquainted with.
1 法 or 言 a clever scheme, a feasible plan.
1 死 or 死 a peaceful end.
1 立 a gentle horse, not tricky.
1 有 善 good acts will be well rewarded.

女子

women are apt to be vicious.

1 交友 he likes to mix with his friends.
1 气色 not an ill-favored face, a bad expression.
1 德 morality.

不以 死 I dare not make virtue a bait for getting gain.

守死 道 sincerely attached to virtue; a martyr to the right.
1 道而 恶 恶 when he takes to the good and dislikes villains.
1 静 fair and serene, as the sky.
1 哭 apt at weeping; he cries easily.

善

provisions dressed for the table; viands; savory food; delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.
1 breakfast.
1 evening meal; supper.
1 supplies furnished to a tutor.
1 savory food, rare viands.
1 a king's butler; the chief cook.
1 a royal dining hall.
1 the flesh of sacrifices.
1 have you dined?

善

To mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy, to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener.
1 正 to correct and copy.
1 錄 to transcribe.
1 a list of things wanted.
1 to put in repair.
1 an official paper.
1 to put to rights.

善

An elegant person, a refined manner.
1 graceful, lady-like.
From insect and good; much used for the next; the second form is little used.

The earthworm or 蠈, called in Canton 黃犬 the yellow dog.

曲 the squirming worm.
曲 singing有雨勿多 when the earthworm sings, it will soon be fair weather.

Interchanged with the last; the last form is also read tan.

The eel, especially the small freshwater sorts; the Chinese suppose that eels, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair.

謹 a soup of stewed eels.

驜 a small yellow mud eel.

hawk-bill eel. (Congrus tricuspidatus.)

黃眼 yellow jawed eel. (Ophichthus xenophantis.)

烏耳 the brown eel (Anguilla aquisita), also called 筋 the rattan eel.

非蛇即 if he is not a villain, he's a slippery eel.

White fine clay used to plaster walls.

A level place at the base of an altar, a smooth hard spot levelled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.

From an inner door and 門 doors contracted.

A folded fan; a round fan or fire-screen; the leaf of a door; and hence applied as a classifier to other things, as a shutter, a screen, &c.; to fan; to wave, for which 扇 is also used; to move to and fro.

To win a horse or ass.

to trim, to cut out; to geld; to manage or arrange well.

To blow a fire and make it burn brighter; to incite; to blaze up; bright, clear.

火 to make the fire burn.

1 之以薪 make it burn with some faggots.

夏不炎 we do not need a fire in summer.

To give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.

1 補 to supply deficiencies.

1 助 to help the poor.

恐不 I fear there's not enough.

腹 人腹 abundance of means and men.

To walk quickly.

To polish a gum; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.

布 a calendering stone.

滑 to make cloth glossy.

White porcelain clay; clay good for the potter's use is 白土, but it is of an inferior quality.

From man and 山; it is like 扇 in some of its uses.

To excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, a flame.

His fury then blazed up.
收

[shœu]

From to tap or hand and to wrap up; the third is a common contraction; the first resembles meh, or a shepherd, and the second is little used.

To receive, as when one goes for it, or it is his due; nearly synonymous with 受; to gather; to harvest; to insurate, to involve; to quit, as work; to bind, to restrain; to conclude, to bring to an end; to remove; to close or wind up, as a shop; annoyed or moved by, in which sense it sometimes merely gives a passive form to another verb; a back band in a carriage; a hat worn in the Hia dynasty which received the hair-knot like the Corean hat.

入 or 拆 to receive and open, as a letter.

観 to collect the fees.

賭人心 to win people's hearts — by largesses.

割 to reap the harvest.

不 雷 it still thunders. (Cantonese)

工 to quit work.

鋪 to shut up shop.

單 a receipt for money.

賬 to collect accounts; on which 菰 is received in full is then marked.

拾 to make things ready; bear a hand sharp at it; also to restrain, to overrule.

拾你 you'll fix you off! I'll pay you back; — as by a trick.

拾三軍回朝 to gather up the army and return.

頭 房 the maid has been taken as a concubine.

成 to get in the crop or rent of land.

心世務 to withdraw the thoughts from worldly affairs.

兵 to recall troops.

贖 to redeem, to get out of pawn, to raise a mortgage.

藏 or 埋 to put by, to lay in store.

貿易 curiosities bought here; — a sign-board.

夜不 one who spies the conduct of others.

手

[sheu]

Said to represent the fist; others say the three lines depict the hand, fore-arm, and arm; it is the 64th radical of characters relating to its uses.

The arm; the hand; the fist; the fingers; handy, quick; to handle with the hand; the power of the hand; a person, a hand; to grasp, to hold in the hand; to cuff; to act; an autograph; actions; skill; a quire or fold of paper; a handful, a lot.

一把 one hand.

魁 a first rate workman.

下 under orders.

下 or 開 to begin a work.

開 unoccupied, no employment.

笠 or 帽 a glove; a mitten.

掌 or 心 the palm.

紋 lines on the palm.

本 or 帖 visiting-cards of different sizes.

足 brothers.

作 an art, a handicraft.

熟 or 老 expert at doing a thing; an old hand.

十十所指嚴手 [what many eyes see] and many hands point to, is worthy of respect.

打 hired athletes or men who practice with buffaloes.

好作 elegant composition.

過 to give over, to transfer.

拗 the inner side of the elbow.

挴 to shake hands.

白 偃 to do a thing off-hand.

模 or 印 the impression of the thumb or hand for a signature.

國 a great doctor or surgeon; also a champion chess-player.

指 锺 open fingers — will never hold money; this refers to the fingers lying close together.

遊 a lazy fellow, an idler.

働 a hard-worker, a drudge, a toiler and moiler; also, I have given you some trouble. (Pekingese)

生 raw, inexperienced, new at.

佛 Buddha's hand, the fingered citron. (Citrus sarcodactylus)

束 無 plastic folded hands and known not what to do.

甚為 微 very difficult to do; hurried and perplexed.

緊 penniless; stingy.

順 or 帶 convenient, by the way.

先 放 the maid fired the first shot.

小 or 三隻 a thief, a shoplifter.

莫失 勢 don't disappoint me now.

請 擔 to hire aid in passing the examinations.

談 to talk with the fingers.

執 刀而立 he seized his sword and stood.

容 恭 the hands exhibit respect.

一 貨 a lot of goods.

一 侶 one throw of dice.

一 蛋 a handful, i.e. five eggs.

乏 out of funds, short of money.

措 不 及 I could not attend to them all.

之 舞 the hands then begin to move.

予 拮据 with my claws I seized it, — as an owl.
The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

From grass and devil, because this herb is supposed to strengthen the blood; interchanged with madder and the next.

A plant whose root is allied to madder, and used in dyeing red; it is a species of Rubia found in Houan, perhaps the Rubia munjista or munjith of India; the vernal hunt, when pregnant animals were not to be taken; to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for a war, to order troops; to screen or hide; to search, to come across.

1) to search out or read up, as a subject; to meet with accidentally, as a rare book, alluding to one snaring birds in a hunt.

春 | the spring hunt.

搜 | From hand and a senior or to scour.

To search a house, as police do; to throw things about when searching; to inform one's self, to search out; to inquire into the meaning of, for which the last is also used; literary researches; the ideas of a multitude, popular opinion; to assemble; rapid, swift, arrowy.

1) to seek for, as secreted things.

猾 | to search for and seize.

鷹 | to search the person of a candidate when going in.

鵲 | to a cock pecking its feathers.

未及旁 | without investigating the attendant circumstances.

窮 | to pursue a subject to its source.

然 | quick.

束矢 | how their swift arrows whiz!

1) a search-warrant.

Used with the preceding.

To secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

1) to search for, as in a suspected house.

1) a kind of rector in the Chien dynasty who superintended education.

1) 1) how can the man conceal his character?

問 | 稱 by to search out the causes of.

These two forms are sometimes regarded as different.

The chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

| 1) the whirring of an arrow; rustling made by the wind.

風 | 得 | the wind makes me shiver.

|

冷 | a cold blast.

| 1) the chilling sound of a driving rain.

| 1) dried fish, stockfish.

膩 | 肥 | slices of meat with the bones in them.

An old name for the Ceratitis, or spider-millipede, is 蝇; it is better known as 鎏龍 a harmless, agile insect; two or three kinds of insects seem to be included under its synonyms; this is described as having six legs near its head, a forked tail like an earwig's, and two long antennae, which all point out a species of Julis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>賜</th>
<th>From 賜 to fall as ripe fruit and a boat contracted, for the primitive.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read 賜 To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess guilt; to go first, to put at the head.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>to confess a crime.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>to submit.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>to denote, to turn state's evidence.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>to give up, as a rebel.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>to sleep towards the east.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>From dog and to guard.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>the winter hunt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>an imperial inspecting tour on the frontier.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>From 夫 dog and an old form of 首 domestic animals.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>A wild animal, a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>quadrupeds.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>a human face with a beast's heart; — cruel.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>all kinds of animals.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>six beasts, — are the musk deer, deer, bear, moose, wild boar, and hare.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>fierce beasts, as a tiger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>from mouth and a 首 brace contracted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>to sell, to dispose of; to trade; to restore, to pay back, to recompense.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>price of an article.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>the purchaser.</td>
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<td>賜</td>
<td>consumption of goods; sold off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>one who rules the times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>The cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賜</td>
<td>毛</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**From water and a senior.**

To soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>sound of washing rice.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to make spirits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read 賜 To urinate.

| 1 | to make water. |

前後 | natural evacuations.

首

Said to represent the hair, forehead, and eyes; it forms the 18th radical of a few characters referring to the head.

The head; a chief, a leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; the beginning, the origin; to manifest, to display; sorts, kinds; a classifier of flags, stanzas, and corpses.

稽 | or 頓 | bow to bow the head in respect; — written on cards.

元 | the head of all, the Emperor.

為 | acts as a leader.

有兔斯 | 稲之頤 | there is only one rabbit, bake it or roast it.

名 | the first or leading name.

先 | the first, most important.

棄 | first on the list of 諸. a.

善 | the very best, the head of goodness; applied to the metropolis.

泥 | 宮門 | to dirty the head at the palace door; — to make the kotow.

尾 | 相顧 | look after both ends; we must examine everything.

告汝言 | I will tell you the important points.

到門 | came to the street door.

魁 | superior to all, one who excels.

事 | one who takes charge of or leads.

縣 | the leading district at the prefect city.

不分 | 從 | no difference between leaders and accomplices.

一日 一 | 生書 every day get a little out of the Books.
**SHEU.**

From *hand* and to *receive* as the phonetic.

To give; to communicate; to grant, to confer.

To impart, as a recipe; to make known to another.

To make known a secret to.

Men and women should not touch each other when giving and taking things.

To orally deliver rules of life.

*天人* heaven and man both conferred it, *i.e.* the throne.

**SHI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>上</th>
<th>中</th>
<th>下</th>
<th>age 120, 100, and 80 years of age; others place them at 100, 80, and 60 years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拜</td>
<td>贺</td>
<td>to congratulate one on his birthday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聚</td>
<td>高</td>
<td>what is your age?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仇</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>a burial dress, given by a son when his father is over sixty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尊</td>
<td>砖</td>
<td>coins given by old people to children for amulets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>万</td>
<td>旧</td>
<td>the Emperor's birthday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亡</td>
<td>生儿男</td>
<td>the god of longevity; the star Canopus or 南極 is regarded as his star.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>男</td>
<td>老</td>
<td>there are probably no men of age and experience.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仁</td>
<td>合</td>
<td>the benevolent (or placid) become old.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHI.**

Ⅰ百年 [shields of rhinoceros, hide] will last 200 years.

Ⅰ酒 a birthday entertainment.

From *disease* and a *senior.*

Lean, poor, thin; meager from disease.

Ⅰ影 lean as a ghost.

面 | hatchet-faced, peaked.

骨 | 如柴 his bones stick out like sticks.

花容 | 滥 her fine face grew thin.

田 | 穷 poor land.

雪 | 梅花 the bright prune flowers.

貨 | 貨 goods on which no profit is to be made.

Ⅰ肉 lean meat.

Ⅰ洗 to scour and purify one's self.

**SHI OR SH'I.**

Old sounds, shai, shai, shi, zhi, shik, shit, shap, shet, zhit, and zhik. *In Canton,* shi, shei, chi', and zu'; *in Swatow,* si and sai; *in Amoy,* si, su, chu', and ku'; *in Fuhchau,* si, su, sie, se, su, chi', chi', and sai; *in Shanghai,* zu'; *in Chifu,* shi.

The original form is designed to represent a corpse laid out for burial; it forms the 44th radical of characters relating to parts and positions of bodies.

A corpse, for which the next is now mostly used; an image or effigy of an ancestor; living persons were anciently personated to personate them, and then worshiped; inefficient, corpse-like; useless, like a statue; to personate; to fill in a sham way, to make a sincere of; to arrange; to superintend; to lay in order.

位素餐 to neglect the duties but take the pay of an office.

氣得三 | 蹦跳 he danced and hopped about from the excess of his rage.

高不 | do not sleep lying like a corpse.

如如 | sitting stiff and motionless.

誰其 | who arranged these so?

設 | to parade idols; also, to fill a post uselessly.

設 | the impersonator had got up, the prince and his officers, four in all, enjoyed the sacrifice.

公 | effigy of an ancestor.

屍 | From *body* and *dead*; it is like the preceding.

死 | a carcase; but more especially a body that has been mutilated.

首 | or | a dead body.

驗 | to hold an inquest.

以 | 跳空 to involve one by putting a body — at his door, or otherwise.

某 | 親 the friends of a dead person.

借 | 遠魂 he has borrowed a corpse and revived — from a trance.
The turtle dove or wood-pigeon; called 布穣 or 桑鶴 from its note and roost. 

Composed of the whole, and a contracted form of a heap, denoting coming together from all parts.

The people; multitudes; a legion or brigade of 2500 men; part of an army; troops; to marshal a force; a place where people meet, as a metropolis; or a person who leads them; a leader, a general, one who orders men; a model, to take as a model; a master, a professor; a patron; a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach; to imitate.

Ancient wise men.

One skilled in an art, an expert, a clever workman.

To visit a learned scholar or one's teacher.

A teacher's son; a chum.

Official secretaries in a yamen, who transact the routine of daily business; there are seven classes of them.

To march out the troops.

To recall the army from foreign service.

Marines, men-of-war's men.

The old, when addressed, a priest; also known as and denoting their position as leading teachers.

A teacher of fencing and boxing.

A strategist who advises the general; met. a guide, adviser, or conductor.

High nominal offices of the prince's instructors.

The nobles and rulers imitate each other in breaking the laws.

Terms for the 18 under-examiners, and 4 head-examiners at the tripos in Peking for tientsi.

A short tributary of the River Hwai in the southeast of Honan near Lo-shan hien.

A floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley, and which ripen in the seventh moon; they are called 自然穣 spontaneous grain, and anggan Yi's extra rations; it is probably a kind of Zostera or sea-wrack.

From beast and a teacher.

The lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slit that has two pups.

子狗 Peking dogs.

石 a paper lion stuck over with cash; at Canton it is made for a bridal present.

You've just tweaked the lion's nose; i.e., you've made him cross enough.

The lion's roar, a Buddhist term (shingwanada) for preaching.

A throne supported by carved lions, an insignia of a king.

The land of lions, Sin-gala or Ceylon.

To play masked lions.

A Muræa, Turritella, or similar spiral shells are termed 螺; a crenulated shell.

A shell an Arca, Pecten, or other scallop ribbed shells.

A sort of syngenesious plant resembling the Anemethis or mayweed, the Parnica sibirica, called 草 which grows around Confucian's grave in Kiu-fen, and as was done in ancient times, is still sold there in parcels of 64 stalks for divination; the stems were once used for hair-pins.

A dwarf species of Sophora; thought to resemble the preceding in its habit.

From 旗 a flag; contracted and also, for the primitive.

The appearance of a banner; expanded, exhibited; developed; granted; to give, to bestow, to relieve, to aid; to diffuse, to distribute; to do, and often merely aids the meaning of the next verb; to concede, to permit; to add to, to use; to set, as a net; to move leisurely; to arrange, to set out.

They only occupy their places.

To be kind to.

To grant that it be so, allow it, let it be thus; — a phrase in courtesy or petitions.

The net is set in the forest.

A benefactor, especially to temples.

To bestow in charity.

To give a donation to the poor.

To feed the poor.

To expand, to do one's best.

He will come along most pleased, or daintily.

To boast, to vaunt one's self.

Let it be done so.

What you dislike others to do to you, don't do to them; this sentiment is also expressed by 你所不欲勿於人 what you do not yourself wish, do not give or do to others.

Read 布倹 To distribute.

The clouds give down their rain.

Read 布倹 and used for 旗. To leave to; to remove; to spread out; to let go, as a string.

She slyly followed her husband's steps.

To change; to climb, as a vine; to transfer to; extend, to stretch to.
To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams.

酒 to pour off spirits.

禹五湖而定東海 Yu marked out the five lakes and put bounds to the eastern sea.

From bamboo and straws.

To divine with stems of the millfoil or mayweed.

| a fortune-teller.

卜 by shell and by wands have I made the lots.

見手龟 let us try what the lot will show.

From mouth and to divine.

To eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initial particle.

牙 to grate the teeth.

膚何及 how can you bite your navel? an impossibility.

歴 the 21st diagram, denoting desire.

旨來遊 if he would come and ramble.

反 to bite back, to revenge on.

From teeth or mouth and officer; it is also read 仇.

To chew the cud; to ruminate; at Canton, it is called 早 轉草 ox turning the grass; and at Peking, 倒咀 turning the cud.

A small fief in the state of Tsi, now Tsi-yang hien; 齊陽謫 on the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.

山 a hill not far from this region.

From words and temple.

To express the feelings in set rhythm; poetry, verse; odes, hymns; a poem; to receive or take in the arms.

吟 to hum over or sing songs.

作 to write verses.
From plant and time.

To plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.

移植 | to transplant a tree.

子 | coriander or fennel seed.

田野 | to put up poles or trees in a field.

Like the preceding.

植立 | erect, lofty, as a high tree.

落入 | to put a door in its socket.

池 | The shad, (lit. the time-fish) or Alosa reevesii, enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 龍 three plow-shares; the name also includes other kinds of the herring family.

精魚 | salted or pickled shad.

匙 | A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

茶 | a tea-spoon.

関 | or 鑰 | a key.

羹 | a soup-spoon.

扭子 | turn the key.

門 | a door-key.

Regarding some as the correct form of the last, denoting the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key.

Read 詩, Point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.

箇 | bamboo for hanging clothes on.

Read 詩, A spittoon.

 appré | A grassy appearance, like a lawn.

 pleasures in Shantung, the capital of Tung-chang fu.

Read 詩. To cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.

史 | Composed of 手 hand grasping the 中 middle of a subject; q. d. the historian should be unlike a partisan, and display his sense of the right; it resembles 事, an officer.

A narrator of events, an impartial annalist; a history, especially one published by authority; a register; chronicles, annals, acts. 國 | records of the state.

官御 | a historiographer.

記 | a history.

二十一 | histories of the various Chinese dynasties.

書 | historical books; name of a compilation written A.D. 800.

女郎 | an ancient governess in the palace; now applied to any literary woman.

左 | and 右 | the court annalists.

太 | 第 | a Hanlin graduate.

名垂青史 | your name will descend through the evergreen annals.

From horse and official; both forms are authorized, but the second is most used; in Puhchau it is interchanged with 使 to use.

A horse running swiftly to sail a vessel; to hasten; strong, as a wind; prompt, speedy.

船 | to sail a boat or ship.

往何处 | where are you sailing?

法 | rules of navigation.

勾风 | to beat with a head wind.

馬 | to turn the horse quickly.

鰻港 | to miss reaching one's port.

An animal akin to a badger or ratel, called 鼬; it is likened to a dog, a fox, and a monkey, and has a resemblance to them all.

The character is designed to represent the legs, bristles, and tail of a hog; it is the 152d radical of characters mostly referring to swine; it is sometimes written 狗 in combination.

A hog, a pig; it represents the 12th stem, and the hour from 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram 火 and relates to water.

畜牧 | a swineherd.

畜 | domestic animals.

茅 | a root resembling China-root.

矢 | Composed of 且 and 纟 contracted to resemble the barb and feather of an arrow; it is the 111th radical of a few similar characters relating to darts.

A javelin; in mathematics, the versed sine; swift as an arrow; direct, openly; to arrange; to marshal; marshaled; to resolve, to form a purpose; to swear; used for the next; a game of pitch rod.

之地 | a bowshot, a little distance.

發 | shot one arrow.

直 | straight as an arrow's flight.

誓 | to take an oath.

其文德 | he displayed his virtue and accomplishments.

志不移 | he will not violate his word.

馬 | horse-dung.

From body and rice; but the original form is composed of 立 plants and 胃 stomach contracted.

Fifth, orifice; secretions; small stars near Columba.

扼 | a public necessary.

桶 | a close chair.

棋 | a poor chess-player.

眼 | secretion of the eyes.
Read  shi, and used with the next.
A low moaning sound.

民之方 廷 | the people now sigh and groan.

咭  shi
An obsolete form of the last.

读  shi. To groan; to mutter.

| to grumble, as when dissatisfied.

舐舐  shi
From tongue and person; the other two forms are rarely used.

To lick, as a cow; to lap; to take up with the proscoses.

老牛 | 髂 the old cow will lick her calf; — met.

parental love.

舐 | to lick the piles; met.

an abject sycophant.

舐 | be licks sugared leaves; — he flourishes on other people's money or patronage.

弛  shi
From bow and arrow.

To ease off the bowstring, to unstring a bow; to cast off, to relax; to annul, to abrogate; dissolve, unconcerned; spoiled, injured.

舐 | careless; failing, growing old or useless; obsolete.

解 | to unloose, to throw off restraint.

力 | slack, remiss.

放 | to ally, to weaken.

規模 | the regulations daily become weaker.

禁 | to rescind a law; to abrogate.

始  shi
From woman and noble.

The beginning; an opening, a start; to begin; the earliest; to be first; as an initial, then, at that time, was.

初 | or | the beginning; the commencement; first.

終 | or | the first and last; the circumstances; human life, the whole period.

萬物資 | the outburst of nature in spring.

創 | invented, first made.

准賣 | it will then be right to sell it.

知 | 大道 | he then understood the true philosophy.

末 | there is nothing of the sort.

祖 | the founder of a family.

元 |  creation; when the thing began.

謨
From words and is; formerly used with its primitive.

"sh" Right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper; to discern.

密 | to lay or compare things together.

日 | this day, now.

願 | 天之 命 to inquire into the lucid decrees of heaven.

使  shi
From man and office; in Cantonese read 'shai', because 'as' has the same sound as 死.

To order, to command; to send, to employ, to commission; to cause, to effect; to occasion; to permit, to serve one's self of; expense, use, service.

喚 | to call, as a servant; to be at one's call.

不 | 挛四方 | he was not permitted to possess the realm.

得 | 无用 | he both trusts and employs them.

可以 | it will answer; it can do.

白 | 口 | idle talk; he has only to talk; — he does nothing.

入 | 進京 | send a man into Peking.

用 | an outlay; the necessary expenses.

民 | 以 | employ the people when they have leisure.

假 | supposing, if so.

脾氣 | sulky, cross.

費 | it will be expensive.

勁 | to exert strength.

指 | to direct; to allot to their places or duties.

公 | a public officer, an envoy.

侍  shi
From man and court as the phonetic.

sh Near to, waiting on; following, as an attendant; to receive, as orders; to accompany.

卫 imperial guards; their office is the 卫 處 within the Forbidden City in Peking.

群僕 | 御之臣 | all the [Emperor's] personal attendants and officers.

郎 | a gentleman in waiting; a vice-president of a Board.

服 | to wait on, to serve.

常 | a eunuch.

立 | stand respectfully waiting.

以 | 仁義 | he maintains his humanity and rectitude.

從 | followers.

奉 | persons in waiting.

恃  shi
From heart and court as the phonetic.

sh To lean on, to trust to; looking up to for protection or support; met. a mother; to presume on; dull, unintelligent.

失 | to lose a mother.

無 | 母何 | who shall I lean on, now my mother is dead?

倚 | to depend on.

勢 | to presume on one's power or station.

有 | 手足 | he relies on his adherents or brothers.

寵 | to presume on being a favorite, and oppress others.

不 | 不足 | untrustworthy.

財 | to confide in riches.

刁 | impudent, audacious.

自 | self-confident.

怙 | one's parents.
### SHI.

- **From ten** and one, because a scholar is acquainted from one to ten, or with all things; it resembles 地, and is the 33rd radical of a few incongruous characters.

  In early times an officer, a minister; a warrior; then a learned or upright man, a scholar; a gentleman; an able-bodied man; a husband; in some cases, Sir, you; soldiers, statesmen; one who manages a department, and hence the duties of his post; one of the aids to the white king in chess.

  古 the gentry.
  大夫 gentry, officials, and graduates.
  大學 title of first rank of cabinet ministers.
  出 a soldier.
  有依其 you have the strong to depend on.
  女 therer is given you a heroic wife.
  師吉 a Hamelin doctor out of office.
  師 a stout horseman.
  任 or 處 a private scholar, a country gentleman.
  天文 an astronomer.
  勇 or 壯 a valiant or strong man.
  惟其女 kneel in reverence its men and women brought their baskets of azure and yellow silks.
  文 a student.
  農工商 the literary or official, agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile classes; — an ancient division of Chinese society.
  女修 sisters of charity; female teachers; — a foreign term.

### SHI.

- 不為 邪 to hold office not for salary and name, — but for the good of the people.
  弗問 弗 be neither inquires about people, nor puts them in office.
  途 official affairs.
  版 a merit register of officials.

  "From door and court; it was once synonymous with its primitive."

  A eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.

  "From the sun and 正 exact altered to 正 denoting the sun on the meridian."

  The substantive verb is, to be, am; it is so, it is proper, denoting a quality of truth rather than of mere existence; right, correct, that which the mind approves; when repeated, it has the force of a contrast, and may be rendered whether — or, whatever; after an assertion 也 is used to enforce it, like verily, no mistake; a pronoun this, these, that which, — in which case it follows the subject; before a clause, it has often a passive meaning, and throws it into the past tense; such, thus.

  不 no, not so.
  若 手 it is so? perhaps.
  必 certainly.
  的 or 也 truly so, yes; just so.
  日 on that day, at the time spoken of.
  以 therefore, by this means.
  有不 partly wrong, in error.

  "From dress and correct; also read eti, and to be distinguished from 討 ease."

  Fully and handsomely dressed.

  衣厚 elegantly and richly apparelled.

  "Said to be composed of 野 a wild and 及 to reach within it, because things reach a market."

  A square or open place for bartering; a market; a crowd, as of market-people; crowded, vulgar; saleable, marketable; to trade, to bid or offer a price; to encourage, as talent.

  価 the market price.
  非 or 頭 or 口 a market; met. the air or manner of the market, vulgar.
  罰 to refuse to trade, to withdraw from the market; it is often done to resist exactions.
  鎮 a great market.
  均 a country-fair.

  "From 一 saleable; said too of one who thinks too much of himself."
  起 saleable; said too of one who thinks too much of himself.
行 | the exchange or bourse; current rate.
初 | just come into market, — as the first shad.
息 | to get people's goodwill.
平 (或 秤) | market scales.
俗 | vulgar, unpolished.
非之流 | a low-lived skinflint.
行 | the fair of a township.
浸 | the market price is rather going up.

From tree and market as the phonetic.

The persimmon or China fig (Diospyrus), of which there are several varieties.

消 | dried persimmons (called figs), prepared for export.
心 | the ox-heart persimmon; a small yellowish sort.
色 | a small red kind.
水浸 | a yellow persimmon that is soaked to remove the astringency.
丁香 | the small cherry persimmon, from Nganhwui.
霜 | sugar obtained from the persimmon.
西紅 | the tomato. (Pekingese.)

Supposed to be altered from 户 or a cliff; as the original form delineates a beestling crag ready to fall; it is the 85th radical of a few inscrutaneous characters.

A family; one of a clan or gens; after a name, once denoted the head of the clan, but now also that the person is a woman; an ancient title of honor; after a principality, denoted its ruler; an officer; a person.

羅 | the clan or family of Lo.
黃門李 | Mrs. Hwang née Li.
該 | the said female.
释 | the Buddhists.
張 | 宗 祠 | the ancestral hall of the Chang family.
王謂尹 | the king said to the chief of the Yin gens.

The last two characters are rarely met with.

To see, to inspect, to observe; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare and regard; to have a regard to; to cause to be seen, to view as; to display.

近 | near-sighted.
而不見 | I looked but did not pay attention to it.
万歴祠 | he imitated his ancestor.
死如歸 | I look upon dying as going home.
観 | I be is supercilious towards me.
斜 | to glance at sideways.
聽言動 | to see, to hear, to talk, and to act — properly, are four duties.
法 | to imitate the ancients.
儒 | observe their conduct and act like the good.
功 | widely display the record of their meritorious services.
人 | to view others as one's self.
事 | to examine a case.
明 | the hare in the moon.
此有 | it seems to be bigger than this.
莫 | do not regard it as a trifling matter.

Composed of 上 or above and three lines below: it represents the light of sun, moon and stars coming down to earth; it forms the 113th radical of characters relating to religious matters, and is often contracted to the second form in composition, when it is easily mistaken for the contracted form of 衣 garments.

To show, to make known the will of heaven to mankind; to proclaim, to signify to the people; to show to the sight; an edict, or notice from an official; a manifestation or revelation; a prognostic or sign; in polite phrase, another's wishes; a letter; to see into, to compare, and occur interchange with the last.

出 | to issue an edict for general information.
来 | your answer.
訓 | will you give directions to me? — said by inferior officers.
下 | to let me know, an epistolary phrase.
手 | your letter.
衆 | to admonish the people, as by an execution.
知 | I beg you will acquaint me.
指 | to indicate.

Read 亻, when used for 爲.

The god which animates the earth.

An age; a generation; the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; experience of life; hereditary; successively; to enfeoff; during the times of; from age to age; perpetual; in divination refers to the diagrams which denote one's self.

一 | one generation.
代 | generations.
於 | during the ages; for ever.
出 | to be born.
過 | or 去 | to die.
今 | or 當 | the present time, this age.

punishments and fines should be light in one age, and severe in another.

永 | all your life you was filial.
上人或 | people now-a-days.
Composed of 卯 and 之 write 事, contracted in combination, to denote a record of events.

An affair, a matter; business, traffic; an occupation, a service; its course or conduct; duties, functions; to go at, to take in hand; that which is done, an act; a case in court; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to have business to do; an officer; to manage a business.

Public business.

Important business.

Rules or courtesies of a profession.

Good natured, friendly.

To give to beggars or to charitable objects.

Busy; something going on.

Master and servant; boss and clerks or men.

(Cantonese.)

What are you doing?

To help one's parents.

To do everything is done.

Does not attend properly to anything.

A single affair.

Secretaries in the Boards; a graduate lower than a tsins'.

Troublesome.

Business, affairs; the first also means employment, a place, a post; — the second its duties.

May everything be as you wish.

A senator, — in Macao.

This is erroneous.

Ignorant of life; stupid, malaprop.

Well versed in worldly affairs, an old stag.

Sent on special business.

Do not use (or allow) any further delay.

Have a care; lost some trouble grow out of this.
From door and a horary character; the second is most used.

The pivot in a door which rests in sockets above and below, and turns in them; the projecting edge of a raised platform near the ascent, where a sentry stood; a wall on the sides of a stairway.

Four men stood on each side of the steps on the platform.

A small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher, and standing at that point.

To relish, as good living; to take delight in; to have an appetite for, to indulge in, greedy; sensual, lecherous.

子 飲食 fond of the table.

不 酒 not given to wine.

慾 無窮 unrestrained licentiousness.

如 蠟之 as greedy as a musk-keto for blood.

好 爱, as a dish.

善 言 to disbelieve good advice.

From words and a pattern.

To try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and find out; to tempt, to test; to experiment; to examine, as the literary graduates; a trial, an examination; disciplined, tried.

一 or 一 try once; see how it goes.

尝 to taste, to make a trial of.

立 to institute a trial.

手 勢 to try one's skill or prowess.

騐 to verify; see if it turn out so.

演 to practice, to drill, to test.

會 the examination for tians'.
| 1 所必然 | I am compelled to have it so, it must be so. |
| 1 叀 fierce, irascible, desperate; in excess. |
| 形 | aspect, position; mostly said of places or buildings. |

**SHI**

- Shih 青 | a stone; rocks, called the bones of hills; ledges; stony, as land; made of stone; petrified; hard; sonorous musical stones; firm, decided; barren, as the womb; a stone or weight of a picul, varying from 100 to 180 and more cattle, in different places and for various articles; a liquid measure; an aerolite; a stone used to test strength in lifting; a classifier of coarse cloth and hides; in common usage, it is sometimes written for 掾 a picul, and pronounced 岫.
- 1 背 a stone; stones, rocks.
- 粉 | soft stone, figure-stone or aragmatolite, used for seals.
- 他山之 | 可以攻玉 we work gems by using stones from other hills; each thing has its use.
- 膏 | gypsum.
- 洗 | pumice.
- 青 | common granite at Canton.
- 砚 | or 老坑 | argillite or shale, good for inksstones.
- 碑 | or 紅 | freestone, red sandstone.
- 膠 | greasy, yellowish quartz.
- 打 | to cut stone.
- 空 | blue limestone.
- 嗔怒 | one who is brought to a wedding uninvited, as a make-weight to the groom. (Cantonese)

**SHIH**

- 子 figure, bearing, attitude; also, the male organ.
- 乘 improve the occasion.
- 打把 to show one's strength or skill in boxing or gymnastics.
- 打手 to do tricks.

**SHIHE**

- 虎之 | [in for it.] as when one rides a tiger; there's no backing down.
- 忘 | indifferent to the powerful.
- 做虎 | to use a tiger's power; met. inexorable, severe.

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**SHIHE.**

*Old sounds, shih, shek, zhik, zhek, chit, and zhuk. In Canton, shih, shek, shik, shat, shih, ch'ik, and shih; — in Swatow, sit, sip, sek, chü, and chap; — in Amoy, sip, sit, siet, and sek; — in Fu-chou, sik, sek, sikh, sät, and sikh; — in Shanghai, sak, sük, zëk, and zeh; — in Chifu, shi.*

*Formed of ulaire to collect and 亼 white, referring to a white kernel of rice; it is the 184th radical of characters relating to food.*

To nourish the body by eating and drinking; to take food; to live on; to devour; a meal; viands; to take back, to retract; to smoke; to be in the receipt of; to enjoy; to impose on, to feed; to take, as in chess; a support; food; emoluments; revenues; used for the next, an eclipse.

- 1 物 food.
- 伙 | daily allowance, wages, supplies.
- 自己 | to find one's self.
- 歧 | drawing pay, on a salary.
- 今也 | 無餘 now nothing is left at any meal.
- 耳 | 不化 to hear and not attend to or understand.
- 終 | 之間 during a meal, a little while, a half-hour.
- 大 | a name given to the Arabs in the T'ang dynasty, and denoting the Tajiks and Bagdahl caliphs.
- 二尺 | [this boat] draws two feet.
- 小 | a lunch.
- 人 | 餘唾 a plagiarist, one who pilfers his compositions.
- 目 | ornamental dishes; to look at wishfully.
- 决不 | 言 don't promise and not perform.
- 關 | to injure as it spreads, as oil on paper.
- 隔 | my food does not set well.
飾|show
|shih|

From 食 to eat for the phonetic, and 人 with 衣 denoting personal things; the second form is little used.

To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to set off; to gloss over, to pretend, to patch up; to excuse; to make believe; to wipe, to brighten; to concord in music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; a facing or binding; an ornament; weapons.

首|female head ornaments.

装|bedizened, tricked out; to impose on, specious.

粉|the facts were glossed over and colored; it was all whitewashed.

修|to adorn, to brighten up; to polish, as style.

掩|his pretense did not do.

矯|to put on an appearance — of sternness.

厲|a martial look; said of the Emperor.

文過|he slurred over and excused his crimes.

釋|to distinguish and to keep at, referring to selecting and separating.

To unloose; to free; to liberate, to put from one; to explain, to open out the meaning; to relax; to slight or let alone; to leave; to melt or dissipate; to soften by soaking.

門|Buddhist priests.

回|to liberate, as from exile or the sway of evil passions.

放|to let out from confinement.

恨|to hate no longer.

手|to unhand, to part from.

氵|the ice has melted and the tiles loosened; met. to remove or explain misstatements, to allay fears; to dissipate rumors.

註|to unfold the meaning.

如|重負[glad] as one relieved of a heavy burden.

難|to avoid the difficult, to attempt the easy.

迦提婆(Sanscrit, sakra devi) Indra, known as 天主 the valiant Lord of devas, and regarded as inferior to Budha.

家|the Budhists, derived from 迦牟尼 Sakyamuni, the solitary, the monk of the Sakyas, who died n. c. 543; defined by 能仁寂默 one who is mighty in humanity, and dwells in seclusion and silence; also called Budha, the most celebrated of the titles applied to him, because it is the name of the religion he founded, and denotes “the learned or awakened one”; it is a simple attribute added to the name by which the prince of Kapilavastu is known in the world; he is also called 帝 and 天帝 even by the Confucianists.

式|A form, a fashion; an example; a rule, a law for a pattern; to make or do like a copy; to imitate; to respect, to look up to; reverently; to measure; to use, to serve; to cause; thereby, thereon; a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is also correct; to bow to it; and; an initial particle having the force of a copula, or an illative particle.

微|all reduced and poor, why do we not go back home?

樣|a pattern.

中|or 合 like the sample, or to meet the standard; as 中’

進|the tianz’ graduates who passed the examination.

號|amid clamor and bawling.

序|he regulates the position of the princes.

字|a copy-slip.

惟|taking your honor as my example.

格|a model.
SHIH.

1. form of address; style, air; sort, kind.
2. all kinds - of goods.
3. purposely.
4. a copyist in the Boards.

SHIH.

A stretcher before a carriage or in a sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called 扉 手 手 or leaning-board.

From hand and pattern.

To wipe, to rub and dust; to brush away; to cleanse, as sheep.

To wipe to dust.

1. 淋 or 涎 to brush away tears.
2. 洗 to wash and rub clean.

From to go and origin.

To go, to reach; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to satisfy; to follow, to accord, to suit, to chime in with; an adverb, suddenly, presently just now, just then; usual; pleased, contented; a good degree, accomplished; to supply deficiencies.

然 or 然 suddenly; accidentally.

嫁 to marry a husband.

意 very well, in good health; agreeable, charming, as a location.

因 just because, then.

從何而 where did you then come from?

無所 從 no one to take the direction of the affair.

間 just at that time, not long ago.

値 happened just right, opportunity.

妥 properly done.

室 people, all the family blame me.

我願 it meets my wishes.

有客來 a visitor has come.

Read 這, and used for 紅. To direct, to take the lead; superior; principal; to be bent on; to oppose; the legitimate heir; an enemy.

無 I am not set on doing it.

誰 誰 who will devise the plans?

士 a fine scholar.

無 no settled purpose, no grit.

胸中無胸之見 I have no fixed opinion upon the point.

Read 這, and used for 紅. To blame, to take to task.

勿子 不 should not punish nor reprove us.

郝, A small fief; 部 in the present Szechuen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.

East and west is one, north and south is ten, and complete a circuit; it forms the 24th radical of a few miscellaneous characters; the next is its complex form.

Ten, "the end of reckoning."

第 the tenth.

- eleven.
  
  一 one tenth.
  二 several.
  三 there are nearly ten.
  四 complete; pure, as gold.
  五 ten parts; all; very, first-rate, perfect; a common superlative.
  六 entire, as a recovery.
  七 better sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit.
  八 I got eight parts out of ten.
  九 all are incomplete.
  十 he perceives all on hearing a little.
  十一 to lavish praise indiscriminately.

拾, From hand and to write; occurs for  redistributed; to wade, and much used for the last as a complex form.

To collect, to gather up, to pick up; to clear away, as dishes; to bring together, to arrange; an archer's armlet; to take turns in shooting a bow; to ford a stream; inclining to, gradual approach to.

起 to pick up.

收 I am going to take my fishing-tackle somewhere else; i.e. try a new business.

去 take them away.

裁 properly arrange things.

路 they did not pick up what was dropped in the way.

綫 to lift up the dress and ascend.

地 [easy] as picking up a straw.

翠路 [grass] to clean up the green, as when worshiping the tombs.

什 A file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; sundries; a tithe.

物 things, household gear.

錫 小業 condiments, seasoning.

錫亦 the real [proportion paid] was a tithe.

何 what? this syllable has a wide signification, and is much used after a negative like not at all, none of, not so; as whether 止 正 話 not at all the correct thing in talking.

收買 物 we buy up any odds and ends.

算 who is that fellow? what can that thing do?

篇 verses of ten lines; books, writings.

炒 to roast fowl giblets.

犯了 有 I have done wrong.

長 the corporal over a decurion, a decurion.
失。Composed of 手 hand and 乙 curved combined.

Without control; to lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to disregard, to fail; to err, to miss, to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; to fail in; to lose favor; failure, an omission, a fault; accidental.

物 to lose a thing.

過 an error, delinquencies.

觉 to overlook, to forget; absent-minded.

信 to forfeit one's word.

手 to let slip, to drop.

脚 or 足 to slip up, to lose one's foothold.

風 founded; upset.

芝 lost, as a thing, a dog; but 之 used after an assertion indicates that it is erroneous.

禮 disrespectful, rude to; or 之 wanting in regard; — are polite phrases for, You do me honor; Thank you.

時 behind time; to miss the hour.

本 lost the principal.

無不 not the least deficiency or mistake in it.

察 to neglect to inquire into, to be careless in overseeing.

記 I forgot it.

不 Never; no error was seen in driving — the carriage.

口 speechless, dying; mistaken, spoke wrong.

身 she has lost her virtue.

體 disgraced, unbecoming, reproachful.

位 or 役 lost his crown.

民 心 forfeited the people's affections.

死 stupid, inattentive, witless; — a term of abuse.

神 absent-minded; abstracted.

患得患又 distressed till he gets it, and then distressed lest he loses it, — as an office.

不 爲好人 yet he may be regarded as good.

火 it caught fire, as a house.

落 lost by mislaying; dropped and lost it.

所 driven from their homes.

於 教训 lost the proper time for instruction.

言不人 [the wise man] does not mistake his words, nor use the wrong man for his purpose.

傳 lost the record of or use of.

打前 to stumble, as a horse.

From a covering over a string of pearls or is; the first form is commonest.

Real, solid; full, compact; true, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; hard, as a knot; the reality, the result; effects, fruits, or facts of a thing; fruit of plants, harder and smaller than 莓 fleshy fruit; verily, in fact; to fill, to cram; to put inside, though not implying filled; to be really; positively, exactly; is; the worked factor in a sum, as the multiplicand or dividend; in rhetoric, a thesis, an argument.

在 or 首 really, verily, in fact.

情 of it is certainly so.

落落 securely, safely, honestly.

solid-looking.

老 話 I speak the truth.

結成 the fruit has set; — met. the affair is done; too late.

人 an honest plain man.

派 the fixed, actual price.

事 an actual thing or event.

事 the facts of a matter.

徒富氏 北京 [Yung-loh] moved the rich people to Peking to fill it.

命不同 our lots are not alike.

堅 好 [the grain] became strong and good.

心相交 a real sincere friend.

軍 military stores.

着 in earnest, to set about vigorously.

數 the full tale or complement.

不 聲 you I really do not deceive you.

以 昭餘 is according to the real facts.

予 恐來世以台為口 I am afraid future ages will fill their mouths about me.

授任 暨 the real incumbent of the office.

銀 the real amount.

不肯 你 he refused to confess or disclose the matter.

名者 之賓 reputation is the guest of real merit.

提 Limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

正 a sincere mind.

以 浴浴 [the King is muddled by the Wei, but its bottom may be seen near the islets.]

From great and two hundred.

膾 To flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color.

召公 Shih, the duke of Chau, n. c. 1110; he was also called 君 Prince Shih, and was Grand Protector to King Ching.

路車有 red shone the state carriage.

螯 From insect and to forgive.

螯 To poison, to sting; venemous; the poison of a sting; a sting; troublesome, malignant.

虫 the poisonous insect, applied to the scorpion.

辛 virulent poison, malignant.

着 stung, bitten.

蝨子 蝨 the scorpion stung me.

毒 poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

禦 A rain cloak, called 袈 made of leaves.

禮義以之為禮 貫 propriety and right should be [as close to one] as his garments.
### SHIH.

- **室** (shih)
  - A place of rest; a house, a dwelling, an abiding place; a mansion, as for a king; a room or inner apartment; a wife; a kindred, family; a household; the royal family; to marry; a nest; a grave, a last resting place; a case for a thing.

- **渕** (shih)
  - A quiver.

- **溺** (shih)
  - A quiver.

- **徬** (shih)
  - A quiver.

### SHIH.

- **塗** (shih)
  - Adhesive clay.

- **植** (shih)
  - A leather sheath for a sword.

- **鞋** (shih)
  - A scabbard for a knife.

- **漆** (shih)
  - Damaged goods.

- **濕** (shih)
  - Suffered; scorching the moist places.

- **溼** (shih)
  - Humid exhalations which cause disease.

- **濕** (shih)
  - Animals produced in water, as fish, reptiles, mollusks.

- **濕** (shih)
  - Saline efflorescence; damp; met. vulgar talk; dirty, frowzy, as clothes. (Cantonese.)

- **熟** (shih)
  - To recognize.

- **熟** (shih)
  - To be a connoisseur of things.

- **熟** (shih)
  - To be fully aware of his plans.

- **熟** (shih)
  - An old acquaintance.

- **熟** (shih)
  - He does not know a character as easy as]丁 (ting).

- **熟** (shih)
  - Intimate with.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Polite, easy in his manners.

- **熟** (shih)
  - I do not know whether it is so or not.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Knowing evil.

- **熟** (shih)
  - A Buddhist term for the six viññanas or mental functions, of which the last is the last.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Of varied and great information.

- **熟** (shih)
  - It seems as if I recognized him, like a swallow which has returned in the spring.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Read chi and used with to remember; to keep in mind; to the third cup you lose your recollection.

- **熟** (shih)
  - My late wife; also attendants; females in a house.

- **熟** (shih)
  - The 13th zodiacal constellation of the stars Markab a and Sheat β in Pegasus; it is also the name of Raivata, a celebrated Buddhist leader.

- **熟** (shih)
  - From water stagnant and covered with earth; the second form is irregular.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Name of a river; wet, humid, moist, damp; low-lying grounds; disappointed, rejected.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Water damaged goods.

- **熟** (shih)
  - Also read tsz's?

- **熟** (shih)
  - A hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and naves.

- **熟** (shih)
  - A species of hawthorn or Crataegus, found in the midland provinces.
SHING.

Old sounds, shing and shing. In Canton, shing and sheng; — in Swatow, sang and sin; —
in Fukahau, sing and seng; — in Shanghai, sheng and sung; — in Chiu, shing.

升 (shēng)  
The original form is like that of a peck, both representing two things in a measure; interchangeably
with the next.

A Chinese measure of ten 合 and
nearly equal to the English pint, or to 1.031 litre; it is the
most common retail measure, and
was once made to hold a catty of rice; to complete or bring about;
as a skien of 80 threads; the 46th
diagram, denoting advancement;
to advance, as by its own power;
to rise, as in office; to accumulate.

— 1 杯 a pint of rice.

沈 (shěn) 定 the good or bad luck of it is already fixed.

階 to go up the steps.

遐 to ascend to the distant place; — i.e. heaven.

堂 to enter court, to sit on the bench; in the outer hall.

筆 a pencil-cup.

男女無辨則亂 | if the sexes are not kept apart, in-
casts will arise.

In Cantonese. The thill of a sediment; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand.

幾把掌 slapped him several times.

竹 a bamboo pole.

陞 (shēng)  
To ascend, as stairs; to advance, to go up to; to rise, as in office.

官 promoted in rank.

啓 open it in your hall; — written on a letter.

指日高 may you soon be promoted to a high post.

炮 to fire a salute. (Cantonese.)

轎 to get into a sedan.

聲 (shēng)  
A sound; a voice or tone; a note in music; music, harmony; the tones or in
flections of words in speaking, of which from four to eight are indicated in various parts of
China; a cry, a wail; language; verbally; reputation, celebrity; to speak; to utter sounds; to make
known, to declare; to praise; in epitaphs, to exhibit, to be an
e
to be an

e
example.

音 a sound, a noise.

音 a sound, a noise.

勢 力 powerful, influential.

平 | 和 and are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

高 | and are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

尾 final sounds in talking or chanting; drabbling tones.

聞 to hear a noise or rumor; to listen to your words.

聞 to report to a superior, to tell him what took place; in
Buddhism, a name (aravada) for
the personal disciples of Sakyamuni, who listened to his ut-
erances; now applied to the
lowest degree of sainthood.

價 honored, in repute.

稱 to state verbally.

明此案 report clearly about this case.

名 資 a reputation for
avarice.

先 奪人 his name is enough to appeal them.

發 喊 call out loud to him.

響 告 a loud report.

此役 | 此 this then is the sound of autumn coming on!

故不行 [the people] will not regard his admonitions.

有 | 與 is there an answer?

(Shang)|

In Cantonese. Careful; steady,
as when lifting or carrying things.

好 | be very cautious, take good care.
SHING.

From silk and a frog.

A cord, string, or line, especially a builder's line; a line stretched taut; to adjust, to make right; to mark by a line; to enforce conformity to rule; to warm and restrain; to continue in succession; to praise.

子 [zi] or 一 条 [yī tiáo] a string.

一 [yī] a line to go by; up to the mark.

挴 成 [chén] or 干 [gàn] to spin or twist cord.

織 [zhī] to tie the red cord; — to betroth.

子孫 [zǐ suīn] a continuous line of descendants.

墨 [mò] a marking-line.

其 祖 車 [jī zǔ chē] to continue (or imitate) an ancestor's valor.

欲 [yù] to mark faults or shortcomings.

亖 [shàng] Used with the preceding.

To carefully guard against, is 

is referring to infraction of laws or rules; beware of.

亖 [shàng] A river in the state Ts'i, a branch of the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.


从 [cóng] to enter over 業 [yè] excellent, here referring to military rules; it resembles ping 棄 [qìng] a sheet.

乘 [chéng] to ride, as in a chariot; to mount; to avail one's self of, to take advantage of, to seize the right time; to put in order; to drive; in arithmetic, to sum up, to multiply; to direct; to calculate.

隙 而 入 [xì ér rù] [the wind] gets in at the crack.

時 [shí] to improve the moment.

機 會 [jī huì] or, 期 [qī] 无備 to seize the opportunity; to catch him unprepared.

風 經 [fēng jīng] light the fire when the wind is fair.

龍 [lóng] to take a wife.

SHING.

1. 法 [fǎ] rules for multiplication.
2. 雲上 [yún shàng] heaven.

1. 除 [chú] years and months come and go; time runs on.

月 [yuè] nothing like using your advantage.

1. 有 [yǒu] one little is left.

1. 有限 [yǒu xiàn] only a little is left.

1. 多少 [duō shǎo] how much is left?

1. 半 [bàn] one half remains.

1. 家 [jiā] 產 業 [chǎn yè] the family property left to me.

1. 貨 [huò] remnants of goods, driblets.

1. 出 [chū] to put aside out of.

1. 飯 [fàn] what is left after a meal.

1. 寧 [níng] 莫 [mò] better to have an overplus than to want; — waste not, want not.

From 盖 [gài] a cover contracted and 成 [chéng] complete; also read ch'ing.

1. A dish for holding rice or other cooked food.

CH'ING.

1. 之 [zhī] To call on a stallion.

攻 時 歲 [gōng shí suī] to operate on the stallion is called to geld him.

1. 之 [zhī] A district in Shao-hing fu in Chekiang, lying southeast of Ningpo; a noted hill in the same region.

1. 另 [lìng] another name for the sesame.

1. 長 春 [cháng chūn] a wall creeper, an evergreen species of ivy or wild grape.

1. 乘 [chéng] From vessel and complete; q.d. a dish full of grain ready.

1. 什 [shí] Full, abundant, plentiful; heaped up, exuberant; in perfect condition, flourishing, prosperous; a term of praise, superlative, excellent, fine.

1. 处 [chù] your dwelling-place.

1. 息 [xī] your great favor.

1. 世 [shì] a prosperous time.

1. 事 [shì] a generous action, a fine affair.

1. 京 [jīng] the affluent capital, i.e. Mukten in Manchuria; applied also to the province.

越 聽 越 [yuè tīng yuè] the more they talk the more they have to say.

生 氣 [shēng qì] just in the bloom of life.

1. 德 [dé] stanch virtue.

1. 和 [hé] and 袋 [diǎn] are opposites, thriving, declining; — robust, failing.

1. 名 贏 [míng yíng] it is hard to match his fame.

1. 大 [dà] very great.

氣 [qì] 言 [yán] he has a strong voice and speaks rightly.

乘 [chéng] very numerous, prolific.

读 [dú] ch'ing. A cup, a vase for milk, once used in worship; a vessel full; to receive, as into a vessel; to deposit; to contain; contained in; heaped, as grain; to be complete; arrayed, in full costume.

不 起 來 [bù qǐ lái] it will not hold all.
From ear and is to inform; the common, contracted form is also read k'uh, to hear.

One who, on hearing a sound knows the whole case; the highest degree of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good, and possessing universal knowledge; wisdom; to be wise; holy, sacred, and unattainable by common mortals; perfect; sage, wise; the emperor; imperial; the sage, i.e. Confucius; a tree of knowledge; in epitaphs, a condescending and liberal prince.

 daemon, the holy man and the most holy, are profane titles of Confucius.

 1 門 his disciples, the literati.
 1 主 or 天子 or 上 the Emperor.
 1 諭 his Majesty's commands.
 1 建 a temple to Confucius.

三 | the three holy ones, are Yu, Duke Cheu, and Confucius.

From sun and complete; not the same as sess, a dish.

The brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

睛 | mon a bright and fair day.

月映澄波 | the moonlight glitters on the placid water.

i.e. Confucius.

From flower and ladle; occurs written without the radical.

The peony (Paeonia albiflora), whose roots are used as a tonic.

白 | and 赤 | are two varieties of the dahlia.

赠之以 | 药 presenting each other with white peonies.

percuss, bright, splendid, brilliant; to glisten, to shine; to embellish.

児 | to reflect light.

2 | glorious.

霜木葉落 | the bright falling leaves of the autumnal woods.

Read loh. Dead branches of trees, withered twigs.

A great spear, eighteen feet, such as Chang Fu wielded.

Like the last. A kind of fiddle or harp.

Like the last. A pencil.

The gentle murmuring of a brook over the stones is 浪, and also the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.
### SHOH

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<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>撸</td>
<td>sho</td>
<td>to smear, to daub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>提</td>
<td>sho</td>
<td>to thrust right and left with a spear.</td>
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A bird likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes; it is regarded as a felicitous bird. From hand and cord; it was also written 索, but that being read sho, the radical 手 was added.

To feel for with the hand; to pull out, to select, to take; to experiment upon; to seek out or solve.

### SHU

**Old sounds, sho, zho, shhu, shot, shiu, and zhot.**

*In Canton, shu and sho;* — in Swatow, su, chu, ch'u, sú, and so; — in Amoy, su, sò, tsau, ch'ú, su, sú, and so, sán, säh, sè, and tû; — in Shanghai, su, sò, tsu, and tsò; — in Chi'ta, shu.

A book or volume, which should properly have a soft or limp cover, though it is applied to all kinds of books; a record; a letter; documents, dispatches; to write, to compose; the form of characters; characters as the delineation of ideas; a clerk or writer.

- 本 | one book, one volume. |
- 套 | or a set | one set. |
- 筆 | to write a petition. |
- 房 | a library, an office. |
- 衣 | a book-cover of cloth. |
- 與 | an engagement for a tutor. |
- 経 | or 休 | a bill of divorce. |
- 金 | money for school-books. |
- 館 | a school-house. |
- 鋪 | or 林 | a book-store. |
- 生之 | a scholastic, pedantic mind. |

### SHU

**Also read chu.**

A cricket, especially the house-cricket.

- 蟋 | sho | 住宅 the cricket lives in the wall. |
- 戰 | shoh | to fight crickets. |

Name of a tree.

**In Cantonese.** A catch, a fastening, a snick, a button; to button or fasten, to latch.

- 門 | a movable post which is run into holes in the lintel and sill, and holds the leaves of the door. |
- 佳 | fasten it tight, as a window-blind. |

Long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

- 椽 | sho | that the fellies are long and slender. |

From 令 to speak and 拳 a stylus, but the former is regarded as a contraction of 者 for 著 to manifest, scil. with the pencil.

A book or volume, which should properly have a soft or limp cover, though it is applied to all kinds of books; a record; a letter; documents, dispatches; to write, to compose; the form of characters; characters as the delineation of ideas; a clerk or writer.

- 信 | a letter. |
- 文 | dispatches on service. |
- 生 | a scholar. |
- 香 | a literary family. |
- 中 | 君 | a writing-pencil. |
- 四 | the Four Books. |
- 班 | clerk in a yamun who writes petitions, copies edicts, &c. |
- 童 | a boy who dusts a library. |
- 手 | written with my own hand. |
- 棋 | a pedantic scholar. |
- 清 | custom-house clerks. |
- 草 | the running hand. |
- 八 | the square characters. |
- 攻 | to learn books. |
- 中 | clerks in the Boards. |
- 腹有詩 | 氣自華 | his mind is full of classic lore, and his manners show his parts. |
- 致 | to inform by letter. |
- 悉 | 敬先生 | the clerk in a prefect's office who prepares documents. |

To unroll, to open out; to expand; to disburden the mind; exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss; an old tribe on the River Hwai, retained in the district of 城縣 near Lu-ch'en fu in Nanchow.

- 服 | easy, in good health, happy; to give in to. |
- 當 | 究之 | our lord does not leisurely examine it. |
- 徐 | to do anything leisurely and orderly; well done. |
- 用 | roomy, enough and to spare. |
- 時 | in good spirits, cheerful. |
1. pleasant spoken, in good humor.
2. I shall act as I please about it.
3. really much too comfortable.
4. a clue.
5. he stretched out once at full length.
6. wholly at ease.
7. a small state in the present Lin-ch'ing, in the north of Kwantung.
8. a wild duck, one that goes where it likes.

SHU.

Interchanged with the last.

Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little; to relax; to free from.

以 | 民 | 固 | to remit the burdens on the people.

彼 | 友 | 匣 | there is no remissness in their intercourse.

革 | 非 | 心 | to change one's wicked conduct.

【 | 祜 | to free from calamity.

From carriage and to assent; presents were sent up in a cart.

To rotate; to send in, as revenue; to bring what is due; to submit one's self; an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; to overturn; ruined, decayed.

【 | 睾 | skirt or flap of a garment in ancient times.

【 | 車 | to help one in sickness or in need.

【 | 續 | to pay taxes.

【 | 敢 | discomfited, defeated.

【 | 錢 | to lose money.

【 | 搪 | to get a thrashing.

【 | 他 | 睦 | I lost one game to him.

【 | 捐 | to subscribe to government.

【 | 打 | 盡 | if he loses he will thrash you, and want the wager if he wins.

【 | 賭 | to bet; what will you bet?

SHU.

to send in the tribute; officers who superintend its reception.

to confess willingly, as a prisoner without torturing.

to exhaust.

A kind of rug or mattress for sleeping, or kneeling in worship; woven of horse and other hair.

An old name for Hia-tsin, in Lin-tsing chen in the northwestern part of Shantung; it reached then into Chihli.

From piece and streams or a sheep; sometimes used for the next two.

Open, wide apart, coarse; distant in space, time, or relationship; quartered, widened; sleazy; remiss, free, lax, careless; to make passable; pervious; to divide, to partition off; to part with; to cut or carve open work; to discard; to spread or enlarge; to manage; a correlative of 親 distant and near, as relatives.

to clear out an old river.

headless, laises faire.

not tried for a long time, quite out of practice.

give generously and equitably.

more distantly related.

an open lattice, a jalousie.

a crevice; open-worked.

not met for a long time.

just slipped my mind.

just lost (or mislaid) it.

course in texture.

remiss about the rules, heedless of the stipulations.

trees in autumn when half stripped of foliage.

evils arising from remissness.

full dressed, spreading robes.

Read shu'. To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.

【 | 猷 | a memorial.

【 | 臣 | annual statement to the god of the Furnace.

【 | 直 | the most urgent memorial.

SHU.

A general term for edible greens and vegetables is 菜 including pulse.

嘉 | 一 | table rice.

食 | 睦 | the coarsest kinds of herbs.

鼠 | 有 | 餘 | the mole's nest has some greens left;—don't eat all up.

油 | 一 | cheap oil obtained from the seeds of a kind of comfrey or Boraginea.

水 | 食 | 家 | water and herbs are the student's daily fare.

落 | 一 | the black egg-plant; so called at Suchau.

老 | 菜 | may you die soon—like greens; a curse.

吃 | 菜 | he eats herbs; i.e. he is a priest.

From wood and open contracted.

【 | 梳 | A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

【 | 頭 | or | 髮 | to dress the hair.

【 | 一 | or | 子 | a comb.

【 | 牙 | teeth of the comb.

【 | 桂 | to dress up, said of women.

【 | 桂 | a trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.

分 | 一 | to send a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese)

桂 | 桂 | a toilettable furnished for a bride.

【 | 梳 | A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sackcloth.
SHU.

A small ancient silver coin; an old weight like a scruple, equal to 100 grains of millet (some authors rate it at 105) and the 24th part of a taels; blunt, dull; farthing, coppers; trifles.

A cash of Wang-mang of the Han dynasty.

To strain or decant liquids, to pour out; to take out; to exclude; to state freely, to lay open one's mind.

A rice mortar.

A small tuber, probably the common yam.

Irish potatoes.

or sweet potatoes.

the yam. (Dioscorea comutiva.)

sweet potato flour.

To kill, to cut off, to exterminate, to slaughter; to wound; to distinguish; to mark off; differing, unlike; to exceed; a sign of the superlative, really, very; it is often followed by a negative.

To kill in battle.

all these different things have the same principle.

not the least ability.

rather over seventy.

various regions.

deaf it is truly lamentable.

different colors.

really I really cannot understand — your intention.

still more strange.

the palace of the genii.

certainly not so.

thought it? Is it possible?

SHU.

SHU.

SHU.
The sow-bug or slater, the worm (Oniscus and Porcellio), known as 地鼠 or ground louse, and 地蜈 or ground chicken.

数

The number 5 is an essential part of the natural world, with its significance extending beyond mere quantitative measurement. The number 5 holds a place in various cultural and historical contexts, often symbolizing balance, harmony, and completeness.

收

to collect accounts.

清

to clear off an account.

目

eyes; the accounts are confused.

天

or 历

destiny.

在

difficult; you cannot easily escape your fate.

有

it is determined beforehand; it is a destined thing.

十

decade; ten and over.

充

one only fit to fill up; a poor stick of a fellow.

Read shoh. Worried, as by many cares; in a flurry or dilemma.

坏

distracted with cares; too often, reiterated, it tires me.

朋友

to wear a friend with expostulations.

Read tsuh. Close; as 1 炽 a fine net.

数

To egg on a dog; to set a dog on one; the noise made in doing so.

From wood and to stand erect.

A tree; erect woody plants; plants in general; to set out to plant; to produce, as by the trees planted; to insert in rows; to screen; to erect, to set up, to establish, for which the next is better; tall, stately, like a tree.

木
trees, vegetables.

一
trees;

柯

or 柄

trees.

頭

e; how.

脂

resin or gum of trees.

林

grove or forest.

枯

dwarfed trees.

接

to or 驮

to graft trees.

塞

to build a screen wall before the door.

屏

to put up a screen.

大

high trees invite the wind; rich people attract friends.

德

to establish one's virtue, to make a reputation.

壁

A shed or lodge in a field; a cottage, a house in the country; a house and a garden plat.

家

another lodge away from the family house.

成

From戈 spear and 人 man; not to be confounded with shih, 成.

To guard the frontiers; exiled to a frontier post.

卒

soldiers on guard there.

遣

to the frontier.

邊

a frontier customs' post.

所

a garrison.

邊

the frontier.
From heart and according to; it is somewhat like na' anger.

Benevolent, benignant; excusing others; tender, considerate of; reciprocal duties; reciprocity; merciful, sympathizing; treating others as one wishes to be treated; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently.

罪 indulgent to others' faults.

我不陪 excuse me for not longer waiting on you.

怪 don't think it strange, don't be angry.

宽 not strict; indulgent.

忠 loyal and humane.

己 oneself; excuse others as you do yourself.

報不通 excuse me for not going around — to my friends; a notice written at the outer door by a mourner.

這 through that however can be passed over.

要 to pass by.

道不遠 if one practices his sincere convictions and reciprocal duties, he is not far out of the true path.

暑 Bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn; clear, manifest.

色 luminous, dawning.

日 in the morning.

From shelter over affluent altered, denoting all the people in a house.

A multitude, the whole, all, a great number; various; the people, the mass, the herd; as an adeeb, if but, would that; near, nearly about, so, in this wise, it may be, probably; an adjective of number, placed before the noun; fat and sleek; a concubine.

幾 or 手 or 幾乎 not far from, almost, probably.

子 a concubine's son; who says 母 for his mother.

室 a concubine.

無錯 most probably it is correct.

物 all things, every kind.

命殷 | 殷丕作 [when the] people of Yin had received their orders, they rigorously did them.

民 or 黎 the masses, the people.

吉士 a Hanlin graduate.

多 very many.

人 a commoner; ordinary people; several classes.

In Cantonese, also written 萬 A place, a spot; there, at; — and usually used after nouns.

草 | 坐 he sat on the grass.

個 | there; 尼 | here.

唯 | he is here.

From net and that; q. d. all in a net; to be distinguished from 'he.

A public court, an office, a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office; acting, in the place of; temporary, as an officer.

公 | or 電 a court or yamun; a consulate.

任 an acting officer.

理 to manage, to oversee.

前 I live near the yamun.

部 | 豪傑 the most capable men of all were selected.

內 in court.

木天 | the office of the Hanlin Academy.

欽差 the acting minister; a charge d'affaires.

穢 Garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

穢不完 their coarse clothes were far from being whole.

恒 To stand; to be erect, like a tree.

shu' 估 | 之行 to act boyishly, to behave heedlessly.

Read shu. Fatigued, tired out.

僞 | 下垂 hanging the head and nodding, as from fatigue.

Old sounds, shok, zhok, shot, zhot, and dok. In Canton, shok and shut; — in Swatow, süt, sôk, chek, and chwak; — in Amoy, süt, taût, sôk, and sin; — in Fuhchau, sük, sôk, sôk, chûk, t'ôuk, and sauk; — in Shanghai, sôk, zeh, zák, and sôk; — in Chifu, shu.'
茂

Also written like the next in the name of a plant, the 茂

distinctly, growing in Chekiang, which produces pendulous tubers; some refer it to an Amomum, others regard it as allied to the turmeric or Curcuma.


Similar to the next; the form is intended to represent growing grain.

A glutinous grain; a medicinal, bitter vegetable like an artichoke, the Atractylodes lancea, rubra, and other species; in the root is fragrant; the stalk is used; both of them resemble patchuck in smell.

林

A sort of millet (Milium), whose glutinous seeds serve to make spirits; in former times this term denoted a variety of the glutinous rice which was used by distillers.

丹

Dark red millet.

撮

Sorghum or doora stalks, used for fuel and many other purposes.

王

子，near the Great Wall, is a term for maize after it is shelled.

沭

A river in the southern part of Shantung.

迹

From to go and a sprout.

To follow another's steps; to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to tell the particulars; to put into another idiom or publish; to compile a book; a memoir, an essay.

譚

To place princes in their rank at an audience.

據

This is the gist of what he said.

古詩

to tell old legends.

而不作

He made it known, but he did not invent it.

修

to revise a work.

人之言

Relate another's words.

著

to make known abroad.

說

to tell what one has heard, as news.

不

contrary, as to reason.

束

From wood and 口 mouth, meaning to inclose; it closely resembles 長 'a thorn.'

shū

To bind many things together; to tie in a bundle, as faggots; to restrain, to coerce; a sheaf, a bundle; a classifier of such things as are bound.

| 長 | once denoted 5 pieces of cloth, 50 darts, or 10 strips of meat.

白

camphor, 茜, the fibers of the white rush are bound with the white grass.

修

To a teacher's wages.

管

to restrain those under one's hand.

手

Waiting for death; - i.e. no resource, nothing further can be done.

繩

to cord up.

柴

A faggot of firewood.

嚴

To closely restrain, as by explicit directions.

自

Never let down your self-respect.

裝

to pack up and return south (or home).

吤

The second of these characters is sometimes read 雷 to cough; the third is unusual.

To suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath, to hem; to inhale; to absorb.

鼻

to snivel, to sniff.

氣

to whimper.

濕

It imbibles the moisture.

口

to hold water in the mouth.

孩子

Child.

奶奶

The babe sucks the breast.

酒

He poured out a generous cup, and they all drank around.

叔

From hand added to an older form of it.

shū

To collect, to hear; a father's younger brother, an uncle of the same surname; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire.

父

or 父 an uncle.

大

The senior of the younger uncles.

公

A father's uncle; also, a husband's uncle.

小

A husband's younger brother.

父

My uncle; used in letters.

小

Uncles and nephews; - a father's relatives.

老

My father's old friend.

季之世

A time of general decadence; times of decay.

家

My uncle, speaking of him.

台

A family friend.

Dated to O Sir, O Sir!

淑

From water and uncle as the phonetic.

shū

Clear, limpid; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, mostly applied to females; skilled in; fine, said of a banner.

人

Or 女 an accomplished lady; the first is the title of wives of the third rank of officials.

德

female virtue.

氣

genial, balmy, mild.

慎

heedful, careful, honorable.

貞

charming, gentle.

問如

As he was as skilled at questioning as Kao-yao.

旗

A fine flag with its feathery pennons.
Original form denoted probably, the soy bean, but has been extended till it includes edible pulse of any kind.

水, 豆 shu
The original complex form denoted eating well dressed viands, and was first used for the next.

pronoun, who? which? what? a large crop, a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.

轻, 重 shu
A skilled, kinship.

未知, 已知 shu
I do not know which (or who) is right.

不知, 要知 shu
Who does not know manners? i.e. you and I know each other well.

不可, 忍也 shu
What then could he be not bear?

若来和来者 shu
Why then has he come?

若来者, 行法 shu
The best thing will be to devise another way.

熟, 热 shu
Ripe, mellow, mature; well cooked; acquainted with, perfect at; skilled, experienced, apt at; intimate, very friendly; soft, pliable, as silk; smooth and off, cleaned; sound, as sleep; to succeed in; a crop; the wife of the eldest son.

成, 身 shu
A year; one crop yearly.

識, 好 shu
Well acquainted with, profound in it.

睡, 昏 shu
Sleeping sweetly.

人, 手 shu
Handy, skillful.

树, 仆 shu
It ripened on the tree.

習, 执 shu
Practiced till he was perfect in it.

米, 派 shu
Rice in mortar.

熟, 舒 shu
Well cooked.

思之, 之 shu
To, think a matter over fully.

路, 来 shu
I shall return the way I came.

相, 毅 shu
Intimate with each other.

书, 早, 認 shu
A finished scholar.

目, 無 shu
Looked at it a long time but could not make it out.

书, 须 shu
Your lesson is not well learned; a teacher’s reprimand.

何愁不, 须 shu
What fear have you of not succeeding (or learning)?

墊, shu
An ante-room or vestibule, such as officials going into court used to meet in for consultation; study rooms let at the examinations; a domestic or village school-room.

家, 师 shu
A family school.

家, 师 shu
A private tutor.

门, 门 shu
An ancient porch room.

缩, so
To confuse, to disorder; to retract, to draw in, the opposite of 伸, to pull in; to collect again; to coil up, as a snake; to bind fast; to draw back from, to back out; to shrink, to pucker up, to shorten; to strain, as spirits; to condense, as steam; retractile; fearful, tangled, snarled; straight, upright.

退, 退 shu
To retreat, as an army; to draw back, as a snail’s eyes.

手, 手 shu
To pull in the hand; to decline to aid in an affair.

成, 一, 圆 shu
To cuddle up in a heap; to keep close.

短, 端 shu
To shrink up.

酒, 煎 shu
To strain spirits.

缝, [the ancient cap had] shu
A straight seam in front.

尖, 嘴 shu
A peaked mouth and shrunk cheeks; lean.

借, 以 shu
I would shorten the distance so as to express to you my affections.

版, 以 shu
The wall-boards were bound tight to hold the earth, — as in beating a wall.

局, 限 shu
Confined, in close or narrow quarters.

反, 手 shu
I examine my own heart and find it upright.

蹦, so
To shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.

足, 走 shu
To walk and see where one steps.

蜀, shu
A worm, for which the next is now used; a sacrifice utensil or tripod; a tribe anciently living along the River Min, near the present capital of Szch’-ouen.

鹿, shu
A striped horse, and probably refers to the zebra, of which one may have been seen.

国, 古 shu
The western of the Three States, in a.d. 221, all west of Tung-ting Lake; it was first established by the king of Tsin.

巴, shu
The province of Szch’-ouen.

蝎, shu
The scorpion of the phynx moth, green, and large as the finger; it feeds on the mallows, and another kind on the fibert. (Torrey.)

蠝, shu
A worm found on the mulberry; the chrysalis is collected for medicine.

属, shu
An insect; the contracted forms are both common; used with chuh, to order.

属, 属 shu
Attached to, as an animal’s tail is to its body; belonging to, connected with; depending on, pertaining; allied, related to; kinship; subject to, under orders, as a deputy; used for the substantive verb, and indirectly also has the sense of appears to be, I think it is; actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; nearly of the same kind; to enjoin on, to direct; to be joined to, in accordance; near to.
耳 | 吳垣 ears may be behind the wall — to overhear.
親 | 或 家 | relatives of every grade.
下 | 所 at one's order, underlings.
在 | 相 好 intimate, as friends.
事 | 兩 難 to act either way is difficult.
草木 | 之 it is a sort of plant.
員 | it belongs to the district.
員 | 一個 a subaltern, a lower officer.
國 | 有 a number of countries; colonies.
誰 | 管 who orders you?
久 | 預 說 he has long practiced riding and archery.
事 | 當行者 | 子 | 我 I have the direction of everything which should be done.
正 | 要 dictate and write.
陰 | 之 it is hidden, as a disease.
旨 | 頃 it also means both just and legal.
十二 | 相 the twelve animals that denote the twelve branches.
自 | 或 | 實 | really is, truly so.

麼 | 甚 | 麼 | 甚麼的 | what | animal | do you belong to? — referring to the animal which sways the year of birth.
客 | guests, visitors.

曬 | shu To give security, to give a pledge for; a pledge; to ransom, to redeem; to commute punishment for a fine; to atone for delinquency or failure by subsequent merit.
回 | | 取 | redeemed out of pawn.
將 | | 功 | 罪 atoned for his guilt by good actions.
收 | 之 | 詳 | to redeem the pledge.
罪 | 罪 | 詳 | to commute a punishment, to give satisfaction for a crime; to redeem from sin.
百身 | 詳 | a hundred persons would not ransom one's self.

飄 | A dark ground with blue spots on it, mottled or striped.

水 | shui

不知 | 之 | 子 | I don't know whose son he is.
想 | | 到 | who would have thought it?
不知 | | 誰 | who does not know it?
不 | 做 | | any body can do it.
阿 | 誰 | is there?

當 | 今 | 之 | 世 | 舍 | 我 | 其 | if the prince of Ts'i does not employ me in this time, who is there he will call to serve him?

雄 | | 這 | | | The buttocks, or their bone the os sacrum; an ancient mound at Shih-yin in the southwest of Shan-si, in the present Yung-ho hien near the Yellow River, where was erected a temple to Hau-ts'ih or Ceres, on an enormous tumulus, whose shape was likened to the nates, and so called.

水 | | | | the original form represents three ripples or currents flowing; it is the 85th radical of characters relating to uses of water and names of streams.

Water, the first of the five elements; a fluid; clear, limpid; aquatic; a stream; a tide; a passage, a trip from one place to another; an inundation; dangers by flood; trivial, common, as water; unstable, gentle, easy; among geomancers, all low land, because water rules such places, as
the dragon does all high places; discount on coin or bullion; to wet, to soak.

一滴 | or | a drop of water.
一湍 | or | the tide is flood.
一退 | or | the ebb tide.
顺 | fair tide, and 逆 | head tide or current.
夫 | a water-carrier.
授 | to throw or jump overboard.
舟 | freight or passage money.
手 | or | a sailor.
失 | lost at sea; drowned.
打平 | to make equal; to divide fairly, neither party losing.
波纹 | ripples.
假子扣 | to take off a discount.
不服 | the climate does not agree with me.
十日 | a ten days' passage.
推人下 | pushed a man into the water; — to involve another in ruin.
車 | an irrigating water-wheel; a water cart; a fire-engine.
開 | to boil water. (Pekinese.)
To weaken tea by adding water. (Cantonese.)
紅 | a light red.
長船高 | as the water increases the boat rises; — good prices bring good profits.
火無情 water and fire have no sympathy.
性楊花 | a water disposition and aspen flower; — unstable and specious.
一 | they are all alike; 頭 | and 二 | first and second rate, the best kind and inferior.
送 | to send a present of eatables.
嘴愛放 | gabbling lips will always let out secrets.

1 超 aquatic tribes, as fish, sea-wood, or mollusks.
1 菜 vegetables that need watering, as greens, melons, &c.
1 星 or 伐 | the planet Mercury.
1 落石出 | when the water falls the stones appear; — murder will out.
逝 | [gone like] the passing water.
你會 | 你 know how to swim?
守 | [the boat was] detained by the [high or low] water.
一身 | I am wet through and through.
横 | cross-wise waters, — one name for rivers and canals which intersect the country.

瑞 From gem and source of.
瑞 zhui | a foot long, which was given to princes on their investiture as a sign of authority and rank; a favor, a keepsake; a happy omen; felicitous, auspicious.
祥 | a lucky sign.
氣 | auspicious influences of the emperor.
班 | to distribute the signets to all the princes.
國 | Sweden.

睡 From eye and hanging down.
睡 shui | to nod or doze in one's chair; to sleep.
睡 | he is asleep.
打瞌 | to nod in sleep.
入慢 | he is going to sleep.
椅 | a lounging chair.
想 | or | very sleepy.
不着 | I can't get asleep.
着了死一樣 | he sleeps like a log.
醒 | to awaken.
SHUN.

Old sounds, shen, shon, don, zhan, and dun. In Canton, shun and yun; in Swatow, san, sin, and tun; in Amoy, san, tan, and chun; in Puchau, sung and song; in Shanghai, zung, sung, and tang; in Chiou, tawn and swun.

From mouth or flesh and hour; the first, though most common, is least correct, and is defined to be afraid.

The lips. Use ruby lips. The lips.

Lips to spend lips and tongue; -alacquous.

Lips protruding, open lips.

Lips if the lips are lost, the teeth will feel cold; -if the protruding lips are taken, I am in danger.

Lips that mutually depend on each other.

A hare-lip to rouge the lips.

From water and lip.

The margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.

A sea-beach.

From water and to enjoy; this character, being the personal name of the present Emperor, has been altered to the second form, which alone the people use.

Pure, limpid; unmixed, genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.

Rippling, flowing on.

The manners and customs are courteous and pure.

Saltish barren earth. Honest and frugal villagers.

Clear luminous.

Rich, fertile, as land.

An old name of Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwangsi.

A pure and chaste heart.

Shun.

From spirits and to enjoy; interchanged with the last and next; the second form is rarely used.

Generous, rich, as wine; thick, as syrup; single-minded; -unmixed, as a color; liberal, generous in feeling; clear, healthy, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal.

Careful, observant of the thing in hand. Kind and placable.

Good wine.

Rich wine.

Let your mind rest in proper objects, and the affairs of government be pure.

Pure silk; unspotted, unmixed; fine, best; simple, guileless, whole, sincere; -as the context indicates; to be decided; determinedly; an old measure of 15 cubits, like a rod.

It is certainly that way.

Uniform in color; a single purpose in view, earnest-minded.

Gentle, tractable, as a dog.

A first rate man.

The nature of the ground was pure sand.

Without any failing, said of character.

Simple, honest.

Unspotted, as a sacrificial victim.

Thoroughly learned.

Pure or solid copper; it is all brass, not an outside plate.

Perfectly loyal.

The selvedge or edge of a dress or mat, made of a different color.

From fire and enjoyable.

Bright, fiery, blazing; the color or glory of fire.

The blaze of a roaring fire.

To scorch a tortoise-shell for divination; obscure.

The stars in Argo show dimly.

A succession of; full, abundant.

The war chariots rolled on their thundering way.

A quail, thought to be transformed from the frog.

Poor clothes with many patches, referring to the quail's shabby tail.

Quails hanging up dead.

Quails faithful to their mates.

An old district in the north of Shensi.

The first form is most in use.

A water vegetable of the gentian family, whose slippery and tender stalks are eaten in Kiangnan in the summer; it is a marsh-flower (Lotus), and is also called water mallow, and the storeyed grass, the fruit of which is a synonym, seems to be a species of edible sedge or Scirpus.

An ox, seven ancient cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

Ninety great oxen.
SHUN.

From wood and shield; also read 木 and 三, and used with the primitive.

The beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defence; a light shield used by mummers; to develop.

From head and streams flowing from it.

To feel, to rub.

From head and streams flowing from it.

To accord with, to follow, to agree to; to obey, to comply with, to yield; to let a thing pass and not hinder; to be in sympathy with; docile, retiring, compliant, unresisting, agreeable, filial, convenient; fair, as a wind, or as with the grain of wood; flowing, rhythmical, as style; easy, graceful, as penmanship; among physicians, favorable, a mild form, as small-pox.

利 prosperous; free, no trouble with; easy, as a ready market.

從 favorable, conducive.

徑 harmoniously; working together, submissive.

借 a little one side; said by sedan bearers at Canton.

百 to agree to everything.

德 a mild person.

SHUNG.

From hand and to pound; inter-changed with its primitive.

To pound, to ram down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.

Used with the last.

Name of a transient blooming reddish flower, the Hibiscus syriacus.

From eye and the transitory flower, or a decade; but the second form is not used, and the last two very seldom.

To wink; to flash, to roll the eyes, to glance at; sparkling, eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty.

息 an instant.

轉工夫 in a moment.

目如電 eyes glancing every way like the lightning.

齊先學不而後可言射 if you learn it slowly, you will be able by and by to hit the target.

Read, 申en for the second only.

Dizzy; a fit accompanied by indistinct vision; brilliant.

繁華 brilliant and elegant, said of a headdress.

Flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; sacrificial flesh offered in a shell-shell in the ancestral hall; raw flesh.

name of a region.

石荷來歸 1 Shih Shang came [to Lu] with a sacrificial offering of flesh.

Old sound, chung. In Canton, chung; in Suetow, cheng; in Amoy, chiong; in Fu-chau, chung; in Shanghai, sung; in Chifu, tsung.

其 baş or 他 he rushed on and put the spear through his throat.

脱之牙齒 這個牙齒 to take a tooth for a tooth.

門甚迫 to pound on the gate violently.

跌倒 knocked over, as by being run upon.

盆 盆 to smash the dishes.
SHWAH.  
Old sound, shwat. In Canton, shat; — in Swatow, sâ; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, sank; — in Shanghai, seh; — in Chfia, swa.

From knife or hand and to wipe, the second form is unusual.
A brush, a scraper; to brush, to cleanse, to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.

切 [shwa] 1 to cut and print books.

I 1 好 [shwai] brush it well; brushed clean.

叨 [shwa] 1 to bite a paste-brush, i.e. to have a big mustache.

1 洗 [shwai] to brush and clean.

扫 [shway] 1 to sweep up a room.

扫 [shway] 1 誠改行 to wipe away disgrace by reformation.

刷 [shwa] 1 to investigate thoroughly.

刷 [shwa] 1 马 to groom a horse.

刷 [shwa] 1 货 to gather goods.


1 招帖 to post bills.

— 1 聲 a whizzing sound.

— 1 子 a brush.

刷 [shwa] 站端 to pick and brush off other's secrets, — and tell them.

刷 [shwa] From mouth and brush.

To preen feathers; a bird preening and arranging its plumage; a slight taste of.

刷 [shwa] 翼 [shwa] the bird is preening itself.

SHWAI.  
Old sounds, shwai and shat. In Canton, shui and shat; — in Swatow, swal, sâ, sâ, lut, and shunt; — in Amoy, sâ; — in Fuhchau, sâ, sank, and sânk, — in Shanghai, sâ and sâih; — in Chfia, swal.

衰 [shwai] From clothes and weak; it resembles pei to collect.

衰 [shwai] Wearing away like a garment; diminished, cut off; small, fading, growing old, — and contrasted with 鼎 and 承 flourishing; declining, decaying, unprosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; adversity, misfortune.

败 [shwai] falling away, losing vigor.

微 [shwai] dwindled away very much.

衰 [shwai] 衰之兆 a sign of weakness and poverty.

世 [shwai] 世 a vicious, declining age.

三 [shwai] 三 六 旺 ups and downs of life, more good than bad luck.

老 [shwai] 老 or 了 old and feeble.

衰 [shwai] 衰 failing, decayed, as a state.

衰 [shwai] 衰 all vigor gone, debilitated.

衰 [shwai] 草塞烟 the fading trees and chilly mists — of autumn.

衰 [shwai] 衰 in mathematics, a rule like fellowship.

In Cantonese read 賽. To ravel, to fray an edge.

口 [shwai] a raveled border.

好 [shwai] 好 an unlucky chap.

挾 [shwai] To pull over a thing.

挾 [shwai] 1 捏捏 pushed it over and broke it.

挾 [shwai] From hand and to catch; it is read tsuih, in the Dictionary, but has now supplanted the preceding.

挾 [shwai] To wrestle; to push off or down; to shake, to quiver; to shy, as a horse.

挾 [shwai] 打傢伙 shoved the thing off, threw it down.

挾 [shwai] 袖子 one who flirts his sleeve, — a generous, profuse man.

挾 [shwai] 突 to wrestle.

挾 [shwai] 風 1 突 the wind broke the door by slamming it.

挾 [shwai] 骑 下 [shwai] 人 [shwai] [shwai] 騎 the horse threw him off.

挾 [shwai] 腋子 one who retracts his promise.


挾 [shwai] 死 [shwai] to dash to pieces, as holding a cat by its tail and killing it.


挾 [shwai] An unauthorized character, used for chiu to discard.

挾 [shwai] To throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject.

挾 [shwai] 1 拂 throw it away.

挾 [shwai] 1 拦 外頭 throw it outside.

事 [shwai] 事 不 [shwai] [shwai] I cannot leave this work.

挾 [shwai] 1 磚打人 to throw a brick at a man.

挾 [shwai] 1 瓢 to toss tiles up.

挾 [shwai] 師 From 師 a napkin and an old form of 以 using, the kerchief being put in the giraffe; it much resembles 一 to an official.

挾 [shwai] A leader, a commander-in-chief; the black king in chess.

挾 [shwai] 元 or 脚 a generalissimo.

挾 [shwai] 脚 the seal of this officer.

挾 [shwai] Read soh. To lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow, to be led.

挾 [shwai] 1 天 下 以 [shwai] 仁 to control the country by humane acts.

挾 [shwai] 1 師 征伐 to lead an army to battle.

挾 [shwai] to command.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHWAI.</th>
<th>SHWAN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The original form is supposed to represent a silken net on a handle, such as birds are snared with; it is also read shoh, and shoh. A bird-net; to follow, to conform to; to act in accordance to; to lead, to command; to cause to follow; to observe, to direct; to give free course to; to receive under one's orders; a leader, a captain; a mark, a guide; the most or first; universally, for the most part, a resume; active, spry; suddenly, hastily; from; along, about.</td>
<td>由舊章 observing carefully the old statutes.</td>
<td>不數 he won't hear advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堑啄粟 pecking the millet about the thrashing-floors.</td>
<td>來取 to bring a band of men to take possession.</td>
<td>然 or 然 suddenly, hastily; the first is used in tactics, to bring up forces in a battle to succor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>表 an example, a leader.</td>
<td>草 careless; inexact.</td>
<td>輕 superficial, doing things on the spur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>領 to take the lead.</td>
<td>性 to adhere to one's opinion; to follow one's fancies.</td>
<td>以此爲 make this the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仗 to adhere to one's opinion; to follow one's fancies.</td>
<td>兵 to lead troops.</td>
<td>專有方 chiefs and subordinates, each have their places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《txh every one follows him.</td>
<td>規矩 to follow the usage.</td>
<td>三口爲 three persons is the maximum or highest number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>這 to have general command.</td>
<td>真 to speak the truth; the portrait is accurate.</td>
<td>有 an officer who attended to the clepsydra.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHWAN.**

Old sound, shou. *In Canton, shen and ta'-un; — in Swatow, ch'wan and ch'w^a; — in Amoy, ch'wan, swan, and wan; — in Fuhchau, song, swang, ch'uang and ch'w^ang; — in Shanghai, so and li; — in Chifu, swan.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>从手 and all; also read tsitch; at Canton, it is used for the next.</th>
<th>从门 and a line; or wood and bar; the last form is obsolete.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To select, to pick out from among a large quantity; to bind, to strap up; to buy; to entangle; to fasten, as a horse.</td>
<td>The bolt or beam which is used to bar doors; a cross-pin or key-bar; to bolt a door.</td>
<td>To scour and wash out; name of a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纜 to fasten with a cord.</td>
<td>窩 bar the door.</td>
<td>Also read shuah,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>車 to purchase a cart.</td>
<td>鋪 to shut up the shop.</td>
<td>甑 to soak and rot hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不住心 he can't keep his mind fixed on it.</td>
<td>窩 the upright post which fastens a gate.</td>
<td>拿水 bring some water and rinse it clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扣兒 to make a noose or knot.</td>
<td>嘴 a secret bolt.</td>
<td>金作 to wash with gold, to gild metals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>給人家對兒 to stir up strife between others.</td>
<td>背面插 to influence adversely and secretly.</td>
<td>大雨 it rains heavily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娃娃 to bind a clay image to a string around the neck, which is thought to intercede for progeny.</td>
<td>栓 A wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.</td>
<td>雨空 the rain washes the outer steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>怜 to strap on, as skates.</td>
<td>門棚 屋 to wash; to rinse; used with the last.</td>
<td>溯 To wash; to rinse; used with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閃 To repair the axles and hubs of carriages.</td>
<td>什wan 馬 to scrub a horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHWANG.

Old sound, shung. In Canton, súng and shong; — in Swatow, súng and säng; — in Amoy, song; — in Fu-chau, sông and säng; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chi-fu, swang.

霜
From rain and mutual.

Frozen dew, hoar-frost; the shuang goddess of hoar-frost is 青女
the green woman, who causes it and snow to descend; rime, congealed vapor; applied to powders resembling it, as quinine or soot; and to efflorescence, as the exudation on the Benincasa gourd; crystallized; stern, severe, frigid.

霜 frost and snow.

一层 the hoar-frost is on the trees.

落 frosty, freezing.

草 a furrier's name for un-yeared lamb-skin.

霜 snow.

令 秋 his orders and his severity [are decisive as] the autumn frost.

降 the 20th term from Oct. 24 to Nov. 8; whence 桑 is a name for falling mulberry leaves

威 majestic, awe-inspiring.

履 as careful as stepping on the frost.

杆 a candied persimmon.

氽 a name for a rigid adherence to one's principles.

粉 acetate of lead.

地 nitrous efflorescence seen on the ground in Chihli and elsewhere; it is impure potash.

Read shuang. To kill plants by frost; the radical 水 is sometimes added to denote this meaning.

Shuang. An unauthorized character, used instead of the preceding shuang in the name 脫 for arsenic shale.

From woman and frost.

孀 one widow.

孤 a lone widow.

居 to live alone, as a widow.

鵲 A famous Bucephalus called 騥 belonging to 鄭 璞 Kwok Poh of the Tsin dynasty about A. D. 280.

鶴 A bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color (Halcyon smyrnensis); its plumage is used in feather work.

鵝 as a synonym for a hawk with a crest.

艤 A kind of river boat, called 艫 which is used in the central provinces.

艤 from two birds in one hand; the contracted form is common.

艤 a pair, a brace, a couple; a match of anything; an equal, a mate; to go with, as a mate; to be doubled or matched; anciently, a plat of four or five meau.

料 thick, firm; said of cups or glassware.

蓋世 he is unequaled, he has no comparator in the world.

親 one's parents.

員 one's doubled, in folds.

刀 two swords in one sheath.

六 double sixes, i. e. dice.

生 twin.

不論 it need not wait till an odd or even month.

成 作 when two come you'll have a match; — it takes two to make a quarrel.

寡 it is rare to find the duplicate of this.

携 they went along by two's hand in hand.

發 an old hoary headed couple.

爽 From slouchy cloth and great.

To admit the light and shuang make cheerful; light-hearted, cheerful; sunny, delightful; grateful; healthy, vigorous, comfortable, happy; impetuous, noble; crisp, tender; to miss, to in be error; to change; a defect.

快 in good spirits.

乾 dried up, not sloppy.

口 ready to promise; quick.

合 to fail in an engagement.

神 in good health.

一不 not perfectly right.

光 bright, refreshing.

然若失 too great haste begets errors; — the more haste the worse speed.

德 distinguished virtue.

甜 crisp and sweet.

秋 bright autumnal weather.

日 it pleases the eye, and gladdens the heart.

當 lightly dressed, — and ready for work.

手的事 it is something he can easily do.

繩 The strap which ties the shoe on across the instep, shuang fastened from the heel.
Read shui? To urge one, to influence and persuade; to halt.

遊一列國 be went around and persuaded all the states—to join.

客 intriguing men, persuasive politicians.

召伯所 Chao Peh rested a while — under this tree.

子在野 I will tarry in the country near Chu.

Read yueh, and used with 悅:
Pleased; to delight in; numbers or fate.

民一無疆 the people were delighted beyond measure.

亦既觀止我必則 | let me but meet him, and my heart will then be happy.

Read t'oh, and used with 乘:
To take off.

騏而歸 he loosened the outer horses and gave them to him.

SHWOH.

Old sound, shot. In Canton, shot, shat, and shai; — in Swatow, sau and shat; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, sook, yok, and svai; — in Shanghai, soh and sii; — in Chifu, sbou and sba.

没有得 | there is nothing to say.

得 | I cannot say no more; cannot be described.

有成 | it is all settled, the die is cast.

白清唱 to sing and tell stories.

不了 | I could not (or did not) tell it all; could not finish the account.

好 | well said, thank you; often used like — You are too kind; I beg pardon.

小 | novels; story books.

再 | we'll talk of that by and by; no matter about it now.

反了 | to retract a promise.

难 | hard to say; I am not sure about it.

不容 | I won't hear any more.

子成 | to them (our wives) we pledged our word.

SI.

Old sounds, si, sei, sai, sit, and sat. In Canton, sei and spai; — in Swatow, sai, sol, si, sun, jù, and sù; — in Amoy, só, si, su, and che; — in Fuhchau, sé, chè, and sei; — in Shanghai, si; — in Chifu, shi.

西 The original form represents a bird on its nest; a synonym of the next, for when the sun is in the west, birds go to roost.

The west; in divination, the region belonging to metal; among Buddhists, refers to heaven, and occasionally to India; western, at the west, westward; foreign, European; to place in the west.

病老歸 | he is dead and gone.

賓 | a private tutor, because the west side of the hall was the place for guests.

天 or 天極樂世界 the paradise of Budha (Sanskrit, sukhavati), the nirvana of the common people.

| 人 or 人 | Occidentals, men from the west.
| 沙人 | Europeans; but in the open ports, it means only the Portuguese.

不是東 | he is nothing; i.e. what use is he? met. a useless man.

老 | a man from Shansi. (Pekingese.)

日平 | the sun declines to the west.

南之 | west-southwesterly.

北 | northwest.

東一嘴 | a mouth there a word; — everybody must talk.

棲 | a hen-roost.

慢 | slow going; at leisure.

暫時 | live here for awhile.

身無定 | no fixed dwelling-place.

急 | anxious and hurried.

借此以 | 1身之所 to get this place to rest myself in.
A wingless insect allied to the centipede, the 螨 or millipede.

From water and first; it is also written 酒, but that form is more usually read 賽 or 賽.

To wash the feet; to wash, to bathe; to purify; to reform; to wash out, to exterminate; to rinse; a bathing-vessel.

心 to wash the face, 元 or 洗 or 身 to bathe, 心 to cleanse or reform the heart.

禮 or 收禮 to receive baptism.

城 washed out the whole city.

三 wash [the child] on the third day; the midwife bathes it in water having artemisia and other herbs in it, and places a slice of ginger on the fontanelle.

冤 avenged his wrong.

自此 手 hereafter I'll do so no more.

耳恭聆 to hear with reverent attention.

筆 子 a water-cup for ink.

刷 washed and brushed; a grammatical term for repetition of expressions.

Read 'sien. To wash, especially the feet; to clarify spirit.

馬 a reviser of books attached to the Hanlin.

姑 the name of a tune or pipe which was anciently played in the ninth moon.

自 致用酒 to make spirit clear and potent and use it.

Originally composed of 彳 to go and 止 to stop, altered to its present form; it resembles both 徒 a disciple, and 徒'ung 徒 to follow.

To move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or over-pass, to evade.

移 to move one's abode.

蓬 to change about or move elsewhere.

居 to live elsewhere.

委 moved to another post.

善 to change for the better.

月 to incroach on another month.

陽 name in the Tang dynasty for Ya-ch'ou府雅州府 in the west of Sz'ch'uen.

孟母三 Mencius' mother thrice moved her dwelling.

In Cantonese read 'soi, and often written 喜. To waste; to throw away; wasted, used up.

Also read 'soi, and used for 了 All, the whole; complete, entire.

白白 uselessy wasted.

父兄面 disgraced his family.

得重 he uses more than is necessary.

去 'all are gone.

見過 'I've seen everything.

無 'none at all.

鬆 'let go all, as a rope.

寫唔 'I have not written it all.

From body or foot and to move; the third form is very little used.

Straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.

脱 to throw off a slipper.

墟寨故 [Shun renounced the empire] like throwing away an old sandal.

倒 了 went out to meet his friend with his sandals turned end for end; — met. in a hurry.

_name of a plant; to increase fivefold.

I think there may be five times as many.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI</th>
<th>SI.</th>
<th>SIANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>緣</td>
<td>A fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Leuchewan. From plant and to think.原</td>
<td>緣 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>Forcibly he prepares the comb, fillet, and hair-pin — for the toilet.</td>
<td>「春」 (si) 从毛和花而得; 愈 fine-looking, beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恋</td>
<td>卑劣, bashful, abashed, i.e. one that is not tender.</td>
<td>宋 (si) 从丝和木而得; 恋 primitive was originally 纤 the怂anelle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>Afraid, shirking, looking terrified; bashful, excessively timid; thrown off one’s guard, showing the white feather.</td>
<td>緣 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>Abashed, powerless to act.</td>
<td>緣 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>The cautious who are not used in courtier’s ways are terrified.</td>
<td>緣 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>Originally composed of earth and thou, denoting the ruler’s seal, the radical now changed to gem.</td>
<td>練 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>The royal signet, the great seal, now called 實; the impression of the seal.</td>
<td>練 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>the halves of the seal agree with each other.</td>
<td>緛 (si) 从木和草而得; 綾 sometimes written with 草 added.</td>
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**SIANG.**

Old sounds, siang, siang, and nung. In Canton, ーム and ーム; — in Swatow, ーム, ーム, and ーム; — in Amoy, ーム; — in Fukien, ーム and ーム; — in Shanghai, ーム and ーム; — in Chihsia, ーム.

相 ーム | From eye and wood: for, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees. | ーム 从眼和木: for, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees. | ーム 从眼和木: for, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees. | ーム 从眼和木: for, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees. |

1 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with. | 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with. | 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with. | 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with. | 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with. |

1 左 at variance, differing in views. | 左 at variance, differing in views. | 左 at variance, differing in views. | 左 at variance, differing in views. | 左 at variance, differing in views. |

1 似 much alike, a great resemblance. | 似 much alike, a great resemblance. | 似 much alike, a great resemblance. | 似 much alike, a great resemblance. | 似 much alike, a great resemblance. |

1 不干 no matter about it; no difference which. | 不干 no matter about it; no difference which. | 不干 no matter about it; no difference which. | 不干 no matter about it; no difference which. | 不干 no matter about it; no difference which. |

1 嘆 you will trouble you. | 嘆 you will trouble you. | 嘆 you will trouble you. | 嘆 you will trouble you. | 嘆 you will trouble you. |

1 至 that I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase. | 至 that I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase. | 至 that I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase. | 至 that I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase. | 至 that I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase. |

1 時 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss. | 時 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss. | 時 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss. | 時 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss. | 時 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss. |

1 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to. | 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to. | 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to. | 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to. | 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to. |

**金玉其 [he is like] the strength of gold and the beauty of a gem.**

**思豆 a red bean, the Abrus precatorius.**

**思豆 to agree with, not to dispute about.**

Read siang? To assist, to help; to select; to direct, to encourage and lead on; to watch the times, as a trader does; to look at; to receive an envoy; a minister of state; the black elephant in chess, it moves diagonally like the bishop through twosquares; physiognomy;
the art of palmistry; small stars near Megrez δ in Ursa Major.

1 rules of physiognomy.

1 to tell the destiny by the countenance.

1 to take a photograph.

1 or 柄 a prime or high minister.

1 時間 when it is a favorable time.

1 兎 original temper.

1 置 disposition; real qualities of a person; an old name for a privy councillor.

色 the realities of life; — a Buddhist phrase.

1 維辟 the princes and lords assist.

君火 and 火 fire-prince and fire-minister, — medical terms for causes of sickness.

1 泉 look at the waters of that spring.

1 公 young or respected Sir.

1 人不可貌 1 the sincere man must not be lightly condemned.

1 月 a classical name for the seventh moon.

1 柒 the leader of a blind man.

廔 From shelter and assisting; occurs used for 鎖 to inlay, and interchanged with the next.

廔 The side rooms or building, called 房 situated on the east or west sides of the court, and subordinate to the large buildings.

廔 子 the houses over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.

廔 內 外 inside and outside of the city.

廔 黃 the bordered Yellow Banner, one of the Manchu army corps.

箱 A box, coffer, trunk, or casket; boot of a carriage; met. a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room, a side apartment.

1 箱 or 一箱 one box.

箱 to pack a trunk.

火食 a partition-box or tray for carrying catables in processions.

當面 I told him to his face to go away. (Cantonese.)

1 子的 a peddler of tapes and needles. (Shanghai.)

皮箱 a pure leather trunk.

棺 or 紙 an a paper trunk for burning at funerals, with paper clothes in it.

頂 the upper small part of a wardrobe.

衣 行李 trunks and baggage.

車 児 the body of a cart, where the passenger sits.

千倉萬穀 thousands of store-houses and myriads of granaries.

A large tributary of the Yangtze River flowing north through the eastern half of Hunan into Tungting Lake, and giving its name to the three Siang and other towns near it; its basin measures about 39,000 square miles; a lake in Chekiang; to boil and cook.

一竹 the bamboo of Shun's wife, which became speckled from his tears for her death.

子以 之維及釜 hereupon she boiled it in her tripods and kettles.

綿 A light yellow color.

色 likened to the budding leaves of the mulberry.

綿 a bluish yellow, as of silks.

箱 A medicinal plant, the Ceylos argentea, whose black smooth seeds, called 青子, resemble those of the cockscomb; an oil is extracted from them.

箱 Compositions of clothes and an old word for confused; it is interchanged with some of its derivatives.

箱 To disrobe in order to plough, to remove, to put away; to overturn; to overflow, as a flood; to effect, to do; to exalt as superior, to praise; to complete; perfection; to assist; to bring about; meritorious valor; to yoke up; to saddle a horse.

上 the best riding — horse.

賛 to encourage by praise.

陽府 a prefecture in the north of Hopeh on the River Han.

不采 事 the affair could not be brought about.

不可 it cannot be excluded.

 pickups, to inlay; to insert or set, as a jewel; to veneer; to coat or plate; to rivet, to clamp on; bordered, as one color on another, for which 禄 is also used.

玻璃 to glaze a window.

杯子 inlaid chopsticks.

杯 the inlaid cup and saucer — of cocoanut, used at a wedding.

牙 false teeth.

嵌 to let in, to emboss.

欽 A tree in Annam, which contains within its bark white grains like rice, that can be cleaned and pounded for food; it may be a species of sago palm, as it is also called shu-muh.

騏 A spirited horse shaking his head, caracoling and capering; a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head proudly; remote.

龍 [his step is like] a dragon's gambols and a tiger's paces.

騰 capering and prancing.

繰 a cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.

繚 Like the last.

繚 Ornaments on a horse; encrusted hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.

珠子的扁扁 flat hair-pins embossed with pearls.
SIANG.

Also read 'iang.

The fat of hogs is  

when taken from the animal.

To stroll about, to ramble.

To go on an excursion, to saunter idly.

To walk fast.

From to make known and sheep; it is often symbolized by the lucky sheep, 吉 and 吉 being sounded alike in the North, thus making a sort of anagram.

Happiness; felicity or good luck indicated in some way; an omen or harbinger of prosperity granted by superior powers.

lucky signs.

a good prognostic.

an unpropitious omen.

are the sacrifices to a parent at the end of one and two years, when the mourning costume is changed.

regardless of the bad omens.

it is not meet to forget the kindness showed to you.

To examine into and report upon; to learn fully; to discourse or reason upon; to watch over, to pay attention to; to minutely narrate; an official minute or report; the detail, the particulars, the arguments; minutely; fully; good, skillful; to feign.

to judge carefully.

told every particular.

ask the real facts.

an official report to a superior.

a clear, intelligible account.

to infer the consequences.

I have not inquired into the reason.

to report on.

a joint inquiry.

to minutely inform.

I wish to hear all about it.

words cannot fully describe it.

be careful what you see and hear.

To soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.

To be a graduate.

in the house do not bow so grandly, — i.e. with spreading arms.

to look back on one's native village.

the lady of T'ai moves on at ease.

An asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Cheu dynasty for poor students; to teach.

the graduates of a district.

to become a 生 siu-s'ai.

his name is well known in the Academy.

From heart and to aid.

To think on; to meditate, to reflect on; to plan; to hope, to expect; to anticipate; an idea, a conception.

no hope of getting it; it is impossible.

your notions are too grand; how extravagant you are!

cvnestly desiring or thinking of.

I don't comprehend it; I can't remember or think upon it.

to consider, to reflect on.

to recollect, to recall to mind; to imagine.

I shouldn't have thought it; no one would have supposed that.

to think on.

I think it will surely be so.

he has wild hopes of becoming great.

I will think of it.

fear it will hurt your lungs.

undecided, unreliable, chimerical.

From 魚 fish and 美 fine; which some regard as a contraction of 養 to nourish; the second form is most used.

Dried salt fish; in Peking, the 魚 is applied usually to the salted Trichiurus and perch; but in the Pan Tsao only the 魚 or sea bass, is so called; in Kiangsu, the 魚 is one of the herring family, with very small fins.

The original character represents its four legs, ears, trunk, and tusks; used with the next.

The elephant; ivory; a figure, form, image, because in ancient days the bones of a dead elephant were found and put together to look like the living animal; the white elephant in Chinese chess, it moves two squares diagonally; the shape things take; emblematic auguries or fancies; to resemble; to delineate; pictured; a resemblance, a likeness; a law or ordinance of nature, applied to the change of the 八卦 diagrams; to imitate; acting, playing.

ivory.

the ivory gate, the palace.

elephant's skin, used as a medicine; India rubber.

stupid, dull.

a large district in the north of Kwangsi, where elephants were found in the Han dynasty.

each thing called by its own name.

the Buddhist tenets.
扭 a mahout.

豐年有 | 1 there are signs of a plentiful year.

有子| 賢 a son should imitate the virtuous.

天 | or 乾 | celestial signs or luminaries.

包函 | 萬 | it comprehends all nature.

乃審 | 厥 | he then minutely delineated his form.

體無形 | 無 material, no form.

| 服 ^ 事宜 | her pictured robes well became her.

| 鼻眼 | looped holes to hang things by.

像 From man and elephant; used with the last.

| 像 | Like, such, so, similar; a figure, image, likeness; an idol, a statue; to symbolize; to resemble.

| 形 | or | | 貌 figure, form.

| 畫 | to paint portraits.

| 神 | or | | 偶 an idol.

| 想 | a conception, an idea.

| 生 | life-like, as a statue.

| 似 | similar to.

| 不 | 樹 ill-looking, no comeliness.

| 作 | 不 | not made like the pattern.

橡 The chestnut-oak (Quercus sinensis), called | 構 | 樹 which grows near Peking.

| 構 | the meal of acorns.

| 構 | 桿 the cupules of the acorns; they are used to dye black.

鶴 The elephant bird, (as the character imports,) is the | 鶴 | 樹 of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.

消 From water and likeness; occurs interchanged with the next two.

| 消 | To melt, to liquefy, to thaw; to lessen by using, to do away with; to annul; to need and consume, as stores; hence particularly, needed, required, exigent; to allay, as thirst; to digest; to exhaust; to eliminate; diminished, dispersed; sold out, saleable; transpiring; an ancient city north of the Yellow River, near Wei-hwui fu.

| 消 | proverb, digestible.

| 消 | 腹 | intolerable thirst.

| 消 | 病 destroyed utterly, lost all, as by fire.

| 消 | 花 | not including the fees to the porters.

| 消 | 熱 to allay the fever.

| 消 | 下 | 開 play a game of chess to pass the time.

| 消 | 臭 | to transpire, as news; a report, a rumor.

| 消 | 酷 | melted away.

| 消 | 關 | cheer up, dissipate your grief.

| 消 | 災降福 to remove judgments and induce blessings.

從 water and to resemble; similar to the last.

| 鍊 | To fuse metals; to dissolve, to finish; to spend, as time; deficient, as in politeness; to make void; to cancel, as a check; to exhaust; to spade up.

| 鍊 | 除 | to clear off, as an account.

| 鍊 | 藥 | to decide a case in court.

| 鍊 | 號 | to cancel a certificate, to give back a permit.

金 to wash with gold.

| 金 | 鍊 to melt, as ores.

| 金 | 差 to carry an order or message into effect, — and report.

| 金 | 毀 to destroy what is no longer of use; to ruin; to dissolve.

| 金 | 此恨難 such hatred is hard to appease.

| 金 | 一筆勾 | the affair is quite settled.

| 金 | 坐 | 價 to spend the years in leisure.

| 金 | 封 | to render an account of government expenditures by a | 封 | 貢 or memorial of outlays.

| 金 | 撤 | 勇號 to deprive of an honorary title for cowardice.

| 金 | 有 | 場 in great demand; a large stock, as goods.

硝 Niter, or similar looking salts; saline efflorescence, whether having a soda or potash base; to use salts; to tan.

| 硝 | 廠 a saltpeter dépôt.

| 硝 | 烏 | crude glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda; it is called 玄 明粉 when purified.
The chrysalis or egg-cocon of the mantis.

Read shao. A long-legged spider, the shepherd spider.

A fish ash and 鮁 a sheath contracted.

A fish found in the lakes and the Yangtsze' River, and along the coasts, with a body like a whip and having a forked tail; it is probably the P. tularia, known at Canton as the 龜; though it may be the gar-pike (Belone), also common in the southern seas.

Excessive thirst.

To ramble and saunter; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

River; to wander along the banks of the river.

1. 諸 in quite at leisure enjoying a ramble.

From rain and likeness.

Misty snow or sleet, also called 鐵雪 which melts as soon as it drops; vapory haze, fleecy clouds; the empyrean, heaven, the highest region of the air; a halo or parhelion.

Clouds.

To ascend to the pure vapors, to rise to heaven.

Outrageous, heaven-daring anger.

The trumpet-flower or Bignonia.

A mountain is a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets, especially in Ting-chau fu in Fuhkien; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the Minots' in Kweichau worship it at the new-year by a procession; other descriptions suggest that by this name is meant the demon which produces malaria, orague.

Abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

An instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.

A bamboo flagolet. To tune the pipes.

To play on the orphic pipe.

The ancient pandean pipes.

The wind singing, as through a crack; solian music.

The pan-pipe and double-pipe begin together.

A long-legged spider, called akin to the Phidianium; the name seems to be applied to other long-legged insects, as the Tipula or crane-fly.

The harvest spiders are in our doors.

From plant and to venerate.

A plant, also called 香蒿 and 牛尾蒿; a very fragrant and common species of artemisia, about four feet high, numerous whorls of leaves, and a square stalk; a small prinicipality near the Yellow River, now Shiao hien 1.縣 in Shiu-cheu fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.

A bill-hook good for cutting plants.

Lonely, desolate, poverty-stricken, in extremis.

Quietly neighed the horses on their return.

In imminent danger.

Pestered, troubled.

The wind southeas fitfully through the trees.
SIAO.

Name of a river in Yunnan, an upper tributary of the West or Pearl River.

SIAO.

From they i. to a like I ^ a sedulously.

SIAO.

The ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

SIAO.

Also read "gū and shāh.

SIAO.

The rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick flighty.

SIAO.

子尾 I I am [like a bird whose] tail is plucked; i.e. in a sad plight.

SIAO.

然往 he suddenly went away.

SIAO.

Formed of 八 to divide and J appearing, i.e. a thing just big enough to divide; it forms the 42d radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

SIAO.

Small, little; trifling, petty, mean; contracted, narrow; a depreciating term for what belongs to me, my; before proper names often means junior; inferior in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile; a concubine; subtle; minute; to dissemble, to regard as trifling; to be particular, to become small.

SIAO.

a mean unprincipled man, also, the common people; a man naturally base and selfish; used sometimes by a poor man for I.

SIAO.

1. as used by a menial, seems to be an affected change for 1. and is said by his betters in the same sense.

SIAO.

子 my servant; my pupil; young men; my children; I; you, my son.

SIAO.

many concubines; they are also called 星, and 妾 means to become a concubine. 美 wife and children.

SIAO.

姐 a miss, a young lady.

SIAO.

心 be careful; sedulously.

SIAO.

大 it will suit, neither large nor small, as a sock.

SIAO.

思, it was a mere trifle; said by one's self.

SIAO.

这 a small vessel, a person of contracted, mediocre ability.

SIAO.

房蒋有 I have one concubine.

SIAO.

恃子群 I am hated by all the mean people.

SIAO.

家數 a petty finical person; a trifling way of acting.

SIAO.

自用使 he who lives within himself becomes selfish.

SIAO.

逃兒貨 stolen things offered for sale.

SIAO.

心胆 petty and cowardly, frightened at little things.

SIAO.

富 my house.

SIAO.

货 to cheat in little things to pilfer, to overreach in trifles.

SIAO.

From bamboo and branch; it is a synonym of Stock a pipe.

SIAO.

A dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ tubes, which grows in Shantung and the islands lying near; the culm of one kind is said to be nearly solid.

SIAO.

篹 既 the fine and coarse bamboos were presented.

SIAO.

From bamboo and weird; but as this gives a forced meaning, others think it denotes that bamboo instruments make people laugh by their joyous sounds; the second form is in common use.

SIAO.

To laugh, to smile; to be pleased; to laugh at, to ridicule, glad, smiling, smirking, giggling; jolly; a smile.

SIAO.

可 laughable.

SIAO.

佛兒 a pure white rose.

SIAO.

喜面顏 to laugh outright with joy.

SIAO.

見多方 laughed at by all respectable people.

SIAO.

to laugh.

SIAO.

惹人 to act ridiculously.

SIAO.

死 to laugh immoderately.

SIAO.

話人 to jeer at one.

SIAO.

嘻嘻 giggling and smirking.

SIAO.

偷 to smile at secretly.

SIAO.

冷 a forced smile, to grin a ghastly smile.

SIAO.

可發一 a thing to be laughed at.

SIAO.

破涕为 to dry up one's tears and smile.

SIAO.

面虎 a deceitful smile.

SIAO.

陪兒 to smile because another does.

SIAO.

先號啕而後 to grieve and cry, and afterwards rejoice with one; — the pleasures of success after a toilsome struggle.

SIAO.

From flesh and small.

SIAO.

To be like, to assimilate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proveable by mixing their blood; like; small; dwindling, deteriorated; scattered and lost.

SIAO.

not equal to or like it; degenerate, used by a son when writing to his father.

SIAO.

似 resembling.

SIAO.

子 a filial son.

SIAO.

一点 like it.

SIAO.

象形惟 their look and form are alike; a chip of the old block.

SIAO.

From mouth or breathing and to venerate; the first is most used.

SIAO.

A whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to whistle; to sigh, to groan.

SIAO.

虎 their tiger's scream.

SIAO.

善 good at whistling.

SIAO.

其也歌 he whistled and then sung, — to divert his mind.

SIAO.

吟成羣 to sing in chorus.

SIAO.

条师其长 drawn are her means.
Old sounds, sì, zi, sit, and sip. In Canton, sê, tsê, and tsê; — in Swatow, sia and sê; — in Amoy, sia, ch'ia, and sê; — in Fuhchau, sê and sie; — in Shanghai, sia, sin, and si; — in Chihsia, shie.

些
From 二 two and 디 this; q. d. pointing to this and then to that.

giê A little; a sign of the plural; an adjective of comparison, analogous to the termination er, when following another adjective or adverb; shortly, partly, rather, somewhat; small in number; short, as time.

— a little.

没有一 I have none at all.

這 and 那 these, those.

有不是 it is not very proper.

這些 these trifling matters; an unimportant affair.

快 quicker.

略略好 it is a little better.

爛了好 he broke a good many.

須 trivial, a little of, a little while.

思意思是 unintelligible.

似乎多它 seems as if there were more.

稍有位 I have only a little of it left.

少 too little; fewer.

無味 disagreeable, disgusting.

作甚什麼 what are you doing? 微的不同 a very little different.

有那麼個果子 there are so many kinds of fruits.

Read so. A final particle expressing regret.

何為四方 why alas! does the manes thus wander about, — and not return to its home?

骷
A plant, the 葵, which is probably allied to the Viter, a species whose leaves are transversely veined.

Read ge. To accumulate.

Read tsê. An ear of grain.

斜
From a peak and I.

斜 Slanting, inclined, oblique, diagonal, criss-cross; aslant, not by the line; distorted; irregular, scattered; not level, as a rising road.

視 to look askance.

風 an unsteady or side wind.

銳 cross-eyed.

陽 oblique beams of the sun.

歪 awry, slanting; perverse.

街 an oblique street.

兒的 it is somewhat crooked.

西熱 the afternoon sun is hot.

(Cantonese.)

放 lay one end of it higher.

坡 a slope, a hill-side.

邪 From city and tooth; it has superseded the next character, once used with this meaning.

Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line, — the opposite of 正; depraved, vicious, deluding; illegal, heterodox, heretical; corrupting, radical; specious; unsanctioned by law or custom, or whatever leads away from the writer's standard.

道 erroneous doctrines.

法 sorcery, unlawful tricks.

神 illegal gods, false deities, whose worship is acknowledged, or whose ritual is subversive of morality.

在下 their buskins were on below — the knee.

術 charms; philters; black art.

心 impure; plotting evil.

淫 obscene, depraved.

奸 illicit; seditious; malicious, underhand.

改 歸正 forsake heresy and return to the right way.

思無 his thoughts are upright.

寫 To write, to draw; to compose, to write on a subject; to design or sketch; to put a thing in its place; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside; to quiet, to calm, as one's passion; to ease one's mind; to disburthen; to dissipate; to found, to mold, as an image; to leak.

字 to write.

信 to write a letter.

字 a clerk.

得 very well.

捐 to write a subscription book.

太 very heedless; careless how he does it.

正官板 write the characters out in full.
再一过 rewrite it.
生 a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.
字端楷 he writes evenly and carefully.
之照 described it like a picture; word-painting.
消 to disburden, to let out one's mind.
薄神 the figure is drawn to the life.
心 my mind is quite satisfied.
不字 I am unable to write, as from a sore.
游去 I tell him that I wish to go on an excursion to relieve my low spirits.

薬 A medicinal plant.
澤 1 or 深ј an umbiliferous plant found in damp places in Fu-chou in Kiangsi, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

烛 The ashes of a lamp or pastille; an expiring wick.
香 the torch has burned out its light, alas, how quickly!
餘 明 the end of the candle flashes up.

謝 From words and to shoot arrows as the phonetic.

谢 To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse; to thank, to express gratitude, and rather intimates that one intends to do so with money or something substantial; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; to diminish, as strength; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; thanks.

多 many thanks for.
過 to own one's faults.
燭 the candle drips.

 Amita
SIEH.

sit and sip. *In Canton, sit, ship, sip, and tip;— in Swatow, sink, sint, and si;— in Amoy, sint and sek;— in Fuhehau, sink;— in Shanghai, ah;— in Chifu, shih.

rice. *A plant resembling the [Carex or Cyperus; it is found in Nganhuwai and Shantung. 1 土 the ancient name of a very small state, lying east of Tâng hien 1 胸 稚 in Yen-chu fú in the south of Shantung; three rulers are mentioned before n. c. 481.

lewd. To walk away, as a club-footed man, or one who is lame.

breath;— to hear, to perceive. A whisper. 1 | to speak in a low whisper;— a phrase whose sound imitates its meaning.

a fragment, a crumb, a bit; 1 to powder, to break in pieces; 1 to regard;— to take pains for;— to regard as pure;— upright;— respectful, diligent;— minute, troublesome;— lightly, triflingly.

coming and going constantly, and caring nothing for the trouble.

making trifling excuses for his conduct.

unworthy of thought;— to disregard;— to keep aloof from.

to depreciate.

to lightly sit aside the decrees of Heaven.

not yet over.

he thinks I am not fit to be with him.

To push or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.

The grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

To wave. 1 | to flutter as the skirts of a garment in the wind.

A stream in Chekiang;— to leak, to drop, to ooze;— to drip and soak through;— to burst forth;— to divulge;— to tell a secret;— to desist from;— to reduce, to diminish.

he is still angry.

lost all its smell or virtue.

is divulged;— it has got abroad;

it leaks;— to exude, as perspiration;— to come out, as flowers;

the affair has leaked out;— the thing is known.

he did not lessen his fault.

do not dissipate a breath of it.

the copy has got abroad.

A dysentery.

From woman and leaf;— also used with the next.

To treat disrespectfully or to insult females;— to last after;— to outrage.

indecent trifling.

louwd conduct.

Extravagant.

From dress and 皆 apt contracted.

Undress, dishabille;— common, ragged, dirty garments, fit for working in;— tattered;— impure; to revile, to treat irreverently;— to dishonor.

to profane;— to blaspheme, as the gods;— to make ashamed.

to treat disrespectfully, wanting in attention.

in undress.

indecent, filthy, as a dress.

To treat disrespectfully;— dark, obscure;— attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

only a groom of the chamber as I am.

The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes;— a sandal or wooden shoe;— to fill up level.

put on your clogs and let us seek a shady place.

The side-posts or heavy pilars which uphold a gate;— a tree resembling the cherry;— a thorny juniper;— to fill a crack with a wedge or reglet.

stop it up with a wooden slip.

From hand and a deed.

To rub, to wipe off;— to measure;— to play with in the hand, to fumble;— to stop;— queer, angular.

irregular, not a rectangle;— angular.

to clean or brush so as to injure.

guess its length and measure its size.
In Pekingese. To strike.

打 | to pound it in, as a tenon.

綑 | to tie, to secure; to fetter; tied; fetters, bonds.

綁 | bound with cords.

 Ezekiel | the name of a prophet, sagacious.

Table | the teacher on the table; — a euphemism for a dictionary.

Read 三 | To assume the precedence, to take the lead; to put first; to be beforehand.

荷 | perhaps some one will be ahead of you — and save it.

疾行 | 長者謂之不弟 to press on ahead of one's seniors may be termed very disrespectful.

A fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

籼 | Common rice when grown is called 三 in Kiangnan by the people, to distinguish it from glutinous rice; another name is 三 applied to the grain.

From man and hill; i.e. those who dwell in wilds.

仙 | An immortal; human souls endowed with divine powers; beings of benign nature inferior to gods, and having the power of becoming invisible, like the Arab jinn; fairies, called 神 and 仙; the Buddhists use it for sanctified personages or immortal rishis, of whom they make five classes, heavenly, spiritual, human, earthly, and devilish; an angelic or disembodied man; an old recluse, who changes into another form but does not die; to become immortal, deathless; anything puzzling or curious; graceful.

臣是酒中 | I am the genius of the wine bottle.

天 | angels, so called by the Mohammedans.

逝 or 死 | to die; lit. to ramble with or go to the genii.

境 | elysium, fairy land.

姑 | a fairy, an elf.

駕 | the emperor mounted the fairy car, and ascended to the far country.

修 | to strive to become an immortal.

藥 | the liquor of immortality.

仙 | lithe, slender, lissome, graceful, fairy-like.

凤 | the torch-me-not flower.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Dressed.</td>
<td>The clothes shaking when walking; the dress fluttering in moving.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>From <em>leek</em> and a <em>pick</em> or <em>hoo</em>; it is chiefly used as a primitive, and altered in combination; also read <em>tsien</em>.</td>
<td>Wild onions or leeks, with which the shallot is sometimes confounded from their similarity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Small under-clothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.</td>
<td>From <em>silk</em> and a <em>slip</em>; used with the next.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Small, fine, like silken fibers; silk woven with black wool and white warp; ornaments hung on the lapel; tapering, delicate; mean, niggardly; to prick, as in tattooing; in silken work, denotes ten fibers of silk or other minute threads; atom-like, a millionth part.</td>
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<td>E.</td>
<td>Fine, delicate; all the minute details.</td>
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<td>F.</td>
<td>Very great and very small.</td>
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<td>G.</td>
<td>巧</td>
<td>Skillful work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>指</td>
<td>Fingers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>不沾</td>
<td>It did not get dusty in the least.</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>毫</td>
<td>A very little; too small to reckon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>From <em>woman</em> and a <em>slip</em>, as of a garlic leaf.</td>
<td>Similar to the last; slender and sharp pointed; delicate, slender, like a girl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>悉</td>
<td>To perceive fully; he knows it all.</td>
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<td>M.</td>
<td>弱</td>
<td>Weak and delicate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>介之事</td>
<td>A bagatelle, a trifling affair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>趣</td>
<td>Artful, cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>From <em>metal</em> and <em>tongue</em>.</td>
<td>A kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>利</td>
<td>Sharp-edged.</td>
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<td>R.</td>
<td>笔</td>
<td>He has a clever sharp pen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>洋</td>
<td>Skilled at writing poetry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>读</td>
<td><em>Tsien</em>. To take a thing; to cut, as with an ax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>Day and to enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>门</td>
<td>The increasing light of the sun; rising higher and higher, to advance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>罗</td>
<td>Kingdom of Siam; the first word is an imitation of the native word <em>Siyam</em>, which Pallegoix says means a brown reddish-ochre color, alluding to the hue of the people; the other word perhaps refers to the Laos or Lolois people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td><em>Tsien</em>.</td>
<td>From heart and all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y.</td>
<td>椒</td>
<td>Disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.</td>
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<td>Z.</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>A smooth-tongued man.</td>
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<td>A look at these poor people; i.e., those who must defend their own case.</td>
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<td>To take, to select, to feel after.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>It is also read <em>tsien</em>.</td>
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<td>To scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.</td>
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<td>毛</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From <em>fish</em> and <em>sheep</em>, but the primitive is a contraction of <em>羊</em>; a synonym of <em>fuzzy</em>; the second form is obsolete.</td>
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<td>The strong smell of fresh fish; good, caller, fresh; just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order.</td>
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<td>鱼</td>
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<td>海</td>
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SIEN.

1. 五色俱| everything was bright and new.
2. 明货物| bran new goods.
3. 衣| new clothes.
4. 雞| a fine, fat fowl.
5. 唯君用| but the prince may eat fresh game.
6. 花| fresh flowers.
7. 清清| fresh, nice, as game, fruit, or fish.
8. 話| fresh tasted, pure.

The second form, composed of is and few, is rarely used; is explained by upright, of whom there are few; the third form of few and very is occasionally met.

Few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks. The people are few.

乏| impoverished, not enough.
少| very few.
觀| seldom seen.
仁| humane people.

愛我| those who love me are numerous, and my enemies are not few.

關係| the consequences will be neither trifling nor usual.

卑| a race of Tungusic origin, which came down upon northern China in early times; they afterwards founded the Lia dynasty, and were called Kitan.

革| in later years.

藓| moss on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.
苔| moss and lichens on trees and banks.
瓦| the green mossy covering on walls.
疕| a moss scar; i. e. a vestige.

藓| from disease and new.

藓| tetter, ringworm; scaldhead; scrofulous or leprous sores; scabby eruptions.

藓| From foot and first; it occurs interchanged with 餐 and 跤 to tread.

藓| Barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

藓| if you walk barefooted do not look down on the ground.

藓| disheveled hair and bare feet.

SIEN.

生| he has a ringworm.
牛| a kind of lepra.
金| a leprous patch.
面| the white face.
瘧| incurable morphew or scurf; met. an intractable disposition.

藓| From shelter and new as the phonetic.

藓| A small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

藓| granaries of different sorts, the former being the smaller.

藓| A small bamboo broom, used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

藓| a stout stockade or abatis of halberds to resist an enemy.

藓| To take up in the fingers.

藓| to hold a thing by the fingers.

藓| a small chisel; burnished, bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboideal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

藓| it is gilded and prettily adorned.

藓| From hair and first as the phonetic.

藓| To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, sleek, as newly molted birds.

藓| the birds and beasts shed their coats.

藓| From foot and first; it occurs interchanged with 餐 and 跤 to tread.

藓| Barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

藓| if you walk barefooted do not look down on the ground.

藓| disheveled hair and bare feet.

SIEN.

戍| From fire and herd of swine.

戍| A fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.

兵| from dog and 部 signet contracted.

戍| The autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and assize; to kill.

戍| a hunt.

戍| From metal and to scatter; the second and unauthorized form is now only used.

戍| To castrate a fowl; the first is also read 幾' and defined the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.

戍| a capon.

戍| from silk and fountain, or small; the primitive in the least used form gives the sound.

戍| Thread of any kind; fine cord or lines; a clue, a trace; needlework; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic, like an orphan to continue a family.

戍| silk thread.

戍| to sew a rip or seam.

戍| a skein of silk.

戍| to spin thread.

戍| she gets her living by sewing.

戍| a fancy name for a needle.

戍| to act the spy.

戍| a slight chance for.

戍| a gleam of light.

戍| to hire a spy.

戍| do a little more as the days lengthen.

戍| to get a clue of.

戍| a slow match; a fuse.

戍| inspect her needlework.
SIEN.

一  a spool or stick of thread.
^ a kind of hemp.

從 From 羊 contracted from 羊 to lead, and 柚 salvia.

To desire, to covet; to long for morbidly; an overplus, a remainder; to laud, to estimate highly; this character, or with the radical 木 added, is used in Java to denote the mango fruit.

稱 1 to praise very highly.

餘 or 奇 1 too much; a surplus; a profit.

SIH.

Old sounds, sīk, zīk, zit, and zip. In Canton, sīk, sek, and tsik; — in Swatow, sek, sia, sip, and ch'ek; — in Amoy, sek, sip, and ch'ek; — in Fukkien, sek, sīk, and ch'ek; — in Shanghai, sīb and zīb; — in Chiwil, sī.

昔, Composed of 日 sun and a contracted form of 肉 flesh cut up for jerking.

Dried meats; old, a long time ago, anciently; former; the previous; the time of a night.

時 olden, in former days.

日 on a previous day.

者 formerly, whilom; the previous case or person.

古 1 of old.

曩 yesterday and long before.

今 1 not it is not now as it used to be.

為一 1 it was the space of one night.

自古在 1 先民有作 from of old in the ancient days, the former men gave the practice of example.

腊, From meat and old; like the last; it is also often read lāh, for a candle, and used for a cake to lay by.

Dried meat, or slices prepared for a journey; a long time; extreme, very; to lay aside, to put down.

酒 old, ripe wine.

赦 1 he highly extolled his virtue.

然 1 do not be ruled by your likings and whims.

欣 1 to delight in.

以 1 and insufficient supply the deficiency with what is over.

與 name of a genie in the days of Tsin Chi-hwangti.

四方有 1 all around there is ease and plenty.

慕 to long for affectionately.

Read yen. The path leading underground to a tomb by which fortunate influences reach it.

From rain and powdered or to see; the second form is unusual.

Sleet; snow and sleet falling, poetically called 米米雪 rice star snow; freezing rain.

雪 1 sleet.

if the snow begins to fall, there is first a little sleet.

尼 a schismatic from the Buddhist sect, a schism among the Buddhists; — an Indian word.

望空捉 1 [it will be like] looking up to catch the sleet; — a rain hope.

From day and to divide; it is also occasionally written like the third form.

Clear, bright; to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

詳 1 to judge carefully; to narrate clearly.

難 1 to inquire into what is difficult and have one's doubts resolved.

眸 1 a clear eye and white teeth.

揚 1 her high forehead, so white.

白 1 white; fair and beautiful, as a complexion.

析 From wood and ar; it resembles chih, split to break, and tah, a ratite.

To split wood; to distinguish, to discriminate; to set off or constitute, as a new district from a large one.

薪 to cut up wood for fuel.

同居 1 to live together but have separate messes.

SⅠH.
The shepherd's purse is a poetical name for the rainbow.

[SIH] 1 鳥 a poetic name for the rainbow.

[SIH] 2 以 to divide the patrimony.

[SIH] 3 異 an old name for the region where Peking lies.

The shepherd's purse (Capsella or Thlaspi), eaten as greens.

蘇 1 a kind of panic grass.

浙 1 An affluent of the River Han in the southeast of Honan flowing by Sih-ch'üan hien. 1 由 Nan-yang fu; to wash or scour rice; the water in which it has been cleaned.

溝 1 the patterning of a driving rain.

接 1 行 he took up the washed rice and went off.

米 to clean rice.

蜥蜴 1 A species of lizard like the Locerta muralis, common in central China, the .

蜥蜴 i.e. the easy changing, from the various hues it takes; its skin is thin, smooth, and livid, and the head large; it does not stir when one approaches near, and is called from its living among the stones; also 石婆蛇 the sows' snake, and in Canton is known as the slut's snake; these names probably include two or three species.

槳 1 Sorrowful is 1 ; it is also defined to venerate.

鴞 1 The character is thought to represent a magpie hopping, as people wearing clogs often hop from one spot to another; used for tsi'teh, 踏 and the next three.

A wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; they were anciently worn, and seem to have been highly ornamented; large, said of beams; great reputation.

赤 1 丸丸 [the duke] was easy in his red patterns.

奕手 1 昔 how glorious and enduring!

雹 1 A plant.

雹 1 an unusual name for the purslane (Portulaca), because its leaves resemble the sole of a shoe.

漱 1 Land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt; saltish.

鹹 1 saltish, as lands that are overflowed.

礦 1 The stone on which a pillar rests.

礦 1 the base of a column; in Chinese houses it is solidly laid in brick work, and intended to support the structure; when of marble it is called 玉 and usually projects several inches.

瀉 1 A wave, the rolling of waves.

瀉 1 减 the power and motion of waves as they rush on.

水波 1 减 the roaring waves, likened to a dragon's scales.

From metal and change; occurs interchanged with and used for 交 to give.

鎚; pewter; an alloy harder than pewter, like white copper, whose constituents vary much according to its uses; a gift; to grant, to confer; a fine, kind of asbestos cloth.

鎚 1 pewter articles.

粉 1 white lead.

斗 1 and 花 are Straits' tin and Banca tin.

鍔 1 bright pewter, a fine sort.

三 1 the monarch thrice gave him his order.

縣 an old name for Yun-yang fu in the northwest of Hupeh.

讀 1 tin ore.
| スキー | to catch the breath, to sob.
| 止 | to stop the breath; used by
| | Buddhists for *samadhi*, the highest
| | degree of ecstatic contemplation.

From *fire* and to *stop* as the
| | phonetic.

To cover a fire in the ashes;
| | to put out a fire; to quash.
| | 燃 put out the lamps.
| | 打 to knock out the fire, as of a
| | link.
| 燃 | the rebellion is not
| | yet put down.
| 变 | to quench; to put down.
| 故 | 不 is the fire yet put
| | out?
| 王者之跡 | the relics of the[
| | ancient] kings are obliterated.

A *polypus*.
| 肉 | or 鼻 | a nasal polypus or tumor in the
| | nose called because it interrupts
| | the breathing.

A place in the south of Tsai
| | state taken from it by Lu;
| | another town was called
| | 鬼 in consequence, lying
| | north of the River Hwai in the
| | southeast of the present Jining fu.

The wife of a son, grandson,
| | or nephew, is 媵 or 子
| | ; in the northern provinces,
| | it is used for the wife of any
| | person, from the custom of regarding
| | her as a daughter-in-law.
| 媵 | mother-in-law and daughter-
| | in-law.
| 新 | 媵 a bride.
| 娶 | 媵 to get married.

To draw the breath; an
| | ancient term used in Shantung;
| | to eat.

Intended to represent the half
| | 月* moon*; it forms the 36th radical
| | of a few heterogeneous charac-
| | ters.

Evening of the day, dusk; late;
| | the last day of a month or year;
| | aslant, out of the perpendicular.

| 旦 | morning and evening.
| 除 | last day of the year.
| 一室 | a house out of line.
| 七 | the 7th night of the 7th
| | moon, when women worship the
| | Weaver.

朝不保夕 | the morning cannot
| | secure the evening; — who can
| | know what a day will bring
| | forth.

何 | 何 | 何 is this the evening [of
| | my joy];
| | that I see again my goodman?

The evening tide, night tide;
| | name of a stream.

潮 | 潮 to wash the ebb and
| | flood beat off the waves.

From *cave* and *eve*.
| 室 | The long dark night of
| | death; the gloomy tomb.
| 室 | 室 | 杜 burial rites.

From *cave* and *eve*.
| 封 | With *nymph* and 燕,
| | people contracted, referring to the
| | courtesies paid to guests; inter-
| | changed with the next.

A mat to sleep or eat on before
| | tables were used; a table; an
| | entertainment; a repast; to cover
| | with mats; to spread out, to depend
| | on; a chair of a teacher; rest, quiet.

酒 | a banquet.

| 西 | an instructor.
| 設 | 設 to spread a feast.
| 赴 | 赴 or 坐 | 1 to sit at table.
| | 地而坐 | to mat the ground
| | and sit down.
| | 同 | a fellow-guest.
| | 上 | 燃 fire-crackers let off at a
| | feast.
| | 划 | to break with, to cut one
| | who was a friend.
| | 一 | 古 a single remark.
| | 卷天下 | he rolled up (con-
| | quered) the empire like a mat.
| | 一 | 珍待 | arranging his rarities
| | while waiting for official
| | employment.
| | 一 | 寄惟 | relied on their long
| | enjoyed favors.

SIH. 从grass and mat; now used
| | for the last.
| | A mat of any kind; ample,
| | flowing, wide, as garments;
| | laid up for use; overgrown with
| | jungle.
| 草 | grass mat; matting.
| 篱 | a rattan mat.
| 横 | to braid or weave mats.
| 包 | 包 | mat bags, as of sugar.
| 葫芦 | a coarse rush mat.
| 細 | 細 | this black robe fits
| | you well!
| 一包 | a roll of matting.

From 心 *heart* and 来 to dis-
| | tinguish.
| 熟 | I know all about it.
| 聽 | I fully understand it.
| 詳 | 一切 | knows all the details.
| 一 | 自教 | yourself in every-
| | thing train the officers.

From *insect* and thoroughly.
| 蟋蟀 | The cricket.
| 打 | 打 | to fight crickets.

From flesh and varnish, but the
| | older radical was 焊 joint or
| | soul.

The knee; to gather around
| | the knee, as children do.
| 橋 | 橋 | a kind of shield; an enlarg-
| | ed knee-joint.
| 弯 | 弯 | to bend the knee.
| 拿 | 長 | to hold the knee and
| | swing away; quite at leisure.
| 頭 | or 磊 | the knee.
| 下 | 下 | 女 one’s
| | children.
| 行 | 一 | 一 to creep.
| 打半 | to bend one knee.
| 姿 | 姿 | holding their knees
| | and talking.
1  下 | 下行  | to go carefully, as one in the dark.  (Cantonese.)
1  萬骨 | 頭骨  | or | 擺頭  | the knee-pan.

藤，
An amaranthaceous plant, the 
皮 (or rather more commonly 藤 or cow's 
knife) a cooling medicine 
used in dropsy; it is the bitter 
stalks of the Pupalia geniculata or 
Achranthes aspera, both allied to the 
amarathans.

習，
A continued flight ; to re- 
peat the same act, to prac- 
tice; skilled, used to, ready 
at; custom, use, habit; repeated- 
ly, familiarized to; mellow.
學 | to learn about; appren- 
ticed to.
熟 | habituated to, versed in.
口 | custom to practice speaking.
慣 | nature practice will 
habit. I have learned all 
their usages.
我 I learned to esteem him.
溫 | to thoroughly con 
the classics and histories.
谷風 | the east wind, and clouds 
and rain come.
而 | corrupted by evil example.
不 | superficial learning; 
to learn and not practice.
德 | men who counted idleness a virtue.
吉 | [the omens] were all 
 favorable.
相 | usages arise from 
everybody practicing them.

摻，
A hard wood; a weapon 
having this hard wood in it.
本 in Canton denotes 
any hard wood besides pine 
or fir, as olive, rose-wood, 
pride-of-india, &c.

嘯，
The noise made by one shi- 
vering through.
from place and wet.
Low, marshy land; a mo-
rass or wet grounds, whence 
streams take their rise; what 
grows in swampy spots.
州 | a department in the west 
of Shansi, near the Yellow 
River which includes the 
marshes near River Fan.

楊，
Fine cloth of hemp, fit for 
under-clothing.
From silk and to change; 
used with 楊, a shirt.

賜，
To distribute largesse to 
destitute people.
賜 | to give aid to the poor.
孤 | to help the friendless, 
— old or young.

襲，
The lining of garments; a 
court dress; a robe fastened 
on the left side; to line or 
attach to garments; collected; to 
invasive, to make a foray, to steal 
into; to inherit; hereditary, de-
scending in a family; repeated; 
because; united or drawn to-
gether; inherent; attached.

服 | a lining.
衣 | one suit of clothes.

産 | hereditary protection and 
pension — for the merit of 
my ancestors.

世 | a hereditary rank 
and pension having no alterations; — it is a 
special favor.

世 | a hereditary baron.
承 | to come into the dignity.
追 | to pursue or surprise an 
enemy.

國 | to make a raid.
彼 | to come around upon 
the enemy from behind.
風 | the air blows up the 
sleeve.

不 | they do not correspond 
or refer to each other.

以 | this is regarded as 
advantageous.
抄 | to write another 
essay on the same subject.
卜 | to divine because it was 
not lucky.
手 | the auspicious omen 
has been repeated.

鴉 | the odor of the opium clings to him.
骨 | chilled to the bone.
賅 | to adopt a nephew 
as my heir.

霜 | a priestly surplice.

雲 | I availed myself of the 
chance and got the advan-
tage; to seize on for a slight 
offence.

雲，
A great and continuous rain.

霧 | a heavy rain.

霧 | a tribe of people living 
on the headwaters of the 
River Yaluh in Manchuria towards 
Corea, spoken of during the T'ang 
dynasty.
辛

From one and error, explained as depicting the arms of a man holding up a thing, and referring to the sorrow one feels at winter coming; it is the 160th radical of a few characters relating to bitterness; occurs used for the next and birthwort.

The eighth of the ten stems, which corresponds to metal and the west; a slightly bitter, sharp, pungent, or acrid taste; whence, by met. (because a peppery taste makes the tears run), toilsome, suffering, grievous, sad; the melancholy feeling in autumn when vegetation turns sere.

1. 金 or 傈 workmen's wages, a soldier's stipend, or courier's allowance.
2. 五 五 five varieties of allaceous vegetables.
3. 莫自求 I will not seek for myself its painful sting.
4. 辣 biting, peppery.
5. 高 氏 name of Ti-k'uh, B.C. 2435.
6. 口 acid.
7. 火 the Magnolia yulan.
8. 痛 sad and painful.

薪

From plants and new.

Fuel; wood cut for the fire; brambles.

柴 firewood.

草 grass for fuel.

樵 彼桑 cut down that mulberry for firewood.

负 to carry faggots.

月 给 水 give him his living every month.

之 檐之 cut it down and burn it.

The original form represents the two lobes of the heart; the second form is used in combination underneath as in 烇, and the third on the side; it is the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings.

The physical heart, considered as the lord of the body, and regarded by the Chinese as one of the five senses and ruled by fire; the center, the middle, as a wick or the heart-wood; the mind or understanding; the will, intention, motive; affections, desire; origin; the fifth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to A Antares and σ and τ in Scorpio.

有人之 he has human feelings; i.e. not like a brute.

清 or 水 清 not alarmed, imperturbable.

有 机 clear-headed, attentive.

在 灶 上 in the mind; to bear on the heart.

定 certain of, not mistaken.
Another's heart, a Buddhist term for *parivatta dyvama*, the knowledge of another's thoughts.

The axe of a wheel, as the composition of the character indicates.

Name of a small state, the existing in the Shang dynasty; its location is uncertain.

From *work* and *mouth*, denoting confusion, with 又 a hand above and 一 inch below, to indicate measuring.

To put things to rights; to search for, on the track of; to investigate, to seek; to use or employ; to continue; soon after, presently; commonly, usually; temporarily, unexpectedly; a measure in the Chinese dynasty like that of the outstretched arms, about a fathom, called eight chi.  

不 in or 不见 I can't find it.  

味 to wish more of, as a good story; to inquire further into.  

尋常 usual, ordinary, common; said of expressions and articles.  

求 to hunt after.  

匿 died suddenly.  

搜 to seek for.

千之高 a thousand fathoms high; — very lofty, up in the clouds.

究 to investigate thoroughly.  

緒 to study into the reasons of.

一計 I have thought of a plan.

物 yesterday. (*Cantonese,*)

死 to try to kill one's self.

遇 to search widely for.

事 to meddle with.

A steep bank where the water is deep.
From water and rapid flight; it differs but little from fun; fun to float.

Quick, swift, hasty; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

From words and quick.

To try into judicially, to investigate; to examine; to wrangle, to speak sharply to, to scold; to accuse; to direct; to move; to cure; to announce to; to admonish; to scoldings, squabbles.

To try in court, to examine a prisoner at the bar.

A star, a planet, a meteor; a spark; a dot, a point; spotted, dotted over; miscellaneous; quick; shooting; the 25th of the zodiacal constellations, answering to Alphard a Hydra and others near it; a classifier of lights, and applied to islets or whatever studs a surface.

星 | sing | star, constellation.

One star.

流 | or | 過度 | a shooting-star.

之一 | a single light, as of incense sticks.

隕 | an aerolite.

SING.

Old sound, sing. In Canton, sing; — in Swatow, song, ン, and 琴; — in Amoy, song, sin, and 琴; — in Fuzhou, sing and song; — in Shanghai, sing and zing; — in Chifu, shing.

象 | the groups of stars.

散 | scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf on lacquer-ware.

點 | a few only, sparse.

宿 | the sea of Stars, regarded as the source of the Yellow River.

行 | are the five | five planets, viz., 金 | Venus, 水 | Mercury, 火 | Mars, 木 | Jupiter, and 土 | Saturn.

經 | fixed stars.

士 | an astrologer, a fortune-teller.

火 | sparks.

次 | the positions of the stars.

打破 | the affair is quite spoiled.

八 | beggared, as from a lazy wife.

救 | a timely aid, a helper in distress; as 一位 | an unexpected deliverer.

河 | the milky way.

秤 | marks on a steel-yard.

處 | the starry dwelling, a Buddhist term for Magadh in India.

驛 | a fleet courier who goes by night.
定舞 | zero on a steelyard.
貳 | a robber.
| | 
|期 | the day set for a wedding.
|君 | the zodiacal star that rules the year.
|昌 | to see stars, as when one is hit on the eyes.
|眩 | the stars twinkle.
|小 | my little concubine.

|星 | my thoughts are all on my business.
|夜 | to travel by night.
|要 | to brandish a fire-arrow.
|言 | his carriage by star-light.

他是個 | he is a cantankerous fellow.

|速 | to fill up and mend the gap with star-light haste; i.e. as quickly as possible.
|在 | three stars in Scorpio are meant.

熒 | a raging, hot fire.

|從 | From heart and star or to examine; the second form is least used.
|情 | Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; averted; tranquil, still, passionless, imperceptible.
|悟 | to recall to mind.
|愴 | astute, shrewd.
|假 | false, as a deceptive face.
|惜 | a clever man feels for another, as a brave man loves a hero.

腥 | From flesh and star as the phonetic; similar to the next.
|腥 | Small, ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh, ... like rice; mealy flesh; rank, noisome, strong, frowzy.
|羶 | a goatish smell.
|臭 | stinking, rancid.
|聞 | a bad reputation.

氣 | smell of newly killed meat.
魚 | odor of newly caught fish.
肉 | a smell of meat; new flesh.

鱧 | Putrid, bad fish.

鱧 | 又吃魚又嫌 | when you eat fish, look out for the bad ones; when you take a chance, don’t mind the hazards.

|拉 | The curtain of a cart is down whether of cloth or not; the phrase is also written 屏星, meaning to screen from stars, and exhibits the tendency of the Chinese language to multiply synonyms.

錫 | From metal and born; the first form gets the phonetic.
|鈄 | The rust of iron, called 鐵衣 or dress of iron; some apply it also to verdigris.
|鈄 | 氣 | a musty or rusty taste or smell.

猩 | A singular colored ape, the | name derived from the | on account of its intelligence, probably the newly discovered Rhinopithecus roxellana of David, found in Szechuen; it is described as having yellow hair, sharp ears, and a human-like face; strange stories are told of its ability to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and go in companies.
|猩 | 菓 | a wild kind of Rhamnus or jujube plum.
|猩 | 紅 | small red hair rugs.

駟 | A red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong.
|駟 | 從 | with a red bull — in the offerings.

|駟 | 角 | how nicely adjusted is the horn bow.
|駟 | 角 | strong with wide horns.

選 | Lithe and strong, like a horn bow.

|選 | | These two forms are considered identical, but are sounded differently; the second is rān.
|選 | | A preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.
|選 | | 饃 | sweet pastry.

醒 | From wine and star; but the primitive is said to have been making it the same as ch'ing 興.
|醒 | To awake from intoxication, to become sober; to rouse up; to wake one; to incite, to stir up; to wake up; awakening, arousing, as an appeal.

|醒 | | | to get over a debauch.
|醒 | | | to attract one’s notice, to catch the eye.
|醒 | | | words to startle people, and excite them to thought.
|醒 | | | to give attention to.
|醒 | 喊 | calling to besotted errorists who will not listen.
|醒 | | | don’t make a noise to waken him.

性 | From heart and to bear.
|性 | Natural disposition, temper, spirit; a quality, property, faculty; naturally, unconstrainedly; to enjoy from or by nature the limit given by nature.
|性 | | 情 | the disposition.
|性 | 硬 | obstinate, mulish.
|性 | 無定 | flighty, unsteady; no perseverance.
### SING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>好記</td>
<td>a good memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有血</td>
<td>tender-hearted; earnest in doing things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉 charcoal, as a stupid pupil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>natural gifts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>life, existence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>what kind of a temper has he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>药</td>
<td>harsh, irascible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>索</td>
<td>willfully, determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>修</td>
<td>to cultivate and develop the true spirit, as the Nationalists do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>testy, peevish, a quick temper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SIOH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>姓</td>
<td>A surname of a family or clan; a clan; to bear a son; a man, one of that clan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氏</td>
<td>the surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同</td>
<td>of the same surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贵</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敵</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百</td>
<td>the people, whose leading clan names are contained in the 百家 or Hundred Clan Names; in the Shu King it occurs for famous officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>people, mankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>of the same surname but not relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賣</td>
<td>to buy or bet on the names of the successful candidates; — a form of gambling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SIU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>姓</td>
<td>a double surname, as 司馬 Sz'ma; in writing the 姓 and name of the Chinese, the two should properly be distinguished by capital letters, as 王有志 Wang Yin-i, or 閩人義德 Wán-jin-i-têh; in some cases the surname and name are separated by the title of an officer, as 張彭彭雪 Colonel Chang Hwän; the Manchus do not use their clan names, and consequently their given names should be written together, as 穆彰阿 Mu-hchang-o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>車</td>
<td>what is his surname, name and style?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>崔</td>
<td>the two men Tsui and Lin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>changed his surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>僧</td>
<td>that man Wèi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雙</td>
<td>a double surname, as 司馬 Sz'ma; in writing the 姓 and name of the Chinese, the two should properly be distinguished by capital letters, as 王有志 Wang Yin-i, or 閩人義德 Wán-jin-i-têh; in some cases the surname and name are separated by the title of an officer, as 張彭彭雪 Colonel Chang Hwän; the Manchus do not use their clan names, and consequently their given names should be written together, as 穆彰阿 Mu-hchang-o.</td>
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### SIOH.

*Old sound, sink.* In Canton, 順; — in Swatow, sink; — in Amoy, sist; — in Fulchau, sink and swöd; — in Shanghai, silk; — in Chifu, shöa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>削</td>
<td>From knife and a likeness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>削, 削</td>
<td>To cut or pare off, to shave, to scrape off; to erase; to extort from; to despoil, to seize territory; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; debility; a graver with which to erase characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>批</td>
<td>to trim, to mend, as a pen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改</td>
<td>to correct and polish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>職</td>
<td>to dismiss from office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>到</td>
<td>scraped very thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贊</td>
<td>to seize territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>華</td>
<td>his [state] is already greatly impoverished and reduced in size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>針尖上</td>
<td>petty gains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SIU.

*Old sounds, siu, ziu, sok, and zok.* In Canton, sün, yau, tsan, and ts'au; — in Swatow, siu and ch'iu; — in Amoy, siu; — in Fulchau, siu, sün, and wöng; — in Shanghai, siu and ziu; — in Chifu, shiu.

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From 羊 sheep and 丑 one of the twelve branches, meaning to enter, i.e. brought in as an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>Viands, delicacies, savory food, for which the next is also used; to present, to send in or offer up; to feel ashamed, to blush; ashamed, bashful, confused; chagrinn to nourish; to bring forward, to employ; conscious of demerit or guilt, unworthy of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>知</td>
<td>to know shame, to have a sense of honor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俊</td>
<td>insulted, disgraced; feeling guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丑</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珍</td>
<td>all sorts of delicacies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>no feeling, callous to, brazen-faced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>he felt abashed after he had spoken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>含</td>
<td>to redden, to blush.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Used with the last; the first is most common.

To present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

To send a present of food.

From flesh and 
 that; it is constantly interchanged with the next.

Dried meat; meat prepared with spices; to prepare; to enlarge; to play on; an adverb intimating difficulty in reaching, as a place or time.

To set to rights, to govern.

A teacher’s wages.

Very far.

A very long time.

To make longer.

To show respect by sending one a present.

阻 hills and streams intervene between us; — far sanded.

From that and pelage; used with the preceding.

To adorn, to clean up or renovate; to repair, to mend; to adjust, to regulate; to cultivate, to practise, to study how to do, — and often precedes other verbs as an auxiliary; to chasten, to examine and school; to increase; long.

To dress elaborately; to beautify.

To rebuild or repair, as a house.

To repair, to fit up.

To regulate.

To act correctly.

To write a letter.

To do good privately.

His virtue has availed — to bring bliss.

Officers carefully assisted — their sovereign.

德之不 1 he failed in acting rightly.

四牡 2 the four seeds were long and stout.

代作塞 3 to act as the go-between.

前 4 the former worthies.

好 nourish the good — that is in you, as the beggars cry out.

From enclosure and man, indicating the purpose.

To imprison, to confine; to handcuff; imprisonment; a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation, the plea.

to carry prisoners.

犯 a felon.

jail; to oversee prisoners.

prison.

imprisoned for a long time.

examine the evidence in criminal cases, and reflect on it five or six days.

To swim; to float.

bold in swimming.

水 to swim. (Cantonese).

A kind of gynandrous plant, the which is regarded as efficacious because it flowers three times in a year.

Another name for the which delights to gambol on the water; its flesh makes an excellent condiment.

Also read . A kind of fish with spines on its head, which are supposed to prove that it was transformed from a crested bird.

To put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; another says, to shackle a horse’s fore legs.

Water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

From grain depicted with its rip head hanging down.

Grain in seed, which then bends in an easy, graceful way; to flourish, to grow beautiful; adorned, fair, comely; accomplished, cultivated, elegant; first, best; to fill the ear; to seed.

cultivated talents, i.e. a graduate of the lowest grade, a bachelor of arts.

an accomplished scholar.

[man is] the best thing in nature.

delicate lineaments, fine manners.

green and charming, as a fine garden.

unusually fine looking.

beautiful enough to feast on.

the beautiful waters, a district in Kia-hing fu in Chekiang.

embroidered eyebrows, a tiny yellowish-green warbler (a Sylvia), with a white ring around each eye.

The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals, called its dress; an oxide.

1 or rustic,usted.

that fellow is very stingy.

verdigris.

The second form is read seu in the Dictionary, and defined a strip of cotton batting; but it is more frequently used as an abbreviation of the first character.

To embroider; to adorn with needle-work of various colors; embroidery; ornamented, embellished; variegated, figured, beautified; to illustrate a book with prints.
Old sounds, siu, sin, and dzin. In Canton, sun, sün, and ts'un; -- in Swatow, sün; -- in Amoy, sün and tsün; -- in Fukchau, sung and chung; -- in Shanghai, ping, dzing, tsung, and sung; -- in Chiuf, shün.

旬
sün
From 旬 day and 旬 to inclose, which is regarded as a contraction of旬 a time.
A decade of days or years; a complete or finished time; all, entirely; in mourning, it is a period of seven days; a stated time for reviewing lessons; wide-spreading.
口 ten days.
七 the seven weeks of deep mourning.
六 sixty years of age.
三 one month, divided into 上 and 中 and 下 or first, middle, and last decade.
客 the guests sat down at the tables in three sets.
歳 a full year.
來來 when [the princes] have come, then make it known to them.
背到第幾 how many times have you reviewed them?
百三百六 a year has 300 days and 6 decades more.

柚
siu
From clothes and by or through.
The sleeve; to draw up the hands; to put a thing into the sleeve; to receive in the hand, to pocket.
口 the cuff.
抱 a woman's embroidered sleeve.
手 to hide the hands in the sleeves.
頭 or 馬蹄 an official sleeve or cuff like a horse's hoof; it is a Manchu style of dress.
駕 to sleeve; to take a thing with particular care, as a letter.
傾 a chief, a head, a chairman.

旬
sün
A small and shortlived feudal state in the Chen dynasty, under the Ts'in state, now Ku-cheu Fu 濟州府 in the southwest of Shansi. From water and decade; it resembles 狗 in form, and the next in sense.

洵
sün
A branch of the River Han in the south of Shensi, on which Siun-yang hien (陽縣) stands near its junction; to weep silently; justly, really; distant; even, equal.
揩 to shed tears.
不如叔也 美且仁 they are not like Shih, who is really admirable and humane.
堪 really suitable.
吁呼 夫 alas, for our stipulation!

询
sün
Interchanged with the last.
Sincere; respectful, stern; pleasing, kind; to cherish veneration for; attractive, as virtue.
德行 his virtues were conspicuous.
實 sincerely honest.
傑 tremblingly attentive.

询
sün
From to speak and all; it is often wrongly written 狗 from the similarity of their radicals; and occurs interchanged with it and 狗 to comply. All around, pervading everywhere; a camp; to follow, to accord; to cause; to employ; quick, in haste; generally, somewhat.
疾 quick, witty, bright.
義 to follow rectitude.
齊 to fully and quickly understand.
通 to comprehend fully.
庇 to uphold another, to stand up for the undeserving.

玥
sün
A species of gem anciently brought by the tribes from the eastward, called 玉 which seems to have been branching coral; it is used as a proper name.

询
sün
To inquire about, to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.
訪 to investigate fully, as an officer.
From bad or dog or man, and a decade; the second is often interchanged with 
the first. To follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with, to follow after; to pursue an object zealously or inordinately, given up to, engrossed in, greedy for; to exhibit.

To bury the living with the dead.

From grass and sanding.
A cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves, or of grass, woven in strips and laid on like a thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; hanging loose, like a ruff, or a goat's long hair; in Siam, the mango fruit.

Rain garments.

A white crane with pendant neck feathers.

A leaf coat and hat.

Put on a grass cloak and then help put out a fire; — to run foolishly into danger.

To dress up in rain clothes, — as a watchman.

Pendent, as flowers.

To rub in the hand.

To finger, to toy with; to rub on.

To open.

Abundant vegetation.

A shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; darting here and there; swift.

A long narrow punt.
The heart thrice agitated; suspicions, doubtful.

Read 魚. A sacrifice after the grain had ripened, called 大, performed by ancient kings; used for the stamens of flowers.

Coarse wheat grits; unbolted and coarse flour is 1 被, also applied to other grains.

A lock, a clasp; to lock; to fetter; to brown, to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for looking.

一把 | one lock.
| 钥 or | 鎖 a key.
| 子甲 | chain-armor.
封 | to seal and lock, as an office at the newyear.
扭 | or 扳 | to turn the key.
| 鎖之 | the merit of keeping well the key of the country;—said of a high officer.
| 拿 | to secure, as a prisoner.

| 槲 (so) | a bit of cord.
| 帆 | sails and cordage. (Cantonese.)
| 取 | to get a thing forcibly.
| 玩 | to delight to study a subject.
| 詡 | to extort.
| 逼 | to get by threats.
| 思 | to comprehend, to think out.
| 居 | to live apart.
| 乙 | to involve one's life.
| 爵 | the tibers of a kind of funimatory. (Corydalis ambigua.)
| 欠 and | 賂 to sue or press for a debt.
| 絨 | 絨 in the evening you should braid grass ropes.
| 力 | tension, as of a rope or strip.

1 不住心錦意馬 I cannot be restrained, for my heart is agile as an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse.
1 題 or | 箏 the inner tooted part of a Chinese lock.
1 眉 to knit the brows.
雲 | 霞 the clouds cover the bright terrace.
烟 | 柳 the haze hides the willows.
荷 包 | a padlock.

Fragments; the tinkling of stones; face, minute; petty, troublesome, annoying; connected, chain-like.
1 碎 trifling, importinent.
1 分尾分流離之子 people drifted about, like fag-ends and remnants.
1 | 給 | broken fine; fidgety, petty; contemptible.
連 | connected; following, like beads in a chain.
1 喊 rumors, tittle-tattle, on dits.
燥 | troubled by petty cares.
青 | a poetical name for the palace.

| 索 (sok) | silk and wood or exuberant growth above it; the second and third forms are unusual; occurs used for 丝素 pureness.

Stalks or leaves of plants whose fibers furnish strings; in Yunnan, eighty crowies was once so called; a cord, twine; reins; to cord, to tie up,—and hence applied to some plants that furnish cordage; to get, to obtain; to ask, to demand; a rule, an obligation, that which binds the mind; to search into, to inquire; scattered, parted; loosening, ruin, as of authority; disquietude, apprehension.

惟家之 | indicates the dissolution of the family.
人家消 | the family cord is used up; money all gone, poor.
大 | 天下 to seek for over the whole empire.
1 性作完了再歴罢 let us stretch a point and finish it up now, and then we can rest.
1 然無味 it is insipid by itself.

Read 索. To seek, to ask.

To select or pick a thing out by the hand.

Read 索. To respect; to act on or move.

Read 索. To bind tight.
From grain and fish, or life and to change; the second form is not usual; used for the next.

To collect, as a sheaf of grain; to rest or enjoy ease, to cease from; to resuscitate, to revive, as when wilted or from apparent death; to breathe again; to rise from the dead.

A species of thyme, whose fragrant, cinnamon smell refreshes and revives the weary spirits; to cheer up; happy; to take.

We shall revive when our prince comes.

Relief to relieve the people from their distresses.

A preparation of curd like butter, which melts in the mouth; it is made by the Mongols, who call it wuta; flaky, crisp; short.

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A preparation of curd like butter, which melts in the mouth; it is made by the Mongols, who call it wuta; flaky, crisp; short.
The crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat, full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.

倒 or 了 to retract a sale, to get the thing back.

From heart and simple.

Guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.

託短章聊伸情 | let me in a brief note inform you fully of my real wishes.

From earth and new moon or simple.

To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.

| 像 to make an idol.
| 描 to make an idol.

| 泥 a clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

一尊佛 to make an image of Budha. (Shanghai.)

To understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.

From to eat and simple.

To fast, i.e. to eat vegetables.

| 菜 plain greens.
| 食 to dine on vegetables.

有章有 there are meats and onions, and also simple greens.

The second form is unusual, and the derivation of the first doubtful; it must be distinguished from 嬰 嬰 joyful.

To tell, to inform, to make known; to expose; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumny, detraction.

他 or 他 or 阿 a plea in reply, a counter statement.

状子 the defendant in a case.

Expand or 达 to state one's grievance or wrong.

訟 to accuse another.

心如 | 心 he has made known all his heart.

越 to pass by the lower officer and irregularly complain to his superior.

情 or 辞 to expose the facts.

漾 to defame.

溯 源

Originally formed of 述 contrary and 以 a water, now changed to go and new moon; the first is most common; like the next.

To go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one; to push up, as to a source; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; formerly, long ago.

風 a head wind.

涸 to go against the stream.

遙 to go with it.

遙 from in generations past, long ago.

追 on reverting to that time or occurrence.

流而行 to go against the current.

自 since then.

斗 a pail for bailing a boat.

溯 源

Nearly synonymous with the last.

To trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.

滓 clear, pelucid water.

追 從前 to trace up previous things to their origin.

涸 to drive a current back.

查 to inquire into the reasons or circumstances which originated a thing.

自五月 it appears (or it has been ascertained) that since the fifth moon.

所

From door and 以; the primitive is said to represent the sound of chopping wood.

to fell timber; the place it falls on; a place, a spot where houses are grouped, a compound; a building; a town, a military post; a classifier of houses and plats of ground; at the beginning of a sentence often has the force of if, supposing, in reference to,

as to; a copula or relative pronoun, that which, the things which, who, what; it follows the subject and precedes the verb it rules; in regimen with 者 or as | 以; it is usually separated by the subject of the verb; a cause by which; a lot or situation in life; to direct the mind to an act; a final expletive.

有 whatever there is.

八 愛 what men like.

人人 同 men are everywhere alike.

為何事 which then has he come?

在 wherever; where one lives; the place in.

得我 | then shall we find our places.

處 | or 房 | a place, a locality.

屋 | or 房子 | a single building.

幾 | how many houses?

你有 | 知 you are ignorant of some things.

無 事事 nothing to do, no occupation.

以 wherefore, therefore.

以然 for this cause; the reason why.

自 whence it comes, the cause or origin of a thing.

當 the right thing.

供給 | place where the government receive or lodge students.

得其 | 求 Ah! he has at last obtained his wishes.

各得其 | each is now in its place.

無 | 不能 omnipotent.

在 | 不然 it cannot but be; no one can do without it.

必有 | 思 there is still another view.

早为之 | it should be thought of beforehand, must be taken in time.

視其 | 以觀其 | 由 see what it serves and mark whence it proceeds.
The sound of the woodman's ax. It is a very serious matter. (Cantonese.)

Those who are called undutiful.

Officers whom they can teach or influence.

If the state can, in this case, be preserved.

This long street has three sets of shops; i.e., three well distinguished by a different style or size.

Old sounds, su, zu, sok, sot, zut, and nu. In Canton, su, tsu, and tsu; — in Swatow, su, chi'n, and chi'u; — in Amoy, su and u; — in Fuhchun, su and sau; — in Shanghai, su, zu, su, and shu; — in Chifoo, shu.

1. From rain and still; q. d. to stop for the rain; it is interchanged with the next.

2. Stopped by the rain; compelled to stop; to doubt, to hesitate; fixed, obstinately bent on; what is required, needful, legal, usual, or forced; necessary; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water.

3. Supplies of rations and pay for the troops.

4. A little of.

5. It is wanted soon, urgent.

6. Obstinately bent on, to get anyhow; to extort; to levy.

He will wait till such times as you want him.

From head and hair; used with the last; the second form with water is common but erroneous, and is rightly read shun, another form of 潤 still water; both resemble shun, 順 compliant.

The hair on the chin, for which the next is now used; to wait for, to expect; to get what is asked or required; ought, must, should be; necessary, requisite; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory.

1. Momentarily, for a little while.

2. Necessary, needed for use.

3. Must be had, absolutely necessary.

4. You must wait awhile.

5. A coarse white hempen kerchief, 頭巾, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

6. Close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the selvedge of silk; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

7. A toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it; also called 翟 and 鉈 or the beard of the lock.

8. Salted, mince crabs; to wait or expect; to help; mutually; all, altogether; to store up, to have ready on hand; a final particle denoting all who have been spoken of; a writer or clerk in an office, employés.

9. To accumulate.

10. Clerks who attend to the cases or write papers, and serve in a yamen; they do not go on arrests.

Hence  藝原 he had looked at the region — he lived in.

These princes are to be congratulated, they are screech to all the states.
**から to quote from.**
**暢 |  to talk with great zest, as with a dear friend.**
**天 |  the five social relations.**
**指 |  to talk over old times.**
**鋪 |  to detail minutely.**

A stream in Shin-chou fu in the west of Hunan, the 1水 a small branch of the Yuen River; it flows near 1浦縣 Sui-pa hien.

**繙**
From silk and that.

The clue or end of a ball of 1事 a thread or cocoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the beginning; a guide or rule for what follows; course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling, a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to search out; to perfect what others began.

**頭 |  the beginning or cause; the clue to, that which is necessary in order to understand what is to be done, or what follows.**

**接 |  to connect with what has gone before or been done.**

**餘 |  a remnant, an addenda; something unimportant to the main thing.**

**心 |  不滿 |  I cannot fix my mind on it.**

**無情 |  无情 |  disappointed; non-plussed, no means of effecting the object.**

**事 |  已 |  the affair is likely to be effected, the clue will be found.**

**基 |  the royal power or realm.**

**尋事 |  to find the thread of the business.**

**架**
From silk and as.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reeled; woolly, silky; to stir up; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose; to pad or quilt.

**柳 |  catkins of the willow.**

**叨叨 |  jabbering, loquacious.**

---

**純**
From rice and to help.

Rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

**原**
large perquisites.

**懷椒**
大 |  carrying pepper and rice, we approach towards — the gods.

**徐**
A composed, dignified step; to walk carefully and daintily; serious, grave; slow, tardy; an ancient region along the Yellow River, now the prefecture of Su chou 1州 in the northwest of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of Yü, extending along the Yellow Sea, from Tai shan in Shan-tung to the Yangtsu River and westward to Poyang Lake, occupying large parts of Kiangnan and Shantung.

**風**
quite at leisure, easy.

**涼風**
來 a pleasant cooling breeze blows.

**姑待**
| 1 | wait quietly for him a while.

**行後長者**
go slowly behind your superiors or seniors.

**穀性安**
nature has given him a prudent mind.

**酯**
Used with the next.

To strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

**酒**
excellent wine.

**酒**
To put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.

**零露**
how limpid the scattered dew-drops!

**有酒**
我 furnished me with the best of wine.

**譜**
Knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

**才 |  clever.**

**智 |  a good judgment.**
From earth and to take.

To pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.

From fish and together, from its companionable, ways, but others say from fish and the next contracted, because of its fine taste.

A kind of tench; a large coarse species of carp found in the Yellow River and its southern tributaries.

The fishes in it are the bream and tench.

From plant or wine and to give; the second form has become common.

Agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained.

I have strained my wine till it is clear.

The walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.

A species of sedge (Carex); used by some as a synonym of 'ch'iu, the coarse nettle hemp, good for cordeage.

A kind of edible corn.

Snow, i.e. congealed rain; at Canton, ice is so called; to whiten, to bleach, to make like snow; to wash clean; to clear one's self; to wipe out, as an injury; to avenge, to be revenged; white, snowy, frosted.

Flakes of snow, falling snow.

To avenge the disgrace of an insult.

A fragrant plant; a tuber like the potato; tangled, weedy growth.

The north wind brings the curled wool, — i.e. snow.

The south wind brings the curled hair.

Do not stir up the soup.

lec or ta logical.

Cotton to line with cotton.

The fleecy clouds are like the bowed cotton.

A kind of edible corn.

A synonym for shu, the coarse nettle hemp.

A synonym for hu, the coarse nettle hemp.

A synonym for shu, a broom.

A synonym for siol, to pare; to scrape or shave off.

To sweep away; to rub to pieces, to brush off or destroy by the hand.

A place where the winds evolve the energies of nature.

To extend throughout; to pervade, to expand; to publish, to proclaim to the people for their observance; to summon, as a ruler; to circulate, as the wind; extended, manifested; diffusive, pervading; comprehensive; slow; perspicacious, to fully understand; a bald crown.

A command, to summon, as to court.

To publish.

I think there is no need to say more; — a phrase in letters.

To read out the emperor's order.

To proclaim by the voice.

An imperial proclamation.

To make known the principles of good order; whence Confucius is sometimes called the Holy One who diffuses transforming doctrines.

To preach the gospel.

It is a secret (or abstraction), and cannot be made known.

See also under huen. Old sounds, sien and zien. In Canton, sün and sun; — in Swatow, sün; — in Amoy, swan and ch'wan; — in Fuhchau, sün and sióng; — in Shanghai, sün, shi, and tai; — in Chifu, shüen.

From plant or wine and to give; the second form has been common.

Agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained.

I have strained my wine till it is clear.

The walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.
to go round and round, as
a clock's machinery.

to revolve.

to wheel round and round.

or if to return home, to
go back to one's village; to
refute from office.

a graduate returning home
with honors.

the left-side man
wheels [the chariot], and the
other pulls out - his spear.

one after another.

to bring things about.

forthwith.

when will it come
round again? when will his
turn come?

as ripples.

if he lost it as soon as
he got it.

Read sien' and used for
Revolving; to revolve, as on a
lathe.

a whirlwind.

or, as when sick at
the stomach.

An eddying fountain; a
circling eddy.

a little whirlpool.

the undertow of a
wave.

a revol ting gem, a valuable
stone, called , worn as
an ornament by ancient
monarchs.

a kind of armillary
sphere or planetarium, fur-
nished with a , or tube,
through which ancient astronomers
noted eclipses, the culmination
and motions of the stars.

star Merach β Ursa Major.

The seems to denote
a species of land snail, or
perhaps a kind of Balinus.

a spiral univalve with
whorls, like a Lymnea.

From to go and compliant.

To select, to choose out or
select; what is chosen, choice,
fine; to appoint good men to
office; to dance in a ring; an
instant, a moment; an old word
for a myriad, applied to places in
measuring land; apprehensive, ti-
murous.

or to pick out.

to choose and appoint, as
to an office.

a coin of the Han dynasty
with a dragon on it.

or a little while, a
space.

chosen.

a good cash out of
myriads, one of ten thousand.

his dancing so choice.

generations have
approved your labors.

To number, to
reckon; to reckon with or take to
task; selected for office.

expectant officers.

presently to be appointed,

said of expectant officers.

appointed to fill the vacancy.

take the first on the
list for the post.

do not go, lest he
take you to task.

under-clerks who select
the names for appointments.

cowardly, timorous.

a revolving wind, as the
composition of the character
intimates.

a whirlwind which
carries the dust on high; the
people say the gods use such for
ascending and descending.

a long rope with which
horses and cattle are tethered.

a snare used by hunters for
entangling the feet of birds
or beasts.
SÜEN.

A metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

SUEH.

1. The chisel on a lathe.

風的沒有|的圖 you cannot make it perfectly round by hewing it.

小手| 兒 a small wash-basin.

An osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of sieves and baskets with cord.

SUEH.

Old sounds, sok and zok. In Canton, sōk, tsōk, and ts'ōk; — in Swatow, sōk, sūn, and ch'ok; — in Amoy, sōk, and zok; — in Fukchau, sōuk, sōk, and sōk; — in Shanghai, sōk and zōk; — in Chifu, su.

Respectful, reverential, as when one is desirous to do his duty fully; fear, caution, dread; religious veneration; cold; to advance, to get on; to render severe or majestic; to inspire awe; to receive one courteously; in epitaphs, a resolute will; used at the beginning of letters as an introduction, and thus comes to mean to write this letter; as 合 I now write this letter.

1. Decorous, stern and distant; quick; severe, as an officer; adjusted, as nets; regular, as flying geese.

1. Commanding, imperious.

1. In on the guest and then entered.

1. Nature is bound up by the frost.

1. Its notes are clear and sweet.

1. In a lady-like, modest, and respectful manner.

1. A city in the northwest of Kansuh on the confines of the Desert.

1. An old name for the Đíchth tribes.

The sound of many birds flying.

1. 羽 the rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of geese going by.

A famous horse belonging to 唐成裕, of the Ch'en dynasty; it is now applied to a thoroughbred horse.

The 銘 described as a matchless bird from the west, whose feathers are used to adorn or cover dresses; it is the turquoise kingfisher, whose skins are brought from Burmah for plumagery.

To strike, to pound.

From 夕 evening and 其 to grasp.

Early in the morning; dawn; early and careful attention to business; among the Taoists, belonging to or in a former life; to live retired.

1. Night morning and evening; early and late.

1. 夜在 at earliest dawn she was in the hall.

1. They were enemies in a former life; said by the Budhists to explain causalities, as when a mad dog bites one.

1. They were former friends, 爲 in a previous life; or were betrothed by fate in a previous existence.

1. In praying for a good year, I was in good time.

1. I heard of your fame long since.

The noise of rain and wind.

From cave and abrupt.

To rush out of a den.

1. To crawl on all fours.

1. A tomb erected over the remains of a priest.

1. There is a rustling, as of the wind moving things; a whispering sound.

What the common people desire or delight in; indolent, uneducated; common; vulgar; the low and groveling business of life; the laity; the world.

1. A vulgar phrase.

1. To leave the priesthood; a priest then resumes his | 家 | 姓名 laic surname and name.

|世 | manners of the times.

1. A vulgar person.

| 1 | 雅 | 共 | 賞 | both the educated and common people are able to profit by it.

| | 鄙 | a base custom; unbred, vulgar manners.

| | 学 | 移 | one's ideas.

1. Base or inelegant things do not please the eye.
粟

su'

From *rice* and *west*, but the primitive is a contraction of a characteristic meaning: pendant; it resembles *lhó*, 粟, chestnut.

Rice in the husk, paddy,—and much used in Fuhchuan; it was a general name for grains, and is still applied to the spiked millet (*Setaria*), and maize (*Zea*); the seed of panic grasses; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.


di 米 *Indian corn or maize. (Cantonese.)

有 in mathematics, a term like rule-of-three.

金 金 *seeds of the Olea fragrans.*

屋 *the rent or tax of a house.*

輸 *to pay grain as tax.*

包 包 *an ear of Indian corn.*

六 六 *six grains of millet make a kwē.*

藏 世界於 六 I can hide the world in one grain of millet;— a Buddhist comparison.

納 納 *to buy a titular office.*

剝 剝 *to mince, to cut into fine pieces.*

速 速 *From to go and a shaff; used for the next.*

Hasty, hurried; fleet, as a deer; quick, speedily; to call, to invite; to urge to do a thing; bowlive.

的 可 in haste, urgent.

火 火 *or 火 quick as possible.*

去 去 *or 走 入 go quickly.*

不 不 *guest of an uninvited guest.*

玉 *hurry your steps; written to an invited guest.*

不要忙 不 *you need not be in such a hurry.*

我 何 何 *I am by myself, and he has no connection with me.*

何 以 何 *why then did you urge on this trial to me?* 何 何 *if you are too urgent it cannot be effected;— the more haste the worse speed.*

joined the guitar string, to marry a second wife.

陸 陆 *有 有 coming one after another.*

祀 祀 *he continued the ancestral worship.*

在 眼 眼 *did the rest of it afterwards.*

假 假 *extended his leave of absence several days.*

麻 麻 *to splice the rope.*

接 接 *to carry on another's work; to succeed to.*

To arise, to get up; to draw up, as the garments.

然 然 *to draw one's dress around one.*

决 决 *decided, erect; stern, like the wind blowing through the pines.*

馬 马 *a noted general of Wei, in the days of the Three States.*

From man and early as the phonetic; it resembles *pet* to carry.

To be kept in a constrained posture, unable to stretch.

Hypocritical, sycophantic; one who watches the countenance and manners of a great man.

A marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane; one synonym is 淀, and the drawing resembles an Angelica in its inflorescence and habit; another name is 牛 唇 or ox-lips.

折 纸 "a medicinal plant which resembles a cardoon. (Cynara.)"

彼 池 "one of those bends of the River Fan they gather ox-lips.*

From a covering for a hundred men; occurs used for dawn.

A halting-place or choultry at the posts, anciently three leagues apart, designed as a small guard-station and sometimes defended by a picket of soldiers;
a stage where one rests for the night; a lodging-place; a night's rest; to allow to remain, to keep; to pass the night; to lodge, to sojourn, to stay at; early; to delay; of old, former, long standing; damaged, old, kept over; musty, turned; to advance with the cup when sacrificing.

留 to detain one to spend the night.

| 鳥歸巢 | the birds are going to their nests. |
| — | — |
| 两餐 a bed once and two meals,— is a rule of hospitality for travelers at temples. |
| 求 | to ask for a night's lodging. |
| 吾未除 the old enmity is not appeased. |
| 昔 formerly. |

隔 | 小菜 stale or moldy food. |
有客 | the guest who taries over two nights. |
住 | or 留 to lodge over night, as at an inn. |

宮 | 衛 to guard the palace by night at the posts. |

| 隔夜飯 | rice left over night sours. |
| — | — |

無 | 諾 do not delay to fulfill your promises. |

賀 | damaged goods, shelf-worn articles. |

| 舊 an ancient state, now part of Fung-yang fu in Nganhwui. |
| — | — |

| 的 | rather musty. |

THE TWENTY-EIGHT CHINESE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS.

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</table>

Read *Siu*: A constellation; a night; during the night.

| 星 | or 二十八 | the twenty-eight zodiacal 宮 or houses; the names are given in the table, with their corresponding animals and elements, the longitude of their determinant stars in A. D. 1800, and their approximate constellations; half of them are lucky, and half are unlucky; 角 斗 奎 and 井, stand for Thursday in a weekly series, which is continued through the years. | |

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蘇

A clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and greens.

首 | the Medicago sativa or lucerne.

野首 | is of two sorts, and uncultivated; one is a species of lupine, the other a succulent trailing plant.

逝

To step quickly into one's place on seeing a superior; attentive, alert; to hurry.

疾 | nimble.

輕利 | light and active in all his movements.

簌

A fine sieve; to sift; close, thickest, as leaves on a tree.

風動落花紅 | the wind stirs the falling flowers.

棟

A tree considered to be allied to the 梅, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood felleses can be made; a birch?

白 | a kind with small bifurcate leaves.

見

Confiding; to walk carefully and erect; the vexed air of one who has failed in his object.

有 | 不自得 | his mind is perturbed and off its balance.

○ | a star in Aquarius, named after the ancient ruler Chwen-sih.

戌

From 戍 a horary character and 一 one inside of it, denoting fullness, for things start in 戊 and get ripe in 戌, when the sun's heat declines; it must not be mistaken for shē戍 to guard.

戌 | the eleventh of the twelve branches; it relates to earth, and is denoted by the dog; nature fading, as it does in 月 the ninth moon.

1 時 | the 11th hour of the day, answering to 7-9 o'clock P.M.

誣

To induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.

謬 | a lie.

引 | to lead astir.

引 | an introduction.

惟賦詩酌酒和 | 靡日之懷 but let us make verses and take a cup, and thus we will forget our former troubles.

穢 | the rumors of insufficient rations spread abroad.

故 the breeze makes the flowers sift down like a red shower.

A tree considered to be allied to the 梅, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood felleses can be made; a birch?

白 | a kind with small bifurcate leaves.

"See also under "和 and "戊. Old sounds, sit and hok. In Canton, hok and sū; — in Swatow, hak, hiok, and sū; — in Amoy, hok, hiok, and sū; — in Fuhchau, hak, hōk, sūk, and wok; — in Shanghai, hiok, hūh, and sīh; — in Chūfu, shu."

殙

Still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

宮有 | pure and still are the dim fanes.

慤 | from heart or soul, and blood.

The heart's blood affected; to feel for, to commiserate; to love; to be anxious about; pity, sympathy, sorrow for; anxiety; compassionate.

和 | mutual regard for.

倫 | to relieve the orphans and widows.

賑 | to give alms to the poor.

政 | help given to the poor by government.

體 | to help and pity, to give body to one's compassion.

議 | to consult what is the proper reward to be given, as by the Board of Rites.

撫 | a dépó for relieving the poor.

無 | a hard hearted man.

典 | regulations for honoring the dead.

宅 | the house or room where the emperor mourns.

侖 | Another name for the 車 or cone shell (Conus), which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.
SUI.

Old sounds, sui, su, se, só, sot, and zap. In Canton, sui and teui; in Swatow, sui, sué, ch'uí, ch'úi, and hui; in Amoy, sui, tai, soé, ch'uí, su, and lúi; in Fuchau, sui, wó, chwi, swói, ch'ó, and ch'úi; in Shanghai, só, sué, and zó; in Chihfu, sói.

From insect and 唯 only.
A species of ground lizard; an old name for the fruit or proboscis monkey; a con
junction, although, if, assuming, even if; to repel, to turn away.

然 albeit.

則  even if it be so.

請去可 you can still decline, even if he does invite you.

日暮然已耳聞 even if your eye can't perceive it, you still can hear it.

有這個不如那個 though you have this, it is not equal to that.

吾不可去之不忍 I cannot send him off, nor can I bear to have him go.

From eye and a bird; it is easi
conquised with 天 a pigeon.

To look upwards; to gaze at;
a large stream flowing into Hungen Lake.

態 a supercilious manner; to look at angrily or disdainfully.

州 a district in the northeast of Honan, in Kwéi-teh fu.

萬象  all the people stared about for many days in great terror.

From great and bird; also read sin; used as a primitive.

To spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does.

The coriander (Coriandrum sativum) is 味 or 胃 which last name is also given to caraway (Carum); they are also known as 香菜 the fragrant herb; both names are occasionally given to 芹菜 parsley. (Petroselinum.)

綏 from silk and stable; occurs used for its primitive and for 縇, also read ch'uí and t'o.

The traces to a harness; reins; a strap or stick to hold on by in a carriage; to tranquillize, to give repose to; steady, quiet; to retreat or decline a battle; settled, peaceful, firm; a fringe.

軍 to draw off troops.

死 and 勝 military terms for maintaining one's ground firmly, and for a drawn battle. 得  to hold the reins.

撫 to tranquillize, to treat kindly.

吉兆 a happy omen of lasting peace.

鼎兩多 I hope] you have been every way prospered; — a phrase in letters.

狐 that lonely fox goes about suspiciously.

分 how tranquil and placid.

定 to establish peacefully.

萬邦 how peaceful is all the empire.

Read ch'uí. Feather ornaments on a flagstaff-top.

漬 like a Scotch mist; also the name of a river; muddy.

From disease and failing.

Weak; feebleminded; as from long sickness.

他 he is so weak as to be incapable of acting in his office.

久 the original form delineates a man dragging his legs; it is the 39th radical of a score of unusual characters; also read ch'i.

To walk leisurely, as if weared out, or following another person.

To spread out the wings; gamboling and fluttering; said of the phoenix.

The name of a short but famous dynasty from A.D. 681-618, which reduced the empire under one sway, and made a map of its divisions; its founder Yang Kien 揚堅 altered the first character to that form to denote his dynasty, but it ended with his grandson. 祀 worship of the ancestral effigy.

Read t'o and used for 慈. Flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; cylindrical; conical; a hollow place.

隨 to fall down or off.

From 往 to go and 致 to fall contracted.

To accord, to follow, to comply with; to let, to permit; the way or usage of; like, as, according to; wherever, forthwith, presently; obsequious.

州 a small feudal state under the western Wei state, A.D. 250, lying on the River Hwai, of which Sui chen 1州 in the north of Hupeh once formed a part.

時作 do it as you have time.

便 or 意 as you please; very well; if you like.

我來 do you come after me.

下冰 it freezes as it falls.

使他 let him do as he likes.

處說 everywhere talking about it.

即 immediately.

步來 bring a little as you can get it.

無縷遮 do not yield to the crafty and obsequious.

禮 vails paid to official attendants, about one tael in ten.
从步 to pace and 莪 fullness, which is explained that the year has paced through the 5 planets, the 28 signs, and the 12 moons; the contracted forms are common.

A year of one's age; to pass over a limit; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; age, years; yearly; by the year.

你幾 or 几多 how old are you?

千 a term for the heir-apparent, or a prince under the Ming dynasty; anciently a feudal prince.

萬 the Emperor, used in direct address, and changed to 爺 in his titles.

次 the order of the year, according to the cyclical characters.

新 last year.

去 to watch the old year out.

守壓 the year's settler, a present of money to children.

星 the planet Jupiter, twelve of whose courses through the zodiac make the 太 great year.

太 a return of the same branch character in the cycle, or twelve sidereal years; the image of a boy to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession to meet the spring.

登大 they may have a prosperous year.

壯 robust, vigorous.

數 a man's age.

月如 the months and years run by like a stream.

辭 to wish the old year farewell.

成 acts or duties of the year.

从 silk and to be kind to; also read hui?

从 grain and claves; q. d. the grain which men seize; it is an unusual form of the next.

An ear of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful.

花 a panicule or thyrsus.

城 the New City at Canton.

禾九 nine heads on one stalk; met. an abundant year.

秀 養 grain filling out.

嘉 rank grain.

麥 雨果 each stalk of wheat has two ears.

彼有道乘此有裕 there handfuls are left, and here ears untouched, — for the widows.

Similar to the last.

The fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.

秀 | find looking grain.

禾役 | the rows of rice grow beautifully.

From stone and dead.

To break to pieces, to smash or pound fine; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit.

砸 | or 打 to break in bits, to shiver.

貨 retail goods, driblets.

什 | or 零零 odds and ends, remnants, cabbage, leavings; miscellaneous things.

銀 broken silver.

心靈 | disheartened and chopfallen.

散 | 銀 two to lavish money carelessly.

鴨子 a chatterbox.

磁 cracknel-ware.

工 odd jobs of work.

景 small views of scenery.
### SUN.

**Old sound, son.** In Canton, sun and sün; — in Swatow, sün and chun; — in Amoy, sün; — in Fuhchau, sung, saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, san.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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<tr>
<td>孫</td>
<td>A grandson; a grandchild; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>A grandson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>A granddaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>外</td>
<td>A daughter's son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孫</td>
<td>A remote descendant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娘娘</td>
<td>A goddess worshiped for children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稻</td>
<td>A second shoot of rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>An heirloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餉</td>
<td>A fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the blossoms also called 石菖蒲 or rock sweet-flag, which is cultivated; the drawing is like a Cymbidium; the fresh roots are steeped in spirits as a tonic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猴</td>
<td>A monkey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>损</td>
<td>A small species of monkey (Semnopithecus?) found in the central provinces; it is also called 王 and 猢 in poetry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醞</td>
<td>To feed or rub with the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樓</td>
<td>A small coffin, called 槲, made of wood and used to send home the bodies of soldiers killed in battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椒</td>
<td>A whitish fruit like the pear, but small and sourish, which has different names; the tree resembles the aspen, its wood is fine grained and striped; compliant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>腿</td>
<td>The wild pear is found along the bottoms.</td>
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From *sun* and *son* and a connecting link; it occurs used for compliant.

From *sun* and to select.

From *sun* and to select.

From flesh and to select.

From wood and falcon; the second form is not uncommon in badly printed books.

To fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

To mortice in, to dovetail.

To mortice in, to dovetail.

To go or heart and grandson; the second form is unusual.

Complaisant, conciliatory; humble, modest, docile; retiring, respectful; obsequious; to accord; to observe docilely; to give in, to yield to another; to get out of the way of; to be lying hid; to deteriorate.

An evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked millet; to soak or separate rice in cold water.

To cut up cooked meat with the bloody gravy; to make a hash of cold meat for re-cooking; to mix rice with meat.

To fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

A catch on a carrying-pole.

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松 | From wood and duke, it being the chief of trees.

sun | The pine tree; it is made to include fir and yews, but the word is not very accurately used; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years, and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

sung | From water and pine.

sun2 | The river which runs near Sung-kiang fu, and has given name to the town of Wu.

sun2 | Wu-sung; the preceding is now used instead.

sun | From plant and pine as the phonetic.

sun | A general term for cabbage, as the 之类 which keeps green all winter; it is regarded as the same as the 白菜 or Brassica.

sun | From hair and pine as the phonetic.

sun | Disheveled hair; shaggy hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go, to cast off; slack, easy, loose; flaky, flabby; not urgent, unimportant; not care-worn; spougy, soft.

sun | The highest and central peak of the 五 or five sacred mountains, on which the ancient emperors worshipped Shang-ti; it lies in Ho-nan fu in Honan province, on the watershed between the Yellow and the Huan Rivers; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman.
From hair and silk; fine hair of the head; soft, velvety cloth, plush, cloth woven with a long nap.

**Emperors of the Sung Dynasty.**

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</table>
From the ear and buzzing sound represented by the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two.

Deaf, born deaf; to urge, to excite, to astonish; to incite, to egg on; high, elevated, ambitious; to rise, as leavened dough; to respect; to alarm.

商 | lofty, high.
商 | immeasurably high.
商 | to arrest one's attention.
商 | high shoulders, chuckle-headed.
商 | his brilliant words make one's ears tingle.
商 | to spurt out; to emit; to rise out of suddenly.

To accompany, to wait on, especially a bride; to see a guest out; to send a present; to give; a gift.
行 | to go with; to see one off, to escort.
行 | to bow one out to the gate.
行 | to shorten one's life.
行 | excuse me from going out.
行 | to see a bride to her house.

From words and public.
To contend before rulers about property; to demand justice; litigation; pleadings or wrangling before the courts; law cases; met. confusion in the state; the sixth of the 64 diagrams, denoting disagreement.

词 | an indictment.
词 | or or to grapple one and carry a dispute into court.
词 | to quash a case, to settle it.
词 | the court-room.
词 | to go to law, litigation.
词 | legal cases.
词 | self-reproach.
词 | pettifoggers, lawmongers, shysters.
词 | skilled in law cases.

To praise publicly, to eulogize, to extol the virtues of; to laud; eulogy, panegyric; a song of homage; ballads to explain moral teachings.

读 | to command.
读 | and重 | hymns and chant refrains (agra and guru of Hindu canons) of the Buddhists.
读 | I avail myself of the occasion to wish you high advancement; used in official notes.
读 | to commend virtuous acts.
读 | every body lauded his great merits.
读 | may you be pleased in every way.

Read sung, and used for....
The countenance, the face; free, easy.
従 | at leisure; in no haste.
従 | Frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees.
従 | frozen rime; icicles on twigs, like pearls.
酸

A young lion, called 獅; it comes from Tibet, and is said to eat tigers; others describe it as a fleet wild horse.

算

\{ From bamboo and to play with; both forms are common. \\
The Chinese abacuses or counting-board; to cypher; to estimate, to regard; a plan, a calculation, a scheme; slips of wood like counters to reckon with; a myriad. \\
卦 to divine the luck.

d| to reckon on it, to calculate.

法 arithmetic.

呂 to tell fortunes, to cast destinies.

合| to estimate rightly.

計 a calculation.

妙| a fine plan.

計| to counterplot, to scheme against one.

無| innumerable.

度 to calculate and estimate, as the cost.

盤 or 盤利害 very sharp; close-fisted and cunning.

我怕 I'll give in, I won't do it.

好| good speculation; to guess right.

來| to fill full of schemes, contriving this and that.

不| it turned out much as I supposed it would.

由| it could not be expected.

是| is regarded as, taken as.

計着 while one was reckoning; one would have assumed.

\begin{itemize}
\item 他 uses a little abacus; penurious, narrow-minded.
\item 你 do you think I am wrong? — i. e. I reckon I am not.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{限} limited the sum to ten myriads.
\item \textit{不} it does not pay.
\item 盤 the abacus balls, to which a stupid fellow is likened, as he goes no farther than he is pushed.
\end{itemize}

蒜

Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves, called 葱 or rank herbs by priestly people.

青| fresh garlic.

\begin{itemize}
\item 頭 or 蒜 garlic bulbs.
\item 糠 the flakes of the bulb.
\item 小| a native kind of garlic or chives.
\item 老鷄 a plant like an asphodel in its habit, with sweetish tubers and yellowish flowers.
\item 回回| a kind of butter-cup. \textit{(Ranunculus ternatus.)}
\item 紹| hooks for a door-screen.
\end{itemize}

算

A bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a creel, such as rice is washed in.

冠| a hat-box.

揲| a rice-basket.
This sound and SHI, or SHÍ, closely approximate. Old sounds, si, sei, sai, zi, zit, zit, dit, and ant. In Canton, sz, taw and te;—
in Swatow, sa and si;— in Amoy, su and si;— in Fuhchow, si, so, su, and su;—
in Shanghai, sa and si;— in Chifu, sz.

From heart and field, the primitive being altered from sin in the brain; it is to be distinguished from sán, 恩 kindness.

To think, to reflect, to consider; the desire or thought of the heart; to wish; thinking; to commiserate; a final or an initial particle rounding off a sentence, and used occasionally as a mere auxiliary.

想 to reflect, to think about.
念 thoughts; to consider.

心 a good design.

想 to deeply meditate on and trace out.

家 to think of one's family.

前 to recall former days.

豈不爾室是迩而 do you think I forget you? but you live far away.

兩地相 to think of each other when far apart.

不可泳 you cannot dive over.

豈多士 that emperor has many brave men.

無不服 there were none who did not submit.

读 se2. Thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.

秋 melancholy thoughts.

不即 indecent, disreputable, vile, impolite.

詩 a poetical idea.

From man and to think.

切切 to reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does.

人美 this man is clever and has a fine beard; others render this, — he is fine looking and talented.

織 | 禭 i lí pray for blessings and deprecate calamity.

織 i lí A movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

織 i lí A coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1200 threads in a piece; silken, fine thread.

麻服 mourning worn at the funeral and three months after, by relatives at a fourth remove.

麻服之窮也 the three months' mourning of the fourth generation is the limit for wearing mourning.

風 and thought.

風 and thought.

風 the first cool breeze of autumn; others say, southwest wind.

風 a high wind.

風 a cool breeze.

斯 To rev, to split with an ax; to lop off; white, low, as an office; as a noun, this, that, these, those; any, such; an adverb, forthwith, presently, then; a particle thrown in to suspend the sense, like an interjection, or at the end to prolong a line; it also serves as a copula of preceding nouns; formerly appended to names of animals, as 儿 or 子 are at present.

時 this time.

事 this affair.

文 or 文文 elegant, courteous, scholarly, polished.

文語地 he has disgraced his reputation.

朝夕 the morning and evening at — his study.

如鳥革 like a bird molting.

彼何人 what sort of a man is that?

須之間 in a twinkling.

以之 split it with the hatchet.

何彼 why then does he oppose it?

大約如 it is for the most part so.

職禄 清 his rank is low and salary small.

弓矢 張 the bows and darts are ready for shooting.

焉取 where did this man get such learning?

如響 he answers or comes like an echo; said of a servant.

鹿之奔 the stag is running off.

斯 From shelter or man and this.

斯 A menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or woodcutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.

殺 or 打 a mélée, a skirmish; broken, hacked, split open.

小 my servant boy.

役 servants who get the forage.

女 a camp-follower.

你 you mean fellow.

斯 To thaw, to melt and flow off.

檢 to thaw the ice.
Silk is a fiber of floss repeated.

Silk as it comes from the cocoons; silk in general; the fibers of nettle hemp (Boehmeria) and other plants; fine, silky, flossy; small, minute; to reel off cocoons; to sew with silk; a cord, a line, a fiber; wire; veins in wood; in decimals, a hundred thousandth, or the hundredth part of a cash; stringed instruments of music.

The smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking.

To peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.

From 后 prince reversed, to indicate that an officer serves his prince out of the palace.

To control, to manage, to preside over; the officer who presides; to attend to, to give orders upon; a commissioner, a superintendent, an officer; a court or office; a subdivision of a district like a township, over which a巡检 presides.

大 a capable man, one who can do and direct.

打官 to go to law.

打官 at Canton denote the commissioners of 藩 revenue; 鳥 justice, and 鹽 salt.

A medicinal plant, 菊 the dodder (Cuscuta), whose seeds are used as a mild tonic; that found on pines is deemed to be the best.

The silken bird, the white egret heron, 菊 so called from its fine crest of silken feathers; it is common in the southern provinces.

From tiger under a cliff.

A wild beast, called 菊 resembling a tiger, having one horn and able to go in the water; perhaps an animal akin to a sea-lion.

Read chau? Uneven.

粗糙 uneven, as the ground.

Private, personal; selfish, illiberal; to favor, to act selfishly; secret, partial; underhand, trea-sonable, nefarious; illicit, contraband; to take for one's own use; plebeian or below the throne; confined to a few; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

走 to smuggle.

下貨 smuggled goods.

客 a smuggler. (Cantonese.)

心 partial, unfair.

先公後 public before private interests.

衷 my private opinion.

家 personal effects, private gear.

情苟合 illicit intercourse.

賊 an old term employed by officers, and by sisters for each other's husbands.

阿 favoritism, to screen a friend.

家 to be selfish, prejudiced.

日月無 the sun and moon shine on all alike.
地無出片言 not a word escaped him privately.
鹽越禁越好賣 the higher the salt tax the more the people will smuggle.

宮 female officers in the palace during the Han dynasty.

Original form of the preceding, but is now used as a contraction of a certain; it is the 28th radical of a few incongruous characters.

Private; selfish; used as a sign of a blank to be filled in.

死 From evil and man; i.e. the evil which parts men.

"The running out of the vital energies, the emptying of the breath;" death; to die; said of young persons, while old people come to an end; dissolution; pale, ghastly; dangerous, mortally; fearless, to the death; a superlative after a verb, and in Shanghai after an adjective; urgent, intense; to die for, a martyr for; firm, fixed, not loose; not open, closed, as a passage.

不知 = reckless, regardless of consequences.

心 = indifferent to.

心踏地 having no other purpose; single-minded and earnest in the work.

血 a livid, pale face.

性不改 even death won't make him change.

路 a dangerous road; an impassable or closed way; deadly habits.

卷 a cul-de-sac, a close.

忘 = one fearless of death, as a brigand or a hero.

氣 = insolent, one who despises another's anger.

工夫 a work to which one is devoted.

水 stagnant water.

病 = died of sickness.

於非命 died by a casualty, a premature death.

嚇 = scared to death.

有餘辜 your crimes deserve more than death.

惡 = he disgusted me excessively.

打 = killed outright.

結 = tied in a hard knot.

不明 = death does not appear; a legal phrase, when foul play is suspected.

作 = you'll kill yourself, as by smoking opium.

釘 = nailed fast, it can't be moved.

長生 = immortal.

善 = a peaceful death.

守 = defend it to the last, as a fort.

枉 = abode in hades of those who have been killed for revenge.

心 = stupid, doltish.

去活來 be revived when nearly dead.

好 = I'll have it this way if I die for it; he'll stick to his notion to the very last.

有用來 = absolutely necessary; I must have it. (Shanghai)


divide = to divide inside, i.e. to separate it into parts; the second is the complex form.

Four; all around, everywhere; it is the even number, and answers to earth.

第 = the fourth.

初 = the fourth of the month.

方 or = everywhere, all over.

角 = rectangular, cubical, square.

圍 = [the length of] the four sides.

這人很 = that man is hale-fellow with everybody, he is an agreeable man.

路無門 = no resource whichever way I go.

不象 = unlike everybody; a self-wise man, so erratic he never does anything well; a name of the Elephorus davidi.

方木 = a block of wood, and goes no farther than he is pushed; a dolt; but

方 = a square-built, stout man.

不 = neither one thing nor another; he is of no use.

母 = a pregnant woman.

往 = went everywhere looking around the place.

很 = very neat and precise.

平 = very firm; well done; no fear of a disappointment.

通 =opens = on all sides, as a passage.

天 = four demon kings (Sanskrit, lokapātas and chatur mukha-rājas) whose images are placed at the doors of monasteries; they guard the four quarters of the world from asuras, and were renowned kings in their day.

泗 = Mucus; a short river near Tsing-chou in Shantung, and a feeder of the Grand Canal.

誇 = a place where Confucius opened a school; hence him or his teachings.

滿 = from her eyes and nose streams ran down.

州 = a district in Fung-yang fu in the northeast of Nung-hwien.

水 = a district in the south of Shantung; it was one capital of Lu in early times.

騸 = A team of four horses.

馬車 = a chariot and four, a stage-coach.

戰 = a war chariot.

一 = a word which has been spoken, four horses cannot overtake it.

天 = four stars β τ ρ in Scorpio.

鐵 = the team of rust grays is in fine condition.
From a pencil and long; the second form is seldom used, and the first resembles a long, to practice, and is used for four.

To expand or exert to the utmost; set forth, as a sacrifice; greatly; excessive, to the verge; reckless, ruinous, dissolve, unrestrained; to be at ease, to take heart; a market-place, a shop in a bazaar; to display, as virtue; to expose, to arrange; to exhibit, as an executed carcass; an initial particle, now, although; therefore, formerly; abruptly; to refuse.

From man and by.

Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to have the aspect of; to continue, as by inheritance.

A clerk in the Court of Appeals.

A public office.

Buddhists.

To visit the temples.

To become a priest.

The Porcelain Tower, once at Nanking.

A eunuch.

Temple, fanes, mosques, &c.

The kind of ancient ditching spade with a plow-share or the Irish fac.

To dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.

To wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.

A little while.

To prepare for death.

To read; q. d. a man sent from the office.

To wait upon; to spy, to reconnoitre, to carefully examine.

Call the attendants.

Privily spy out.

The servants refuse to work.
From mouth, to read the family records and office; q. d. to read the family records in the ancestral hall.

To connect as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed to in a regular, lawful manner; to continue; the expectant heir; children, heirs, posterity; to learn fully, to employ or labor with; to practice; hereafter, till; then; the following.

The records.

The sixth of the 12 branches, and belongs to fire; a honorary character for the hour of 9-11 A.M. and for the fourth moon, when all nature is in full vigor.

From worship and hour.

To sacrifice to the departed; for one says, in explaining the word, that it means if, like, and is like meeting with those who have gone before; to offer sacrifices to gods or devils; a sacrifice, sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the Shang dynasty, a year; like, as if.

The original form represents a serpent, the emblem of this branch; it is unlike 己 in the closed back.

The name and bliss.

From property and to change.

To confer, to bestow on an inferior, the opposite of 貴 and usually denotes from an emperor or a god; imperial grants or favors; a benefit; used by suppliants when asking favors.

To reward.

From property and to change.

Sacrifices are offered for the king to the gods. (Confucius) enjoys the offerings; each district magistrate makes them.

The name and bliss.

The name and bliss.

The banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.

The original form represents a serpent, the emblem of this branch; it is unlike 己 in the closed back.

The name and bliss.

From property and to change.

The name and bliss.
Old sounds, da, daf, and tiih. In Canton, ta and tai; — in Swatow, p`n, tai, and too; — in Fuhchau, ta, twai, and tii; — in Shanghai, tang and ta; — in Ch'fu, ta.

From hand and man; it was once read t`n in the phrase 捶 to cudgel each other.

To strike, to pound, to beat, to maul; to fight; to pummel and take blows; to excite or do; to add; to play on or with; a blow, a stroke; punishment by bambooing; to buy spirits, oil, or flesh; to act on, to operate on; to do, to perform, and always used in an intransitive sense; an auxiliary verb denoting action, or the present time, not the future tense; a preposition, by, in, at, through, from.

水 to draw water.

這兒走 go by this path.

那裹來 by which road did he come?

架 to squabble; a brawl.

不到 [the shot] will not reach.

有蟲 the worms have eaten it.

鐵 the iron.

鐵 the made of iron.

把式 or 秋風 to raise the wind.

好 the elegantly dressed.

石頭 to cut stones; to throw stones at.

築七轉 take a turn, make him go a little way.

他一听 gave him a beating; I punished him once.

雷 it thunders.

雷 killed by lightning.

眼 to perforate, to make holes.

了中火 they had eaten dinner.

門前經 I was passing before the door.

下你的噱頭 I'll cut off your donkey head for you!

聽軍情 informing himself about military affairs.

不紧 not very important.

礦水 the alum settles the water.

香油 to buy lamp oil.

魚 to fish.

大 The original form was intended to represent a man or king, the greatest of earthly things; it forms the 37th radical of many common and very miscellaneous characters.

Great, big; noble; chief, distinguished; plump; prominent, important; as an adverb before other adjectives, forms the superlative, entirely, highly, very; superior, best, as the quality of goods; the extreme or farthest; to enlarge; to exceed, to surpass; to grow large.

不是 is often used in the sense of not much, as 不 highly.

不老 not very old.

未 not fully recovered.

不對 not just the thing, not analogous.

不同 very unlike.

同小異 for the most part alike, not very different.

開門 the do it with open gates, let everybody know it.

好你 think yourself rather an important person.

千世界 the great thousand of the world; — i. e. its people and cares.

限 the great limit; — i. e. death.

在 general.

兩小 wife and concubine.

想頭 a grand plan.

的福氣 the highest happiness; extreme bliss.

 rash 胆子 he enlarged his liver, i. e. began to brag of his courage.

有所益 he has made a great gain, it will be very advantageous.

不可 totally impossible.

其 無 外 [his doctrine] cannot be surpassed.

呌 or 呼 great howling, is the name for one of the eight hot hells or maha raurava, surrounded by mountains of fire.

年 year of triennial examinations.

老爺 the official address of a prefect and lower officers; also applied to gentlemen in common talk.

人 a term for those higher in rank, but also used in letters and in direct address, like your Honor; a full grown man.

行事 to strike a good blow, to make a decided impression.

至 or 儘 or 極 the biggest.

抵 for the most part, perhaps.

衆 or 家 or 鬥 we all, the whole, people, men generally, all of us.

棉 and 二棉 first quality of cotton, and second sort or inferior cotton.

不穿 it is not much worn; not many wear it.

老 an elder brother; a compellation for any respectable elderly man. (Cantonese.)

Read 他. Excessive; as a temper; very; grand, enormous.

Read 翰 An epithet of a distinguished person, for which 大 is now more common; the chief of, great, high.

夫 a physician.

原府 a prefecture in the north of Shansi.
In Pekinese read 'chua, and probably derived from '爪 a claw.

The claws of a cat; the talons of a hawk; toes.

Tig/ | tiger's claws; a species of fern.

Pig's feet; petticoats.

Read ta* A large cash, in which sense it is a contracted expression for 一十 ten-cash coin.

In Shanghai, used for 多 several, many; also a classifier of rows; a line, as of trees.

回 several times.

d not come you have not been here for many days.

兵 a platoon of soldiers.

Old sounds, ta and tap. In Canton, ta; -- in Swatow, ta; -- in Amoy, ta; -- in Fuchau, ta and to; -- in Shanghai, ta; -- in Chi-fu, ta.

From man and also.

他, a personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, the other; another.

人 that man.

們 they, them.

的 his, her's.

誰管 who oversees him.

不必理 don't interfere with him.

遠方 to live in another distant place.

是的事情 that's his affair.

至死靡至 even to the end of life, she should not have another.

山去讓 let him go; don't have anything more to do with him.

Old sounds, tat, tap, dat, and dap. In Canton, tap, tat, and ta; -- in Swatow, tap, tat, dat, and dap; -- in Amoy, tat, tap, tap, dat, and tan; -- in Fuchau, tak, tak, and tan; -- in Shanghai, tah and dal; -- in Chi-fu, ta.

From bamboo and morning.

資, a coarse mat, used on beds; it is woven of rushes, or as at Canton, of coarse bamboo; a coarse basket; a stroke; a star seen in the daytime.

 iterative, flexible mats.

竹 heavy mats used for fences or sheds.

百 one hundred lashes.

In Cantonese. A patch, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, areas, lots, etc.

地方 that spot, that plat.

地方大 large piece.

Also read 這.

已, moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity; to commiserate.

生 to feel for.

心 anxious, heart-broken.

何 why are you so shocked and afraid?

Soft leather; well dressed leather.

革靴 make boots of soft skin.

An infamous woman, 甲 the concubine of King Sheu of the Shang dynasty, B. c. 1150.

From sheep and great; it is another form of the primitive of the next character.

A lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition, like Shimmung's mother.

先生如 she had then a birth as easy as a ewe when lambing.

From to go and a small sheep; ewes are said to bear their young without pain.

Open, permeable; to reach all around; to permeate, to pervade; to see through, to perceive; to inform, to make known to; to give or transfer to; to promote, to bring forward or advance; suitable; all, every, everywhere; intelligent; intelligible; penetrable; successful in life; a small sheep.

a shrewd fellow.

事理 well versed in the matter.

НЕ to inform the Board.

知 let him know.

advancing in office, rising as in degree or fame.

不離道 in his elevation [the good man] does not depart from right.

河 [the water] flows in the river.

間 not yet learned anything. not a line.

the business is very proper.

a district in the northeast of Shc'chu'en, in Su-tien fu.

the Tartars.

天聽 to make known to His Majesty.

producing, growing up.
| 畦 | a kind of coarse cloth. |
| 畦 | to return thanks; to send | a return present. |

**Answer:**

- A species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one.
- 天命 to appreciate and carry out heaven's orders.
- 鐵 to lay iron spikes to serve as chevaux-de-frise.
- 蠟 a concretion like the cow bezoar.

**Answer:**

- An unauthorized character.
- A sore, a boil.
- 疣事體 a difficult and mysterious affair.

**Rap:**

- To jump or stride in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything to jump by.

**Rap:**

- A wrapper to wrap one's self.
- 袋 a wrap for one person.
- 包 the band which holds the purse.

**Tapestry:**

- Foreign drills.
- 迷難以達其全體 it is hard to cover the whole body with only a tippet.

**Tapestry:**

- Interchanged with t'eh, and the two are nearly identical.
- To place on, to pile up; to strike; to join; to engage a place or take a passage; to add to, to suffix; to suspend; to carry, as on the shoulder; to lean against; laid on or made higher.
- 船 to take passage in a boat.
- 客 passengers.
- 住 to stay at, as a guest; to sorn on for a room.
- 架 to make a scaffolding.
- 罔 additions to a manifest.

- 梭橋 to put up a foot-bridge.
- 在繩子上 hang it on the line.
- 些碎銀 add a few bits of silver to it.
- 手香脂 to rub cosmetic on the cheeks.
- 供計 people connected with the same house or business.

**Shanghai:**

- A spot, a place; a copula, with; and.
- 日頭 | 之月 the sun and moon.
- 第 | 來地 | here; this place.
- 故去 | 往 go and live there.
- 伊拉 | 促 they will go with you.

**Fare:**

- In confusion, blindly placing things at sevens and eights.

**Fare:**

- The skin loosely hanging on the body.

**Fare:**

- Great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's.

**Fare:**

- A great drumming in concert, as in an orchestra.

**Fare:**

- Piled on each other.

**Fare:**

- The character chah 萬 is often wrongly contracted to this form.

**Fare:**

- A hook; hooked, curled; a quire.
From water and to speak; p. d. the murmurings of water is like babbling words.

Rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; jabbering, prattling; to join, as the sky does the earth; to pile on; slaggish, remiss; greedy, avaricious; to backbite; foolhardy; blindfold.

1 a murmuring sound; gable; loud talking; dilatory.

出入日月與天地 the sun and moon when rising and setting, look as if they rested on the sky and earth.

水 a river in Liaotung.

In Cantonese. A division or separate house in a long row or hong; to lay on; to pile up.

1 间 one house in a hong.

2 座 one division of it.

3 纸 a pile of paper.

起 pile them up.

塔 The noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

塔 The chapter of a pillar, the capital of a column.

To cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.

1 铁 iron-bound for defense.

鞋 A covering to protect a tent, or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.

1 幕 an outer tester to a large bed.

鞋 Shoes made of leather.

踏 1 不穿 hide shoes do not quickly wear through.

踏 1 唆 to neglect business, and idle away the time.

髻 The hair on an infant’s head when born, otherwise called 胎毛 or womb hair.

踏 To put the foot on the ground; to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.

踏 1 踏 to trample or step on.

1 青 to step on the green, i. e. to worship at the tombs.

1 船 a foot on each boat; met. two strings to his bow; or he has two wives.

1 童 to break by stepping on it.

1 地步 feel a firm tread; i. e. look before you leap; he is trustworthy, you may rely on him.

雪梅 go over the snow looking for plum flowers.

足士 all you tread on is still his Majesty’s land; i. e. China is a vast region.

1 勤 to carefully investigate, as the place and manner of a murder by an official.

1 间 Interchanged with the last, though they are not identical; the second form is little used.

To tread heavily; to stamp; to make a noise in walking; 1 踢 to kick a football.

1 倒 to slip down.

芒鞋破裳山青 his grass sandals have trodden down the green hills of Tso; — a great traveler.

1 仆 to steal along the ground in a manner not to be discovered, when coming on the enemy.

1 婆 These two are nearly identical.

1 持 to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

1 母 畜 do not eat soup with a noise.

1 犦 the slobbering noise made by pigs.
To fall in ruins, as when the foundation sinks in; to crumble down; to slide, as the earth on a hillside; a first ploughing; underground.

I've used to I've fallen down. the house fell down. 

Hurried, falling, a page. Used also to Used also for the pagoda-like, all the pagoda, a pagoda, a pagoda, a pagoda, a pagoda, a pagoda. 

Rattan-bottomed couch. A couch, a couch, a couch, a couch, a couch, a couch, a couch, a couch, a couch. Sprinkled in a glass of rice

Sinking in the soft breeze; at leisure.

A door in an upper story opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.

To walk carefully; hurried, careless.

Depressed, lost to all hope, in despair.

Also read mah. A synonym of the 鴨 or the 鴨, an animal of the seal kind, also called 鴨, and strangely confounded with the sole-fish.

As of a flock of scared wild fowl suddenly rising.

This means a mortar for pounding and hulling rice in; to beat; the second is unauthorized, but both are used at Canton for large, brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things.

Earthenware jars and jugs.

Put to rub, to strike, in this sense alone.

A flurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.

Because bewildered, stupefied, as at the loss of a partner or husband.

The sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; used as a contraction for the Sanscrit sthupa, a tumulus, to denote a pagoda or tower, for what the English call a pagoda, the French more correctly call a tour or tower; a dagoba or pile erected over a relic of Budha, or tope raised over a Budhist priest; applied to a tower, a lighthouse, monument, or pillar; pagoda-like, as the cone of a pine.

A three-storied pagoda, dedicated to the God of Literature; it resembles a writing-pen.

A dagoba or pagoda, regarded as precious.

A cemetery of Budhist priests; a receptacle of infants.

He has written his name in the wild goose tower, — he is a tai-se', alluding to a building at Chang-an 七安 the capital in the T’ang dynasty, where successful scholars wrote their names.

A fearless man (Cantonese.)

Used with to strike, in this sense alone.
元 | an original copy.
| | T'AH.
|地 | to levy a duty on produce; the present made to the gate
| | keepers or servants.
| | T'AH.
|習 | ancient fac-similes.
| | T'AH.
|胃 | stupid, easily imposed upon.
| | T'AH.
|搭 | A leather cuirass; it occurs written in; the chamois
| | of drums and tambourines.
| | T'AH.
|英 | To run away, to abscond, to desert.
| | T'AH.
|俏 | how impertinent! rude and mulish in disposition.
| | T'AH.
|撻 | To punish, to chastise, as a parent does; to reduce; to
| | beat, to strike, as a warning; a slap, a blow; quick; the
| | spot where the arrow rests.
| | T'AH.
|鞍 | to horshoip.
| | T'AH.
|以 | whipp'd him that he might remember it.
| | T'AH.
|子 | the Tartars or Mongols.

楚 | to ferule.
| | T'AH.
|若 | 门市朝 as if bambooed in the market or court.
| | T'AH.
|In | Cantonese. A dead loss, entirely gone; to throw at; the
| | residue; to press down; a flat.
| | T'AH.
|乾 | lost the whole, cleaned out.
| | T'AH.
|墻 | throw it against the wall.
| | T'AH.
|賊 | a bad account.
| | T'AH.
|身 | to injure one's self, to waste one's patrimony.
| | T'AH.
|沙 | the sole fish.

| | T'AH.
|滑 | Slippery and miry.
| | T'AH.
|甚 | very muddy walking.
| | T'AH.
|闗 | An inner door, a small door in a palace; a screen.
| | T'AH.
|閘 | the door of the women's rooms.
| | T'AH.
|排 | straight open the inner door and go straight in.

| | T'AH.
|營 | door of the harem.
| | T'AH.
|臥 | a niche or recess where the bed stands; the recesses or
| | nooks of a country.
| | T'AH.
|跳 | the foot slipping; to stamp on.
| | T'AH.
|倒 | be slipped down.
| | T'AH.
|足 | to slip, to slide.
| | T'AH.
|躑 | to revile, to slander, to defame.
| | T'AH.
|鞋 | slipshod shoes. (Cantonese.)

| | T'AH.
|獮 | An otter.
| | T'AH.
|山 | a fresh-water otter; applied also to the beaver.
| | T'AH.
|海 | a seal; the sea otter.
| | T'AH.
|咸 | a species of otter from Tibet; the fur is short and a bright
| | brick red.
| | T'AH.
|皮 | otter skin collars or tippets.
| | T'AH.
|帽 | otter skin trimming on a winter cap.
| | T'AH.
|仔 | a boat-woman at Canton.

| | TAI.
|From heart and a terrace; it is
| | also interchanged with ngas 鳥
| | a common character, which has
| | taken the same sound and sense.
| | TAI.
|聳 | Alarmed, frightened; silly;
| | acting like a fool.
| | TAI.
| лиш | a silly, needless terror.
| | TAI.
|書 | careless, dress out of order,
| | inappropriate.
| | TAI.
|食 | The original form delineates cut-
| | ting up bones; it is the 78th
| | radical of characters denoting
| | misfortunes, deaths, corpses, &c.
| | TAI.
|歹 | Bad, vicious; evil, perverse,
| | in some places it was once
| | used for the pronoun I, my.
| | TAI.
|亡 | 他 does not know
| | good from bad.
| | TAI.
|入 | a bad man.

| | TAI.
|心 | he cherishes evil thoughts.
| | TAI.
|人 | that fellow is a villain.
| | TAI.
|為 | to make confusion and evil.
| | TAI.
|| From 彈 to injure and different; i.e. to divide things and
| | pile them on each other.
| | TAI.
|| To carry or wear on the head
| | or face; crested, as some birds;
| | to bear, to sustain, to uphold; to
| | cover, as the sky does; to respect,
| | to honor; to occur, to happen; to
| | meet; in epitaphs, to love the
| | people.
| | TAI.
|帽 | to put on a cap.
| | TAI.
|眼 | to wear spectacles.
| | TAI.
|愛 | to love and respect.

| | TAI.
|恩 | to be deeply sensible
| | and grateful for.
| | TAI.
|月 | to wear the moon and wrap
| | in the stars; i.e. to travel and peddle.
| | TAI.
|擔 | to undertake for.
| | TAI.
|頂 | [allowed] to wear the knob
| | or button.
| | TAI.
|賞 | allowed to wear a one-eyed peacock feather.
| | TAI.
|不 | I will not live with him
| | under the same sky.
| | TAI.
|高 | High as the sky and
| | thick as the earth; said of favors.
| | TAI.
|日 | place where the sun's rays
| | reach in the solstice.
| | TAI.
|州 | an old name of Ch'ing-wu
| | hien; in the extreme
| | south-west of Shantung.
| | TAI.
|德 | imbued with virtue.
待 tai²

Unskilled, inexperienced.

待 tai²

From to go and a court.

待 tai²

To wait for or on, to await; to treat, to behave to; provided against.

於時而動 wait till the right time and then act.

價 to watch the price or rate.

寬 to treat liberally.

慢 to treat rudely.

接 to visit guests as they enter.

以 you must wait till next year.

相 to behave towards.

厚道 to treat very kindly.

無商辦 there is no occasion for discussing and arranging the matter.

殼 tai²

An empty shell; a defensive or screen of sheep's hide let down suddenly from the walls to scare cattle or horses coming into the town.

殼 pai²

A short spear or halberd; a defense or screen of sheep's hide.

從 hill and reign as the phonetic.

代 tai²

From 人 man and 鱷 javelin, which is a contraction of 太, to change.

To alter, to supersede; to substitute; to change for, instead, in place of; delegated, vicarious; a generation; a reign, a dynasty.

年 or 世 a generation.

五年 or 十代 five generations alive at once.

殼 tai²

The high peak in T'ai-nan, the 餐 or eastern, and most famous of the five mountains; it was once known as 太宗, but now is called 太山 and is a place of great resort by devotees who crawl to its top and visit its temples.

至於 太宗 [Shun] came to Tai-tsung, where be made a burnt-offering.

代 tai²

From napkin or dress and a reign as the phonetic.

衣 a bag, a sack, a case; a pocket, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

風 wind sail.

火藥 a cartridge-box.

酒壺 a wine sack and rice-bag; — met. a glutton.
危險

危 tai

1. to run into danger.
2. hazardous.

危今方 the people are now amid their perils.

無人 do not approach vulgar people.

及 nearly to, drawing near.

一載 nearly a whole year.

天下 the empire is in great danger.

迄 tai

1. An adverb of time, till, to, even until; when, and when; to reach, to come up with.
2. till now.
3. till afterwards.
4. to come up to, as a pursuer.
5. it cannot be effected; also deficiencies; to be deficient.

水火相 when water and fire come in contact.

皇恩下 the emperor's kindness reaches to all.

求求於 is a girdle, a belt; women's were of leather, women's of silk; a compress, a bandage; a tape, ribbon, or scarf; a region; a zone in geography; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a classifier of regions of country; to take along with one, as if in the girdle; to lead, to conduct; to remind; connected with, implicated in, related; rather, somewhat, slightly; to latch, to close.

繆 or 繆 or 天 a girdle.

縫 or 貨 or 貨 a tape and thread shop.

綿 a high cap and a broad sash.

基本 principal and interest altogether.

黃子 紅子 a son of the yellow and red girdle; denotes one of the imperial family, and one allied to it.

手 to do by the way.

飄 streamers or bands appended to a scroll or flag.

山環水 the circle of the hills and line of the river.

拐入口 to entrap and carry off people,—usually children.

冠起來 to dress in good clothes.

累 involved in, implicated with.

地方 a region of country; a plateau, an expanse.

 Türkic, associated ideas, a continuous idea.

水 a pilot-boat.

入門 to introduce one, to guide.

兩 no cares on my mind.

何 whatever places are under his jurisdiction.

官 the officer in charge of a force or fleet, and his deputy.

海 sea-weed, especially the long Laminaria used for food.

點意 he shows his sorrow.

面 a kind of lady's sòf; to take along with one.

信 to take a letter.

色 黃 his complexion is rather sallow.

忠孝 the court girdle worn by all who see the Emperor.

Cantonese used for 太 Overmuch, rather.

熟的 it is rather too hot.

疕 From disease and girdle; the last form is most usually written.

A disease of women.

症 or 癌 floor albus, whites, or leucorrhoea.

赤 a bloody discharge from the womb, not menstrual.

Read chè' A dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhea of great violence; the head half covered with sores.

愴 ill at ease.

恥 1. 受 disturbed in mind, distressed.

帶 tai

Interchanged with ti' a peduncle; and used for the last.

The rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant.

細攸 or 吾何足以疑 what is the use of being suspicious about such a trifling affair?

嘍 to talk fast and continuously.
台

台 From 齰 mouth and 台 (con-   
tracted from 以) by; occurs used   
for "to" and the next.

台[ai] Eminent, exalted; used in   
direct address, your honor; vener-
able, old; wrinkled, infrim.

台[ai] great Sir.

台[ai] exalted Sir.

台[ai] our district magistrate.

台[ai] your honored style; written   
in letters before the word name.

台[ai] for your honor's inspection.

台[ai] three stars ⋆ ⋆ in the feet   
of the Great Bear; also applied   
with ⋆ ⋆ to the three highest   
dignitaries of the empire.

台[ai] a maritime department in   
the southeast of Chekiang.

台[ai] Read .submit, and used for  
㤅. Pleased, gratified; to rejoice; in   
classical use 㤅, me, when said by rulers.

台[ai] it is not me alone an obscure person,   
who dares to act so as to call it a   
rebellion.

台[ai] what are the crimes of   
Hia to us?

台[ai] A globular fish, the  
Tetraodon chinensis, or   
 cautioned itself; it has a white belly   
and greenish back, wrinkled and sallow, whence   
台 (or 台) comes to mean wrinkled and   
growing old, like the tetraodon's back.

台[ai] with hoary face and wrinkled back.

台[ai] From flesh and raised.

台[ai] The pregnant womb; to com-

mence; congenital; a receptacle; a condition of; having   
a womb; to run away.

台[ai] or 有 with young.

台[ai] the placenta.

石[ai] or 不做 barren.

石[ai] or 落 an abortion.

生[ai] to compose or quiet the   
bomb, — and prevent miscarriage.

生[ai] parturition, to be born.

生[ai] to quicken.

鹿[ai] unborn fawns, used as a   
medicine.

鹿[ai] an official cap without any   
fringe or button.

殺[ai] do not kill pregnant   
animals.

殺[ai] born blind.

化[ai] to make an abortion.

化[ai] the crane, from a notion   
that it is viviparous.

化[ai] the first born.

ałai A small ancient feudal state, made by Wan Wang,   
situated in the modern   
Kien cheu 乾隆 in Sheusi,   
north of the River Wei.

ałai A woman's headress of   
false hair; it is sometimes   
finely arranged.

ałai From to extreme, 之 to go and   
high altered in combination;   
it is often contracted to ăi and   
used with the next three.

ałai A square and high open   
terrace built up for a lookout; a   
turret; a staging; an observatory; a   
fort; a watchman's post over a   
gate; a stand, a frame; a title of   
respect to officers; an underling, a   
servant; a kind of marsh grass.

 غال a terrace to dry things.

 غال to perform one play.

 غال when will the play   
begin?

 غال to build a high   
terrace.

戲[ai] the stage, the boards.

戲[ai] the sedge grows on   
the southern hills.

戲[ai] a lamp-stand.

戲[ai] a marvelous tower; among   
Taoists, the physical heart.

戏[ai] pails, tinder.

門[ai] a guard-place over a gate.

門[ai] a flat roofed house without   
tiling. (Pekingese.)

門[ai] in your presence.

門[ai] your worship.

門[ai] the five highest provincial   
oficers.

門[ai] a censor; the magistrates.

門[ai] the Board of Rites.

門[ai] a captain-general.

門[ai] a picnic-ark in a garden.

檜[ai] From wood and terrace; the   
second form is properly read as  
門 but at Canton is the common   
contraction of the first.

檜[ai] Name of a tree; a table;   
a theater; a stage, and then   
interchanged with the last.

檜[ai] one table.

檜[ai] a desk, a writing table.

檜[ai] a sofa table.

檜[ai] to set a table.

檜[ai] a table full of viands.

檜[ai] a partner and his clerk.

檜[ai] A servant or major-domo,   
in an officer's house.

檜[ai] a farmer's help, a field   
laborer.

檜[ai] a charioteer.

檜[ai] A trinquetrous grass (Scirpus   
maritimus) growing in boggy   
spots, of which hats and   
cloaks are made; the flower   
stalk of a vegetable, as of cabbage   
or turnip.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>燕</th>
<th>a culinary vegetable also called 油菜, the Brassica chinensis, or oil cabbage, grown in Chekiang, and eaten like spinach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>司</td>
<td>dried slips of lettuce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>the fleshy center of its stalk [the Hydrophyllum] is called ku shiu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>携</td>
<td>八</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拾</td>
<td>二</td>
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<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>高</td>
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<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>回</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>苔</td>
<td>Moss; also small plants like liverworts, growing on rocks, conservæ and crystal-worts on water, and scale-mosses (Jungermannia) in damp places; moss-grown, mossy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓼</td>
<td>绿 moss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痕</td>
<td>真 moss-covered; mossy marks covered the green steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侵</td>
<td>真</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>a moss-covered stone; <em>mot.</em> a swindler, a slippery chap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>马</td>
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<td>燃</td>
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</table>
The point is supposed to represent the red stone, and the other part a pith, whence it (the cinnabar) is brought; this character forms the radical of a dozen characters relating to vermillion, which might have well been grouped under it.

A carat or cinnabar color; loyal, sincere, trustworthy; medicines decocted or distilled; before a metal answers to an oxide of it; a pill coated with cinnabar; a remedy, a prescription; to color or paint red.

靈 | an efficacious remedy.  
煉 | to distil medicines.  
方 | an excellent prescription.  
仙 | the liquor of immortality of the Rationalists; there were two schools of them divided upon this subject, called the 外 and 内, one holding for the external application, the other that the reformation of the heart was itself immortality.

沙 | cinnabar.
红 | red lead, minium.
片 | heart, devoted to one.
色 | light red.
家 | a chemist, an alchemist.
用 | 田之力 used all the strength he possessed.
田 | in anatomy, the pubic region; the base or power of the breath.

From heart and able; q. d. when the mind feels its ability to act, the body takes the impress; it resembles 黃熊 熊 a bear.

Figure, form; the gait, air, habit, or attitude of a man; the expression of an idea; configuration; circumstances.

不忽 | I can't endure such an air; it is insufferable.

騷 | a haughty bearing.

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田 | in anatomy, the pubic region; the base or power of the breath.
From dress and single; it closely resembles single meditation.

A garment without lining; single, as a thickness.

被 | a sheet for a bed.

an under-shirt.

a shirt, a chemise, a shift.

Also see "tan", and interchanged with "shen" and "shu" though a last is rarely a contraction than an synonym

Disease arising from overwork; worn out, weakened; ulcerated, vitiated; as the blood; discontented, angry.

善 | to praise the good and punish the wicked; — in order to encourage the people.

火 | a bloody discharge to which children are subject; stranguary, arising from debility.

下民卒 | the common people are full of distress.

黄 | jaundice; sallow-looking.

喉 | an ulcerated throat, diphtheria.

An old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung, and Luh-yih hien 鹿邑縣 in the east of Honan.

夢 | a dream in Hantun is one like Mohammed's, in which a life's work is passed through in a moment to show the vanity of life.

Read 非. A region in the valley of the River Hau, of which 周 was made prince A.D. 149.

A small round open basket of different sizes, for holding rice when steamed, or after it is cooked; a round hat-box; fine bamboo splints; to put rice into a basket.

瓢 | the panniers and calabashes were repeatedly empty, — in the famine.

食 | only one dish to eat; — poor.

挂 | 和尚 | a begging priest with a basket.

竹 | a bamboo basket.

A blackish horse with yellow or white hair and forelegs.

這一 | 有魚 | there were white legged horses and those with fish like eyes.

In exchanged with the next.

州 | a large town in the north-west of Honan Island.

From hand and talkative; also contracted to the down, as in the next character.

to carry on a pole across the shoulders after the manner of peddlers; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to be responsible for, to go as security; to grab at; to reduce on account of defects.

這個 | 箱 | carry this box.

你 | 得起 | can you lift it?

保 | to go as bail for; to insure; to be responsible for.

上來 | take it up stairs.

頭 | one's bail or security. (Cantonese)

勿起 | it's too heavy to lift. (Shanghainese)

上身 | I'll take the responsibility.

任 | adequate to the post.

赢 | to stake one's credit on the luck.

當不起 | he is incompetent for the situation.

不敢 | 我 | I am not able to undertake it.

狗 | 磨 | the dog grabbed the padding; — he did not take the hint.

心害怕 | to be terribly alarmed.

你 | 剛 | you have often borne with my faults.

Read 十. A burden, a load; a peck of a hundred catties.

重 | a very heavy load.

干 | a coltstaff, a carrying-beam.
古公父來朝謁馬 the old Duke T'au-fu came in the morning on the fast horses.

一洲 probably an island lying southwest of Hainan.

蛋蟹 A tribe of aborigines, the  |

皮 or 卡 eggs preserved in  |

蛋 a hen's egg.

鴨 a duck's egg.

鴨皮 or 卡 eggs preserved in salt for exportation.

家 the boat-people at Canton,  |

家婆 a boat-woman.

旦 From sun above a line, i. e. the horizon; it is often written carelessly like ts'ei moreover.

旦 The morning, the dawn; light, clear; daylight; to be clear seeing; occurs wrongly used for  |

神 a god; actors who take the parts of females.

元旦 newyear's day.

自夜達 to watch through the night for the dawn.

坐以待 to sit and wait for daylight.

一 in a morning, instantly.

花 those who act the parts of women.

打武 to personify female warriors.

生 a play of a love affair.  |

明而行 we will go in the morning.

昊天日乃爾游衍 great.

Heaven is clear as the rising sun, and is near you in all your roaming and dissipation.

信誓 we were clearly pledged to good faith.
A disjunctive conjunction, but, but very; an adverb, only, simply; whenever, as soon as—and usually begins a sentence to add force, or serve as an introduction; unrestrained, set at liberty.

不知 but I don't know.
係 but so it is.
凡 but, however, whosoever.
願如此 I simply wish it so.
見人山人海 he sees the men like hills or waves—a vast multitude.
特無匹 only one, no mate.
坐不妨 you may sit down.
不如此 it is not only this way.
說不怕 come, speak out boldly.
豈 how only? not so.
詐 to deceive.
託空言 it was only empty words; it all came to nothing.
只恨年過四十却無子 he was much vexed that at forty he still had no son.

也 read tan, and ton.

A species of nightingale or thrush, the 鳥 which calls. It waits for dawn with its song; this name is also written "鳥" thrustering for the sunrise; other names are 城旦 guarding the dawn, and 春 first or alone in spring.

From bow and alone.

A cross-bow to shoot bullets; a bullet, a ball, a shot; a pill.
丸 a bolus, a pill; met. a small piece of ground, a little country.
弓 弩 to shoot clay balls.
鉛 leaden bullets.
炮 章 the fire-crackers snap against one.

Read 丸. To fillip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to snap, to throw at; to mark, as with a line; to decry, to depreciate; to accuse, to find fault with, as a censor.

棉花 to bow cotton.
琴 to thrum a lute.
墨 篆 to strike a mark with a line.
染 to dye by sprinkling.
唱 to play and sing for hire.
指頭尾 [like] a snap of the finger, a brief moment.
斜 to bring charges against, to suspect and accuse.
壓 to suppress; to put down.
報 to report against one.
章 an accusation against an officer.
鴨子 丁 thump your noddle and get out the character.
冠出仕 to snap the cap and go to take the office.
番者痛 to open a sore is painful.

To seize with the hand; to grasp; to butt; used for the last, to thrum, to play on; to hold with a slight grasp; name of a country in the Han dynasty on the eastern frontiers of the present Barmah, along the Irrawady River.

To take exercise, to stretch the limbs; to move.

Read 鴨. To pull along.

授 to drag or lead, as an animal.

Quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to amuse, to move.

From heart and alone as the phonetic.

To dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

reckless; fearing nobody or nothing.
不一縷 don't be afraid of duty; don't fear a little trouble.
夢 disliking trouble.
過則勿改 don't hesitate to reform when you've done wrong.

Great; large.

From words and protracted; in the south only the second form is commonly used for a birthday.

To boast, to talk wildly, to brag; to be disorderly; foolish or unfounded, incoherent; great, wide; to magnify, to make great; to enlarge; greatly; to bear children; to bring up; to be widely separated; an initial particle.

他 is careless how he talks.
怪 strange talk.
口銃者多而寡信 people with sharp tongues brag much, but do not heed the truth.
告萬方 he proclaimed it abroad to all regions.

何之分 how wide apart are the joints—of the dolichos?
安 a fabulous story; to talk wildly.

子 to have a son.

彌月 to complete the first moon after birth.

or 寶 the birthday of a god.

賀 to congratulate the emperor on his birthday.
A large earthenware jar, capable of holding a peck.

Interchanged with the next.

Tranquil; easy; contented; sense; judgment.

If a man is satisfied, having few desires.

The wanderer is so contented, that he has forgotten his home.

From water and hot; q. d. fire thins or carries off the water.

Insipid, flat, tasteless; fresh; weak; insipid, watery; heartless; volatile; cold or distant, as an offended friend; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.

No liking for.

If a man is remarkable as the aster flower, which can resist the frost.

Poor, flat.

Business is dull.

Ordinary and inferior.

The clouds are light and the moon glimmering.

Simple food and coarse clothes.

Dissipate, unbiased.

Dried mussels or clams.

Having no salt, tasteless, flat, insipid.

From hand and issuing from a cavern.

To feel for with the hand; to feel and search; to speculate on, to explore, to sound; to try, to bring on one, to experience.

To find that a man is evil is like being scalded.

Heaven's wrath.

To take things in the bag.

To investigate what is confused and deduce its hidden order.

Read 'can'. To go in search of, to visit; to examine, to spy; to essay.

To try to hear about.

To ask after a friend.

To be a spy.

To inquire about.

Used for the last; the third form which is rarely met, is read 'can' at Canton, for which see 敢 to dare.

To eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice, to hold out lures; a bite, a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild, un-founded.

To bite dates.

A mouthful of rice.

To gulp or take all at once.

Insipid, not salt enough.

Can he entice him with the hope of gain?

Give [a poor beggar] a bite of food.

A poor table.

From earth and carnation as the phonetic.

A bank or wall thrown down, as by water dashing against it.

The wall has all tumbled down.

One face of the wall has fallen; a common occurrence during a rain from the bricks being laid in mere mud.
水 ！了 提 the water has burst the dike.
塔 | 倒 the tower has fallen in ruins.
以防 险 | to guard against another breach — in the bank.
崩 | a crevasse.

山 | From water and difficulty or alone; the second form is unusual.
山 | Rapids made by a stream rushing through a pass, or over a rocky descent; the obstruction arising from rocks or sandbanks.
沙 | rapid and shod.
师 | a pilot through rapids.
| 头 小 船men’s songs, bacchanalian songs.
足踏白石 | he stepped across on the white stones.

In Cantonese read 1. Beach covered at high tide; a flat shore reclaimed land lying along river banks.
田 | reclaimed rice fields.
| 幅 | a strand.
堤 | a mud flat.
黄浦 | the river banks at Shanghai.
驶上 | run the boat ashore.

瘫 | A numbness, paralysis, or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.
子 | a palsied cripple.
瘫 | or 瘫 paralysis, palsy; rigid muscles, as from rheumatism.
| 手 | a crippled hand.

From hand and difficulty.
摊 | To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread out thin; to rate, to apportion, to share, to divide amongst; to pay instalments; to defer to another time, to adjourn; a stall or mat on which goods are displayed in the street; a dividend, a share; slow, easy going.
菜 | fruit stalls.

手 | to gesture much.
| 派 | to spread out thin, as a plaster.
| 水 | to assess, to proportion rateably.
| 摆 | to display on a stall.
| 冰 | wait for it to get cold.
| 算 | a fortune-teller’s stand.
| 钱 | an allotment, a share.

| | to bet on and put down the stakes.

| | to shake dice.
| 赔 | to make up a loss by assessments.
| 分 | to pay a share.

搁 | To hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.

腫 | To breathe fast, to pant; horses snorting.

| 腿 | 骑马 the black-maned creams snorted and panted.
| | joyful, hilarious, as of many people; vigorous; numerous, said of chariots in full array.

Read 1. Slowly.
| 呼 | leisurely, at ease.

Also read 腿.

疟 | Jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse.

Read 鬱. Reckless, vicious, like a libertine.

从 地和 感诚; the contracted form is occasionally used.

| | An open altar on which to offer sacrifices; an altar before a shrine; a high terrace for worship; an arena for a concourse and trial, like the literary competitions.
| | a hall for literary trials; as the 夫 老 将 or hero of the hall is a 使 princeps among scholars.

| | the spirit is here.

begin the ceremonies of the lemmur.
| 建 | to erect an altar.
| | to begin religious services; to set up the implements of worship, as the Taoists do.
| | fairy land.
| | an altar for sacrifices.

从 wood and sincere as the phonetic.

A hard tough wood resembling the rosewood, suitable for axes; the term is not confined to one plant, as the Casut-pimia is sometimes so called.

木 | a fine-grained, hard wood like mahogany, used for carvings and furniture; it is probably a species of Laurus.

赤 | the Pterocarpus santolinus which furnishes a kind of gum kino and a dye-wood.
| 香木 | common sandal-wood.
| | a heavy wood like beech, good for handles.
| | 那 (in Sanscrit dana) are 越 the benefactors of the prosperity of a convent, the offerers of gifts, who thereby transfer the sea of poverty, dana being the virtue of religious charity and self-denial.

繚 | A rattan cord or string for binding; a bandsage or inner girdle.

Read 1. A single garment, otherwise called 薄衣 the cool dress; to bind, to wrap.
| 束 | a ligature or membrane which Chinese physicians suppose encircles the stomach, probably meaning the mesentery.

茅 | A wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives, a kind of marine alga or delicate seaweed likened to hair.
| | a variety of the nettle (Urtica bristles), whose fibers can be used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'an</td>
<td>Earthenware or earth and cloudy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>胭</td>
<td>To serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or croquet; to allure, to bait.</td>
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<tr>
<td>碁</td>
<td>To hurry and run, as people do to see a show.</td>
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<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>To talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying east of the present Tai-nan fu in Shantung.</td>
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<tr>
<td>醬</td>
<td>From earthenware jars or jugs for sauris, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are inclosed in netting with handles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>醺</td>
<td>The end of the rafters supporting the eaves, also called a silkworm beater; ashes of the wood of a kind of Prunus used in dyeing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>To pacify, to quiet; at peace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>暝</td>
<td>Clouds spreading themselves over the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疱</td>
<td>Name of a river; tranquil, placid, like flowing water; to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赐</td>
<td>The name of a river near Tungting Lake; deep, unfathomable; deep pools in a river; an expanse of water, a vast pond.</td>
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<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>Sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet; generous, like good wine; fine, as music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>疟</td>
<td>From words and hot as the phlegm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>萃</td>
<td>To converse familiarly, to discuss; to talk about, to cavil; a patois, a local speech; conversation, chit-chat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>暝</td>
<td>From sun and cloud.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>A small ancient principality occupying the present T'ang'shing bien in the south of Shantung, which was conferred on the son of Shaohao in b.c. 2560.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>From words and biq; occurs interchanged with the next, but not as a surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肴</td>
<td>Phlegm, mucus from the lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>To talk big; to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying east of the present Tai-nan fu in Shantung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赐</td>
<td>To reach the lowest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疟</td>
<td>From sweet and hot as the phlegm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疡</td>
<td>From words and hot as the phlegm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赐</td>
<td>To confide, to the lowest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疾</td>
<td>From words and hot as the phlegm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醴</td>
<td>To talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying east of the present Tai-nan fu in Shantung.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Also read "tan."

To dry at the fire; to scorch; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil.

A sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

Disquieted of the mind, inconstant, no fixed will.

A sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

To bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.

does to lay aside mourning.

From garment and early; the second form is rather pedantic.

To bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.

The mind much distressed, as though fired up; to burn.

The external region or center of the thorax, between the mammary, is called in anatomy, and Chinese physicians say it is the seat of the breath; they probably intend to describe the mediastinum, or membrane that divides the lungs.

A plain, level place; tranquil, composed; quiet; a son-in-law.

To go in a fine even path.

Not at ease, afraid.

Happy and contented, quiet and unoccupied.

A small pit or recess in the bottom of the end of a large cave, entered from the side.

It then goes into a deeper pit, said of intimacies and other influences of the Yin and yang.

The noise of many people eating with haste; the slobbering and munching of a full table.

Gobbling down their broth.

Tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.

With his two locks over his forehead, he was my only one.

In Cantonese. A fringe, a vailance; ornamental carvings under caves; a fathom.

A curtain around a tester.

How many fathoms deep is it?
From 火 and 岸 bank contracted.

炭  t'an  Charcoal, charred wood; embers; black.

或 木  charcoal.

照  or  burning coals.

白  charcoal with the bark of the wood.

生 炎  everything, men and beasts, were involved in the calamities.

揷  基  to make charcoal cakes.

石  or  煤  mineral coal.

糕  charcoal balls.

礦  矿子  you seem to like to wear a coal basket for a hat;
— said of vain persons or conceited fellows, who swallow ridicule as praise.

炭見  charcoal fragments.

水  火  coke made from bituminous coal.

From to breathe or mouth and a kind of bird.

歎  t'an  The voice accordant with the feelings; to sigh, to moan; to praise, to applaud; some say, the first alone has the first of these senses, the latter the latter and more unfrequent meaning, but the two characters are used as synonyms; a drawl, a final tone in singing.

長  a long groan

息  to regret.

口氣  to have a deep sigh.

可  how sad!

不勝  he ceased not to bemoan and cry.

有心一 千古知音 if the heart grieves once, after ages will hear the moan.

情  to bewail with companions before marriage, as girls in Canton often do.

T'AN.

Old sounds, tong and dng. In Canton, tong; — in Swatow, tang and dng; — in Kowkow, tong and taung; — in Shanghai, tong and dng; — in Chifu, tang.

當  tang  From field and honor or value set upon it; as a primitive its use is chiefly phonetic.

What is suitable, opportune, convenient, or just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to take the responsibility; to act as, to be; equal to, to match, to make, to stand in contrast; to meet or occur; at the time of, when, — in which sense it is often a form of the present participle; used as a particle, as, then, or throwing the sentence into the future tense; to decide, to manage, to mete out; to withstand, to bear against; to screen.

我  I'll assume the responsibility, I'll bear the cost.

不敢  I cannot presume; i.e. you are too kind.

家  to be head of, as an abbot; to take charge of, to oversee.

王  to rule a state.

TANG.

長 呼短  sighing and crying.

美  to admire and praise.

In Cantonese. Given up to vicious courses, as to gambling or drink.

鴉片  victimized by opium.

好  lustful, licentious.

搑  tan  To feel for with the hand, to take out with the hand; to seek out; a swab, a duster.

貳  tan  帶 or ゾ a feather-duster.

貳  tan  Out of one's head, foolish.

婚姻  silly, acting nonsensically; having a foolish, fuddled look and manner.

貳  tan  From wealth and burning.

To ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.
棘 | to get out of pawn.
帽 | a licensed pawnshop.
褂 | settled firmly, secure.
他 | I, he thinks I am a fool.
他 | To use one thing for another.
有 | only 1 blood, but he pretends that he has none.
十 | a de-based coin used in Peking.
日 | to-day; that day, then.
的 | all right, proper.
為 | 無事 he thinks I've nothing to do; he regards it as a mere trifle.
决事 | 1 to decide a matter unfairly.
只 | 耳 only a passing rumor; a wind by the ear; in at one ear and out at the other.
roulette | in short links of pearls or plates of jade; jewel like a chatelaine, worn on the girlie or head.
耳 | an ear jewel in three strings.
金琅 | jingles swinging in the wind; in Canton, a silk-peddler's gong; also a kind of locket.
懃 | An ear whose lobe reaches to the neck is called I; such are seen on images of gods and artans, and regarded as a mark of intelligence.
的形象 | A species of bamboo, with long internodes, the in whose joints is the likeness of a man; it is said to be found in Fukien in Kien-ning lign.
褴 | From garment and suitable.
懃 | Breeches, trowsers; coverings for the legs; the stretch of a pair of trowsers.
腰 | wide trowsers.
締 | embroidered pantaloons.
般子兜 | these trowsers are too strait or small.
开裤 | children's trowsers.
裆 | The tail of a cart.
後 | a cart whose body reaches to the end, used only by grandees.
四 | a cart a common cart. (Pekingese.)
鑠 | A lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by paddlers; the twang of tangle of the instrument.
嘜 | A name of one of the sons of Ta Yi of the Hia dynasty, upon whom the office of general was conferred.
党 | In Fuchau. A classifier of packages, as several quires of paper or rolls of incense-sticks.
党 | From black and high; it is often contracted like the preceding.
党 | Not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; to aid in concealing or doing evil; to club together, to fraternize, to form a cabal or union, — the idea always partaking of opposition to government; a faction, an association, a league, a junto or seditious company; associates, fellow-villagers; to intrigue, to side with; to compare; to bring to mind; a place; a time; a sort or class; kindred; to expect; to implicate.
党 | 自好者 the best man in the village.
正 | a head-man or elder.
金子不 | the good man will not join secret doings.
有偏無 | neither taking sides nor cabaling.
同 | of the same faction.
母 | a mother's kindred.
吾 | my company; our class.
賊 | a band of robbers.
匪 | a company of thieves.
各 | one holding to his calling.
羽 | adherents, partisans.
結 | to form cabals.
不 | do not join factions; not to follow the fashion — in evil.
往 | past times.
州 | an old name for part of King-yang fu in the northeast of Kansuh.
撲 | Sometimes interchanged with the last; the second is also read tang and the third is unauthorized.
撲 | To strike; to impede, to obstruct; to push; to screen, to cover, to stand in the way of.
阻 | to obstruct.
住 | to prevent, to stop effectually.
頭 | the vanguard of a battle.
用手 | get brace it with your arm.
錢 | it is easy enough if you'll spend the money.
抵 | you cannot withstand them.
綱 | a scoop to take fish out of a net.
兵來 | if the enemy's troops come, I will resist them.
摺 | to embarrass and resist.
推 | to put off or aside; to defer, as a request.
駕 | to detain the carriage; i.e. to receive the card and let the visitor go, in order to save him time.
曠 | Obscure, as the sun when hidden by clouds.
淡 | dull, cloudy.
聰 | Right words, proper advice, persuasive speech.
愚 | faithful remonstrance.
善 | good counsels.
言 | right advice, and faithful talk.
A wood bench or settle; purlines on a roof; a tub; a cross-piece, as a rung of a ladder; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work; name of a tree whose fruit is peppery.

In Cantonese wrongly used for a heat on a course.

Wrongly used for the last.

To run across a doorway; the sound of a drum; full.

Large, vast, magnificent; unsettled, vagrant, dissipated; to overturn, to subvert; to squander, to waste; agitated, unsettled; ready to spill over or upset; in rhetoric, an explanation of the nature of a comparison; level, as a road.

Flowing to waste riotously.

To spend an estate.

Lost his way or reckoning; mislaid, not to be found.

Vague, vast; incomprehensible; said of the greatness of Shangti.

The royal road is broad and long.

They become loose and injure all virtue.

All nature is bursting forth.

Gadding about, no fixed employment.

Idle, loafing, doing nothing.

Make a clean sweep of it; destroyed utterly.

Heedless, rude, no regard for decorum.

To violate laws and overstep all bounds.

From stone and expanding.

A beautiful stone of brilliant colors, with strie or veins running through it; to overrun, to exceed; old name of a region now occupied partly by Sui-ch'uen.

A covered way or gateway; a passage through a house.

The style is very parabolical; to make an allusion whereby to imply the real meaning.

Easy, mild, leisurely.

The covered sewer, an old name for places in Shun-K'ing fu in the southeast of Szech'uen.

From heart and expanding; it resembles fish, grieved.

Reckless, dissipated, profigate.

Wild and wasteful, as a profigate.

Go ahead without turning to the right or left. Intent on a purpose, like a fleet courier.

From woman and expanding; it resembles se, a woman's name.

Dissolute, wanton in conduct; ogling.

An old term for one's self in some parts of Szech'uen.

From earthen and elevated; it occurs wrongly used for tang党 a surname.

A large basin or bowl of earthenware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

Gold of the purest kind; yellow and beautiful, as a gem.

A large species of reed or bamboo whose joints, some say, are six or ten feet apart; it was found in Yang cheu in the days of Yu.

A tub for bathing; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shave a boat over the mud; to propel a boat by oars.

To startle.

To swash about, to cleanse, to agitate much.

To stir up one's feelings and spirits, as by music.

To draw off in a retreat, to fall back in disorder.

The reciprocal influences of the elements.

To compose your mind and thoughts.

To take a dram to withstand the snow storm.

Two oars men can stem and cross the current.

In Cantonese. To smear; to rub over.

To blacken one's face, as for passing bad money.

To platter.
Old sounds, t'ong and dong. In Canton, t'ong; in Swatow, t'ang and t'ing; in Amoy, t'ong and dong; in Fuhchau, t'ong, tong, t'aung, and taung; in Shanghai, t'ong and dong; in Chifu, t'ang.

From water and to expand.

T'ANG.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

T'ang.

From hand and warm water; interchanged both with 竃 and 栩 to oppose.

To stop or bracer up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.

You only try to oppose it, or can do it.

To step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead.

Brew and grizzled; I can't get over the water, you'll have to wade through it.

One foot I got one foot covered with mud.

Wet and muddy.

Noise of a drum.

Like the preceding.

Noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.

The instruments make a great noise, the troops are inspired.

A species of field spider, named 王蛾 which resembles the burrowing spider (Mylade or Aetinopus) in the form of its nest.

From 土 earth and 券 honorable.

A dignified, honorable mansion; a hall, a place to which steps lead up; a court, an official room; a public establishment; the principal room in a house; a hospital, a church, a chapel, and often applied to large shops; the officer who presides in a court; the persons assembled in a hall; to control, as with authority; honorable, venerable; to complete or build a hall; designation of relatives of the same clau; a householder or family, because the 王 name set up in the ancestral hall; a plateau or glade among hills; in Buddhist temples, the assembly-hall and confession hall; a classifier of trials and graves.

One 

One mansion, one hall.

A hall-door or room.

Hall of audience.

The Board of Punishments.

A shrine or oratory of Budha.

The Haunlin Academy.

The court-room.

A district magistrate.

The prefect's office; met. the prefect himself.

And 左 and 右 a district magistrate and his two deputies; used also for other officers and their aids.

Divided it in the open hall, i.e. fairly.

I have examined the case once.

One grave.

My parents.

Your mother.

A bride's worship in her husband's house.

The guest-room or parlor; a visitor's room in a temple.

Cousins and second cousins.

A church; rarely applied to mosques.

A lady, a madam.

A stern, forbidding expression.

Style for cabinet ministers, members of the Nöi Koh.
T'ang.

I, the cabinet-minister and governor-general; used in edicts and proclamations.

july, honorably.

the particular style or branch of a family.

an ancestral hall.

a bathing-house, upon which or this character along, is often painted.

a general laugh.

A species of sorbus or crab of the genera Pyrus and Crataegus; certain boards or bars on a cart's side to stop its way.

the Cydonia Japonica and Pyrus spectabilis or baccifera.

tree the crab-apple, cultivated for its fruit and flowers.

the Begonia discolor.

a brother (or friend) to rely on; the tree here referred to is probably the Corethorpus pyriformis.

the shade of the sweet crab-tree; met. powerful protection.

sugared crabs, made by dipping the fresh fruit into melted sugar.

From flesh and hall.

Fat, plump, corpulent; the swell or bellying of a jar; the capacity of a vessel.

the bosom; the breast.

roof of the mouth.

it has a great bulge; it holds a great deal.

open the crop.

the space under the eye.

From month and to alter.

Boasting talk, gasconade, exaggeration; a trailing plant, the dodder (Cuscuta) now called or rabbit's silk; a path up to an oratory or ancestral hall; the name of Yao's principality; the P'ing-yang fu in the south of Shensi.

I am going to gather the dodder.

a famous dynasty which ruled China from A.D. 618 to 913, founded by Li Yuan 李渊, its capital was at Chang-an in Shensi, and during the sway of its twenty princes, the empire probably was more powerful in comparison with other nations than at any other period.

and are used in the southern provinces for China and Chinese.

that man is really talking wildly.

the halcyon times of Yao and Shun.

a small state occupying the southwest of Chihli; the present T'ang hien 營 near the 河 was its chief town.

The second form is most used.

Wayward; to stretch.

brusque, froward, presuming, lacking in humility.

or to evade, to turn one off, to decline politely, to put a makeshift, to make promises in order to avoid importunity; to make up for one thing by another.

he is too stupid to do anything.

To warm, to toast.

to put before the fire.

a fire-well or inflammable spring in the north of Liaotung, which gives light in the night.

a pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a bund, a dike to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.

or a fish-pond.

it is three posts' distant.

a lotus pond.

to drain a pond.

the frogs in every pool announce the spring.

the provincial officer over the postal department.

a sea-wall of stone.

A stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.

A kind of cicada, the 蝶 is which is common in the North, and called 蝦鳴 is the crested bird; by others written 蝶 but referring probably to another species.

Sugar; honey; candy; sugared, prepared in or with sugar; sweet.

molasses, syrup.

sugar-candy.

powdered candy or pingfa sugar.

brown sugar in cakes.

sugar-plums; bonbons.

preserved fruit.

to press the cane.

to blow sugar images.

the sweetmeat is on the sword's point; met. the risk is too great.

barley sugar.

A mantis.

the Mantis preatorius.

a mantis' shanks [trying to] stop a carriage; refers to an old story of prince 莊公 of Ts'i, mentioned in early history.

An unforeseen thing; accidental.

fortuitously; a thing which unexpectedly came to hand.

extraordinary, unusual.
T'ang.

From man and superior.

T'ang. An unauthorized character.

T'ang. To lie stretched out, to lie down, to sprawl, unable to get up.

若没睡 I was lying down but not sleeping.

张张 lie down and rest a while.

板 an ambulance chair; a kind of lounging sedan.

下 fallen flat; he is down.

踢 To slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.

栽 I fell down flat.

栽了好半天 to lie down half the day.

跌 to walk stumbling and reeling.

倒了 stumbled and fell.

遍 Like the preceding and next, but different from thī, 边 far off.

栽 To pass by or miss; to fall, to miss a step and fall; a classifier of times, rows of characters, acts; a heat on a course; the narrow road in which horses race at the military trials.

醉 he was drunk and fell down.

心 heart palpitating.

In Cantonese also written 捷 A way; a course.

一 街 one street.

The iron covering of an axle; used like twice a time; a classifier of a journey or trip; a row; a ruled line.

— a row of tiles.

轴 an axle of a cart.

走 I went there but once.

扬 To separate, to flounder.

排 to part, as people who are quarreling; to settle a dispute.

朧 From fire and hot water; it resembles its primitive.

朧 To wash; to smooth or iron; to rub smooth; to scald with boiling water; to boil; as water; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.

衣服 to iron clothes.

扌 a chafing-dish, a flat-iron.

把水 I boil some water for it.

热水 手 scalded his hand with the water.

了泡兒 a scald blister.

錫 A carpenter's plane; to smooth.

磋以鑿 to smooth (or take off creases) with a plane.

摩 to rub smooth, as a slab of stone.

T'ang.

Old sounds, teng and teng. In Canton, theng; — in Swatow, teng and seng; — in Amoy, teng; — in Fuchau, tang, ting, and taing; — in Shanghai, tang and dang; — in Chiifu, tang.

登 From 青 to stride and 立 a dish that is stepped on; unlike the preceding.

登 To ascend, to step up; to advance, to go higher; to attain; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; to record, to note; an adverb, as soon as, specially, at the time.

时 presently, immediately.

籍 charge it in the account.

科 to succeed at the examination.

程 to start on a journey.
从 spear and star, alluding to its shape and notching; it is unauthorised.

A small steelyard used for weighing money or jewels.

1 子 a money steelyard.

1 星 the marks on its beam.

 evaluate to test its accuracy.

A bird resembling a hen, called 孔, having long legs and a red crest; the male is brown, the female mottled, and has a loud voice; it is regarded as a variety of the 科.

Shing both of them being probably marsh birds allied to the ibex.

A small feudal state, now mostly occupied by T'ang-ch'en 州, a district in Nan-yang 省 in the south of Honan, on a branch of the River Han; the capital of the principality was near Siang-yang 省 further south.

From a bench and 登 to ascend; the second character is used in Canton, and resembles 坐 a seat.

1 子 a seat without a back.

方 or 斗 a square stool.

板 or 长 a long bench.

脚 or 腿 a footstool, a cricket.

梯 a step-ladder.

三 难 a three-legged stool, which will let one fall; a cheat.

In Cantonese. A stem, a petiole.

柿 the stem of the persimmon.

Exhausted; to walk lame and wearily.

疲 1 exhausted; unfit for work, incapable of exertion.

Like the last.

Ready to perish.

1 殭 sick, moribund.

1 exceedingly sick.
From foot and to ascend.

To hurry but not get on, to lose one's strength; doubtful; to step, to tread.

To wearied; at one's wits' ends; not to attain the end.

From eye and to ascend; it is also pronounced 't'ang or ch'ing.

To stare at, to fix the eyes on; to look one through.

A stirrup; occurs used for

To carry on the shoulders, to bear away; the straw matting which covers a baggage cart.

From horse and to sport contracted; the second and old form is now only found in combination as a primitive; used with the next.

A wordy discussion.

To cover mares; an old term.

The streams everywhere bubble and overflow.

To soar aloft.

To prance, to rear.

You will erelong get on prosperously.

In Pekingese. To move and give place to another.

To move out of a house for another to take it.

To move away from, as a seat.

Turn out the furniture and things.
From words and 腦 1.
To copy, to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

出底稿 make a copy from the original.
異 or 對 to copy exactly, to make a fac-simile.
抄 or 翻 to copy off.

To bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.

行 | a sort of gallegaskins or buskins, used by pedestrians.

金 | the banded coffers or record chest, a chapter in the Shu King; met. statutes, fundamental laws.
甲 不 穀 | mail-armor cannot be tied together.
鍊 | to secure the cords; i.e. to guard the contents.

Tall; idle, heedless; sullen.

From sickness and winter as the phonetic.

Pain, ache; affection for, great regard; to love, to have a fondness for.

a dolorous pain.

愛 | ardent love.
怪 | acute pain.

I greatly regret it, as something lost.

a painful swelling.

when the scab is well, then he forgets the pain; — a rich man forgets the miseries of his poverty.

he gets the love of others.

A kind of mailed fish, a gurnard or Scorpena, having a greenish body and red tail; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.

Fine eyes.

A heavy rain.

From water and ledge.

Little streamlets or drippings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment.

swept out to sea.

overflowed and swept away.

it has settled clear.

In Pekingese used for 溼, 傾.

To drain off.

drain the water from rice.

strain off the liquor, and leave the sediment.

earthen-ware made of drained mud; it is a cheap black kind of pottery.

子 匠 sword-wracks or banditti.

快 | or 利 a sharp knife.

斧 | a headsman.

誰 誰 廣 醜 容 | who says the river is wide? it will hardly admit a canoe.

點 | 矛 of the point of a knife.

A long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 bushels or 1500 pecks, probably because this sort of boat would carry so much.

征 | a passage-boat.
From *knife* in the heart; it was once written like 仿 "imitation".

**Grieved with care;**

**Grieved or cut to the heart.**

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**From fish and knife, alluding to the row of spines on the belly.**

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**A fish of the herring family, the *Thryssa mystax* or an allied species, common off the Yangtsz' River; it is about a foot long, and has a prolongation of the slender maxillary bones an inch beyond the mouth like a knife blade; the pectoral fins consist of six separate rays six inches long; the anal fin reaches to the tail.**

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**A kind of sucker about eight inches long, common in the Pei-ho.**

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**From hill and bird contracted.**

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**An island out at sea; i.e. a hill on which birds can alight in crossing seas.**

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**The isles of the genii.**

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**Like the last, but not in the sea.**

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**A tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a plain; a butte.**

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**From hand and age or islet.**

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**To beat with a mallet; to pound or grind fine, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as adobe walls; to lean on; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.**

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**To squeeze out the juice, to beat to pieces or fine.**

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**I sorrow till I feel as if I had been pomezed.**

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**The clatter of [washermen] beating clothes.**

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**To beat down solidly.**

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**To hull rice, in a mortar.**

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From a knife and to reach; used with the last.

To arrive at, to attain, to reach; to go or come to; often merely a sign of the past tense, finished, completed; as a preposition, to, at, up to; from, of; a disjunctive particle still, but, yet, on the contrary; when followed by its force is elegantly increased.

It is everywhere the same.

He has come.

Where is he going? He is here. Now.

He is not, however, at last.

It reaches everywhere, omnipresent.

Borrowed from him a hundred taels.

He has come.

I have been there.

He has come?

Have I thought of it.

The matter is even now pressing.

This is said with truth.

All around.

Not quite perfect; still some defect.

It cannot be effected.

The affair has reached its limit, it must be given up.

He will soon be here.

From to go and the head; g. d. being at the head; occurs used with the next and last.

A road, path, or way; in geography, a zone or belt; in medicine, anal and urinal passages; a circuit; the officer who oversees a circuit or region; a principle, a doctrine, that which the mind approves; and used in the classics in the sense of the right path in which one ought to go, either in ruling or observing rules; rectitude or right reason; in early times up to A. D. 500, the Budhist called themselves men [seeking for] reason or intelligent men, denoting thereby their aspirations after pu-ti (Sanskrit, boddhi) intelligence; the Reason or Logos of the Rationalists, denoting an emanation, the unknown factor or principle of nature, the way it acts in matter and mind; to lead; to direct, to follow out; to go in a designated path; to speak, to talk, to converse; as a preposition, by, from; the way or cause a thing comes; a classier of courses at a feast, edicts and dispatches, gateways, walls, rivers, bridges, &c.; a coating, a layer.

I don't know; lit. I am not yet up to that, or not acquainted with it.

Reason, propriety, what is right evidently.

Unreasonable, unconscionable.

Virtue, virtuous.

This is the horoscope for a lady?

If the state be well governed, he is sure to rise by his words.

The principle of right in the heart is small.

Reason.

Taoists or Rationalists.

The civil head of the Taoists in a prefecture.

He calls himself Taoist; he.

The royal road, the perfect way of the ancient kings; public spirit or regard for the general welfare.

The equator.

The rectum.

A way; a road.

Taoists.

Everyone is talking about it.

To converse.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>悼</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>From heart and excelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吐</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for; to bear with, as an offender who is a minor; to dread; to die early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肅</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>when seven years old he is called pitiable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哭</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to bewail and cry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to compassionate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘆</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to sigh for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亡</td>
<td>a monody, a mournful poem on the death of a friend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稔</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>From grain and to lade out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稻</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>Rice when growing in the field, paddy; rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to sow rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>early rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旱</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>upland rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td></td>
<td>family rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>灼</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>to thrash rice on the foot or thrashing-floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蹲</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>From foot and to lade out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踏</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>To tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another’s steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td></td>
<td>to willfully violate the laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td></td>
<td>dance and the hands gesture, — as in extreme joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td></td>
<td>to travel far.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赴</td>
<td></td>
<td>to get scalped and run into the fire; — headless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蹴</td>
<td></td>
<td>to walk on or along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炎</td>
<td></td>
<td>The everlasting canopy, i.e. the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td></td>
<td>there’s nothing which is not covered — by the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td></td>
<td>a plain curtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td></td>
<td>To cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盗</td>
<td></td>
<td>From a vessel and to or an old form of spittle; the primitive is constantly contracted to at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盗</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>A robber, a footpad, a highwayman, a pirate; one who robs openly; to covet and take by fraud or force; to feather one’s nest, to speculate; to rob, to plunder; to appropriate another’s goods or country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>强</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>bandit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洋</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>sea; pirates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賊</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>a highway robber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>pilferer, a footpad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td></td>
<td>The sounder’s words are very plausible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窠</td>
<td></td>
<td>to cover the ears and take the bell; — to steal and think nobody will know it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>rob another’s reputation or name, as in counterfeiting trade-marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td></td>
<td>to take out an idol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗</td>
<td>night-sweats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慢</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be careless of things tempts to thievery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>透</td>
<td></td>
<td>waylaid and robbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砳</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>From rice and way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砳</td>
<td></td>
<td>To choose; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td></td>
<td>to take off the chaff that the clean grain may be ready for use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAO.**

*Old sounds, t’o, t’op, t’ok, do, do, and dok.*

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td></td>
<td>ashamed of so many favors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瞅</td>
<td></td>
<td>just in the cat’s mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>tao’</td>
<td>To talk or gabble; muddled, hard to unravel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他的</td>
<td></td>
<td>his affairs are very much involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饱</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>庶</td>
<td></td>
<td>to make a god of the belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td></td>
<td>he is a confirmed gormand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何能</td>
<td></td>
<td>who can satisfy his greed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謝</td>
<td></td>
<td>To doubt, to suspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>條</td>
<td></td>
<td>From silk and to string contracted, or to rule; it is used with the next, and the second form is unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td></td>
<td>A plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鋲</td>
<td></td>
<td>a silk cord or girdle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td></td>
<td>silk braided in the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>twist cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狗</td>
<td></td>
<td>a notch or scollop ed edging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tao</td>
<td>Tao</td>
<td>Tao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bow-case; a scabbard; a flag-bag; a vambrace; to sheathe; just, liberal.</td>
<td>1 滋 to overflow and inundate.</td>
<td>1 酔 the mailed team prances proudly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 弓 put the bow in its case.</td>
<td>1 不斷古今流 it has never ceased to flow in this same great current.</td>
<td>1 蓉 an ancient term for a district superintendent of schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 六 ancient books containing rules of war, written by the Great Duke Kiang 姜太公 for Wăn Wang.</td>
<td>1 白 江 the waves touch the sky, — at the horizon.</td>
<td>1 鎮 to melt; to transform and reform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悱 From heart and to lade out.</td>
<td>1 汎 水</td>
<td>1 然 jolly, exhilarated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 恴 To rejoice; indulgent, excessive; reckless; to store, to lay up; to treat badly; to doubt; slow, lazy.</td>
<td>1 赤天下皆是 the whole empire is in the same disturbed state.</td>
<td>1 據 to relieve one’s feelings, to enjoy, to give rein to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 縱 a long time.</td>
<td>1 師 reckless, careless.</td>
<td>1 自得 very well pleased with himself and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天命不 Heaven’s decrees are certain.</td>
<td>心 not hurried; leisurely.</td>
<td>君子 my husband looks delighted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悱 恴 to conceal sorrow by a joyful air.</td>
<td>以漁 to conceal sorrow by a joyful air.</td>
<td>逝父 復穴 Tan-fu made them kraals and cave-houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漱 To pull out by the hand; to tag at; to fumble for; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to lay hold of.</td>
<td>1 弔子 to crack a louse.</td>
<td>Read yao. The upright judge of Shun, named Kao Yao 奏 1 B. C. 2200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 魚 to take out some cash.</td>
<td>1 我 to clean the ears.</td>
<td>禄 The cultivated vine is 禄 1; the name is supposed to be of western origin, as the grape was brought from the Caspian Sea in the Han dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 耳聾 to clean the ears.</td>
<td>1 家雀兒 catch the sparrow.</td>
<td>畲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>現有 他 presented his shield and drew his blade.</td>
<td>左鱗右 he presented his shield and drew his blade.</td>
<td>牛奶 畲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小洞</td>
<td>小pla</td>
<td>Dull, as a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 不出大蟻蟻</td>
<td>1 不出大蟻蟻</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 陶 a potter.</td>
<td>1 吳</td>
<td>禄 Happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>禄 To bind up; to braid cord, to twist a cord, a strand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>禄 1 住 to tie up, as a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 陶 彈 1 in the evening braid the grass ropes.</td>
<td>1 糧 a kiln.</td>
<td>穀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>T'ao.</td>
<td>1 糧 to burn pottery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 陶</td>
<td>1 陶</td>
<td>醺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 陶</td>
<td>1 陶</td>
<td>醺</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
淘
To scour, to wash out, as rice; to sift, to stir about; to search for, as gold dust; to clean out, as a well; to excite; to play; to fidget.

米 to scour rice.

净 to sift clean.

沙 to wash sand or rubbish, as to find things.

非 to clean out a well.

黠 playful, tricky, mischievous; sprightly.

流水 rippling waters.

In Shanghai. An adverb of quantity; altogether.

一 one wash; f. e. at once.

拉 - put them altogether.

我 - go with me.

淘 Loquacious, verbose; the prattle of a child.

号 to cry, to bewail, to weep.

号 the wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

号 the noise of bitter wailing and agony.

号 bawling and squalling, as children.

桃 A peach, a nectarine, considered as 元木之精 the best of all trees; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials; a flower-bud, alluding to its plumpness.

桃 the beaked peach.

扁 or 剛兒 or 合 or 槽 the flat peach.

子 a peach.

蜜 the honey peach from Khanil.

仁 peach-meats.

碧花 the white double peach.

红 peach bloom.

核 a walnut; but 核骨 is a term for the ankle.

洋 the sweet carambola (Avocado); but in Kiangsi, this name is applied to the 畫猴 a fruit like the Actinidia or Dillenia.

舍 a cherry.

董斯目 a kind of white peach at Peking.

氏 爲刃 the cutler made swords.

仙 a poetical name for a fig.

葉 根 peach leaf and root; i. e. a wife and concubine.

枯 or 果 peach gum.

虫 the peach bug; i. e. a wren.

香 a lemon. (Pekingese.)

花 水 spring freshes.

符 the peach charm, hung over the lintel about new-year.

綿花 flower bud of cotton.

園結義 they (Liu Pi and others) made their compact in the peach-garden.

月 a poetical name for the third moon.

佛 Buddha's peach, a fragrant variety of orange which does not become lingered.

鼓 A hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by paddlers as a cry; it is called 撲愣鼓 and 玲玲鼓 by many.

逃 from to go and omen; the second form is common but rather vulgar.

逃 to abscond, to elude search, to desert; to flee, to escape; to hide; escaped, skulking; a vagabond, a wanderer; fugitives.

逃 or 走 to run away.

学 to play truant.

拐 to abduct, to carry off children.

人 a fugitive, a deserter.

天下逃 this chief of the vagabonds in the land.

逃 to shirk, to hide, to skulk; to flee, as from the police.

奴 a runaway slave.

籲鳥 a well trained bird.

惨 fugitives, wandering outcasts.

不出去 cannot get away, as from the besiegers.

旗 he deserted his flag, said of a Bannerman.

军 to escape, as a banished man.

逃 to sneak away, to skulk off.

駱一 A horse four years old, according to the Pau T'ao; though some say a three year colt.

棊 From wood and age.

駱一 A block of wood; a useless stick; to stab.

駱 one insidious animal; name of a noted bandit spoken of in the Ch'un T'siu; an ignorant dolt, who cannot be trusted or taught; a history of the Tsu state.

駱一 ignorant of, stupid.

駱一 Read Chi'eu. Unworthy of a mate, one whom nobody will consort with; a coffin.

駱一 A sort of flabellum used by mummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors, similar to the 騃 a feather insignia.

駱一 standards which distinguish officers.

駱一 in his right hand he holds his feather panache.

淘 Great waves; billows dashing on the shore; a river in Sz'ch'uen.

淘 billows following each other, and dashing ashore.

松 the wind sighing through the pines.

海翻 seething, foaming billows.
From *words* and an *inch*; *q. d.* a ruler's words should be guided by reason.

To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish the refractory, to curb the seditions; to put to death; to put away, to put down; to investigate, to search, to ask for, to seek; to bring upon one's self; mixed.

1. 贰 to extirpate robbers; to attack the foe.
2. 貶 or 貹 to dun.
3. 伐 to reduce to subjection.
4. 保 to guaranty; answerable for.
5. 委 or 媾 to get people's ill will, to incur dislike.
6. 飯 to ask alms or food.
7. 情 to intercede for a criminal.
8. 不着好 I won't have it so; don't put it that way.
9. 好 to toady, to cater to.
10. 公道 I only wish to get a fair price.

椮 | a Hanlin reviser of low rank.

1. 扫 to exact, to demand and take.
2. 自 he brought it on himself.

From *great over long altered.*

**Custom.**

Large, wide; what envelopes another thing; to enwrap; to add or superadd; to include in the whole; of general observance; to run one thing into another; to make a circuit; to be tedious, to talk prosily; a snare, a trap; a noose or lasso; a shell, a wrapper, a case, an envelop; a classifier of a set of books, a suit of clothes, and plays.

不掉 I did not fall into the trap.
1. 书 one copy of a book.
2. 罩 enclose the books.
3. 褐 overalls, leggings.
4. 衣服 one suit of clothes.

通的 or 用的 generally in use, commonly known.

圈 a noose, a snare.

**TEH.**

Old sounds, tek and dek. In Canton, tāk; — in Swatow, tek and tit; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fuhchau, tāk; — in Shanghui, tāk and dāk; — in Chê¹, tō.

1. 仁 humanity, beneficence.
2. 恶 vicious qualities; the quality of badness, wickedness; a bad efficacy.
3. 地 the energy of earth, as a god manifesting itself in producing things.
4. 神 divine power, spiritual virtue.
5. 改正其 1 correct their [bad] qualities.
6. 作事 to perform meritorious acts, as a devotee.
7. 無 or 似 reckless, to violate right.
8. 天 敕 great virtue converts many.

女有四 | females have four accomplishments; *v. e.* chastity, speech, manners, and skill.

客 | 话 polite greetings.

1. 住 cover it; nose it; keep him.
2. 逃 he escaped that snare; also, not to conform to the fashion or current opinion; peculiar, puritanical.
3. 手 a pair of gloves or mittens.

一件外 an overcoat or outer robe.
1. 吝不叙 no need of many compliments.
2. 板 blocks for two colors.
3. 戲法 a conjurer's trick.
4. 河冬寓 the bend or cut-off in the river dries in winter.
5. 俗 vulgar or common.

6. 云 a complete set of tools.

In Pekingese. To put on; communicating by.
1. 马 to harness the cart.
2. 二房 the two rooms open into each other, as by a door.
3. 修 to give in charity.
4. 泰身 virtue adorns the person.
5. 佔 a cock, chanteleer.
6. 大 | 毛 used for *bhaddanta* a title like Reverend given to Buddhist priests.
7. 三三 virtues, *v. e.* even justice, 剛 stern rule, and 柔克 mild rule; these are the essence of the nine virtues of mankind in all relations.
From *to go* and *an obstacle*; q. d., going on till the object be attained.

To attain, to get the object of one's wishes; to wish, to desire covetously; special; between two adjectives it is an *adverb*, very; an auxiliary verb, can, may, able to be done; after another verb, expresses the potential mood, or a form of the past tense; to do; to become, to gain; a possession; covetousness.

not | unattainable, very difficult;
when it follows a negative, it indicates inability; when it precedes it, unwillingness; as come not I will not come; as come he cannot come; as come there is no end; as come he will not come; he will not come; as come he cannot come; he cannot come; as come there is no end.

not | dis|ed, infallibly, certainly enough.
not | ce | I am rather disappointed; mortified.
not | ce | I am rather disappointed; mortified.
not | ce | I am rather disappointed; mortified.


From *to* a court.

A bull, a male beast; a three year old beast; a bullock fit for sacrificing, three years old; a stallion, three mares were allowed to one; alone, single, separately; prominent; special, purposely; to stand forth; to isolate; a mate; a man eminent among others; gain shooting up.

not | alone, not only; and
followed by *即*, as | not | this | 它 | 即士大夫亦信 not only did the common people believe it, but the scholars also.

| 要 | I especially wish it.
| 牲 | a sacrificial bullock; to pair, to wed.
| 來 | I came on purpose.
| 不思 | 誠求爾新 | you do not care for our old allinity, and seek to please your new mate.
| 白 | to announce particularly.
| 旨 | or | 申 | a special edict; an order given for this single purpose.
| 立 | to stand up for bravely.
| 字 | 通知 | I write this to inform you.
| 示 | a special notification.

Almost the same as the last.

One, a single one; special, single.

not | 弟 | not alone to condole; i.e. one who is a near friend does not make a formality of the condolence.

| 言 | 同時也 | specially spoke of it at the same time.

Read *chih*. The margin or selvage of the dress.

From *heart* and *dart.

An excess, an error; to alter, to change; to err; to doubt; as an *adverb*, a synonym of too, very.
兇猛  very furious.
疑  to suspect.
少   too small.
年紀  too young.
四時  there is no deviation in the seasons.
昊天  high Heaven never errs.
下手  you hit him quite too hard.
晚   very late.
孰無差  who is there who has never erred?
精細  too refined and delicate.

In Shanghai. Instead of, for; with, along with.
我去  go and buy it for me.
伊一淘  go along with him.
煞要緊  in too great haste.

TEU.

兇
兇  Foolish.
兇  silly.

From heart below. Under.
From heart to hide from; it differs from nib, 恤 mortified.

秘
秘  Secret vice and a depraved heart; dissolute, lewd; filthy;
 toxious; to glose over vice, to act hypocritically, to do evil.
秘  to hide one's vile conduct.
秘  to prolate, licentious.
秘  to put away evil habits.
秘  local balderdash or ribaldry — should be avoided.
秘  vicious, depraved.

蔽
蔽  do not let them act out their evil.
蔽  he conceals his vice by talking good.
蔽  abandoned to vile practices.
蔽  the moon seen after sunrise.
蔽  to discriminate between the pure and impure.
蔽  taking punishment to himself and bearing all evil;
 said of Shun.

蟲
蟲  Insects which eat leaves; plant-lice or aphides, called
 臧虫 in Peking, and 花虫 in Canton.
 臘  [that thou mayest] remove the grubs and lice — from
the grain and vegetables; part of a prayer to the gods of the land.

兟
兟  form and an old form of sight, which incloses it.
兟  A kind of helmet or morion; helmet shaped; to carry in a
napkin, to make a loose parcel; to retain; to get by crooked ways;
to reach.
兟  an iron casque.
兟  a stomacher; a support to the breast like a corset.
兟  he tied up many things in his kerchief.
兟  [Shun] sent
兟  Hwan Teu (a villainous officer)
兟  into confinement on Mt. Chung.
兟  an old man's chin.
兟  repulsive, ill-looking.
兟  I came by a roundabout way.
兟  to dodge and run ahead.
兟  a hood or cowl to keep the head warm.
兟  to keep wrongfully.
兟  I have got it.

揷
揷  To lift up, to raise in the hand; to correct, to criticise;
to retain, to control; to get hold of; to seize; to meddle with; to fit;
to bring near to.
揷  to get commissions.
揷  to engross, to grasp after.
揷  a percentage taken by a house-broker from the nominal
price.
揷  to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere.
揷  to take up water in the hands.
揷  to fit tightly, as a shoe.
揷  take it up carefully.
揷  to tilt or lift the sedan-poles, and thus causing the sitter
to go under them.

揷  A horse-trough or a bucket to give the animal drink; a buck-
et to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.
揷  a solitary tree.
揷  the muzzle on an ass.
揷  or  a mountain chair; a basket to carry things.
揷  from mouth and to throw down contracted.
揷  Talkative; trifling discourse.
揷  very loquacious.
揷  garrulous.
揷  Sunken or hollow eyes; deep-set eyes, arising from
high eyebrows; unwashed eyes.
揷  beetle-browed eyes; hollow-eyed.
‘斗’

The lower part is intended to represent the handle of a grain measure; it is the 68th radical of a small group relating chiefly to measures.

A dry measure of ten 升 or pints; one siled 升 or 十斤 holds ten catties of rice, and measures 1.63 gallon; a more common kind, the 億 holds 6½ catties, and measures 309.57148 cubic ins. or 1.13 gill; the 靖 or double peck holds 13 catts.; the 稲 is larger and holds about 14 catts.; the size used in the T'ang dynasty held 18.15 pints or 1.13 peck; a vessel which can hold things like a peck; a simile of size, small, contracted, or large; the cupule of an acorn; a wine-vessel; a top on a mast; the eighth constellation, composed of the stars ζ, λ, μ, σ, τ and δ in Sagittarius; another of η in Hercules.

1. 眠 a little house.
2. 底 a little room.
3. 柴 a body-snatcher, who opens coffins to pilfer them.
4. 臘 great courage.
5. 水 a dipper.
6. 交 or 子 a hod; it is often only a rag with corner strings.
7. 車載 I have many of the common people with me, more than can be counted.
8. 才八 a man of great talents.
9. 墨儿 a carpenter's marking-cup and line.
10. 指 the striae on the fingertips.
11. 脊 or 拜 to worship the Dipper — for long life.
12. 北 the part of Ursa Major containing the four stars α, β, γ, δ in the Dipper, which is regarded as the chariot of Ti, and to revolve in the center of the sky.
13. 满天星 the sky is full of constellations.
14. 方家 composite characters, where several parts are written together so as to look like one.

‘抖’

To shake; to shudder, to shiver; to throw off; to arouse.

精神 微 excited, ready for any effort, in prime spirits.

身上 下雪 shook off the snow from himself.

深身 颤 he trembled all over.

抖 it moves up and down; quivering, as a twig in the wind.

In Cantonese. To touch, to handle; to work in wood.

莫 let that alone.

科 The capital of a pillar.

科 the square block on its top.

Read che. A long-handled ladle likened to the Dipper.

沃水 用 use a ladle to dip the hot water.

From insect and dipper, alluding to the shape.

科 tew a tadpole, a porwiggle.

科文 tadpole characters, fanciful forms of characters in imitation of them and fishes, birds, or other things.

科 The sleeve of a dress.

科 tew The slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.

天雲 起 the sky was quickly overcast.

発 suddenly burst out or occurred.

天雲 参 at the triennial survey, he was abruptly dismissed.

山而不能上 the hill is too steep to be ascended.

門 the openings of sluices for irrigating rice-fields.

心 隹 he is perfectly fearless; a dare-devil.
Like the last.
A wooden trencher to hold meat; an old measure of four
pints, less than half a peck.

\textit{t\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} or \textit{t\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{2} to break the neck; as in hanging.

\textit{t\textdegree n}\textsuperscript{1} to break the neck.

\textit{t\textdegree h\textdegree a}\textsuperscript{1} to let frogs' croak through (or in) their neck.

\textit{t\textdegree o}\textsuperscript{1} to set out food.

\textit{t\textdegree o}\textsuperscript{2} to distil again.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} must be distilled once more.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{2} a water sluice or drain.

\textit{t\textdegree h\textdegree} a kennel.

\textit{t\textdegree o\textdegree} from a trilling error (or damage) many bad results follow.

\textit{t\textdegree r\textdegree} a narrow road, as in a gorge.

\textit{t\textdegree b\textdegree w\textdegree j\textdegree s\textdegree} we can assure them
that there will be no remissness.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree} to let down the sluice-gate.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} a lacustrine plant with
thread-like leaves, which produces small edible tubers like peas.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to delay, to loiter, to remain
without permission; to stop, to detain; to avoid, as an
enemy; to peer and peep, to skulk around in order to escape
detection.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to beguile and lead astray.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to steal away; to sink off.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to take one's ease, when he
ought to work; to let things slide.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to steal and rob; a brigand.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to steal away; to sink off.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} a petty thief, a shop-lifter.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to steal and rob; a brigand.

\textit{t\textdegree e\textdegree u}\textsuperscript{1} to steal away; to sink off.
The head, which is highest on the body; the front, the top; the chief, the first, the best; the end, as of a beam; the beginning of the entrance of a matter; a classifier of affairs or acts, and occasionally of cattle and horses; it is added to many names of things because they are roundish like a head, or to make a distinctive noun.

| 頭 | the head, the skull. |
| 包 | a fillet or headband. |
| 出 | to turn the head. |
| 親 | to take one's part, to undertake for, to interfere; distinguished, rising. |
| 事 | this marriage affair. |
| 走 | go by that way. |
| 上 | and upper and lower people, as master and servant, the boss and his men. |
| 下 | down-stairs. |
| 貨 | carriage animals. |
| 腦 | a headman, the guiding band; a clue, a way. |

無 | no cause for an action, it is a doubtful case.

作事 | he begins a thing but never finishes it.

一天 | the day before that.

役 | the very best of.

The head, which is highest on the body; the front, the top; the chief, the first, the best; the end, as of a beam; the beginning of the entrance of a matter; a classifier of affairs or acts, and occasionally of cattle and horses; it is added to many names of things because they are roundish like a head, or to make a distinctive noun.

| 將 | to enlist, to enter the army. |
| 行 | he went and owned his misdeeds. |
| 介 | a sentence is too much to say to one whom we dislike. |

骰 | dice are called from their being made of bone.

罡 | to throw dice.

投 | From head and weapon.

沸 | Said to be used for the last, and defined to wash.

吹 | A small affluent of the Yellow River in the southwest corner of Shansi in Jui-ch’ing lien, where once was a town a mart.

歐 | To pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.

小兒 | the child is very passionate.

一 | to rest for a day.

叱 | to take an airing.

嘆 | to moan and sigh.

匹 | to pant.

黃 | To loot; to carry off things.

黃 | From yellow and lord.
From Silk and peck; it is used with the preceding, and is not the same "kin a cord.

Yellow ear-covers; to inform.

From to go and beautiful.

To pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to pass through, as light goes through glass; to comprehend, to discern; throughout, thoroughly; an alarmed or doubtful look.

情 or ①地 to tell one's feelings, to make a clean breast.

心凉 to chill one through, as when drinking iced-water.

徹 or 通 ① to understand fully.

光 an opening for light, a kind of Skylight.

光者 a transparent thing.

家子 a shrewd, artful, clever fellow.

好 perfectly well, just right.

測不 I do not comprehend the subject; it is hard to fathom.

化人心 to convert the heart.

看 his scheme.

密不風 do not let a lip of it be spoken.

勿曾熟 not ripe, underdone, not ready. (Shanghai)

湿 was quite through.

Outlet.

Old sound ①, té, dé, da, tét, dét, and dê.

From place and right; similar to the next.

隻 To dike, to bank; to prepare against, to guard, to oppose a barrier; to stop, or fill a levee; a defense; a causeway, a bank.

防 小人 be careful of evil people.

水漫了]the water has overflowed the dike.

From earth and right; used with the last.

堤 A dike, a bund; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dikes; to fix a thing on its base.

築 to build a causeway.

岸 a bank of earth.

邊 near the bank.

靴 Skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.

履 buskins.

絡 leathern greaves or skin plates.

狄 an old name for a region near Kokonor.

From man and low or mutual; the second form is pedantic.

To bend or hang down, to droop; to incline; to sink, as money; in a low place; below; down; base, humble, low, under the standard; ordinary, vulgar, common; the lower classes.

高 with ① and 昂 are opposites, high — low; honorable — base.

頭 to hang the head.

價 cheap, low-priced.

出身 low born, a humble origin.

水向流水 runs downward; — the heart turns to evil.

愁 壓眉 to knit the brows when sorrowful.

說道 he spoke in a low tone.

薩頂 the gentle look of Buddhist gods.

一格 put the line one character or place lower.

欲絕 to revolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.

音 or 聲 in a low voice.
The sacral extremity, or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the os coccygis.

From 氏 reaching and — one denoting the earth; q. d. one tumbling down; used for the next, and for 低 to hang down. The third zodiacal constellation, consisting of α β ν δ ε ζ i μ ν ξ o in Libra; to revert to; a foundation; fundamental, radical; to lodge a night; the bottom of.

天 | on the whole, generally.
1 | a tribe in the Shang dynasty which occupied a region on the upper waters of the River Wei in Kansuh.

Read 颓. To reach; to hang down; cheap.

其價 | 買 the price is low.

From a town and to reach; it is interchanged with the next and last.

在一 | a lodging-place.

根 | 坚固 a firm foundation.

旅 | a tavern, one's hotel.

抄 | the Peking gazette, so called because it is supposed to be copied out at the royal hotel.

京 | to reach the capital.

To oppose, to ward off; to rush against, to butt; to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to atone for; to sustain, to bear; to get what one deserves; to offend; to reach, to arrive at; to, up to, reaching to; a pledge, a security, a lien.

1 擔關係 to bear the consequences.

住 | hold it up; stop it, as from falling

得 | it will sustain it; it will not give way.

1 | to barter, to swap.

罪 | to barter for crime, to bear the blame.

賬 | to settle a debt; to compound for a money payment by other property.

免 | to give an equivalent for.

銷 | to make compensation; to pay a mulct, to settle an affair with money.

暗 | to forfeit one's life; to atone by life.

水 | tide or current against one.

掌 | to gesticulate, to flourish the arms.

凡 | to slap the table, as when talking.

相 | to give in return as good as he gave; to revenge upon.

大 | in general, for the most part.

Read 腕. To clap.

掌而談 | he clapped his hands and said.

In Cantonese used for 低. To value; worth, valued at; cheap, at a bargain.

不 | 錢 not worth much.

手 | clever, skilful.

異正唔 | I was not up to him, I was taken in.

得唔 | well it.

異係 | 喜 it was very cheap.

Also read 欺 and 聶; the primitive is also written 略氏.

Disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing.

祗自 | 今 you will just make yourself ill, — by brooding over these troubles.

From cliff and bottom; it is not the same as the next, but is constantly used for it; and for 脚 a bone.

A soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.

条 | 法 had decided on the plan.

周 | 道如 the highway is level as a whetstone.

三 | 邦 the three regions contributed their best sorts.

我 | 祖 my ancestor rendered his deeds manifest in former days.

底 | At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath; below the level of; low, menial; a servant; to the end, lasting; to reach the bottom; to impede; to settle, as sediment; a copy, a rough draft; natural vigor, constitution; a conjunction, but, only; in the Sung dynasty and before, used for 的 as a sign of the possessive.

面 | the under surface.

不到 | it doesn't reach the bottom.

到 | 怎樣 how will it turn out at last?

下 | down stairs, below.

下 | under, underneath.

小 | servant boys.

打 | put it last, goes last; to lay on priming in painting.

你先打 | do you first broach the matter.

好 | 子 vigorous, hearty; of good ancestry, respectable parentage.

什麼 | 子出身 what was his start in life?

眼 | 無人 he cares for nobody; supercilious, upstart.

伊 | 何 do you think will be the end of it?

地 | underground: hales, in the abyss; the underworld.

家 | family possessions.

後 | behind, rear, last, after all.

細 | carefully, in detail.

廁所 | 止 so that there is no end or final rest.

知 | you know it to the bottom; that's very wise, you see the whole thing clearly.

稿 | a draft, a first copy.
The famous bow of the emperor Shun, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

To vilify, to slander, to defame; to accuse wrongfully; to blame.

To commit calumny.

Vile slanders.

Is to pervert the right or call it wrong.

To implicate one in a crime unjustly.

Read "ti", Artful, crafty.

Hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear.

The earth, "the heavy gross particles which sank at the time of separating the primeval ether?" the second of the three prime powers, worshiped as Queen Earth; a spot, a place; a territory; grounds; a space; terrestrial, earthy; in the ground; the bottom, the support of; only, but, merely.

Down on the ground.

The whole world, the empire.

A place, the locality, the region; a spot referred to.

The ground is firm; his friends are influential; the firm is sound.

Police-men, headmen.

A landlord; god of a spot; his shrine is usually in the hall.

Rent.

He is a man of substance.

The disposition.

The times are very hard, the market is tight.

A native of a place or country.

To fall to the ground.

Productions, produce.

A gilt ground in lackerware.

Vacant ground; a resource; a character or principle.

Grass or sweet potatoes.

A dark room or spot; in secret, sub rosa.

The man and the spot agree, he is familiar with the place.

A good locality or situation.

I have not attained his skill (or standing).

His thoughts wander, his mind is not on the subject.

Geography.

In Cantonese often written 地, A sign of the plural of persons; used for as a sign of the possessive; also read "ti" an adjective denoting a little, rather, a diminutive.

Mine; ours.

Ordinary, poor quality.

His money.

A little better.

Give me a little more.

Go quicker, hurry!

The root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation.

A white crab or small apple, larger than a cherry, but there is much discrepancy in the descriptions of the plant; the plum is evidently a sort of plum, and is known as a fruit; it is common in Shensi; there is also another sort described like a wild cherry.

A yellow flower like the Spiraea in form; probably a Kerria or Corchorus.

Mannerly, polished, elegant.

A grave and highly decorous deportment.

Name of a stream in Linching hien in the southwest of Chihli.

The ancient form represents a strap rising by degrees as it is wound around a stick; used with the next, and as a prepositional interchange with 者, ample.

A younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; cousins; relatives; a junior, a friend; easy.

My wife's brothers.

Sons of a mother's brother.

How many brothers have you?

Your younger brother.

My younger brother.

A pupil.

An unworthy friend, your humble servant.

A boy, a lad; my boy.

When in active life, fail not to act the part of a younger brother.

Disrespectful to superiors.

Half blood relatives.

To act like a brother.

The daughter of Tsi is happy and unconcerned.

From heart and brother, to indicate the feeling; used with the preceding.

To act as a younger brother; respectful brotherly; indifferent to.

Courteous and respect are virtues honorable to all.

From bamboo and a strap screwing around and ascending; it is often contracted to 第, a grass.

A series, an order, a class, a gradation; to grade; a consecutive rank or place; to make or arrange in a series; placed before figures it forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; a conjunction, but, yet, also an adverb, merely, however.
1 number one, the first
2 a regular order.
3 the best.
4 which number is it?
5 or another place.
6 an officer's house; a fine
7 he has got a higher grade.
8 not graduated higher.
9 attained to the degree, as of
10 a Hanlin doctor.
11 to confer a house on a des-
12 serving officer.
13 failed in getting the degree.
14 a fine spacious estab-
15 the literary profession.
16 not merely this way.
17 A demonstrative
18 this.
19 is it good walking here.
20 this place.
21 this side.
22 To go off, to migrate; to
23 the wild geese have gone
24 From hair and also or to change.
25 Hair falling over the shoul-
26 women's false hair; to shave.
27 do not desire false
28 bind up the locks and
29 do not let them fall negligently.
30 From insect and girdle to con-
31 the first read t'ai means
32 also a snake; and the second
33 chok, also means a spider.
34 The rainbow, supposed to be
35 generated in the ether, which
36 heaven and earth's noxious vapors produce.
37 the rainbow is in the east, no-
38 Nobody ventures to point the finger
39 lest a boil grow.
40 From cart and great or dog; the
41 first form only is authorized, but
42 the other two are met with.
43 The linch-pin in an axle; to
44 put in the pin; in Tso, a
45 wheel was once so called.
46 the king of Tsi put in his linch-
47 pin, and the chariots raced
48 off together.
49 A district in the Han
50 dynasty near the present Wu-chang
51 Huph; the marquises of T'ai
52 was the title of the king's son.
53 From wood and great; occurs
54 used for to shrieve.
55 Standing alone, like a fine
56 tree; distinguished, eminent;
57 flourishing.
58 there was a single spindle-tree growing
59 on the left of the road.
60 Fetters of iron; to fetter.
61 those who
62 made salt were fet-
63 on the left leg.
64 A younger sister; a brides-
65 maid.
66 a younger brother's
67 or a waiting boy; a
68 (Cantonese.)
69 brothers' wives, both older
70 and younger.
71 a slave-girl born in the
72 the maidens followed her; — i. e. the bride.
73 A piece of whitish jade, once
74 worn on the girdle as a
75 symbol of sincerity.
76 From eye and brother or is; the
77 second form is seldom used.
78 To gaze at, to stare, to look
79 boldly and disrespectfully.
80 do not presume
81 to stare at him
82 to look at without
83 recognizing, to cut.
84 Ah! how
85 furtively she glanced, and then
86 In Cantonese read 'tei.' To keep
87 watch of, to look out for; to suppose,
88 to deem, to see, to look.
89 think there are some; I guess it is so.
90 to watch, as a watchman.
91 used to it; I've seen such
92 things before.
93 You'll make people
94 laugh at you.
95 to shrieve money.
96 I've seen it.
97 look carefully after it.
98 I've seen that all is
99 not taking his eyes off,
100 staring at.
101 Said to be formed of (an old
102 form of on) above and to
103 pierce; but its composition is
104 obscure.
105 To judge, for which the next
106 is now used; one who rules by his
107 own power, a god, a divine being;
108 one writer, says
109 is a lord of living things; an
110 audacious designation of him who
111 rules the world, i.e. China; of one
112 whose virtue, being like that of
113 heaven and earth, is made their
114 viceroy among men; — erga, a
115 sovereign, a potentate or autocrat,
116 an emperor, of whom the world can
117 properly only have one; Heaven;
118 the Taoists apply it to heroes and
119 genii; a deity supreme in one de-
120 partment or endowed with a pecu-
121 liar attribute; as 祭 | or 武 | the god of War; 文昌 | the god of Letters; and 炎 | or 爵 | the god of Fire.
| CHINESE | PHONETIC | TEA  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>the Suprme Ruler, the highest being in the heavenly pantheon, and now worshiped by the emperor alone, as the source of his viceroyage power; he is known by other names, as 天上 the highest August Shangti; 天 the heavenly Ruler; 天王 the heavenly August Shangti; and 萬天 the bright heavenly Shangti; the Rationalists have degraded the term by making many Shangti, among whom 天王 the perfect August Shangti, whose throne is supposed to be in the Dipper; 王 the ruler of heaven Shangti, and 萬天 the helper heaven Shangti (Kwanti), are much worshiped; these have almost wholly taken the place of the ancient divinity in the minds of the common people in China.*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From words and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To inquire into a case.</td>
<td>ti</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Careful attention.</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The four truths (arya satyam) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.</td>
<td>ti</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* There are strong reasons for the inference that the early sovereigns of the Chinese worshiped the spirits of their defiled ancestors under this term, to whom they looked for help; 天 was sufficient for the guardian of the empire, and continued on from one dynasty to another, whatever family was deputed to hold the throne, and unlimited dignity and powers were ascribed to him while the monarch holding the seat would include in his devotions and sacrifices all his predecessors whose spiritual favor he desired. The idea therefore involves many monarchs who have been deified, and as the guardians of the throne they once occupied, they have been and are still all appropriated for their spiritual aid by its actual incumbent down to this day.

To understand many passages in the Books of Odes and Records, they need to be read with this understanding, and no other so well explains them. See especially the Odes called 文王 and 皇父 in the Shi King, and the Chapter 雅 in the Shu King. It is doubtless true that the radical idea of 天 is that of the highest kind, but there is not that proof that the designation 天 ever denoted the true God, which is required to enable one to use it for Jehovah in teaching Christian truth to the Chinese without great risk of serious error.
From wood and brother as the phonetic.

梯 (tī)

A ladder; movable steps; stairs; the steps of a stair; a means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.

一 都 樓 | A flight of stairs.
樓 | A room, a closet under the stairs.
樓 | The opening of the stairs.
| A ladder.
板 | Or a platform, a step-ladder.
梯 | A ladder leading to the roof.
樓 | Or  a ladder, the rungs or boards of the ladder.
| To ascend the cloudy ladder; to become a Halluin.
蝴蝶 | A ladder of a rope with riddles.

毋 言 民 以 爲 畏 | Don't oppress the people and give them cause for revolt.
雲 | To leave one in the lurch.
几 深 思 | He leaned on the stand in deep thought.
城 建 人 | They scaled the walls and scrambled into the town.

从 plant and to weave around; it is often used as a contraction of 稻 翔.

名 of a grassy plant.

耕 (gēng)

Tares found among rice or wheat; it is a species of panic grass, not at all like darnel; weeds, cockles, tares.

米 在 田 亂 生 映 | When the tares are in the field and growing together, it bewilders the eyes to distinguish them.

穀 | A panic grass cultivated in China for its grain.

黄 (huáng)

Sprouts or suckers; tares; leaves opening out; plants starting; a whitish grass resembling panicked millet.

手 如 柔 | Her hands were like the soft white grass.

读 | To cut down grass; to root up weeds.

入 | To cut up grass and weeds.

緑 (lǜ)

Greenish, thick plain pongee, suitable for robes or skirts, and given as presents.

一 | A silk robe.

身 下 弋 | He was clad in dark silk.

第 (dì)

A net for entrapping rabbits, which was made by a bow that sprung and caught them by the leg.

中 之 兵 不 復 捕 猴 分 野 | For the hare in the trap, it will jump no more!
| 好人 | this wealthy person moves about at ease. |
| 側 | a provincial judge. |
| 頭 | a major-general, marshal, or captain-general; the highest military grade. |
| 師 | a proctor or manager of colleges; the overseer of candidates at examinations; he also has the general care of the chancellor's yamun, and marks off the names. |
| 彻 | to bring forcibly to notice. |
| 面目 представляет | to give orders personally with authority. |
| 鞋 | to pull up the heel of the shoe. |
| 招 | the location of a dagoba. |

Read 侧. To collect, to flock together.

歸飛 | [the crows] come flocking back.

題

The forehead, the front or head; conspicuous; the title or argument of a book; a subject for writing upon, a theme, a proposition; an inscription; to compose, to write; used for the last, to notice, to discuss, to bring forward; to praise; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at.

詩 | to compose verses.

頜 | or 顱 | the inscription on a tablet.

大 | an important matter, an urgent order from high officers to attend to a thing.

破 | the exordium or argument of an essay; it must be only two sentences, and is followed by the 保 | or enforcement; there are other terms of this kind in rhetoric, as 出 | to repeat the theme; 長 | a long text; and 文不對 | it contradicts the theme.

小 | a small matter.

醒 | he has aroused me.

書 | the name or purport of a book; a text or theme.

消 | or 出 | or silent, don't say anything about it; don't let a word drop.

簽 | the title printed on a book.

難 | an undertaking hard to do, a difficult job.

一經品 | 便佳士 | they then discussed his merits, showing him to be an excellent person.

休 | 起 | say no more, let the matter drop.

你先 | 個頭 | do you breach the matter, or speak of it.

頭 | to prompt, as one repeating a lesson.

雕 | 交趾 | the tattooed-forehead Annamese, who anciently marked their brows with colors.

蜻蜓

An insect.

蜻蜓 | 蜻蜓 | a light colored, small cicada, common in the north of China.

蜻蜓 | or 蜻蜓 | or night jar.

蜻蜓 | From worship and is; also read 蜻蜓, and used for 蜻蜓 哥 but.

蜻蜓 | Rest, repose; at peace, in accordance with happiness.

蜻蜓 | in full health and prosperity.

蜻蜓 | I got nothing but disgrace.

蜻蜓 | From spirits and is.

蜻蜓 | Reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or claire, a liquid refined from butter.

蜻蜓 | 蓑 | in the rich wine is on the buffet.

蜻蜓 | an unctuous rich liquor skimmed from boiled butter or ghee; met. the beneficent mildness of Buddha.

蜻蜓 | At ease; name of a woman.

蜻蜓 | Si Shih 西施 | beautiful, winning as Wu in olden time.

蜻蜓 | An old term for mother in Nganhwui.

騭 | A frisking, fine horse.

騭 | a swift-footed palfrey.

騭 | an ancient place in the Han dynasty, situated in the east of Shantung.

騭 | Also read 蜻蜓.

鳴 | A bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove.

鳴 | From mouth and sovereign or tiger; it is also written other ways, but differs from 蜻蜓 哥 only.

鳴 | To howl and bewail; to lament, to cry; to crow; to caw; to coo and call; to scream, as an ape or parrot.

鳴 | to weep and moan.

鳴 | a cock's crow.

鳴 | the third watch.

鳴 | constantly wailing and mourning.

鳴 | 鳴鳴 | when the moon sets [near dawn] and the crows caw, the hoar-frost fills the air.

鳴 | the cries and calls of birds.

鳴 | From foot and is; occurs interchanged with the next.

鳴 | To tread on; to step; to kick.

鳴 | [angry horses] turn back to back and kick each other.

鳴 | 以便 | to urge him to be just; to urge one to practice uprightness.

鳴 | to gallop.

鳴 | A hoof, solid or clef, either of horses or oxen; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.

鳴 | 角 | of horses and cattle.

鳴 | 角 | pig's feet or petticoats.

鳴 | the four hoofs of an ox have eight phalanges—but they are so matched they cannot unite; i. e. we seem to be unable to agree upon this matter.
in the joyous spring weather one likes to gallop his horse.

a variety of red paper very thin and strong.

a seven spotted [pig's] leg; — women often eat it to increase their milk.

the paths made by the tracks of animals and steps of birds crossed one another over the whole land.

a poor man who never wears shoes. (Cantonese)

horses two hundred hoofs; — i.e. fifty horse.

A newt or water lizard; an eft; the name is applied to a large-carp in some books.

a vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler.

The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.

These two characters are synonyms in the Pān Ts'ao, but they are badly described; a common name for the mudderfish or silure, of which many species exist, and probably this denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.

it is constantly contracted to 体 so that the proper sound 'tūi' of that form is almost lost.

The body; a frame consisting of many parts; the whole person; a solid, a cube or other solid body; a class, a body of officers; the im-

portant, real parts of the essentials; the substance, the capacity, which is shown by use or emanation; becoming, respectable, decorous, influential; to embody, to realize, to represent in action the views and orders of a superior; to partition; fully formed, said of plants; a response to a soliloquy; completeness; attracted, related to, joined; to receive courteously; a style for writing Chinese characters, of which there are six.

having a great reputation; honored and dignified.

the whole, all concerned; in accord.

courtesy, politeness.

or the four limbs.

the entire organization; the body complete.

to understand the highest principles of propriety.

impolite, rude.

elegant, fine-lined.

to befriend.

and husband and wife are one flesh.

two classes of civil and military officers.

the general look, the effect.

inelegant, as a bad style; unusual or outré, as the dress of a clown.

fear your good self is indisposed.

the frame, the aspect and body of.

enjoying bodily health.

the Emperor's person; also used by some for the Eucharist.

a resume of the whole work.

assimilate to the virtuous, and you will have a love for those who are distant.

to apportion out the state and mark off the territory to feudal princes.

willing to help another; sympathizing.

decorous, befitting.
TIAO.

Considered to be wrongly used for the last.

To shave a child's head; to root up grass, to weed out completely.

烧 | To burn (the underbrush) and eradicate the grass, — before planting.

斐 | To clear off the weeds.

rieved | An old name for a long, round hair-pin, which women used to coil their hair on, and to scratch the head when dressing it; it may have been like that still used by the women of Lew-chew.

頷 | She hung her ivory hair-pin on her girdle.

TIAO.

Old sounds, tio, dio, tau, tok, tot, and tok. In Canton, tio; — in Swatow, tiô, tôô, tioô, and chau; — in Amoy, tian, tian, and tsau; — in Fuzhou, tê, tio, and chao; — in Shanghai, tio and diô; — in Chifu, tiao.

鯨 | To engrave gems, to work jade and other stones; to ornament and carve; a sort of fine, gem-like stone.

鯨 | From knife, bird, or pelage, and around; the first is also a synonym of 頷, and the others are interchanged with the next.

To engrave, to cut figures on, to carve and adorn; to polish, as when finishing off a composition; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved.

花 | To carve figures or pictures.

刻 | To engrave, as blocks.

壁 | The wall of the great hall was adorned with carvings.

工 | Carvers.

必使玉人 | You must employ a carver to work the gem.

从 | From ice and all around; it is interchanged with the last.

凋 | To be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.

絨 | or 落 | Fallen, as blossoms; withered, as the leaves in autumn.

枝葉不 | The foliage does not wither; evergreen.

為 | He is debilitated and energized.

零 | The leaves are scattered.

早 | To fade early.

鷹 | From bird and all around.

The great sea-eagle, a large and fierce bird of prey, called 么 | plumage yellowish, and whose plumes on the ground are enough to make other birds cast their feathers; the name is also applied to the Mongolian bar-but or bear-cot, the Aquila albicilla.

翎 | Eagle plumes; — a name for an arrow.

扇 | A fan of eagle's feathers.

矢貫雙 | With one arrow he pierced two eagles.

項青雲睫 | The eagle gazes at the clear clouds and his weary eyes are refreshed.

碉 | A stone house, usually called 石室, common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.

柴 | The stone houses, forts, and common dwellings all fell down, — from the earthquake.

貂 | From a reptile and to call.

The Siberian sable (Mustela sibirica), of which several varieties are known; the finest are called 梭倫 | from the region of the Songari; the 芝麻 is not so dark, and the tips of the long hairs are white; but not so white as the 白针 | which are longer, and give the fur a speckled hue.

紫 | Undyed or reddish sable.

扱 | Used for the last; also read Chi and Chô.

To go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at.

意徘徊而 | He thought of walking about, and not at all of leaving; — he did not wish to leave the service.

刀 | Said to be originally the same as sword, afterwards altered in the writing.

Perverse, recusant, seditious; cabaling, restless; unscrupulous and aggressive.

風 | Depraved manners, truculent.

筆 | Rabid writings.

惡 | Barbarous and violent.

放 | Dogged, unperturbed.

乖 | A knave, a perverse rascal.

 gusto; wind coming in blasts.

逐 | Dictatorial, overbearing.

頑 | Spiteful but trifling.

盯 | An unauthorized character, used for 脣 and probably altered from 瞅 among greedy.

To hold in the mouth; to suck, to seize.

狗 | The dog bites a bone.

鷹 | The hawk snaps the meat.
The tiao seems to be allied to the oriole or wren, but a larger bird, which gets the name of survivor or reed splitter, from its cutting open reeds to get the insects; also it is the rush winder, from its rapid motion from one stalk to another; it has a brown plumage, and the cock two or more black feathers rising from the eyes; it is perhaps akin to the ortolan or Eupiza aureola.

Also read ten.

An ornamented bow.

Tiao. An ornamented bow.

An upright, trustworthy.

Also read the emperor's painted bow.

A boat.

Guests on small rivers; it is shaped like a scow, blunt and wide, and carries 15 tons, or half a dozen men.

Writing of boats of Kiangoan.

From body and pendants.

The penis.

Composed of a bow grasped by a man, because the watchers of the dead shot at the birds which pecked them; only the second form is now usually applied to a string of cash.

To condole with mourners, to ask respecting the dead; to wail or otherwise assist at a burial; to compassion, to commiserate others, to pity; to suspend, to hang; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash.

Not to murmur with others.

To order a rehearing; to revise a case.

1 生 to feel for the living and lament the dead.

1 閏 to perform the funeral rites before burial; usually the previous day.

1 紹 to assist at a funeral; the friends often write a memorial for our monies, which are burned.

1 起来 to hang it up.

1 句 to hang by the neck.

1 桶 a well-bucket.

1 钱 a string of cash, nominally a thousand; also a bankbill representing the money.

1 喜 or 紹 to ask and verify, as a passport; to request an inquiry into, as records.

1 使 to lead on the people.

古 a half fabulous, amphibious animal in southern China, having the body of a tortoise and a snake's head; it may denote a kind of mailed triton.

Read tiao. Slender waisted; handsome.

A boat.

Guests or passage-boats, used on small rivers; it is shaped like a scow, blunt and wide, and carries 15 tons, or half a dozen men.

Wrote boats of Kiangoan.

From body and pendants.

The penis.

Composed of a bow grasped by a man, because the watchers of the dead shot at the birds which pecked them; only the second form is now usually applied to a string of cash.

To condole with mourners, to ask respecting the dead; to wail or otherwise assist at a burial; to compassion, to commiserate others, to pity; to suspend, to hang; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash.

Not to murmur with others.

To order a rehearing; to revise a case.

From hand and suspended; an unauthorized character, apparently altered from the last.

To take; to carry.

提心吊胆的 he took up his heart and carried away his gall; said of one in excessive fear.

Unusual, not uniform or regular.

To hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.

1 賊 役 to tie up a thief and beat him one's self.

From heart and ladle.

Sorrowing, cast down.

Mournful.

From metal and ladle.

A hook, a fish-hook; to fish; to bait, to set a trap for; to use something as a means; to fish for, as praise; to seek.

What are used in angling?

Fish to angle.

Name to buy a reputation and fish for praise.

竿 a fish pole.

捷 to hook a solo-fish; met. to steal shoes. (Cantonese.)

他不带 you he don't take your book; he'll not be galled.

子而不纲 Confucius angled and did not use a net.

香饵 to hook a golden grampus with fragrant bait; met. to swindle one, to inveigle.

The full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.

The boards of a bed; the bars which support them.

特 benche for upholding bed-boards.

From care and a prognostic.

Secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.

Delicate.

Admire, admirable, attractive; said of beautiful women, pleasing landscapes, or spacious mansions.

From word and an omen; occurs interchanged with 聲.

To speak alluringly; to excite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly.

Like to play with.

義 to entice to lewdness.

罪 fornication.

聲音谐 the chords harmonize; clear, accordant sounds.

虽然合刃于天下 if the two armies suddenly join battle in the empire, who will dare to lead them?
T'IAO.

From case and bird; alluding to their mode of concealing nests.

It so dark and deep, cavernous.

T'IAO.

Deep; to go far into a recess.

From hand and to exceed; occurs incorrectly used for chao 炒 to row and 請 to change.

To move, to shake; to clash or strike against; to change, to interchange; correctly placed; to adjust; to row; to change; occurs as an auxiliary verb following another, as 殺 to kill; 滅 to exterminate.

心裏與點講 I have thought of a wise step or a nice plan.

琴 to strike stones together; mea people’s opinions clashing.

舌 to speak thick or with an impediment.

臂 to brace the arms, to stand defiantly.

反 an indirect argument; to prove by indirect means.

尾 to wag the tail.

T'IAO.

Old sounds, t'io, dio, t'au, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, t'iu and thu; in Swatow, t'io, t'iu, t'ok, and siu; in Amoy, t'iu, tian, and siu; in Fuhchau, t'iu, thu, t'iu, and siu; in Shanghai, t'io and dio; in Chifu, t'io.

From hand and amem; it is interchanged with 報 to change.

To lift, to carry on the shoulder, or sometimes by a beam; to mix, to stir about; a load, or what one can carry on the shoulder; sprightly, lightly, quickly.

担 to carry a burden as a porter; 夫 does, slung on a pole across his shoulder.

唆 to make mischief, to set at variance.

聞 to open, as a boil; to clear out, as a channel; to put aside, to scatter.

分達分 how volatile, how unstable.

子菜 the whole load of vegetables.

肩 貿易 to peddle, to hawk; a huckster.

不 起 too heavy to carry.

燈 raise the wick.

引 to lead into evil.

繩 scratch-cradle.

水的 a water-carrier.

剔 to cavil at, to find fault without cause.

Read t'iao. To provoke, to irritate; to jeer or play with, to act trilingly; to take away; to pick up, as a dress floating off; to pick out; to select, to choose.

秀女 to select Manchu girls for the hareem.

大一是 the great decennial selection of graduates for district magistrates.

選 or 擇 to pick out.

不 換 in changing this bill, there can be no choice of particular banks; — a notice on bank bills in Peking.

動 to disturb; to excite suspicion; to sow strife.

事 to embroil.

不起 there is not one fit to select.

戰 to challenge to battle, to provoke a flight.

好的 pick a good one.

沒人 摘 nobody has shown me how to do it.

In Cantonese. To haste, to sew in an edge.

衫骨 to sew clothes.

花 to embroider.

t'iao

To cut open; to cut.

足筋 to hamstring; it is sometimes illegally done to criminals.
T'IAO.

Weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor.

1 子 成风 their manners and usages are loose and impudent.

1 天之功 to assume the merit of Heaven.

1 公子行彼周行 the elegant gentlemen travel that road to Chou.

Read tiao' To provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard.

恶其巧 I dislike his contemptuous way of depreciating others.

Read yao, and used for 得 a vassal. Slow, dilatory.

From worship and omen.

To move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.

宗 an ancestral hall; met. an estate, a patrimony.

造庙为 the far off shrines of the chief are our founders.

守 to guard the lares; name of an ancient office.

子 雙 a son who inherits two estates.

From flesh and omen.

To offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered.

Read yao. Good.

From metal and omen; also read yao and tiao.

To burn, as in a kiln; a pan with a handle and spout; a warming ladle; a bill-hook or scythe; a mattock; a spear.

长 利兵 long spears and sharp military weapons.

械 a ladle; a warming griddle.

Mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

子氏不 do not look upon the people with contempt.

A place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.

From words and all around.

To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to adjust; to mix or compound; to tame; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to intrigue; to induce; to tune; to try a note on an instrument; to find the tone of a character; to spell; to combine initials and finals according to tone, as the Chinese manner is.

音 to harmonize, to put in good tune.

味 to spice, to season nicely.

羹 a spoon; to season soups.

理 or 養 to nurse one's health.

笑 to laugh at.

处 to revise and rearrange an affair.

勿入 inharmonious; a troublesome, peevish person. (Shanghai.)

字 聲 to find the right note or tone.

清 to assist, to speak in favor of.

絃 to tune the strings.

琴瑟 不 the lute and lyre do not chord; met. domestic discord.

戯 to insult a female; lewd dalliance.

谐音 ' to harmonize the musical chords.

伏 to moderate and subdue the passions; — a Buddhist term for vinaya, or the division of Buddhist dogma referring to the discipline and organization of the sect.

Read tiao' A tune, a song; a ballad; to move, to transfer, to station; used for, 挑 to seek; to select.

枝 ' a tune.

曲子腔 ' a ballad in a certain tune.

换 to transpose, to exchange.

轉 to change about; to put end for end.

兵 to station troops.

1 用 to remove an officer to another post.

多度 many alterations and changes, never satisfied.

上 下 put this higher and bring that down.

才 clever, capable.

降小 to appoint to a lower office.

唱小 to sing street songs.

In Cantonese. A classifier of a meal and a beating.

打 他 gave him a thrashing.

食 3 I had a good meal.

A cicada or katydid, that chirps in July; another name 秋凉虫 refers to its din in autumn.

甲 the exuvia of the cicada.

螺 偃 to roll the head from side to side, as when suffering pain.

鳴 啷 the chirping cicadas cry 与 与.

如 如 蝉 [country all in confusion] like the din of cicadas and grasshoppers.

五月 鳴 the broad locusts are heard in July.

From 木 wood and 挂 hanging.

A branch, a twig; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong; a classifier of long slender things, as a river, a chain, a string, a towel, a snake, a worm, a rainbow, a feather; also of a bill, an item, an article, a section or a law; a manner; to strip a twig of leaves.

髮 the hair-spring or mainspring of a watch.

一 手巾 a handkerchief.

桑 to strip the mulberry of its leaves.

有 理 every sort of thing, or every section, has its rules.

规 bye-laws, or the several rules of a thing.

上 陈 sent up a lucid statement — to the Throne.

隔 卑 only a few streets off.
### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>答</th>
<th>Like the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>A broom made of reeds; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>A broom made of the sorg-ghum top; a coarse besom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 或 | or 
| tiao | to throw the divining-blocks, as is done in the temples. |

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>岩</th>
<th>A lofty peak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>From to go and to call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>Far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>远</td>
<td>remote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>The journey is very long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>A general name for hard spiny fishes like the perch; also applied to the sturgeon's nose, with its India-rubber like flesh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>Clover, or a small leguminous plant (Lathyrus) like a pea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>A marshy plant, called Muscari or rat's tail, whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair; it is perhaps a <em>Bignonia</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>A kind of leguminous plant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>由此</th>
<th>To leap, to skip, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to shoot upwards, as sprouts; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>下来</td>
<td>jump down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>过来</td>
<td>jump over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>要</td>
<td>skipping about.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>To leap a whitewashed wall; -- i.e. to have an assignation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拆上</td>
<td>step on the plank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>The tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>of six or seven years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>beautiful precocious in his energy and wisdom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>To shed the teeth; young, childish.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>before I had shed my teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>you still have your first teeth, and the smell of milk is in your mouth; -- i.e. what do you know?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>吃</th>
<th>It is finely drawn to represent hanging fruit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>A tree laden with fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>the red cherries hanging from this tree!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>From body and omen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>A tall man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>a tall, slender person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T'iao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鱼</th>
<th>From moon and omen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>The moon appearing in the morning before sun-rise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Notes:**
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**Explanations:**
- T'iao is a term in Chinese that refers to various actions such as jumping, skipping, or leaping, often used in a metaphorical sense to describe various activities or states of being.
- The text provides definitions and usages for the term T'iao, along with examples of how it can be used in different contexts. Each entry includes a description of the term, followed by a brief example or释义 (explanation).

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**Additional Information:**
- The text appears to be part of a larger work, possibly a dictionary or a compendium of Chinese terms and their meanings. It includes entries for various Chinese characters (or radicals), each with a brief explanation and example of use.
- The layout is consistent with traditional Chinese text, with entries arranged in a tabular format, likely to facilitate easy reference and quick lookup.

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**Historical Context:**
- The use of T'iao in Chinese culture and literature is rich, often associated with movement, action, and change. It can be applied metaphorically to describe a wide range of phenomena, from physical actions to more abstract concepts.

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**Language Notes:**
- The text uses simplified Chinese characters, which are widely used in modern Chinese language and literature.
- The explanations are provided in both Chinese and English, making it accessible to readers familiar with the language as well as those learning it.
T'IAO.

From rice, out to go out and
翟 a jungle fowl; but 翟
by itself means ripe rice.

To sell grain, to dispose of
breadstuffs.

出 1 to sell grain.

穀 to sell rice.

Deep, profound as a cave;
distant.

Only, gloomy and lonely, as
a glen or shaded gorge.

TIE.

Old sounds, tia and tap. In Canton, tè; — in Swatow, tia; — in Amoy, tia; — in Fuhchou, tî; —
in Shanghai, tia; — in Chifu, tî.

爹 From father and many; it is also
read ict.

iec An appellation for a father.

阿 1 or 1 papa; daddy!

In Cantonese. Remiss, inattentive to duties.

1 1 very heedless and untrustworthy.

TIEH.

Old sounds, dit, dip, and tip. In Canton, tip, tia, and tê; — in Swatow, tiat, tiap, t'ia, and ch'î; — in Amoy, tiat, tiap, and tót; — in Fuhchou, tiek and tâk; — in Shanghai, dîh, dêh, and tîh; — in Chifu, tîh.

爹 From old old and 1 extreme,
indicating hoar years.

še From silk and extreme.

Badges of coarse white hemp-
cloth, worn by the nearest
mourners on the head and
waist at funerals.

首 1 a mourning cap; it is like
a skull-cap without a crown.

喪 1 mourning apparel.

To step, to put the foot down.

督 to step, to take firm
steps; a step.

Chên A high hillock.

From insect and a slip or quick;
the second was once read sîh.

A butterfly, the Papilio.

夢短 1 he dreamed that he was a butterfly.

穿花蛱 1 deeply 1 see the
butterflies flitting in and
out among the flowers.

疫 1 a late butterfly, one seen in
November.

風 1 a purple Vanessa.

Chê Regarded by many as another
form of cheh, 禛 to platf, and
often thus used; also read sîh.

A double garment, but not
waddled; used to protect
from the dust.

衣 double robes, lined with
thin cloth.

給 a sort of buskin worn by
ladies around their ankles.

蝶 1 or 禛 a parapet.

From earth and a slip.

A battlement on a wall, hav-
ing embrasures opened like a
parapet; to surround with a
parapet or breastwork.

臥 or 城 1 a parapet.

其宮而守之 make a
breastwork around the palace,
and guard it.
TIEH.

譜. Waves surging along; clever, smart.

長波浪 the long billows roll in over each other.

譜不 stupid and unintelligent.

Read 《譜》, and very similar to《譜》. To ooze; to desist; dirty, unsettled, muddy.

譜 do not drink from a turbid well.

譜 he could not stop for joy.

譜 Interchanged with the next two in some senses.

譜 To tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy; to spy; a minute, a paper.

譜 (or 《譜》) a secret agent of another party, a spy.

譜 an eloquent, constant talker.

譜 a spy.

譜 To chatter; loquacious, fluent; to taste or smear blood, as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

譜 wordy.

譜 [the ducks] are noisily feeding in the duckweed.

譜 From board and a slip.

譜 Tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions, dispatches; archives.

譜 royal genealogies.

譜 official dispatches; an indictment.

譜 family records.

譜 a priest's certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging.

譜 boards on which orders used to be written.

譜 From eye and sheep's horns; it is often read 送, but not correctly.

譜 The eyes squinting or distorted.

譜 Used for 《譜》, 《譜》 in some of its senses.

譜 《譜》 the boards of a bed; also the mat on it.

臥 《譜》 the boards on which one sleeps.

譜 《譜》 to investigate an affair and send in a report on it.

譜 《譜》 to put four plates to one bowl.

譜 《譜》 To cure or tan leather.

譜 《譜》 a country in the Indian Archipelago.

譜 《譜》 from fish and a slip; it is also read 《譜》.

譜 《譜》 A flounder, a plaice, whose peculiar conformation leads to the belief that two fish are required, to clasp each other in order to swim; other names are 《譜》, 《譜》, 《譜》.

譜 《譜》 an old name for Lewchew.

譜 The sun beginning to decline towards the west; the hour from two to three o'clock p.m.

譜 The eye-ball very protuberant, like some varieties of gold fish.

譜 bulging eyeballs.

譜 《譜》 The eyes unsteady, resulting from imperfect vision or nearsightlessness.

譜 To forget; to be mistaken.

譜 《譜》 the gate of heaven opens (i. e. the clouds part), and discloses the clear firmament.

譜 From melon and 送. Melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; gherkins; met. posternity.

譜 in long lines grow gourds; so do our people.

譜 the large are melons and the small are gherkins.

譜 From to go and to lose; used for 《譜》, 《譜》 to risk, and for 《譜》, 《譜》 ease; it resembles 送 to escort.

譜 To alternate, to change; to exchange, as places; reciprocal; suddenly; alternate, now this now that; rotation; for, instead of; easy, lazy.

譜 《譜》 alternately-employed kindness and severity.

譜 to change places.

譜 《譜》 they treated each other as host and guest.

譜 《譜》 now rising and then declining.

譜 again and again, repeatedly.

譜 《譜》 I have no time to ramble.

譜 《譜》 I have no time to ramble.

譜 To slip and fall; to fall over or down; to make a false step; to walk quickly, to stride unceremoniously; to pass or jump over; to fall, as in price.

譜 or 《譜》 fell down.

譜 fallen; he is down.

譜 《譜》 hurt badly by a fall.

譜 or 《譜》 broken by a fall.

譜 the price has declined.

譜 to stamp the feet when vexed or nonplussed.

譜 a fall.

譜 I had a tumble.

譜 unfounded and wild talk.

譜 《譜》 when a thing falls, he never picks it up;—the lazy fellow.

譜 《譜》 the fish jumps.
Like the last.
To fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water.

飛矢 | | the swift hawk darts — on its quarry.

Read t'ieh. To keep time with the foot in singing and playing.

彌絨 | | she thrummed the strings as she tapped with her slipper.

Read t'ien. Lame; to walk limping; to stand on tiptoe.

妻兒 | | his leg is lame.

摺 | | stood on tiptoe to reach down the book from the shelf.

The character is intended to depict its meaning; the original idea is derived from 祗, an ant-hill; it is also read tuh.

凸 | | protruding, jutting, anything above the surface, as a wen, a bess, a mole-hill; convex; that which causes a convexity; elastic, springy; a tenon.

眼 | | protruding eyes.

字 | | letters cut in alto relief.

嘴凹鼻 | | pouting lips and flattened nose; — sullen, cross.

仗 | | a high breast and capacious belly.

出 | | extruding.

然水 | | see it rise out of the water — as a whale.

路 | | a rounded or raised road.

力 | | elastic and inelastic; both are foreign terms.

In Cantonese. An overplus; too much.

有 | | more than enough.

撤 | | to disgorge more than was received, as a swindler is made to do.

From hair and doubled.

Very soft, whitish cloth of a firm texture, called 白 or silk in appearance, which is woven from a cocoons-like fruit, and was brought from Kao-chang the Uigur country; the Tangut people have 霞 embroidered goat's hair cloth, which seems to be something like Cashmere shawls, but the old 白 brought from thence is now called 紅錦 or red pilot-cloth.

A short step; a small pace. | | 足 to stamp the feet, as when vexed.

A fine seive or fan called | | 策 which farmers use to winnow grain.

A punt, a shallow. | | 一子 a canoe, a dingey, such as poor people use.

蓮花 | | put the lotus flowers in the shallow.

從 ice and a slice. | | Frozen hard.

板 | | the boards below the tiling.

To hoard, to lay-up, to engross.

財役貧 | | when merchants engross the stocks, it produces poverty — among dealers.

Read t'ieh. Lofty, elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

霞 | | the starry banne dazzled the view. — alluding to their number and beauty.

恐 | | afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

心 | | with great care and apprehension.

或 | | from 代 to inform; it is now used only as a primitive, and is altered to 代 when in combination.

To scrape, to pick; sharp; advantageous.
T'IEH.

Old sounds, t'it and t'ip. In 'Canton, t'ip and t'it: — in Swatow, t'iap, t'i, and t'lat: — in Amoy, t'lat and t'iap:—
in Fukchau, t'iek and t'alk; — in Shanghai, t'ih: — in Chiifu, t'ie.

From napkin and to divine.

Written scrolls; writings; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card, which has many sorts; a placeard; settled, decided.

Name ; a visiting-card.

單; a single card; and 全; one of five folds, a more formal sort.

法; black paper copy slips; rubbings of inscriptions on stones.

出白; to issue anonymous bills.

招; proposals for a contract.

行; or 投; to send a card.

訪; to send out invitations.

賞; notice of reward offered.

妾; a card-case or envelop.

事不妥; the matter is not quite settled or decided.

錢; a bank bill.

銅; a doorkeeper, one who takes in cards.

詩; themes for verses in pentameters.

恬; Quiet, peaceable; convinced; resigned.

安息; to quiet, submit, as to God's will.

靜; appeased.

讀; chen. Discord.

靜之音; the tones do not harmonize.

從; mouth and to divine.

逝; to taste, to sip.

血; 爲盟; to lick blood when swearing.

ch'eh; To whisper in the ear; laquacious.

貼, t'ie: To leave in pledge; to throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to lean on; attached to; adjacent to; to paste up.

在; 在 wall paste it on the wall.

近; attached to; contiguous.

身; next to the body; attached, as a servant or one's children.

心; intimate, fellow-feeling.

寫; under-writers; copyists in a yamun.

體; to accommodate, to yield to; to patronize; to take up another's cause; on another's behalf.

邊; a wide hem or facing.

補; to make up what is wanting; to meet an exigency, by a donation; to help, as by giving alms.

妥; well adjusted, properly arranged. (Shanghai)

準; at that time; just then.

從; hand and a slip; it is used with 較, to fold, and also read shēh.

摺; to fold, to pile up; to grasp divineing straws in the hand.

著; to cast lots.

摺; to fold, as paper.

鐵; t'ieh; From metal and great, lost, or good; the second form is very common.

Iron, called 黑 or black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, iron like; without doubt, really.

工具; iron tools.

打; to work in iron.

生; cast iron, raw iron.

線; or 絲; iron wire.

條; rod iron.

馬口; or 洋; or 白; tinplates.

黃; brass.

砂; iron filings.

匠; a blacksmith.

石人; a man of fixed will, a mulish man.

筆不開; an unalterable writing, like a verdict.

主意; an iron will; a fixed resolve.

公雞; or 沙梨; an iron cock or iron pear, denotes a mean and stingy prig.

面無私; a man of integrity and firmness.

裴; 潘; a preparation for cyanizing iron with vinegar.

騾; From horse and iron contracted.

騾騾; 孔; 卓; the team of four iron-greys is in fine condition.

饕; From to eat and exhausted.

Gluttonous.

餓; an ogre like monster engraved on ancient vases, a head without a body, or merely a belly on a basin, to represent the vice of gluttony.

偽; t'ieh; From man and instead of.

Artful, cunning.

劣; villainous, crafty, cruel.

蝕; A kind of burrowing spider, called 毛 and 餓; it resembles the Mygale in the manner of making its nest.
TIEN.

Old sounds, tin, tim, and äien. In Canton, tin and tim; — in Swatow, tiam, tiam, and òei; — in Amoy, tian, tiam, chiam, and liam; — in Fuhchow, tieng and taing; — in Shanghai, ti and di; — in Chihsu, tien.

顕 \textit{tien} \footnote{From \textit{head} and \textit{true}: it is interchanged with the next three.} 

The top, the apex, the summit; the forehead; the beginning of; to upset, to fall over; to overthrow, to subvert; to die, to be ruined.

1. the vertex, the crown.
2. turned upside down.

事有 \footnote{Everything has a beginning and ending; — there is a right way of doing it.} 

而不抏 \footnote{He has fallen and nobody will help him; his fate is remediless.} 

渾 \footnote{Calamities; distracted with troubles; to fall utterly.} 

書 \footnote{Devoted to as to a particular branch of art or science.} 

乃爾 \footnote{They will come with you to utter ruin.} 

連 \footnote{Trouble from anarchy and rebels embroiled, as an affair; at sixes and sevens.}

顕 \footnote{From \textit{disease} and \textit{inverted}.} 

顕 \footnote{Crazed, deranged, the mind overthrown; mad after; infatuated; silly, giggling, wild; in convulsions, fits; afflicted with.} 

發 \footnote{Insane; delirious; also used as an objurgation; are you mad?} 

在 \footnote{Raving mad.} 

氣 \footnote{Hot-headed, rash.} 

多喜為 \footnote{Too great joy causes madness.} 

狗 \footnote{A mad dog.} 

想 \footnote{Mad after money.}

顕 \footnote{Interchanged with its primitive.} 

顕 \footnote{To turn over or upside down.}

顕 \footnote{To turn upside down.}

顕 \footnote{Turn it end for end, or top for bottom.}

顕 \footnote{A word indicating a high degree of distance or height.} 

顕 \footnote{Very far off.} 

顕 \footnote{Extremely high.}

顕 \footnote{The topmost or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree.}

顕 \footnote{A species of yew or larch.}

顕 \footnote{To get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.}

顕 \footnote{To get the last molars, which in man the Chinese place at 24, and in women at 21 years of age.}

顕 \footnote{The peak or apex of a hill.}

顕 \footnote{The highest peak of a number of mountains.}

顕 \footnote{A lake south of Yunnan fu, the 1池; about forty miles in length; it is connected with the Yangtsze River by the Pu-to River普渡河 flowing northerly about a hundred miles.}

顕 \footnote{A wide region near it, formerly occupied by Lolos and other tribes; and 

顕 \footnote{and are still used for Yunnan province.}

顕 \footnote{Read \textit{tien}. Vast, full.}

顕 \footnote{A wide expanse of water.}

顕 \footnote{To go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.}

顕 \footnote{To beat, to knock a thing to pieces, as when throwing it away; to lead; to spread out.}

顕 \footnote{To beat a rub-a-dub on the drums.}

顕 \footnote{To stumble, to trip.}

顕 \footnote{To fall down, as from weakness or fatigue.}

顕 \footnote{A horse with a white spot in his forehead.}

顕 \footnote{To weight a thing in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby.}

顕 \footnote{To estimate the weight of anything in the hand.}

顕 \footnote{To shake in the hand.}

顕 \footnote{To try and guess the weight.}

顕 \footnote{In Cantonese. To lay up and down, to lay straight; directly ahead, straight on.}

顕 \footnote{I cannot be numbered.}

顕 \footnote{A direct road.}

顕 \footnote{To bolt the food.}

顕 \footnote{To lay along.}

顕 \footnote{I can do nothing, I am headed off.}

顕 \footnote{A line straight, a bee-line.}

顕 \footnote{From \textit{knife} and to \textit{divine}; used with \textit{ji}: a flaw.}

顕 \footnote{A nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.}

顕 \footnote{An official baton with a spot; i.e. not a pure color.}

顕 \footnote{Originally written with \textit{ji: a stand now contracted to \textit{ji}, with records on it, denoting the books of the 五帝 placed high out of respect. A canon, a standard or ritual; a statute or code; written, authentic documents, records; law, rule; ordinances; statutory; constant; to put in charge of another; to mortgage; to consider; to rule or manage; to take oversight of; to be directed to, bent on.}

顕 \footnote{Letters used as above.}

顕 \footnote{Used in this column for a purpose better explained in an earlier chapter.}

顕 \footnote{A delicate and more correct notation of the same letter.}
TIEN.

1.田 to mortgage land, as a mortgage does to a mortgagee.
2.老 or 永 to mortgage for ever.
3.守 to keep in charge.
4.尚 have still you have the statutes and laws.
5.籍 books, records.
6.古 ancient records, like the Domesday Book.
7.恩 or 大 [your] great favor, or bounty.
8.史 a writer of the court, or a clerk who has no grade; an inferior justice under a chi-hien.
9.五 the five social relations.
10.邮 a grant to deceased soldiers of merit.
11.自作不 doing what is illegal.
12.经入 [such a style] comes from the classics and savors of the canons.

From 老 old and 点 spot-contracted.

The grimy spots on the face of an old person, defined by 老人面上 点 something like spots on an old man's face.

Occasionally used as another form of the next.

The name of a grass.

曾 the father of the commentator Ts'ai Hsü; 曾子 a disciple of the Sage.

From black and to divine; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A black spot, a speck; a dot, a little, a mite; a comma; the stroke of a clock; an old name for the fifth part of a night watch, or about 13 minutes; in mechanics, a point, the spot where the weight or power acts or touches; a particle; speckled, starred, dotted; to punctuate, to italicise with dots; to nod, to bow slightly; to blot out, to mark for correction; to point out; to prick off; to soil or spot; to light, as a lamp; to nod in assent; in penmanship, a slanting dot, a \ resulting which is also read 'chu.'

指 to point out; to show which or how.

眼 to give one the wink.

打 to sort or arrange, to put in order.

幾 what time is it?

擺心 to spread out a luncheon.

欽 designated to be a hanlin.

一、一畫 a point and a line; to write.

過歴 made out the list.

一、氣頭 a little vexed.

一、好心 a goodhearted-man.

星半 or 半子 a very little.

多一児 a very little more.

長一 rather long.

自 to bring ridicule on one's self.

景 to describe and illustrate, as in describing a region.

於茲 it is beautifully adorned.

In Cantonese. An interrogative, how, in what manner? what?
1.呢 how is it then?
2.樣 how, in what way?
3.心事 what does he intend to do?
4.做得呢 how shall it be done?
5.知 how do you know?
6.算好 which is the best way?

In Pekingese. The iron plate or 糠 on which watchmen strike when about to shut the city gate.

From shelter and to divine.

A place to put goods; in Canton, it usually denotes a shop, a stand; but at the North rather an inn or tavern, because of the abundance of animals and teams there.

老 the old stand.

一座 one inn; one shop.

客 a rest-house, an inn, an eating-house.

管 or 出 a coolie, a porter in a shop. (Cantonese)

客 travelers, guests, lodgers.

收 to shut up shop.

主 or 家 an innkeeper; the latter term also includes servants.

野 a rest-house.

住 or 歇 or 下 to stop at the inn.

酒 a wine-shop, a grocery; a restaurant.

An earthen table or ledge, used as a sort of earthen buffet or stand, and indicating rank; it was placed between two pillars at state interviews among feudal princes.

士 a tray or side-board made of earth.

反 to put back the cups on the stand.

To bar a gate with beams of wood or iron inserted in the wall.

模 to bar the gate by inserting the beam into the side-posts.

A flaw or stain in a gem; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; chipped; disgraced.

污 to deflower; to defile.

辱 to be disgraced; debauched.

缺 a defect; deficient, imperfect.

In Cantonese. To run against, to hit unintentionally.

嘹 lookout for yourself! — a street cry of porters.

頭盔 to bump the head.

是 is it a good hit for you.

The fever and ague; intermittent fever.

單 a tertian ague; a fever that comes on odd days.

雙 one that recurs on the second or fourth day.
From a tile and table.

To steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.

To steady by a prop.

To even it off, as the ground; to make them of the same level.

To wedge the table's legs.

An unauthorized character.

To remember, to think of, as of the absent.

To bear in mind; to recall.

A high and grand hall; a palace; the hall of audience; a main building in a temple; the rear of an army, as distinct from the van or, when it faces in battle; small military merit; fixed; to preserve, to establish; to protect; to sigh.

A royal palace; also called the golden hall.

The Resplendent Hall at Peking, in which audiences are held.

Your Highness; said only to the crown prince.

An old name for the imperial chariot.

The grand hall of idols in Badhish temples.

The side halls in a temple.

To establish firmly.

To bring up the rear in a defeat.

The rear filed defeated.

To defend the royal domain.

Your Majesty's bounty is vast.

From man and field; occurs used for the hunting.

To still the ground; to dress fields; to hunt; to catch wild animals.

Farmers; field hands.

A husbandman.

By hunting and fishing.

Government lands.

Graveyards, cemeteries.

Anciently, a royal domain around the capital, extending 500 li each way; government lands, measuring 64 square roods, which furnished one war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 72 footmen; a squad of this size; to rule; to cultivate; to extend; to stretch out; to hunt; frontier lands; the imperial domain of Yu.

The empire.

Foresters.

From insect and domain; it is also often written 諏.

Inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin nacre in wood, and filling it up with lacker-paste.

Lacked wood with shells in figures inlaid.

From rain and to event, referring to the collision of the dual powers which produce it.

Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; to glance at, to regard with attention, as a superior is asked to do; to telegraph; electric.

The telegraph wires.

A telegram.

The glare of lightning.

A flash of lightning.

An electrical machine.

[please to] give this a careful look.

The goddess of Lightning.

You will see it all at one glance.

When deeds are done with scolding hearts, the eyes of the gods notice them instantly.
TIEN.

From mouth and to read.

To sigh; others say clear, bright.

Shallow water.

The roof of a house fallen in from decay, caused by the damp earth and heavy tiles upon it; this often happens to neglected buildings which admit the rain.

An unauthorized character.

Old sounds, t'in, t'im, din, and dim. In Canton, t'in and t'im; — in Swatow, t'ian, tian, t'iam, and cian; — in Amoy, t'ian, tian, t'iam, and chin; — in Fukien, t'iang and tiang; — in Shanghai, t'ang and di; — in Chefoo, t'ien.

The highest of things, heaven both physically and divinely; it is defined, "the condensation of the original ether; it appears blue and vaulted, having a shape but no substance; it envelops the earth on all sides, and beyond it the sun, moon and stars are attached to it; it nourishes all creation, going through the four seasons; it revolves on the north and south poles as on an axis, once each entire day in its regular course without change," the sky, the air, the firmament, the heavens; a day, a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the Power above, Nature, Providence, Heaven, and though without definite personality is employed more than any other term to indicate God; the emperor, who is Heaven's vicegerent; to regard or honor as heaven; among the Buddhists, used for deva or gods, and explained by 神 gods of heaven, and by 梵 人 or inhabitants of the Brahma-lokus.

天 靈 (tien) From 大 great with 一 one above it, denoting that it is incomparably the greatest; it is much used in anatomical terms and names of places; it resembles, 貳 天, weird, and the second form, denoting the blue ether, was introduced by the Rationalists.

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地人 heaven, earth, and man, the three ruling powers in creation.

下一家 all mankind are one family.

服近 Heaven's eye is near; the gods know it.

大過神 Heaven is greater than the gods.
T’ien.

1. 分高 he has noble endowments.
2. 神佛 gods and Buddhhas enough to fill Heaven.
3. 開眼 Heaven has observed it.
4. 生養 Heaven produced and brought it up.
5. 飛本事 extraordinary talents.
6. 好事 fine weather.
7. 事半 a full half a day, a good while, an hour or more.
8. 夏 season.
9. 氣 vapors, air, climate.
10. 每 every day.
11. 隔一 every other day.
12. 畫 Heaven itself draws pictures or landscapes.
13. 響晴 a clear bright day.
14. 元 a term for a system of mathematical symbols like algebra
15. 也 and so used like x and y for unknown quantities.
16. 水路 a passage of six days.
17. 今 day.
18. 下下 and 发公 a hereditary monarchy, and one where the ruler chooses a successor.
19. 民乃王所 the king regards the people as heaven.
20. 朝 the celestial dynasty, i.e. the reign of the son of Heaven.
21. 江 the horizon.
22. 靖 nature’s noblemen; nature’s gifts, as humanity, justice.
23. 钧 heaven’s music.
24. 師 the head of the Tao sect who lives in Lung-hu shan 龍虎山 near Nan-chang in Kiangsi; he is known as 张.
25. 師 from his family name, and is invested with power to appoint spirits to rule in all municipal temples.

From water and disgrace.

T’ien.

1. 栽 raise the price.
2. 丁 to have an increase in one’s family; also expressed by 人.
3. 進口 to add in another mouth.
4. 補 add something to make it enough.
5. 差使 to add to a clerk’s official duties.

In Cantonese. An adverb indicating certainty; really, too, exactly.

無解 it has no meaning either.

有兩 it is coming on to rain too.

田 changes the divisions of a field; it forms the 102d radical of characters relating mostly to fields and land; as a verb read tien, and used with the next.

A field, a spot laid out in plats; to arrange for planting; cultivated fields; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to plant, to cultivate.

井 lands anciently held in fief which surrounded the royal domain.

屯 lands assigned to military.

水 fields overflowed, tidal lands.

租 ground-rent.

書 fields whose rental is given to scholars.

籍 the field plowed by the emperor.

十簋 a field of ten [Chinese] acres.

竹 a bamboo plantation.

賦 the crown tax.

祖 the god of Agriculture.

有居 how many acres are there in all?

庄 a farm house.

家 farmers, agriculturists.

然 orderly arranged, like beds and fields.

澄海桑 the blue sea has become woods and fields; met. times have much changed.

披 or 刮 to hoe up the earth.

叔子 Shuh has gone hunting.

解組歸 to unloose the girdle and go home; — to resign office.

無 甫 do not try to cultivate fields too large.

公 imperial domains.

礦 literary pursuits or wages.

心 地 the ground of virtue and happiness.

邀葉何 the lotus leaves spread out like plates.

歇 from field and to strike.

To prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.

食 to pursue game.

 caractère 田 you still cultivate your fields.

盤子游 his occupation is to roam and hunt.

釵 Metallic flowered or inlaid work made into head-dresses.

釵 two broad enamed hair-pins or clasps, worn on the sides of the head.

金 golden enamed gear.

鳳 the empress’ headdresses, with feather work and jewels.

Read tien and used for 釵.

Inlaid shell-work.

子 a head ornament used by Manchu ladies covering the hair; made with enamel, naore, or feathers.

轉 To caper or hop about from joy is expressing both hilarity and health.

恬 From water and peaceful.

恬 The gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

填 From earth or cave and true.

恬 Fill up, to fill in; to level the earth by filling in a hole; to stuff; to supply a deficiency; to complete; noted for, characteristic of; complaiant with; flowing; a rumbling sound, like that of many drums; a long time; to pay a debt; to add to; a designation of the planet Saturn.
登

The sound of drums is 1 1, probably imitating the sharp rapid sound of a réveillé.

From *sweet and tongue;* q. d. the tongue distinguishes sweetness.

Whatever is sweet or pleasant to the taste; one of the five tastes; savory, agreeable, well-tasted; to like.

醇油腻, smooth, as old wine.

睡　sweet sleep.

得點頭 had small winnings at first, pleased with a little success.

思思　very sweet.

黒香 sound asleep.

水　spring or sweet water.

嶙

The noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

礦石問甚然 he heard the whiz of the falling aeroline.

恬

Peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

靜　tranquil, as after a storm; undisturbed.

波海內 the waves are now everywhere quiet; the rebellion is quelled.

以義志 strengthen the resolution by cultivating placidity.

引養引 to lead [the people] to enjoy plenty and peace.

恭

An herb with leaves like a cabbage, having a slightly sweetish taste, used as a remedy in fevers; it grows in Yunnan; flourishing, as a stately tree; luxuriant, as herbage.

From *heart and heaven;* q. d. the heart implores heaven with a feeling of self-reproach and intention of reforming.

Ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace, to incur infamy; out of favor.

在和好 to be intimate with;

— a polite phrase.

唇　feeling disgraced.

有　unworthy of being used to serve — as a guard.

不知羞 布—en—ed.

無　所生 don’t disgrace those who bore you.

否德帝位 a want of probity dishonors the diadem.

毋　嚴職 do not reproach the office.

我教誨 I am ashamed that I have given you so much trouble to teach me.

脣

Regarded as representing the tongue protruding; it resembles "ping" and is now superseded by the next.

To lick.

嘴　to lick the chops.

菜碟 to lick the platter clean.

舔　from tongue and reproach or to eat; the second is also a synonym of *sweet*.

To lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one’s speech; to try with the tongue.

— taste it a little.

破了窗紙 [the thief] licked and thus broke open the lattice paper — to look in.

是以言之也 by his words catching some one, and thus seeking an end of his own.

乾净 licked clean.

脕

Abundance, plenty; enough of; rich, good, as food; to be prosperous; to go to excess; to forget; a long time; skilled at; to strengthen spirits.

不有　unworthy of receiving; deficient, indifferent.

賓無不 his words are all well chosen.

設輩 to spread out a rich and bountiful repast.

忘 I’ve forgotten it entirely.

易 thick-skinned, shameless.
T'ien.

Dirty; muddied; to sink in water.

T'ien.

Preferable; to feel disgraced or cowed; to blush. (ant. to  IDb.)

Ashamed, bashful; to feel disgraced or cowed; to blush.

If you have nothing to be ashamed of, can't you do it?

From face and to see or rule; like the last.

To show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.

I don't know if I am ugly, still I have a man's face.

Blushing to the eyes.

She colored deeply.

He acts in the highest degree brazen-faced.

She blushed lest she should see a man.

In confusion, disordered, out of harmony.

的.

From white and  a ladle, but the original radical was sun, intimating brightness.

Clear, evident, as the sun; bright, clear; real; an important circumstance; a spot which shows distinctly, as a bull's eye in a target; a red spot on a woman's face; much used in speaking for  below.

pronouns, or between two nouns, it is a synonym of  and denotes the genitive; as I  my book.

Name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the headdress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

耳 ear-covers or plugs.

A poker made of wood, and armed with an iron point for stirring the fire; a club or staff. The second character is a synonym of the  larch, prized for its durable wood; it is also read  and used for  in the name 樹  the bitter gourd or  Tricosanthes.

To raise, as a wick.

To push the wick out of the oil.

To rub the pencil on the stone.

To hesitate; one says, to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

To loll out the tongue.
打铁 | a blacksmith.
打铁 | wrought iron.
爱 | loved, loving; what is loved.
吃不 | he will not (or cannot) eat.
然而日月 | certainly the [vile man] will day by day go to ruin.
射箭 | to hit the bull's eye in archery.
端 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

在 Cantonese. A small quantity; a diminutive.

马 | is a variety of Artemisia, which in autumn gathers a woolly foliage.

行 | even savages also regard modesty as a virtue.

步行 | Water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugarcane or sorghum.

商 | Originally written like shih商店, but, and afterwards altered; it resembles shang 商 to consult, and is used chiefly in combination.

部分 | The part on which others rest, as a stalk or stem, a foot or hoof, a root, &c; the basis or origin of.

求根 | he does not care for the root, and yet thinks to get leaves and fruit.

楠 | The short rafters that support the projecting eaves, the 楂 or 樑子 which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.

端 | the barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.

挑 | a whizzing arrow.

射 | the sharp arrow-head.

从 foot and basis; the second form specially denotes petioles.

有 | the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to; to join.

于彼者 | I am going to that place.

读 | as another form of 喜.

适 | To stop walking.

从 woman and basis; 适 also occurs used for it.

适 | The consort of a man, the proper wife, called 正室 or the one in the main house.

子 | the wife and her children.

母 | the mother of the house, said by a man's children or the domestics, when speaking of his wife.

堂兄弟 | cousins german of the same surname.

血 | blood relatives.

滴 | A drop of water; a very little; to drip, to ooze.

血 | to drop blood — into water; if the drops from two people coalesce, it is thought to prove their relationship.

水成水 | the drops make ice as they fall.

點 | drizzling and dropping as the rain.

何曾到九泉 | for how can a drop of wine get into hades?

一點 | drop one drop more.

金 | a local name of the elecampane or Inula sinensis, with a head of yellow flowers, clasping leaves, and milky sap; an infusion of it relieves coughs.

油 | put in a drop or two of oil. (Cantonese.)
To strike and basis.

From an opponent, an antagonist; a match, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; an equal; to withstand, to fight; to match; to compete, to strive for mastery, to be resisted; to control, to supervise, as an outlay.

Enmity, opposed.

A jar, like a fish-jar, called having small ears.

From feathers and fowl; it occurs used for, a tribe of Scythians, and when dressing a bird, sometimes is written like the next.

The Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellaums and other articles; its feathers; a panache held by worshipers; dresses ornamented with feather-work worn by royal ladies at pageants; a feudal state near Gobi, now Yen-ngan fu 延安府 in the north of Shensi.

Right hands held the plumes.

A carriage ornamented with feathers, used by court ladies.

Underlings about court who taught the use of these plumes.

The Tartar pheasant, called 翠 and 雀, reared for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.

A fabulous and felicitous bird in the days of Yao, which was probably based on this bird.

Long tapering bamboos suitable for fishing-poles.

A flute or flute; it had seven holes, and now has ten, one of which has a skin over it, or the Tartars are said to have invented it.

A flute-player.

A flute inlaid with jade.

You cannot play tunes on a whistle.

The trill of a flute came from a man leaning on the balcony.

To go and from or by; the first is most used.

To follow, to tread where others have been; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to lead forward, to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to; the right way.

To set a good example to one’s descendants or others.

He will be blessed who follows the right path.

To admonish each other.

To follow his virtuous example.

Principled men; also not to follow, not to treat properly.

To see and to buy.

To see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.

To see the prince alone; a private audience.

He came not to court for three years.

Audiences they gave gifts.

They did not recognize each other at the interview.

To wash, to scour, to cleanse vessels; to clear, to purify; to reform; to dilute; a stable or pen for keeping cattle when fattening; arid, parched.

To wash away.

To wash off the dust.

To rub off the grime and wash away the flaws; met. to reform.

To rub the inkstone; — and be ready for study.

To purify the heart from sordid cares.

Hot air, a scorching air; used with the last.

The drought is distressing, parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

Hills on which the grass is dried up.

To travel along a smooth road.

The road to Chen is level and easy, yet it is overgrown with weeds.
### TH.

*Old sound, t'ik.* In Canton, t'ik and tek; — in Swatow, t'ek and tek; — in Amoy, tek and t'ek; — in Fukchau, t'ek, tiah, and chalk; — in Shanghai, t'ih; — in Chifu, t'i.

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Read shoh. Excited, greatly moved and fearful.

### TING.

*Old sounds, ting, teng, ding, and deng.* In Canton, ting; — in Swatow, teng and t'ia; — in Amoy, teng; — in Fukchau, teng, ting, and tling; — in Shanghai, ting and deng; — in Chifu, thing.

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Originally written with 人 man above and 人 below it, standing for 心 the heart; but others with more probability say it represents a bee's sting; occurs used with the next four.

The fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire, and denoting that things are perfected; a sting; a nail, for which 手 is now used; to lose a parent; robust; a full grown person, a yeoman, a workman, an individual; a brave; to sustain, to bear; to order.

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...
香花 the lilac, because its flowers resemble cloves.

發 to have posterity; fortunate, as a grave.

砂 a workman who digs sand; a miner.

年 a young man of 16 or 18.

寧我肯 rather would I myself bear it.

東 jingling stones hung in the wind.

子 a tadpole.

地 the land revenue as estimated in money.

Read ch'ing. The sound of chopping.

伐木 merrily sound the woodmen's axes.

竹 Alone, no protector or support.

伶 the bay of Lintin northeast of Macao, so called from the islet of this name in it.

孤 quite alone by itself.

叮 To enjoin on one.

殅告戒 repeatedly bade him to take heed.

詔 to order strictly; friendly council from a superior.

In Shanghái. Bitten or sting by insects.

之bee; biting in one spot.

一口 I was stung once.

療 From disease and nail.

Boils with a nail-like head; a venereal ulcer, a bubo; syphilitic sores.

生 have pox sores.

火 a pimple, a burning sore.

指 a felon or whitlow.

口 fever boils on the mouth.

玎 The jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.

一 a jingling noise.

玲 sound of jingling-stones.

月 a blind fortune-teller's gong.

鑼 a hand gong hung in a hoop with two buttons to strike it when twirled; sometimes called 喚娇娘 the beauty's call.

蜓 A synonym of 翼 the dragon-fly, alluding to its nail-like form.

蜻 or 蝠 a dragon-fly.

Read ch'ing. The razor sheath the 蜻 or Solen.

Read ch'ing. A kind of ant.

釘 A nail, a spike, a bolt; to work metal into bolts.

鐵 iron nails.

螺絲 a screw.

以物 to nail things together.

鞭 nailed boots for wet weather.

可中 拨 the nail; i.e. admirable.

拏去眼中 一 take out that nail (or eyelash) from my eye.

Read ting' To nail together; to bind, as books.

半 or 死 to nail securely.

封 a very important dispatch to provincial officers from their superiors.

書 or 裝 to bind books.

鞘 To mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch.

底 to patch up soles.

打補 一 to put a patch on a rent or hole.

鼎 The lower part and sides represent the legs and body of a tripod in which metals are fusing, the contents being depicted in the contained eye; it forms the 206th radical of a few characters.

鼎鼎 A caldron with three feet and two ears, a tripod kettle; then; firm, settled; to secure, to establish; the 50th diagram, denoting new; the state.

定 or 立 to establish a new dynasty.

革 abrogate the old dynasty.

足之勢 three of equal power.

扛 to lift a caldron; i.e. great strength.

甲 the three highest of the new Hanlin, referring probably to the three legs of a tripod.

喪事 to attend to the funeral rites with deliberation and gravity.

望順力 I humbly intreat your powerful influence.

臣 a high minister of state.

天子春秋 the emperor's years were then many.

鐘鳴食 when the bell sounds the food comes from the kettle; met. rich and honored; — the expression refers to an ancient patriarchal custom.

人聲 the clamors of the people bubbled up, as a seething caldron.

頂 The top, peak, or summit; the crown; a knob or button adopted by the Manchus, and worn on official caps to indicate rank; a classifier of hats, caps, sedans, and state umbrellas; to carry on the head or apex; to point the head at; very, superior, a form of the superlative; to substitute, to put instead; food rising on the stomach; opposing; ahead; contradictory.

頭風 a head wind.

一個子 or 一粒 an official button.

紅 a red or coral button; the insignia of the highest rank.

革 or 摘去 to degrade an officer.

把頭着 carried it on his head.

脫 baldheaded.

招 or 召 to invite offers for a shop; to sell the stock or the goodwill.

換 or 包 to silly put worse in, as shopmen do at times.
TING

| 天立地 one whose crown reaches to heaven; — very talented. |
| 中意 I like it best. |
| 置 adulterated syrup. |
| 好 the very best. |
| 我 | my food does not set well. |
| 名 | I to enter the examination under a false name; a crime. |
| 不住 unable to manage, inadequate for. |
| 訴 | to become bald. |
| 绝 | 聪明 of the very highest talent. |
| 灌 | to sprinkle or wash the crown, a kind of Buddhist baptism (muralla-bishikli) administered to children, idols, &c. |
| 向 | 五 from the crown to the sole. |
| 革 | to spoil the market by underselling. (Cantonese.) |
| 藏 | to wear the bird crest, i.e. to be a siutaid, alluding to a peculiar shaped button. |

A rivulet or brook.

A lacustrine plant like a balrush, called 萬 whose leaves can be woven into sandals or withes; it is probably a species of Scirpus or Juncus.

From *spirits* and a nail.

Drunk; stupefied with drink. 醉 | 無知 too drunk to know anything.

The secretion in the ear.

From word and nail as the phonetic.

To arrange satisfactorily, to settle terms; to criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to adjust, to equalize, as taxes; to fix on; to loiter; a meeting, a consultation.

| 明 to settle clearly. |
| 今 to make peace, to promise. |
| 載 | or | 正 to revise, to edit, to prepare for publication. |
| 期 | to set a time. |
| 祝 | to invite to a consultation. |

To set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors.

坐 | 之 | 食 fancy, high-sounding expressions, and not very sensible.

盤 | 恭 | 得 spread the handsome dishes by the path under the pines.

定 | From **a covering and 正 correct (others say 之 wanting) changed to 定 a foot.**

Tranquil, secure, fixed, steady; used after an expression to enforce it; really, certainly, absolutely; brought to a proper state; at rest, set; in a trance-like state; to fix, to settle on; to curdle or set by means of an acid, as when using rennet to curdle milk; to decide, to adjust finally; to stop; the forehead; contracted, settled, determined; the star a Markab in Pegasus, so called because it is a good time to fix on a work when it culminates; in Buddhism, a state of fixed contemplation.

一 | positively, surely.

必 | it must be, certainly.

親 | to betroth.

賃 | to contract for goods, when a | 紙 bill of particulars is drawn, and 銀 the bargain money is | 下 paid.

未 | or | 不 uncertain, not yet settled.

無 | 准 nothing decided finally. |

否 | it is fixed.

歸 settled on; all is arranged.

保 | I can assure you it is not fixed.

入 | lost in abstraction, or mesmerized, as Buddhists pretend to be; a state called 觉 the wisdom of tranquility or quietism; it has a particular organ (indraya) by which it is perfected, called 根 samadhi-indraya; a previous state to this is termed 欲入 | wishing to enter perfection (sama-patti).

做 | 的 made to order.

面 | 面 | 家 fix the mind on it without distraction, and then you will quietly receive it.

晨昏 | 早 at morn and eve salute your parents.

論 to speak to the purpose and settle the argument.

因功 | 奉 to promote according to merit.

之 | 方中 Markab was then in the zenith.

In Cantonese. A spot, a place.

有 | 無是 is there a place for it?

個 | 有 that spot.

唔知 | I don't know the spot.

基石 | From stone and nail or to fix; occurs used with the next. |

Ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.

下 | or | 挂 drop the anchor.

住海面 anchored in the roadstead or offing.

錫 | From plate or nail or to fix; occurs used with the next.

A platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an ingot or shoe of bullion; often used for 键 an anchor, and because anchors are often made of wood, it is wrongly written with that radical; a medical preparation made into hard round sticks; the needle of a spinning wheel.

十両 | a ten taels in one ingot; in Canton, this phrase often means, the affair is certain, from the usual weight of ingots.

元寶 | or | 純銀 | paper ingots burned in worship.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>拼</th>
<th>Hand and to fix; also read 'chang'.</th>
<th>从 hand and to fix; also read 'chang'.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>斧</td>
<td>To throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to throw at; to smash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>塞</td>
<td>to get one's head cracked in a fray.</td>
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<td>壶</td>
<td>茶 盠 坑 to smash a teacup when taking an oath.</td>
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<td>推</td>
<td>1. to push. 2. to exert, to strive.</td>
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<td>備 備</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>傳</td>
<td>1. to spread, to hand down. 2. to communicate.</td>
<td>1. to spread, to hand down. 2. to communicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>1. to hear; to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.</td>
<td>To hear, to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呈</td>
<td>1. to present. 2. to give a report.</td>
<td>聽 1. to present. 2. to give a report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>1. to look at, to see. 2. to examine. 3. to watch.</td>
<td>1. to look at, to see. 2. to examine. 3. to watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>候</td>
<td>1. to wait. 2. to be ready.</td>
<td>1. to wait. 2. to be ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>等</td>
<td>1. to wait. 2. to be ready.</td>
<td>1. to wait. 2. to be ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理</td>
<td>1. to think of. 2. to reflect.</td>
<td>1. to think of. 2. to reflect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>1. to like. 2. to like well.</td>
<td>1. to like. 2. to like well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>標</td>
<td>1. to mark. 2. to write down.</td>
<td>1. to mark. 2. to write down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>聽 1. to hear; to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>場</td>
<td>1. place, situation. 2. ground.</td>
<td>1. place, situation. 2. ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藩</td>
<td>1. to cover, to protect. 2. to stop.</td>
<td>1. to cover, to protect. 2. to stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1. to hear; to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.</td>
<td>1. to hear; to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>1. to anticipate. 2. to prepare.</td>
<td>1. to anticipate. 2. to prepare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>1. to come forth; to appear.</td>
<td>1. to come forth; to appear.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1. to come forth; to appear.</td>
<td>1. to come forth; to appear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'ING.**

*Old sounds, t'ing and ding.* In Canton, t'ing and ding; — in Siu-cow, t'eng and ding; — in Amoy, t'eng and t'ing; — in Fuhkien, t'ang, t'ing, and ding; — in Shanghai, t'ing and ding; — in Chi-fu, t'ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>讀 (Chōng)</th>
<th>1. to read. 2. to recite. 3. to note.</th>
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<td>備</td>
<td>1. to prepare. 2. to supply.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**T'ING.**

From shelter and to hear as the phonetic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>廠</th>
<th>A hall, a parlor, a saloon; a court, a place where cases are heard; the officer in his court.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>or 花</td>
<td>A reception-room; a parlor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客</td>
<td>or 客</td>
<td>a porter's lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>or 官</td>
<td>a police-station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>or 神</td>
<td>the room for the oracle or shrine in a house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The strips of hide, the 箱 (ting) which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

The thigh bone or femur is 髋骨 (feng), but it is also applied to other long bones.

From 去 (ting) to go and 去 (ting) good; it much resembles 去 (ting) to extend, and is used with the next.

The place where audiences are held; the court of the palace; a court-yard; courtly; correct, regular; erect.

朝 (chao) the hall where audiences are held; the Emperor.

臣 (chen) is the term privy councilors.

子 (zi) means you have court-yards and private rooms.

杖 (zhang) to bastinado a courtier, as was done in the Ming dynasty.

檄 (xi) a dispatch sent by express direct from the palace to the provinces.

尉 (wei) a palace officer, head of the guard; an ancient title.

庭 (ting) from shelter and a hall.

The family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental; domestic; to grow straight; the court of a palace, the hall of audience; to appear at court.

訓 (tun) parental instruction.

家 (jia) home, one's own residence, a family seat; one's relatives.

家 (jia) 樂 domestic enjoyment.

丹 (dan) or 紅 or 天 or 禁 all denote the imperial palace, especially the private apartments.

門 (men) his door-way is like a fair, speaking of an officer besieged by applicants.

天 (tian) 容量 a high spacious forehead; a term in physiognomy.

逕 (jing) very unlike; greatly mistaken.

四征弗 (si) he punished all those chiefs who would not appear at court.

楊 (yang) a father.

骐 (ting) A dragon-fly.

霆 (ting) a name for all Libellulidae; the common names are 螈 (yong) the mantis' tail; 赤赤 (chac) the red soldier, 螈 (ting) and others.

Read 雷 (ting). A kind of livid striped lizard, called 雷 (ting) found about damp walls.

霆 (ting) Thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.

霆 (ting) 雷 a flash of lightning.

霆 (ting) 雷之聲 thundering mad, very angry.

廷 (ting) 不及掩 耳 a clap of thunder, so sudden that one has no time to cover the ears.

廷 (ting) 如雷 a clap and a crash of thunder, — was the onset.

廷 (ting) The culm of grasses; the peduncle of flowers; small beans in a roof.

廷 (ting) 以 杜鵑 to hit a bell with a blade of grass; i.e. to use very inadequate means.

廷 (ting) 亭 亭 he raised the purlines with the pilars.

廷 (ting) 玻璃 wheat straw.

廷 (ting) 花 a flower stalk.

廷 (ting) 亭 (ting) a portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor, a pavilion; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; straight, even, level.

廷 (ting) 不 irregular, awry.

廷 (ting) 茶 a tea-booth.

廷 (ting) 涼 or 花 a summer-house.

廷 (ting) 長 or 地保 an old name for policemen; they wore black clothes and a red cap.

廷 (ting) 八 角 an octagonal pavilion.

廷 (ting) 碑 a porch for a stone tablet; they are often built very solidly with ornamented roofs.

廷 (ting) 他 who sits in the dragon pavilion; met. the Emperor.

廷 (ting) 雷立 exalted and lofty, like an isolated peak.

廷 (ting) 申明 a sort of porch or hall, where the names of bad people are hung up for exposure and general information.

廷 (ting) 香 an open, sedan-like stand, to exhibit things in a procession.

廷 (ting) From man at a shed.

廷 (ting) To rest, to stop; to hold up, as when there is enough; well-arranged; suitable, fitting, honest, trusty; to delay; after another verb, denotes the cessation of the act.

廷 (ting) 工 or 手 to rest from work.

廷 (ting) 止 to cease.

廷 (ting) 一會子 rested once.

廷 (ting) 當 all arranged rightly, everything in its place.

廷 (ting) 打扮 餅 well dressed; painted up; to put on a gay dress.

廷 (ting) 調 to part, as quarrelsome people; to set to rights, to arrange; to cooperate in attaining an end.

廷 (ting) 十巴折其七 about seven-tenths were defeated.

廷 (ting) 車道 左 stopped the carriage at the roadside.

廷 (ting) 臂閣三 the three joints of the arm were brawny and proportioned.

廷 (ting) 騎 to put up a horse, as for the night.

廷 (ting) 勻 even, uniform; well proportioned, or corresponding, as the parts of a thing.

廷 (ting) 波 the water course has stopped running.

廷 (ting) 履首 to lay out a corpse.

廷 (ting) 痛得 it has stopped aching.

廷 (ting) 哭不 she continues to weep.

廷 (ting) 亭 (ting) from water and arbor; used with 波 and the last.

廷 (ting) 水 至 之海 to let the stagnant water flow out to sea.


**T'ING.**

**婷**
A fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.

**婷**
Lady-like and beautiful.

**婷**
From stolid, other flowers, to a decided, the fair whatever full the hand;

**婷**
A peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.

**婷**
A plant found in Ho-nan, said to kill fish like a *Lepidium*.

**婷**
A medicinal plant, allied to the shepherd's purse (*Thlaspi*) by the Chinese; the drawing shows that it is akin to the mustard, the flowers are yellow, the leaves broad lanceolate and obtusely serrate, and the siliques long; other descriptions confuse it with other cruciferous plants.

**亭**
A raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

**亭**
A raised path or dike through or between fields for passers; a piece of waste land, a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.

**亭**
Field-paths.

**亭**
A bit of a garden.

**亭**
An old name of Lin-ongan fu in Yunnan.

Read *tien*. A paddock, a park.

**亭**
Our paddocks will be like deer-parks; — uncultivated.

**亭**
From hand and erect; used for the next, and easily mistaken for "ten".

To pull up or out; to strain, as at stool; to lead out; to rush or stand forward; to push out; to relax a little, as with prisoners; straight, to straighten; to carry one's self stiffly; decided, resolute in principle.

**亭**
To stretch one's self up straight.

**亭**
Out to project or grow out.

**亭**
To stretch and expand the chest.

**亭**
To firmly adhere to chastity.

**亭**
The very stiff and upright.

**亭**
A great punishment.

**亭**
Not to give in, good pluck.

**亭**
To use the stick as a sword; — i.e. to punish offences too severely.

**亭**
To stand stiff, as a grenadier.

**亭**
In Pekingese. Very, greatly.

**亭**
Very coarse and bulging, as a water-jar.

**亭**
A hard bit, as a nut to eat, or a piece of tough beef.

**亭**
A club, a stick; a single branch or stalk.

**亭**
A hundred stalks of sugar-cane.

**亭**
I can manage the enemy] with even a shillelah; — a boast of a general.

**亭**
He grasped the staff and drove him out.

**亭**
An efficient and clever man.

**亭**
From gem and erect.

**亭**
The name of a gem; a flat baton or scepter made of stone, held by the emperor in ancient times as a sign of authority; some were three feet long, others six inches.

**亭**
The emperor took the scepter, and straightway the realm was regulated.

**亭**
Meat which has been dried in the sun and cut in strips; straight, stiff.

**亭**
Ten strips of jerked meat form a bundle.

**亭**
A carp used in offerings.

**亭**
He gave him four slices of dried meat.

**亭**
A punt, a canoe, a dug-out; long and small boats, such as people live in at Canton, of which there are many sorts; inland boats, small craft.

**亭**
or a small boat.

**亭**
A fast boat.

**亭**
Express or post-boats.

**亭**
Flower-boats, used for parties.

**亭**
Boat-people.

**亭**
A sort of lighter.

**亭**
To gather caltrops.

**亭**
A bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; finished, exhausted; to hasten.

**亭**
To run away from danger.

**亭**
A narrow head or forehead; straight.

**亭**
A direct path.

**亭**
From woman and a court.

**亭**
A woman who has recovered from disease.

**亭**
To disguise one's feelings; stolid, imperturbable.

**亭**
To rail at another.

Read *ting*. Handsome.

**亭**
Fair and graceful.

**亭**
From earth and a man; but it is not the same as "ade" as this usually has the lower stroke longest; it is thought to resemble sprouts coming out of the ground.

**亭**
Good; complete; full; to verify; whatever is the business of life.
TIU.

Old sounds, tiu and tō. In Canton, tiu; — in Swatow, tiu; — in Amoy, tiu and pia; — in Fuhchow, tiu and liu; — in Shanghai, tiō; — in Chifu, tiu.

From one and to go, not to return.

Tiu To cast away; to rid, relieved of; to cast off, to throw aside; to throw at, to pitch; to leave, as a family when going from home.

1 開 to put away; to throw aside; not to mention.
1 下去 left it behind.
1 下 lay it aside, as for a future occasion.
1 下水 thrown into the water.

1 着就走 he threw it down and then ran off.
1 聽 or 人 blasted his own reputation.
1 了一匹马 lost one horse; strayed.
1 開手 don't do it; let it alone; leave off.
1 不下 I cannot get it off my hands; cannot avoid the question.

TIU.

1 眼色 to ogle.
1 不準 you did not hit — the hub.
1 空 to miss every other row.
1 冷 to utter a bon-mot.

From wind and ploy; read tiu in the dictionary.

TO.

Old sounds, ta, da, tap, and dap. In Canton, to and tū; — in Swatow, to and tōn; — in Amoy, tō and tui; —
in Fuhchow, to, tiō, tī, and tō; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chifu, tōn.

From 早晨 repeated; q. d. evening after evening.

to An adjective of number, numerous, many, often, and is usually placed before the noun; not a few, more; much; mostly; how many! a superlative, very, excessive, too; to crave for more; to add; to become many; to praise; after a noun, it has in some places the force of a distributive adjective, as of every year.
1 事 officious; interfering.
1 幾 how many?
1 少 or 少 how much?
1 得 you, much obliged to you.
1 要 you, I thank you much.
1 重得 this is the heaviest.
1 裨 or 補 too much.
1 言 or 言 louquacious.
1 差不 nearly the same.
1 見 or 見 well informed.

期满不至 while the set time has passed, and he is not here, to the increase of my sorrow.

1 手 a meddlesome fellow.
1 大年記 how old are you?
1 替我 I shall make my best respects to him.
1 之 to admire him; to make much of him.
1 不 not overmuch; these will do.
1 祝三 I pray for the three manies, — i. e. sons, wealth, and years.

阿 a Mongol or Ouigur word for papa.

1 羅呢 a charm-word (Sanskrit dharama) used by Buddhists.
1 善來 when will he come?
1 慈善 the more [troops] the better.
1 既 he enjoys great happiness.
1 重皮 what is the tare?
1 夫地一撮土之 the earth as now before us, is a mere handful of soil.

衣 a long sleeve, such as were worn in olden times.

1 葉 to represent pendent things above it.

Branches hanging, with flowers in bunches; a cluster, as of dates or lichis; a head of flowers; pendent things; to move; to lead, as a child; a classifier of clouds, flowers, and flames.

1 荏 to embroider.
1 耳 the lobe of the ear; for which sense the radical 耳 is often added, but the compound is not authorized.
1 香 an orchid like a Cymbidium with yellow flowers.

1 雲 the snowy clouds are piled upon each other.
1 花 a sprig of flowers.

1 見 are you looking at my chin moving — as I eat?
1 花 flowers; many blossoms.
1 火 a flame.
1 皆 all sorts of flowers.
1 殿 the side buildings in a palace court.

放長耳 聽 keep your ears open and hear all that is said.
TO。TO。TO。

珠

A round target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.

射|射|射

or 箭|a straw target.

城|城

口 openings in the crenulated battlement of a wall.

城|子

buttresses to the wall.

头|侧 rooms or galleries in which to practice archery; so called in Kiangnan.

躲

The body; to conceal one's self, to hide away; to skulk, to secrete, to slip away; to escape.

懒|懒
to shirk work.

学|学

to play truant, to idle at books.

藏|藏

to secrete one's self.

匿|匿

or 避|to lie perdu, to be out of the way; to escape from, as 收口|避|to seek shelter from a storm in port.

债|债

to take leg bail, to evade one's creditors.

闪|闪

to dodge out of one's sight.

不|不

you cannot shun him.

會|會

子 he dodged him once.

跌

|脚
to stamp the foot in anger.

To walk.

跌|脚

to to stamp the foot in anger.

探

|to

to guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.

|待|待

carefully estimate its qualities or value.

从|从
earth and falling.

锤

Hard compact clods; firm ground.

土|土

a mound; a hillock raised for any purpose.

降

|to

to fall down, to come to pieces; to tumble down or be carried away.

石|石

破 the great boulder threatens to fall.

鬟

Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

剝

To chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve.

|排

骨|骨
to cut up chops.

|段|段

cut it in twain at one stroke.

|成

段|段

diced; hacked or minced it fine.

穂

A heap or stack of grain.

柴|柴

a pile of fuel.

堆

成

|一

heap it up into a stack.

粪草|粪草

da dung-heap; a pile of compost.

花稿

|一

a stack of wheat straw.

艘|艘

Also read Unchecked and written 招, but not accurately.

|红

或

a helmsman

|把

to steer.

督|督

to

a captain or manager of the crew.

尾|尾

the part of the rudder in the water.

推|推

to port the helm.

無|無

随 随

rudderless, at the mercy of the winds.

外|外

starboard the helm.

督到江心拿稳|be careful how you steer when in the Yangtsze; be steady in danger

途

The unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child.

Read 留

途|途
to overthrow; upside down.

Read, 寿, and used for 寿. Unsteady; undecided.

這|這

edged and vacillating.

惰

From 心 heart and 懒 to fall contracted.

The mind nerveless, flagging and heedless; indolent, remiss; rude, indifferent.

怠|怠

careless, never completing a thing.

語之而不|者|tell him that he must not be lazy.

股|股

股 or 股

the members (or officers) are idle, and all affairs will go to ruin.

臨|臨

祭不|do not be negligent at worship.

惰|惰

己|己

a stupid, useless fool.

遊|遊

to loaf about.

耕|耕

they are careless of plowing; i.e., they do not attend much to agriculture.

墮|墮

From 土 earth and 懶 to fall, or an old form 墮 which represents it; used for the preceding:

To fall in ruins; to fall over; to hang down, to sag; to fall, as tears; setting, as the moon sets; fallen, dilapidated, ruined; decayed, poor; disused, effete.

推|推

to push it over.

馬|馬

fell off the horse.

門|門

戶|落  a decayed family

胎|胎

a miscarriage.

圈|圈

to beg food, and throw the morsels into a clap-dish 飯，as Buddhists do on begging excursions.

落|落

後|後
to fall behind.

蓑

A jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.

隴

An obeliscal aiguille or peak; some say, the undulating line of a range of hills.

山|山

隴|隴

the slender mountains and magnificent peaks.
From hand and to bear; the first form is most used.

To pull, to drag along; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to implicate, to drag into; to protract.

累 [léi] involved, as in loss or danger.

条棍 [tiáo guǎn] to trail a stick after one.

花翎 [huā líng] to wear a peacock's feather.

筐 [kuāng] ends of the girdle hanging low; an official girdle.

泥 [ní] I was draggled through the mud; met. turbid; verbose, as a style.

罩帽 [zhào mào] a fishing-smock which drains the net after it.

大 [dà] a large smack.

延 [yán] to put off, to procrastinate.

柄 [bǐng] the second is also used as another form of 拖; also read 『, 『, and 『.

柄 [bǐng] to split wood with the grain; to break sticks; to fall or come down; a kind of tree whose wood is used for coffins, on account of its durability.

横 [héng] an inner coffin.

析薪 [xī xīn] when cleaving faggots, follow the grain.

杖 [zhàng] Cakes made of bean-flour; the 粉 [fěn] 子 [zǐ] are boiled with soy in little tin cups.

桔糕 [jú gāo] cakes of glutinous rice mixed with flour.

罗 [luó] a fancy wheaten cake in three round stories, common at Nanking, used in the worship of ancestors at newyear.

黄米 [huáng mǐ] a cake made of bean-flour and millet meal.

泥 [ní] the clod of earth wrapped around plants when transplanting them.

地 [dì] The second is also used for 『's a slide.

隆 [lóng] Steep and rugged paths; dangerous activities.

多 [duō] 命運 [mìng yùn] an unlucky fate; missed the chance.

走 [zǒu] To slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.

乍 [zhá] 命運 [mìng yùn] an unlucky fate; missed the chance.

背 [bèi] to carry on the back.

背 [bèi] 命運 [mìng yùn] let the animals carry it.

负 [fù] to carry, as a pack; to load on.

上山 [shàng shān] to carry it up the hill.


用 for the last.

駝 [tú] A camel.

姓氏 [xìng shì] to carry on camel's back.

姓氏 [xìng shì] 多所怪见 [duō suǒ guài jiàn] 貌以 [mào yǐ] 父背重 [fù bèi zhòng] he who has been little, and exaggerates in describing it, is like the man who saw a camel, and said it was a horse with a swollen back.

駝 [tú] A large gallinaceous bird, the 恕 [shù] which probably refers to the ostrich, or to the cassowary of the Indian Archipelago; it is also called 大駝 [dà tú] the large horse prince; and 駱駝 [luó tuó] or 駱駝 [luó tuó] camel fowl, from its large feet; it is said to be 8 or 9 feet high, and the wings spreading ten feet.

駝 [tú] A name for the beaver.

駝 [tú] which is said to be found in western countries, and among the Mongols; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.

駝 [tú] A sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.

駝 [tú] 有駝 there were many sorts of dappled and spotted horses.
T'O.

Often used for 航 a rudder.

A tie-beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; under it is the 二 | or supporting girder; firm wood; leaves falling.

A 青 | of girders; a room with such a pair is regarded as having 三 間 three partitions.

The Chinese often carve characters on them.

波 航 | in a strong tide-way, humor the helm.

From it to bear and 東 sheaf.

Panniers, saddle-bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.

Humpbacked; having a diseased and crooked spine.

子 a lunchback.

背 crook-backed.

The snake-fish, as its name imports; a species of bullhead which burrows in the sand, and spouts it out; it is also called 鱲 or saud fish, a name often given to the shark.

From 魚 a frog and 單 alone contracted; it is apparently confounded with the last by some authors.

A large triton, gavial, or water lizard, found to the south of China, ten feet long, of whose hard skin drum-heads are made; its gruff voice is heard at night and indicates rain, whence the phrase 鼎 鼉 the bass roar of the drums; the animal digs a deep hole in the bank; its eggs are numerous and eaten by itself; the flesh is prized, and served up at weddings.

取 | to kill the dragon and catch the gavial.

| to strike the watches.

Face flushed with drink; rubicund.

颜 | red in the face.

醉 | half drunk.

朱颜 | some her rosy face was quite flushed.

Water diverging into streamlets; a name applied to small branches of the Yangtsz' River in part of its course, especially to one west of King-chen fu in Hupeh; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears; forms part of the names of many streams, of which the 汾 河 an affluent of the Pei-ho, is one.

若 the tears fell like rain.

波 | waves surging and foaming.

江 a branch of the Yangtsz' in the southeast of Sz'ch'uen, near Lu-chen 潢州.

A skin or hank of silk or floss; braiding to ornament furs.

素丝五 | five braidings [ adorned ] their plain silk dresses.

The third is applied to iron weights; it is also read 林, a short spear.

A stone roller; a game called 飛 磚 or flying bricks, swinging heavy stones from hand to hand; a weight or ball on the end of cords; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.

to swing weights.

秤 | a steelyard weight.

Like the last.

To sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athletes and military men.

to throw at.

In Pekingese. To pile up, as in steps.

A fabulous animal like a ram, having nine tails and four ears.

羅絨 | broadcloth; and 紗絨 velvet; to-10 being an imitatiom of an Indian word, and written in different ways.

To deceive; to lie to, to impose on.

From to measure and a foot.

To measure anything by stretching the arms out. I or 不過 you cannot span it, as a big tree.

| it measures one fathom.

From 安 quiet contracted to 女 woman and 爪 claws; q.t.d. what the claws have safely.

Secure, safe, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, settled, quiet; ready, prepared, and often merely a sign of the past taste.

略 an exclamation at the end of a sentence indicating the end, that's right; so; well now!

當 or 穩 | everything right; properly done, secured.

作不 貼 he did not do it satisfactorily.

有的 | there is something unsafe; there's a screw loose.

極 | very well, that's just right.

設 祠 以先 | 靈 erect a hall to quiet the ancestral manes.

講 | well said.

周 | all correct, as well and safe as it can be.

欲 | 謂 不能 迅速 if the thing is to be done safely, it must not be hurried.

Anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; a mathematical term for cylindrical; a tube for holding salt.

圆 | long, slim and round.
TOH.

**To clip the four corners of a thing that is too long:** to lesson by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

**To spit; saliva; to do a thing easily.**

**From mouth and to drop; the second also means a port, a place to land at.**

**To spittle; to make spittle; to smear with spittle.**

**To spout milk; to let flow.**

**To make spittle-box.**

**To make spurt of milk.**

Fascinating, engaging, seductive; not correct, heedless of propriety; idle, careless.

**I dare not see his Majesty in the least dishabille.**

**The exuvie or cast-off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to sling off the skin.**

**A snake's skin.**

**Cast-off shells or skin.**

**One morning he suddenly became an empty skin; — his spirit left the body.**

**When the katydid molts and the dragon transforms itself, it is like my discarding the world and going among the immortals; a Taoist sneer at life.**

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**TOH.**

Old sounds, tat, tat, and dok. *In Canton, tok, tat, and chòt; — in Swatow, tôk, tat, and tak; — in Amoy, tĥat, tok, and to; — in Fukchau, twok, chwok, tôk, and t'ok; — in Shanghai, thô, dôh, and dok; — in Chi'fu, tôn.*

**From hand and to join.**

To collect, to arrange, to gather up; to take up with both hands.

**To propel.**

**To put in order, to furnish, up, to make as new; to put to rights.**

**Used with the last; also read chok.**

**To cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob.**

**To estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.**

**A small bird, the ti-ti, found in the northern deserts in flocks; it has a crest, a forked tail, and no hind claw or hallux; it is noted for its thieving, and one name is tu-i-chark or Turk's sparrow, because it comes down on the fields like the nomads and devours the crops; it probably belongs to the grous or plover tribe.**

**A golden pill that will snatch your life from death.**

**To contend for fame and gain.**

**To get one of the first five places in an examination for tsi'ts'.**

**To catch and plunder the people.**

**To take the gambling reeds; — a mode of playing.**

**The dazzling brightness blinded the eye.**

**[please] examine and lop off — what is improper; a final phrase in petitions.**

**To deliberate and then fix upon the points.**

**Finally settled on.**

**To drive off the soul of a fetus and take its place; averred to be done by old Rationalists.**

**Discordant, out of place; said of instruments in a band.**

**He has carried off all the literary fame.**

**The prince-ly man does not covet what others prize.**

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**TOH.**

Old sounds, tat, tat, and dok. *In Canton, tok, tat, and chòt; — in Swatow, tôk, tat, and tak; — in Amoy, tĥat, tok, and to; — in Fukchau, twok, chwok, tôk, and t'ok; — in Shanghai, thô, dôh, and dok; — in Chi'fu, tôn.*

**To mend clothes.**

**Thread the needle and ask him to mend this.**

**Formed of bird and connected; it is also read chok.**

**To hand, united with Exuviae to spread the wings, referring to the fowler's skill in trapping birds.**

**To take by force; to snatch; to get by striving or anyhow; to carry off, as when a prize is gained; to take away, as when rank is lost; to criticise or expunge.**

**To pass another on the road.**

**To rob boldly in bands.**

**To carry off, as against one's wishes.**

**To take the prize.**
脱

From flesh and to arrange.

The flesh leaving the bones; emaciated, lank; spoiled and dissolving; to undress, to strip; to let go, to escape from, to relinquish; to get out of, to evade, to avoid; to leave; in rhetoric, to touch on slightly, to allude to; if, perhaps; when following another verb, often becomes a mere dissyllabic auxiliary, or a form of the perfect tense; as 滴 | to leak out; 放 | to let go; 失 | forfeited, lost.

脱 | to let off, to exonerate.
脱 | 使可行 perhaps it can be done.
脱 | 身 to slip away, to escape.
脱 | 衣服 to undress.
脱 | 皮 to peel; to cast the skin.
脱 | 解 to deliver from, to rid.
脱 | 推 to turn over to another.

托

Interchanged with the last.

To take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

托 | 填 to appropriate without right.
托 | 搀 to plunder.

From metal and to peep.

鐺
A square-mouthed, oblong bell, like a cow-bell, usually made of iron, with a long clapper; a kind of jingle or rattle used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; a limit.

木 | a wooden-tongued bell.
風 | bells hung on eaves to ring with the wind.
司 | a native priest in the Roman Catholic churches.

天將以夫子爲木 | Heaven brings forth a sage to arouse the world.

德 | to incite to virtue.

塩
Icicles; a more common name is 汪台 ice pillars.

塩
| Formed of heart and limit; a synonym of 度 to distinguish it from 度 a rule.

塩
To guess, to calculate.

塩
To cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

塩
木 to work in wood, the joiner’s craft.

塩
To delude by false representations.

塩
僞 | to deceive by falsehoods.

塩
A species of water-bird, the 鳥 | which resembles the rail; it is mostly found in the southern provinces.

織
读

Also read ch’ah, and used for ch’o.

读
to
To grumble; to talk incessantly.

读
口 | 1 | 無度 a constant stream of talk flows from his mouth.

读
To tread or step on; to walk to and fro.

读
| 來 | 去 to walk back and forth.

读
| 信步闲 | to walk for pleasure.

读
| 步亭心 | walking inside of the arbor.

汲

From water and stone; used for 薔 other.

汲
To let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop, as rain.

汲 | to drip; leaking by drops.

臨

Old sounds, t’ak and t’an. In Canton, t’ok and t’at; — in Swatow, t’at, t’an, t’ap, and t’o; — in Amoy, t’at and t’ok; — in Fu-chow, t’an, tw’ak, and n’oh; — in Shanghai, t’oh, d’oh, and t’ok; — in Ch’i-fu, t’om.

略

liberal; not exacting; to make a résumé.

略
| 難 to escape trouble.

略
| 了 | 圈套 slipped out of the noose.

略
| 然無累 | I got away, and was not entangled.

略
| 俗 elevated, not vulgar; to avoid the world.

略 | in good spirits, well, bright; talented, clever.

略 | 生爲馬 to be born as a horse, — in the next existence.

略 | 金蟬 | 殺之計 the spotted cicada is planning how to get rid of its skin; — i. e. he is contriving a way to leave.

略 | 出 | to sell, to part with.

略
Read t’u? Leisurely.

略
| 而去 went off very slowly.

略

In Cantonese. A classifier of suits of clothes and messengers.

略

Cunning, artful.

略
| 人情借 | men’s dispositions are crafty and guileful.

略
| 合於教 education has much to do with the character.

略

From hair and to fall.

略
To molt the hair or feathers, for which 脫 is now generally used.

略 | 1 | 毛 to molt, to shed the hair.
To loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pads.

To open the dress for air and freedom.

The original form represents ripe grain bending down, with the stalk continuing into the root, and entering the ground, this being represented by the horizontal line; another says it represents the plumule just opening above the ground.

To depend on; to engage one to act for; now written like the next.

In Fuhchau. A thing, a matter; articles, goods; an idol, things carried in processions.

Brain; worthless things, no better than old bones.

To have an eruption.

To charge with, to intrust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to ask; to accept a commission and its pay; to trust in, to rely on; to make an excuse of; to use as a pretext.

If by your favor I am well, thank you; or in full, if you overlook (the faults) of your favor to be happy; — a polite phrase, for which 購 is another form.

You beg of you to do this affair.

By your auspices.

Not trustworthy.

To engage another's aid and kindness.

To commit a son to another, and ask one to care for a wife, — when about to travel.

To six feet if there be a man who can be intrusted with the charge of an orphan.

To apologize for, to suggest a reason for; to give as a pretext.

The mountain Presently inferior ones can carry out others' wishes;

 fortunately the lowest can use others' property honestly.

I am engaged by some one to do it.

To play on an instrument.

To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand, to take up with the hand; at Canton used for扛 to carry on the shoulder.

To equivocate, to dissemble.

The god who holds the pagoda in his hand.

Unfavorable times, disheartened, unsuccessful.

Can't be handled; i.e. gruel, porridge, &c.

Modified; reduced to poverty.

A sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

A tube through which to blow the fire; bellows used by potters.

A kind of satchel for carrying food and clothes.

Continuous sounds of rammers — were heard.

The camel; lit. a bag-carrier.

To be tied up dried meat and grain in packs and bags.

The camel was once known as 駱, but the term is now obsolete.

A bun or cake made of wheat-flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

A flour cake.

Negligent; to disregard rules.

An officer who is remiss, and gives no heed to law.

Indifferent, indifferent to restraint, like a bow unstrung, which flies back.

The sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.

The first bamboo stalks growing rank with green leaves.

Fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

In November the vegetation decays and falls.

Only withered leaves are below it.

A plant allied to the sarsaparilla, the, the only allied found in Kiangnan; it grows ten feet high; the leaves are large, and the pith very white; it is the Aralia adsilius.
Old sounds, to, tot, tok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, to and tu; – in Swatow, to, tu, and chu; – in Amoy, to; –
in Fuhchau, tu, to, and tok; – in Shanghai, tu and da; – in Chiuf, tu.

都

From 吾 a city and 者 this.

The place of the palace or imperial ancestral temple; a metropolis or capital; a large city; under the Cheu, a region equivalent to four 郡 districts; a fief granted to princes; an imperial city whose revenue was granted to statesmen; the suburbs of a capital; the state, the country; elegant in manners; abundant, fine, full; an adjective of number, all, altogether, usually used after the noun; in general; also, together with; still, possibly, probably; followed by a negative, as 不 or 没, has an adversative sense, no, not at all; an exclamation of pleasure, excellent! to occupy, as an office; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect; in some of the cities of Chekiang, it denotes a ward or a police circuit; elsewhere it often means a group of villages, arranged for fiscal convenience.

京 or 城 the capital of a country; the court.

美 or 面 very beautiful and excellent.

集 it all formed one collection.

不要 I don’t wish it even as a gift.

去 I will go too.

督 an old name for a 候 or Mauchu major-general.

副 a brigadier-general.

收 all were collected.

大 the double capital; – a term for Mukten.

如 if they are generally like this.

身 the prime minister. 位 she would not be reckoned a great beauty.

去 I have not been there.

院 the Censorate; its members are commonly called 老 at Peking.

司 or 府 or 闕 a major; or in the navy, a commander; one is found in each prefecture.

In Pekingese. To grumble, to mutter; to be unreasonable and gruff.

喫 or 喫 to be dissatisfied and soild unreasonable.

麴 A paunch; erroneously used for a beetle or heavy mallet.

圃 a big belly.

露 a flower bud; it is applied especially to conspicuous ones, like the rose or pomegranate.

從 to see or eye and that.

看 to look, to observe; perceived, manifested.

目所不 | what eye hath not seen.

明 to be evident.

耳之所 | 記 what the senses have seen and remembered.

而不見 to look and not observe; absent-minded.

堵 To obstruct, to guard, to close, to shut or ward off; to fill in; to invest; a wall around a yard, a stretch of wall; 50 cubits length of a wall; at peace, quietly at home.

塞 to wall up, to close against.

死 to smother to death.

口 to gag; to stuff the mouth.

防 to defend, to resist.

護 to guard, to cut off approach to.

阿 a pelt, here; – an old or poetical term.

觀者如環 | the spectators were like a wall around him.

巡 to patrol and guard, as revenue-cutters.

民安 | the people were all at peace.

百 | 皆 five hundred poles' length of wall rose at once.

住此門口 stopped the doorway to prevent him entering.

在 Fuhchau. A panel; a compartment; an apartment; a piece of wall.

賭 To wager, to risk, to stake; to gamble, play money.

博 | or 鬼 a gambler.

開 | 開 to play for stakes.

設 | 場 to open a table.

彩 try your luck; it depends on luck.

爛 a confirmed gambler.

喚 to take an oath.

當頭 | 押賭 a pledge for a gambling debt.

命 to risk life, as soldiers do.

久 | 無 the gamblers in the long run never wins.

東道 to bet something, as a dinner.

氣 to throw up an affair in disgust, to become angry at.

聚 to get gamblers together; to induce men to play.

眼力 to get another to decide upon the value of a thing; or between two as to its nature.

花 female gamblers involved in a criminal case.

暗 The morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.

tu | 色 the blush of day.
From flesh and earth; the character is rather a modern one, and is sometimes read tu.

The belly; the stomach; a bellyfull; a good deal; the temper or mind.

or 暖 = a stomacher, a corset.

or the region of the bladder; the pubic region.

子 = pregnant.

a = the inwards; entrails.

a = a looseness, diarrhea.

火 = irascible, fiery; very feverish.

indigestion, heart-burning.

明白 = of a clear perception, intelligent.

= angry and obstinate.

= very patient, forbearing.

From earth and to measure.

To stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.

住 = stopped, filled.

= to shut the jar's mouth.

= stuff it into the hole.

他的 mouth be said what stopped the other's talk.

杜 From wood and earth.

color, called 梨子, and regarded by the Chinese as akin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers; there is some confusion about this plant, for other details point to a tree resembling the Euonymus, but the fruit of that tree is unestable; to shut out, to restrict, to impede; to allay.

門 不 出 = to close the doors, and remain at home — for study.

文契 = a deed in fee simple.

了 = to suspend intercourse with; to cut.

= a scorpion.

= the Azalea flower.

tu to deny one's self to visitors.

ing to remove causes of strife.

有秋之 = a solitary spindle-tree.

野 = a vine with black spotted stalks, and leaves shaped like those of the orange; the bark is infused in spirits.

the Euonymus japonicus, a tree allied to the spindle-tree; the bark is used in medicine.

tu Name of a bird, 岳 which applies best to the cuckoo, but seems also to include the goatsucker or night-jar.

tu people contracted, and又有 a hand under it; used for the next.

to A measure; a test, a degree, a limit; a degree of latitude or longitude; an interval in music; a rule, a regulation; capacity, endurance; to arrange or spread; to bring under rule; to form by law; to pass, as time; to ford.

日 = to spend the day.

= to spend extravagantly.

= certain times, periods, or distances.

= to keep time in playing.

= illimitable; no restraint; lawless, reckless.

= a major and a minor interval in music.

= liberal-minded and generous.

= courtesy, politeness.

= special officers in the Ming dynasty sent to see after the revenue of the provinces.

五 = the five measures of length; viz., 分, 寸, 尺, 丈, and 里.

六 = the six paramitas, or means of reaching nirvana, viz., alms, morality, zeal, patience, meditation, and intelligence.

= economy, a definite outlay.

= capacity; enlarged views.

Read toh, To guess, to calculate, to estimate; to throw in, as dirt into a caisson or wooden frame, when raising adobie walls.

之 = I can estimate him fully.

来 = to reckon the measure of.

出 = to calculate by what comes in, how much to spend.

之 = to revolve it in the mind; to consider and get an idea of it.

渡 From water and to measure; interchanged with the last.

To ford, to cross a stream or sea; to go through, as a road; to pass, as time; to go from one subject to another; a ferry-boat.

= a ferry-boat; a passage-boat.

= a ferry.

= to ford shallows.

= the life of man is like a voyager crossing the sea.

= a neophyte, a convert to Buddhism.

= an ancient ford.

= to see the races on the Dragon-boat festival.

镀 To gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.

= washed once with gold.

= gilded head ornaments.

= a goldsmith's shop.

妒 From 女 female and 内 inner door, occasionally changed to 石 stone, implying barrenness.

Jealous, as a wife sometimes is of her husband; envions of another in the heart; averse to.

= a jealous woman.

= envy, as seen in actions.

= to bear envy against.

= men envy the high in rank.
**From** 

From **strike and**

**To destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear to smudge.**

**ruined, dilapidated; unsuccessful.**

## T'U.

**Old sounds, 

In Canton, 

in Fukchou, 

in Shanghai, 

in Chifu, 

**errorous ways or doctrines.**

**Slight同歸** they got home by different roads.

**自顧前** to see ahead on the road; — to care for the future.

**正** 員他 attained distinction by the right mode.

**官** officials, those in service.

**Name of two streams, branches of the 河 in Shansi near Ta-yuen fu; also of one in Shantung which empties into the Gulf; and of another in Sz'ch'uen; cut of a wheel.**

**月 a classical name for the twelfth moon.**

**a heavy dew.**

**bridge or way over a sluice.**

**Mud, mire; miry; to daub. to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to wash; to blot out or efface; to fill cracks; untrustworthy; dull, stupid, pig-headed; a noted hill in Ngañhwui.**

**inapt, unready, blundering; to mismanage.**
The snow is falling and the roads are muddy.

1. From grass and I; not to be confused with h'o. a tea, with which it was once synonymous.
2. A bitter herb containing a whitish juice, like the sow-thistle (Sonchus) or endive (Cichorium); to incroach on prerogatives; weeds; a marsh flower.
3. Noxious weeds; bitter calamities, sorrows.
4. Afflictions; and the tea-shrub is said to be still known as in Sz'ch'uen, though this is probably a mistake for another plant.
5. To borrow.
6. A yellow or white rose.
7. And the names of two brothers, now deified and worshiped as the warden of doorways; their names or pictures are posted on outer gates.
8. From wood and weed; used with the last. A kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk.
9. Name of a timber tree.
10. Read h'o, and used for. Old tea leaves are still called in some places.
11. A footman, to go afoot; a foot-soldier; in the T'ang dynasty, it often included a bone-dancer or serf; a follower, a disciple; servants about an office; a sensuallist, a low fellow, a ruffian, a rowdy; a multitude, a crowd; a cabal; empty, as an open hand; as an initial adverb, futile, vainly; only, barely; the punishment of transportation.
12. An apprentice; a neophyte, a pupil.
13. To foot it.

From grass and rabbit.

A medicinal plant, the , or 's. Cuscuta or dodder.

A kind of Anemone.

Another name for China root.

A yellowish-blackish bird, found in Wei-yuen hien on the River Wei in Kansuh, which lives in the same hole with the marmot, keeping watch on the outside; it may be allied to the Strix cuculluris or burrowing-owl.

A famous palfrey, called 马; also a wild animal like a horse, perhaps the onager, found in the northern deserts.
An old name for a kind of glutinous rice used for making thick liquor; in ancient times it was reckoned as one of the six grains. Glutinous rice is abundant in fruitful seasons.

The character is intended to represent two strata of soil with plants growing up through them; it is defined 土之吐生萬物者 what [the divinity] Earth vomits to produce all things; it is the 32d radical of a large natural group of characters referring to forms and uses of earth.

The fourth of the five elements; the god Earth, Tellus, or Cybele; earth, soil, clods, ground; a region, a place; in commerce often refers to Canton; territory, possessions, lands; earthy; a pale or ochre color; on the ground; local, peculiar, native to the place; in Kiangsi, a designation for a quantity of soil—about 12 ft. square by one thick, a ditcher's day's work; to appear, as ground where the water has run off; to till or work the soil.

不服水 the climate (or peculiarities of the place) do not agree with me.

| 東 | natives, aborigines. |
| 風 | Canton raw-silk. |
| 克 | local manners and feelings. |
| 房 | an adobie house. |
| 產 | products of a country. |
| 工 | sextons, undertakers. |
| 庫 | the ground story; a basement, a cellar; a treasury. |

(Cantonese.)

| 黑 | or 大 or 小 | slang names for opium. |
| 牌 | 不和 I have no appetite. |
| 破 | or 掃 | to test the soil, as geomancers do for a grave. |
| 神 | local deities; in Canton, only the terminals are usually so denoted. |
| 師 | or 入 | to return to dust, to be buried. |

吐 one's native place.

守 | the local officials. |

地 | 地老兒 local divinities, agricultural gods, worshiped on the second day of the second moon. |

告子 | 皇天后 | I announced it to Imperial Heaven and Sovereign Earth. |

爾 | 官 | your territory is great and glorious. |

面 | 如 | very pale-faced, sorrowful. |

木頭 | a blockhead, a dot. |

陝 | government lands, the emperor's land. |

日 | 春 | sun and moon, which shine on this lower world. |

桑 | mulberry fields; also the white bark of its roots. |

星 | or 煤 | the planet Saturn; identified by the Buddhists with 壬, the Hindu regent who rules it; the nose in physiognomy. |

雲 | 夢 | the land of Yun appeared above the surface, and the marsh of Ming was put under cultivation. — after the deluge was drained off:

From mouth and earth.

吐 To vomit, to disgorge; to spit out; to open, as flowers; to discard, to tell all, to make a clean breast.

土 | 下 | vomiting and purging.

出 | to vomit up; to confess everything. |

吞 | to run out the tongue, as when disconcerted. |

花 | to blossom. |

飯 | 三 | thrice he spit out one mouthful; such was Duke Chou's application to business. |

詩人 | 非 a poetical man speaks words like his art. |

半 | 半 | he did not toll nearly all. |

嘔 | 滅 | to vomit continually. |

血 | to bleed at the lungs.

服 | 

貪 | 

舍 | 之 | decline hard tempered, hasty people. |

氣 | 柯 | he is contented now that he has reached his degree. |

鴉 | Tibet or Tungtou, a powerful state destroyed by Genghis Khan, north of Lake Koko-nor. |

苗 | a sedge grass; 木 probably a sort of Scirpus, found in Chekiang near the seaside, and used in making mats. |

兔 | the Cyperus rotundus. |

兔 | the original form is thought to represent a rabbit squatting with its tail perked up; it is distinguished from 春 i by the dot; the second form is a common contraction. |

兔 | a hare or rabbit; to hunt hares; at the North, a hare is called 野生 the wild cat, because the vulgar name for a bastard has the same sound. |

山 | or 野 | a hare. |

子 | 子 or 父 | or 白 | a rabbit; it was also called 明視 when used in sacrificing on certain occasions, because it is said to look at the full moon or the 月 in it, at parturition; this refers to a Buddhist legend that a hare (wasi) once rushed into a fire to furnish its flesh as food for others, when Indra transferred what was lost to the moon, calling its 設施 (acsh or acati) one a sacrifice. |

筍 | 有三 筱 the wily hare has three holes to his burrow. |

守 | 待 | he watched the tree for a hare, — refers to a bumpkin who seeing a hare kill himself by running against a tree, watched it for months to get a second. |

赤 | the red rabbit; — the name of Kwanti's horse. |

穠 | or | 毛 | a rabbit's own or bristle; — i.e. a fine elastic pencil. |

跳 | the jumping rabbit, is the Diopus annulatus or Siberian jerboa.
Old sounds, tot, tok, dot, and dok. In Canton, tök and töt; — in Swatow, tök, t'ak, tak, and töt; — in Amoy, tok, t'ok, töt, and ch'üt; — in Foochau, tök, tük, and tük; — in Shanghai, déh, tök, dök, and tsek; — in Chi-fu, tu.

From care and a dog putting his head out of it; it is interchanged with tuh, 秀 bold, and several of its derivatives.

Abruptly, suddenly; to rush against or on; to bolt; to despire; precipitate, audacious; insolent, offensive; to bore or work through a hole; a bolting horse; bold on the head; a flue.

然而 came on very suddenly.

to to rush against, to collide.

唐 to offend by rude manners, uncivil.

滑 to be impetuous.

門 to guard a gate.

厭 the Toorks or Turcomans.

未驚見兮而卒兮 when you see [the last] after a short time, lo, he wears the cap.

From earth and sudden.

The door or flue of a furnace or range, usually called 頭火門; the gate where the ashes fall.

To offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

來的他 he came in at an unlucky moment.

From rat and to bolt.

A burrowing animal, probably a kind of marmot, whose habits resemble the prairie-dog of America, and lives in its holes with the birds 頭, which is regarded as the female; it occurs in Kansuh, and is perhaps the Arctomys robustus.

The stump of a tree.

Read nah. Cut off; to break off.

From mouth and to go out; q. d. words passing to and fro.

To speak to one another, to talk; an exclamation of surprise or of joking.

alarmed, surprised; noise of urging.

叱 to order to stop; to scold.

In Pekingese read chu'a. An interjection of displeasure.

I 被他 I 頓 I 著 I a sharp scolding from him.

To set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.

Impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.

督 From 眼 and 叔 a younger uncle.

To examine closely; to lead, to encourage, to command; to follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn, to reprove; an overseer, a superior; to set in order, correct; to go in the middle, so as to oversee; weak eyes.

人作工 to act as overseer of work.

理 to direct.

兵 or 頭 to head the troops.

總 a governor-general.

海關監 collector of customs at Canton.

學政 the provincial director of examinations.

家 the eldest son.

教 to instruct.

率 to act as leader; to take the direction.

善 to admonish.

辦 to oversee; to manage all the details.

催 to urge on.

In Cantonese. To prick in, to fork up, to take up on a stick; to point the finger at, to jeer at.

行前後 a mark for ridicule.

過幾深 pole its depth.

我眼人 he is an eyesore to me.

From bamboo and horse, the radical giving the sound; see chuh, 竹 India.

A sure, slow-going, or ailing horse; dangerous, as a disease; sincere, honest; firm, stable; generous; magnanimous; unmixed, pure; to give importance to, to be great, to regard seriously; to consolidate; to augment, to establish; in regimen with other adjectives, often makes the superlative.

實 in reality, very truly; trustworthy.

信 earnest belief.

病 or 疾 a dangerous illness; a complaint that disables one.

學 diligent at study.

宗族 pay great regard to ancestors and relatives.

行不倦 to work sedulously without weariness.

危 inminently dangerous.

厚 very great, as kindness.

恭 sincerely respectful.

公劉克 前烈 Duke Liu was able to consolidate the merits of his predecessors.

生武王 [Heaven] made her great in bearing Wu Wang.

To shake the head, as when dissatisfied or refusing.

an ugly look, irritated.

From dog and a caterpillar; "the dog goes by himself, the sheep in rocks."

Solitary, alone; isolated, by one's self, single; widowed or
childless, left alone; one's own consciousness, or what is only felt by himself; one of; only, yet; is it so? a species of baboon or mandrill, not a gregarious kind, which is said to eat the gibbons, and they fly on hearing its cry, as the line says, 1 — 喊而後散 the baboon cries and the gibbons scatter.

1 only myself.
2 an only son.
3 only one, by itself.
4 orphan-like, unassisted.
5 sole, unequaled, by itself.
6 is this only that sort.
7 reflecting on my solitary condition.
8 going on alone; a clever man skilled in some art which takes the palm.
9 not one only.
10 無成雄 is it that he has neither family nor relatives?
11 行 to decide and act on his own responsibility.

The covering or case for a bow.
弓 a sheath to preserve the bow.
弧 a case or wrapper for a flag.

The skull; the bones on the top of the head; used by Roman Catholics in 赐 for relics of every kind.

From vicious and plants contracted above it, alluding to noxious weeds which grow in the way of people.

Noxious, poisonous; hurtful, destructive, baneful, malevolent, cruel, malignant; a poison; a virus; a baneful exudation; an injury; angrily, in hate; to hate, to abominate; to be indignant at.

1 heart, malicious, cruel.
2 畏 a poison, a dangerous remedy.

1 手 a flagitious villain.
2 害 to do evil to others.
3 死 人 to poison one.
4 气 a malaria; a noxious vapor or exhalation.
5 華 the people prefer bitter and poisonous ways.
6 毒 poisoned.
7 流 a pervading, general injury, like opium-smoking.
8 通 the three banes of the Taoists; viz., captivity, wrath, and folly.
9 罪 the lame are hateful and the blind dangerous.
10 眼 sore, venereal ulcers.
11 損 the blind are clever and the dumb dangerous.
12 反 to counteract one poison with another.
13 责 the five poisonous reptiles; viz., the viper, scorpion, centipede, toad, and spider.
14 首 small; a petty revenge; lit. a malicious bee's sting.
15 the blood of the slain was offered in sacrifice to the standard.
16 族 the general’s standard.
17 the anus or the rectum; among butchers, the rump; the end of, the bottom, the adit, or exit.
18 底 the bottom of, as a long row of houses.
19 路 a cul-de-sac; no thoroughfare. (Contonese.)
20 购 a to buy pork cutlets or steaks.

A stone roller, the used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

From water and flowing harmoniously; now written like mว, to sell; interchanged with the next.

A ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the great drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy, to despise.

A gutter; dirty, filthy.

The four great drains of China, viz., the Yangtsz' 江, the Yellow 河, the Hwai 淮, and the Tsí 津 or NewYellow River 大清 河 in Shantung.

The gods of the mountains and streams.

From ice and to sell; an unauthorized character, commonly used for the last, and with the next.

To annoy; to defile, to profane; to degrade; to treat contumeliously; to bother by reiterating one's application.

To trouble by repeated calls.

You annoy my ears, or abuse my attention; said by officials.

I have presumed to annoy you; — a polite phrase.

To fail in respect.

Neither to cringe to your superiors, nor insult your inferiors.

To offend one, to act against propriety.

Analogous to the last and next.

To blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; black, soiled, filthy; a molty, black color.

dirty, begrimed.

To defame, to render opprobrious.

To offend or insult one of the emperor's favorites.

Rule to; to cause to blush; to betray confidence.
Analogous to the last two.

Indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.

Boards or tablets for writing on, such as were anciently used; blocks for books; documents, books, archives, registers; a bamboo to keep time on, when beating adobie walls.

The papers in a law case; the case itself.

He gathered the pencil and tablets, and I received them.

Long drawn and tedious documents.

None of the turmoil of a court.

A calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.

A whitish kind of fine jade from the Kwanlun Ms., once used for tablets.

A case or drawer; a sheath; a collar; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.

To recite perfectly.

To read by night.

To read one's self.

To read irregular meters, to scan.

I the tackle of the inner chamber need not be recited.

To read and compare.

To let Tung be appointed to teach them to read; — be their tutor.

A clause or short sentence, in which the sense is incomplete; a stop like a comma.

Punctuate the sentences and clauses distinctly.

From wrangling and flowing smoothly.

Discontented, seditious; people slandering one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.

To hate and rail at.

Calumnies.

From grain over man, said to have been formed by when he saw a bald-headed man, and hid himself in the grain.

The hair entirely gone; a scalp head; bald; stripped, bare; blunt; to make bald; to injure.

A priest.

A bald-head.

An old, bald-headed man.

A rascal.

A blunt pencil.

A mule with a hairless tail.

No hair on his head; a leafless tree.

Striped of trees and herbages, as a bare hill.

To let the cap fall off.

The hair is all gone.

In Shanghai. All; also.

Have also; all are there.

I want it all.

Not a single one.

Every body laughs at you.

The composition of the character denotes the bald-headed bird.

A bird when bare of its feathers during molting.

A long legged bird, perhaps a crane akin to the adjutant, having a bare head.

The rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.

Garments where the back seam is not in the middle, and the sides are of different colors.
### T'UH.

**The scalp head; sores covering the scalp.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>薄</th>
<th>T'UH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>薄 boils or eruptions on the head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TUI.

#### Old sounds, tui, dui, tó, and dát.

- **In Canton, tui;** — in Swatow, tui, chui, tò, and tun; — in Amoy, tui and tó; — in Fuhchau, tó, tui, and tó; — in Shanghai, tó and dát; — in Chefoo, tó.

#### 隹

**The second and original form delineates a pile of earth, now changed to 土 and 由;** used with the next, and for 由 to push.

- A heap, a mass, a mound; a stack, an accumulation of; a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile, to store; hence a classifier of piles, heaps, and mounds; to incumber by crowding; to push away.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>隹</th>
<th>TUI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>隹 a police-station.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 a stack of hay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 作</td>
<td>to throw it all into a pile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 檜</td>
<td>a heap of firewood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 人</td>
<td>a crowd of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 煤</td>
<td>a pile of coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹 篱如山</td>
<td>a great heap like a hill; said of goods in a market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滿面着笑</td>
<td>the face convulsed with laughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打灰</td>
<td>to pound the ash-hill; an old sport on newyear's eve by domestic slaves to get luck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人多塞了</td>
<td>the people crowd in and stop the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房</td>
<td>a storeroom, a warehouse, a wholesale dealer's shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花燒酒</td>
<td>wine which shows its goodness by the bubbles remaining.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 隺

**An unauthorized character.**

- To sit stock still, like a statue.
- 隺 一邊兒望着去罷 | go away, you statue, sitting here! |

#### 隱

**To collect stones to build artificial rock-work; to cart stones down from a hill-top.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>隐</th>
<th>TUI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>隐 山字石</td>
<td>to pile up rock-stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隐</td>
<td>Read chui. The sound of dashing stones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 隤

**A foot-pestle, commonly used to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>隤</th>
<th>TUI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>隤 架</td>
<td>or 架</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 眼</td>
<td>a rice stone mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 身</td>
<td>the treddle of the pestle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 春多比</td>
<td>pound it hundreds of times more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 登</td>
<td>to work the pestle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 水</td>
<td>mortars worked by water-wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 雲無人水自春</td>
<td>where the clouds surround the inaccessible heights, the water does its own pounding, — by cascades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TUI.

**Parallel sentences on scrolls, hung in Chinese houses for ornament; to front, to correspond to; to suit, to pair; to answer, to respond; to correspond; consistent with, agreeing; opposite; irinical; an opponent; a pair; equal to the occasion; a sign of the dative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>隤</th>
<th>TUI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>隤</td>
<td>隤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤</td>
<td>隤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤 他說</td>
<td>speak to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>隤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤</td>
<td>見</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隤</td>
<td>見</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 對

**No joy equal to that of Heaven.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>對</th>
<th>TUI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>數</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>鵝子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>合利</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>得住人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>登</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>子燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>眼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>實</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>换</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese read 'tai. To push towards; to bridge or hand along to another; to make up a lot, to have a batch; to coalesce.
From heart and opposed or sincere; also read chu; the third is also found in many authors.

To dislike, to avoid; to abhor; disliking, displeased, angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.

大 | great dislike to the chief criminal.

怨 | everybody is scolding and grumbling; as at the officials.

凡民不 | not one of the people but disliked him.

队 | From 齊 place and 逐 to follow contracted; also read chu and used for sui. To follow.

To fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; a dangerous pass through the mountains; a noun of multitude, like a crowd, a group; a military term, a rank, a file, a squad; a company; at first of ten or fifty men, but now often numbering a hundred men; a platoon; to fall down.

成群結 | people gathering in crowds and knots; ready for a disturbance.

難子歸 | it will not be easy for me to regain my place; as a traitor clerk.

馬 | cavalry regiments.

一 | a number of people.

兵 | a detachment, a company.

擺 | to dress ranks, to fall in.

演 | to drill; to parade.

伍 | in ranks; the army; its rank and file.

出 | to engage the foe.

車按行騎就 | when the chariots go in their courses, the cavalry will then deploy in rank.

陽鎗 | foreign drilled troops.

兎 | From 八 man and 合 a damp place; but others say from 月 mouth and 八 influence, representing the aura of evaporation.

The 58th diagram, to permeate; straight, direct; gratified from having enough; satisfied; to exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; to be made open or permeable.

會 | to turn a debt by paying it through another.

換 | to exchange coin or jewelry.

銀子 | to weigh silver for exchanging.

出 | or 發 | to sell by weight or retail.

七 | 二 | seven mace two candelareens.

From place or earth and honorable; it is used for the next; the second, rare form is also a synonym of ku'ou 拙 a clod.

To fall in ruins; decayed, ruined, lost; to ruin, to overthrow, to involve in ruin; to cause to fall or descend; to push over.

名 | to blast a reputation.

柔 | soft; pliable, as a disposition.

傾 | to tumble down, as a wall.
Also read chui.

A labiate plant like horehound (Marrubium), in appearance, common in the southern provinces; it is now called 白婆婆 or 萼翠, but several plants are probably included under these and other names.

From disease and broken down.

A pain in the groin, a fit of strangury, or a spasm caused by the stone.

From hand and bird; it is also pronounced chui, with the same signification, and both sounds are used as correct.

To push away, to expel; to overthrow; to seduce from; to keep away, or abstain from; to deny one's self; to shriek, to shift or throw off, as responsibility; to lay to another's charge; to refuse, to decline; to resign, to give up; to arrange or lay out; to elect to fill a post; to select; to infer from, to extend to, to carry out; to succeed to, to applaud or push forward; to include.

辭 to decline, as an appointment.

出去 to escape from, as a duty; to put off on another.

究 to investigate the principles.
敦
dun

From to strike or heart and to enjoy; it much resembles shub, who; the second form is not usual.

敦
dun

Irritated, angry; to revile; honest, simple, generous; firm, solid; affluent, substantial, big, of consequence; generously; to give honor to; to make a reality, to regard or prove of great importance; a mass of troops; to impress upon, to urge; to station, as pickets; to impel to do; who then?

1. 厚 or 大 liberal, honest, considerate.

五 I 截 the five generous ways of acting.

孝 燥 give great weight to filial and fraternal duties.

化 transforming influences.

請 a sincere invitation.

王事 我 the king's business presses on me.

友於 請 be sincere in dealing with friends.

四 a name for those years which contain the branch branch wu.

Read tui'an. A succession of, as fruit or plants.

有 像苦 the bitter gourds hung one by one.

行 随 those patches of springing wayside rushes.

Read tui. To lodge alone; solitary, by one; to regulate; to cut up, to deal with, to finish up.

商之旅 he disposed of or destroyed the forces of Shang.

彼獨宿 quietly and solitarily we passed the night.

Read tiao. To carve; ornamented.

弓 鞠 the ornamented bows are all strong.

瞰
tun

Another form of 轉 嚨 the breath.

瞰
tun

To swallow down, to gobble, as a bird.

瞰
tun

From earth and solid; the second unauthorized form is used at Canton.

瞰
tun

A heap or tumulus, a mound or barrow of a regular form, while堆 is one hastily made; a hillock on a plain; a square pillar; a plinth or base; a block, as of stone or wood; low, squat; sometimes used for the English word ton.

瞰
tun

烟 or 爛 a fire signal, a hollow brick cone, in which a lighted fire serves as a signal.

瞰
tun

low cushions used by favored courtiers to sit on at an audience.

瞰
tun

五里 a five li mound, used to mark distances.

瞰
tun

高 a knoll.

瞰
tun

In Cantonese read tun. To shake the dust off a thing by a fillip; to slap; to strike on the ground; a company of boat-people settled ashore.

瞰
tun

An earthenware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.

瞰
tun

To castrate animals; 鐳 is also used for this.

瞰
tun

難 to cut a cock.

瞰
tun

A water insect, the 蝌, also called 龟; a dytiscus or water beetle (a Hydrophilus?) whose larva resemble shrimps.

瞰
tun

The wooden cover of a coffin; others define it, a wooden seat or rest.

瞰
tun

A satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack.

瞰
tun

An eye with a defense over to guard it, rudely representing a shield; also read shun, and used for to escape.

瞰
tun

A buckler; a shield, such as surround a chariot; to skulk, to scamper and hide away; used in the Indian Archipelago to denote a rupee.

瞰
tun

a shield with dragons painted on it.

瞰
tun

to grasp five shields; i.e. to manage military matters.

瞰
tun

the defensive nettings and guards on a junk's poop.

瞰
tun

Sometimes read shun.

瞰
tun

Dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.

瞰
tun

打 入 to nod, as when asleep.

瞰
tun

弱 分善恶 weak eyes are unable to distinguish the good from the bad.

瞰
tun

too sleepy to work.

瞰
tun

Water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dike, retain water.

瞰
tun

the north and western sides of a farm; also a grange.

瞰
tun

fields and plats.

瞰
tun

In Pekingese used for its primitive. A hamlet, a farmstead.

瞰
tun

a small village.
不
'\textit{tun}'
Used for  a tumulus in Canton; 
\textit{自子} petunse, the fine quartz powder which 
porcelain makers use as an 
ingredient in the best ware.

\textbf{ erreur} | an unlucky day for lending money. (\textit{Cantonese}.)

\textbf{读} | \textit{ye}], The stump of a tree; a 
sprout.

\textbf{商} | An overplus; a dépôt or 
storehouse; to store, to house.

\textbf{商} | ships, receiving ships.

\textbf{商} | opium-hulks.

\textbf{商} | an insolvent.

\textbf{In \textit{Cantonese}. To stop when it 
ought to go, to lie down.

\textbf{货} | goods left on hand.

\textbf{货} | goods by wholesale.

\textbf{汛} | \textit{tun}'
The rush of a torrent; confu-
sed, chaotic, mixed; unable 
to discover the cause or pur-
pose of; impervious.

\textbf{汛} | 無端 in utter confusion, 
without any clue.

\textbf{汛} | a certain monster, into which 
the poet put a bad man in the days of 
Shun, was transformed.

\textbf{盆} | To move, to shake; to rub 
with the hand.

\textbf{盆} | From \textit{inclosure and resprouting}; 
covers used for its primitive.

\textbf{盆} | A kind of round bin like a 
great hamper, made of coarse 
mattling with an osier bot-
tom, to contain grain; it is 
prepared in the barn.

\textbf{盆} | a rice bin.

\textbf{盆} | open the bin and give 
out the grain.

\textbf{盆} | From \textit{head and resprouting or turf}; 
used for the next.

\textbf{盆} | To bow the head, to pro-
strate, to fall before; to sa-
lute; to grieve for; an inn or resting-
place; a meal, or the time of a 
meal; a spell, a turn; a period in a 
discourse; a rest in music; to rest 
or put in order, as at a halt; in 
haste, suddenly; to injure, to im-
pair; to part with, to let go; used in 
the treaties for the word \textit{ton}.

\textbf{台} | I respectfully bow the 
head;—written on cards.

\textbf{台} | I gave him one knock.

\textbf{台} | not a soldier was lost.

\textbf{台} | he all at once re-
formed his ways.

\textbf{台} | to get ready troops 
for war.

\textbf{台} | a casual stop.

\textbf{台} | he ate mango fish 
every meal.

\textbf{台} | a very small 
job of work.

\textbf{台} | to prepare, as a room for a 
guest; to get ready for.

\textbf{台} | ruined.

\textbf{台} | the breath cannot 
be stopped in a moment.

\textbf{台} | to suddenly discard in a 
freak.

\textbf{台} | in \textit{Cantonese}. To lay down, 
as one lays aside a burden.

\textbf{台} | turned about; beside himself.

\textbf{台} | place it securely.

\textbf{钝} | Dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, 
half-witted; superannuated; 
rude because uneducated.

\textbf{钝} | a dull knife.

\textbf{钝} | an obtuse angle.

\textbf{钝} | obstinately stupid; mulish.

\textbf{钝} | stammering; a hesitating 
speech.

\textbf{钝} | incapable for business, always 
behind time.

\textbf{钝} and | denote acute or blunt at 
the point.

\textbf{钝} | Also read \textit{chun}, when used for 
scrupulous; sincere.

\textbf{钝} | Sad, sorrowful, depressed.

\textbf{钝} | altogether out of 
spirits, heart-sick.

\textbf{钝} | Formed of to \textit{run} from a \textit{shield}; 
\textit{q. d.} a soldier deserting his 
colors.

\textbf{钝} | To hide away, to skulk, to 
avoid, to conceal one's self; out of 
sight, concealed, hid; to vanish, to 
abscond; in retirement or solitude; 
hidden.

\textbf{钝} | to retreat to the 
wilds,—and live.

\textbf{钝} | to skillfully dispose 
troupes in ambush.

\textbf{钝} | leave the world 
without regret.

\textbf{钝} | rules for becoming invisible.

\textbf{钝} | to put one's self out of sight, 
as by disguising or retiring.

\textbf{钝} | the worthy people seclud-
eous themselves.

\textbf{钝} | From \textit{flesh and shield}; also read 
\textit{tun}, and similar to \textit{tun} 肚.

\textbf{钝} | Fat, obese, referring specially 
to hogs; shielded by fat; 
full, in good liking.

\textbf{钝} | well favored.

\textbf{钝} | heavy and fat.

\textbf{钝} | in \textit{Cantonese}. From \textit{stone and 
water}; an unauthorized character.

\textbf{钝} | To drool; to drop down; to 
sound; to hang down, as a 
weight.

\textbf{钝} | to fish with a line.

\textbf{钝} | suspended; to hang 
down.

\textbf{钝} | to make a large fortune.

\textbf{钝} | \textit{tun}. To pound; to strike 
with the fist; to rap; to thump, to 
throw at or away; to lower, to let 
down.

\textbf{钝} | to drop anchor.

\textbf{钝} | the vessel thumped.

\textbf{钝} | to stamp or chop, as dollars 
are certified in Canton.

\textbf{钝} | to pommeled, to shampoo.

\textbf{钝} | To stamp, to paw; 
to press on, to crush; a low, boggy 
place.

\textbf{钝} | a low wet spot.

\textbf{钝} | the horse paws the 
ground.

\textbf{钝} | very thick.
From mouth and heaven above it,  
giving the sound.

To swallow, to gulp; to absorb, to seize on and swallow up; to appropriate, to merge all in one; to grasp.

丸 to bolt down a pill.

i. to swallow the sky; — met. inordinate.

天下 to seize the empire.

并 to engulf all; to seize the whole.

騥 to overreach.

忍 氣 to be patient and silent — under obloquy.

半 半 吐 I told only half of it.

鈴 to swallow gold-leaf; it is a mode of suicide.

不 下 喉 he can't swallow.

狗之魚 [grasping as] the fish that gulped down the dog.

The breath; slow-going.

大車 his great carriage went slowly and heavily.

Read chun. Garrulous.

1. to say over and over; repetition.

The sun just appearing above the horizon.

夕 朝 | sunrise.

To vomit after eating; some say it is a name for the planet Jupiter.

澆 a term for the five cyclic years containing 申 in them.

Read kun. Meandering.

鱻 tortuous, as a serpentine stream.

屯 from [a sprout rising above] — a line representing the earth, and intended to delineate the struggles of a sprouting shoot.

The beginning of growth; to collect together; to bring under one control; a village, a place where soldiers live; a resident camp.

草木然 vegetation is beginning to start.

兵 military colonists, soldiers settled to till the 田 fields allotted to them.

糧 to hoard up grain.

積 to amass; to prepare stores, as a commissary.

蠟 trooping ants.

義 to support others on a strike.

人馬 brought together the men and horses.

分要害 detailed garrisons to the important posts.

溪 a rivulet near Yen-chu fu in the west of Chekiang, whence Twankay green tea comes.

读 chun. The third of the 64 diagrams, denoting difficulty or hardship, alluding to the soft and tender radicle coming in contact with the harsh earth; difficult, hard; thick; sparing, avaricious.

難' great labors.

厚 very gross or thick.

其骨 sparing of his favors.

饨 A meat cake or ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat called 肉; a kind of hashed pork-dumpling, simmered in broth.

京 cakes used in Fukhien in ancestral worship.

饨 A scaleless fish found in the Yangtsz' R, called 河 or 河豚 river pig, shaped like a tadpole, white belly, and striped red and yellow back; it can distend its throat and wink its eyes, and is regarded as poisonous; it is probably a species of Tetraodon, and not a Torpedo, as this power of inflating the body belongs to the former; it is a foot long, has no gills and no gall; the 鰻 is the same fish.

饨 A war-chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.

饨 用之 he sent a war-chariot to meet and bring him.

豚 From hog and flesh, it is easily confounded with choh,豚, the ramp.

豚 A sucking pig, a porker, a shote; one says, a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

豚 a fat porkling.

豚 pettioes.

豚 my son; — a demeaning term.

豚 a porpoise found in the Yangtsz' River; one maxim, 拔死吃河 if you wish to die eat porpoise, indicates the nature of its flesh when badly prepared; while the proverb says, when it is well cooked, — 吃河百無味 all other food is tasteless after once eating porpoise.

豚 he minds nothing of the pigs and chickens; — cares not for trifles.

豚 like chasing after a runaway pig.

豚 buy my fat pigs! — a Macao cry.

豚 Medium in size or age; half grown, not reached puberty.

豚 The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side, the bottom.

豚 to sit down.

豚 the seat of honor.

豚 his rump has no skin; — the thing has no bottom.
To dwell, a place of concourse; to come together.

A village residence.

A blaze, a raging fire; red, fiery; to boil by putting the dish into that which holds the water; to dress by steam; to stew.

Floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

From water under a man.

To disrobe, to put off clothes; to pull the arm within the sleeve; flowers falling off; retractile; to take bones out of a fowl; to push along.

To hide; to go into obscurity; name of the 33d diagram, denoting invisible.

An unauthorized character used at Canton.

From water and one to represent a hole; an unauthorized character used at Canton.

A cess-pool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir.

Read. To whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over.

From water under a man.

To disrobe, to put off clothes; to pull the arm within the sleeve; flowers falling off; retractile; to take bones out of a fowl; to push along.

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A thing, i.e. anything between the east and west; it is also a term of repugnance, as what. What, that thing.

A Shantung man.

China, a Mohammedan term.

To act the | 道 manager or host; to spread a feast.

To foot the bill; or my father.

I'll act the host, I'll pay it.

It it has gone drifting eastward; it is no great matter.

Treating money; presents given to turnkeys to soften an imprisonment.

Pulling here and hauling there; — met. to borrow money.

A tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

A furious rain in summer.

Wet through with dew.
From insect and east.

The rainbow.虹名慵叫 the rainbow is called ti-tung.

From hair and east.

clue | without method, incapable of understanding a subject.

From 7 ice and an old form of end contracted, referring to the completion of the seasons; used for the next.

The last or winter season; the close, the end; to store up; to fall into the winter torpor; wintry.

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From plant and winter; q.d. the winter vegetable; usually written like the last.

A kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands the winter, the 天門 allied to the Scezonera; also the fleshy translucent tubers of the Melothium co
cinchinesis found in Chekiang, and made into a comfit.

从天门 | a trailing plant.

麦门 | a liliaceous plant (Ophiopogon japonicum), whose tubers are used in fevers and as a tonic.
The 2d large intestine or colon is | 腸; a medical term. 

A straight, graceful neck.

From to go and united, because it connects great streets; it is often contracted to its primitive.

A side street leading from an avenue | 街 in Peking; an alley or cross-street.

From ice and east.

To freeze, to congeal; to cool; to stiffen; to expose to the cold; icy; freezing.

Not | 冰 can avoid cold and starvation.

Cold icy water. (Cantonese.)

Dead frozen to death.

Of rather cold. (Cantonese.)

Spread out to cool.

Sore from a frost-bite.

To freeze.

Snow and ice.

The highest beam in a house, the ridge-pole; a large stick, a main support in a building; a leading man in a state, a pillar; the supports of a coffin case; name of a timber tree.

A ridge-pole.

One who has ability to uphold the state.

The roof-timbers, the plate or beams.

If the beam split it will crush his body.

In Cantonese. To stand on end, to stack.

To place upright.

From strength and heavy, here read | 动, a kind of grain.

To excite, to move; to affect; to influence; to move the mind; to remove; to shake, to stir; to come out, as a chink from its shell, or leaves in the spring; to set on foot; to take action; momentum, action, working, motion, movement; excited, affected, surprised, agitated; movable, restless; irritable, the opposite of quiet; when following another verb, not | 动 if | 功 answers to cannot, indicating that the action cannot be carried out, as he can’t (or shall not) hurt you.

I cannot lift it.

To exaggerate.

Repeatedly, again and again.

Work, workmanship.

The sun and moon revolve in their orbits.

The heart moved by something affecting and showing it in action; much excited.

Crying from sorrow.

The feelings aroused at suffering injustice.

Grieved, sympathizing.
### T'UNG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恬</th>
<th>Pain of body or mind; in pain, aching; moaning from pain; sighing, lamenting.</th>
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<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>Interchanged with the preceding. An ulcer suppurating; groaning.</td>
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</table>
| 獸 | [From *mouth* and *a covering*; *q.d.* many talking together and agreeing; the second form is common.]
| 同 | Together, all at once; all, united; identical; same, alike, in time or place; to covenant or give in allegiance; to unite, to harmonize; matched; to equalize; to share in; to assemble; agreeing, as one; joint, joined with another officer who is super-ordinate; a conjunction, and, with; in common; the same as; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years. |
| 淹 | From *man* and *as*; *q.d.* like a man.
| 熟 | Ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit. |

### T'UNG.

| 雷 | same class. |
| 雷 | to thunder the same, to echo another's words, to corroborate his sayings; it alludes to the popular notion that all nature echoes a clap of thunder. |
| 審 | characters of the same meaning but having different radicals, as 胎 and 塗 steps. |
| 取 | of the same age; [graduated or appointed] the same year. |
| 經 | the same trip or concours. |
| 善 | the same profession. |
| 勝 | a fellow in joy and sorrow. |

| 我 | you. I will go with you, (Cantonese). |

### T'UNG.

| 適 | occurs used with the next. All at once; hasty, hurried, so as to violate etiquette. |
| 輕薄 | she (the queen) was frivolous and hasty in her manners and disposition. |

| 邈 | From man and as; *q.d.* like a man. |
| 敵 | ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit. |

| 茭 | a small, wild, syngenesious plant resembling an *Erigeron*, the 1 茭 having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisia, — of which it is probably a species, rather than the camomile or an allied plant. |

### T'UNG.

| 熟 | an herbageous plant, the 1 茭 Aralia paprmezis, found in Formosa and Yunnan, whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed out, furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper, used in making 1 紙花 or 1 草花 artificial flowers; pith of any kind. |
| 同 | The aspect of a flame; a furious fire. |
| 紙 | Interchanged with 詞 a cavern, and wrongly replaced by 釉 an earthenware vessel. |

A territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a defile; a group of islands off Shantung.
To lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

An officer in the Han dynasty who superintended the preparation of bamboo.

A large tree belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae*, the "t'ung" or *Elaeococcus sinensis*, whose light durable wood is used in making musical instruments; the name seems to be applied as a generic term to similar large-leaved trees, as the Catalpa and Bigonia; name of the place where T'ang is said to have been buried, in Yung-ho hien, Honan, lying in the southwest of Shansi.

(Or well) or aub, alluding to its stately appearance, is the national tree of China, and grows over the central provinces; it is probably the *Elaeococcus verrucosus*, and its small edible seeds are mixed with the tea given in bridal presents.

Cultivated for its large and acid nut, *Elaeococcus verrucosus*, from which the oil is pressed for painting and calking, and its soot used for ink; at Canton the oil of the *Curcas purpurea* is used under the same name.

A species (*Elaeococcus spinosa*) with spiny trunk and branches, whose bark is used medicinally.

A species of *Chromolaena*.

Chunam used in calking; putty.

Fine ashes put in causers.

A staff used when a mother dies.

The *Pauklossia*, so called from its large flowers and stately appearance.

A tube; a pipe used as a musical instrument, made from a long and knotless bamboo; a duct; a pipe open at both ends.

A variety of dog.

A speaking-trumpet.

A tobacco-pipe.

A kaleidoscope.

A sniveling booby.

An envelop for letters.

Very similar to the preceding.

A measure made of bamboo; a cup; a pipe; a creel.

A quiver.

A pencil cup.

The twelve reeds of the pandean pipe.

A Roman candle in fireworks.

Copper or red is also called the red metal; brazen, coppery.

Brass.

Brass foil; tinsel.

A brazier's shop.

Native copper; including also iron and copper pyrites.

White copper, argentan, or tutenague.

Verditer or carbonate of copper; verdigris after it is scraped off, but called "green when on the copper.

Copper dollars.

It eats the copper; — met. covetous.

Copper enamel or cloisonnée.

His whole body smells of copper; — purse-prond.

Water-spouts, gargoyles.

Printed on copper plates.

To fuse copper.

Old copper.

Brass leaves put at promotion in a graduate's cap.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called *k'un* now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Labeo*.

A fresh-water perch, in Peking 20 inches long, color whitish, and flesh good tasted; the *k'un* is quoted as another name for this fish, but that is probably a kind of *Ophicephalus* or mullet.

Read chew. Name of an ancient district lying in the southern part of Honan in the present Ji-ning fu.

A skull to trim and pierce the nodes of a bamboo when making a file.

Name of T'ai T'ung, a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

A scholar of Liaotung.

Composed of 立 to stand and 章 a village; but others derive it from 立 a crime (like 殃) and 重 weighty; contracted, referring to the condition of slavery to which some lads were subjected; it is interchanged with the next three.

A boy, a lad under 15 years and unmarried; a slave boy; one who has no house, unprotected; a student, a bachelor; a virgin; undecked, pure; bare of trees; boyish; youthful; young, said of rams.

At the age of puberty.

A spinster, a virgin.

A boy, a youth.

Youthful, about 14 or 15 years.

A bald head.

A hill bare of trees.

A schoolboy.

A bright lad.
童 | a young student.

小 | a term by which feudal princesses spoke of themselves.

心未誠 he has not given up his boyish disposition; — said of a man who acts childishly.

反老還 | second childhood; in his dotage.

鶴髮 | 頭 white hair and youthful complexion.

守 | 貞 to take vows of chastity.

牛 | a calf without horns.

不欺 | no imposition on young or old; — a shop sign.

桑樹 | | the thrifty, green mulberries.

童 | A slave boy; a lad who has not yet been censured at marriage; a slave girl or concubine; reverently, rude, unpollished.

家 | a waiting-boy.

僕 | a young slave.

被之 | her head-dress rises high and gracefully.

狂 | a wild, crazy fellow.

童 | a youth.

From eye and a lad.

童 | The pupil of the eye, which the Chinese say becomes square at the age of 800; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.

人 | the baby in the eye.

線水腫 | | or | | 視雙 a cataract.

童 | a double pupil, which Shun is said to have had.

絹 | A sort of cloth.

鴛鴦 | 細 they hastily went on, following straight ahead in the hunt.

堇 | The roots of the nelumbium; a kind of sedge or Scirpus, the鼎 | from whose stalks sodas are made.

堇菜 | an edible pot-herb like celery.

童 | A calf whose horns are not yet grown.

童 | A lamb whose horns have not grown.

童 | 彼而角實江小子 to say that the lamb has horns, is to deceive the child.

童 | Also read chung; used for coagulated milk.

童 | A tributary of the Yellow River which flows into it near the celebrated pass at the elbow of that stream in Tung- cheu fu 同州府 in Shensi; to overlook and destroy a road; damp, wet.

童 | 祉 a lofty, fine edifice.

童 | A tree in Yunnan, from whose soft, crisp flowers cloth, called 木布 can be made; it may denote the cotton tree (Salmalia), whose stamens are used to stuff quilts.

童 | Read chung. A stick of squared timber; a high staff, from which a penmon 童 is flown.

童 | Feathers in confusion is 童; it is applied especially to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.

童 | A bird with a yellow bill a foot long, the鶯 | Bueiros or hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage, and living on the leaves of trees.

童 | From grain and lad; it is also read chung, and used for 童 to sow grain.

童 | Grain which, though sown the first, is gathered last; late, autumnal grain.

童 | The sun about to rise.

童 | 瞄 early dawn, the sun just illuminating the sky.

童 | The moon just rising is 童, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

童 | The rattle of drums.

童 | 童 the drums are making a loud din.

童 | The upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a 瓦 tube; also called 臥瓦, covering tiles and 阳瓦, upper tiles.

童 | From feathered and vermillion.

童 | Red, rosy; painted with vermillion, brindle; a peachblossom color.

童 | a bow colored with vermillion; used by ancient emperors.

童 | 童 rose colored clouds.

童 | a pencil with a red tube.

童 | the Baron of Tung, whose ancient principality lay on the River Wei, not far from the elbow of the Yellow River.

童 | From hand and a measure.

童 | To lead on, to advance; to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.

童 | 一個窩 manoeuvre, punch a hole in it.

童 | 不要 | he don't burst it through.

童 | In Cantonese. To baste; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves.

童 | 好個 | put those jackets into each other.

童 | a busted edge.

童 | From wood and measure.

童 | A cask, a tub; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.

童 | water | a pail, a bucket.

童 | the bale or stick to carry it.

童 | a drawer in a table. (Cantonese.)

童 | the leg of a boot.
太平  a street tub to hold water for fires.
馬  or 茵  a close-stool.
倉  a baggage box.
冰  an ice box for cooling rooms.
扶  to support a woman in parturition.

A coat with short sleeves, a kind of waistcoat.

Read tung and used for 煙. Overalls worn in winter; outside trousers; children's trousers; an apron or petticoat.

The end of a clue, or beginning of a thread; first of a subject, a hint, a clue; origin, beginning; the whole, general, entire; all under one head; to rule, to control; followers; a classifier of tablets.

| 共數目  the total amount, the whole number. |
| 領 general control over; a military officer of the second grade. |
| 步軍 領 the commander-in-chief of the infantry at Peking. |
| 經  to oversee the whole. |

天下歸一  the empire is now under one sway.

計多少 how much does it all amount to?

背  to transmit the whole; said of the succession to a throne.

承  to carry on as it was received, as a doctrine, or the succession to a throne.

一 確 one stone tablet.

正  central or main governance. 正屬 正官 all civil and military affairs belong to him.

緒 a clue to the whole; a succession in the dynasty.

失了體  lost his character; disgraced.

From disease and common.

| 痛  a pain, an ache; disease 東 that causes pain; acute feelings; heartrending, distressing; to commiserate; with energy; a sign of the superlative, extremely, painfully. |
| 哭 to weep bitterly. |
| 飲  to drink too much, |
| 悔  to repent. |
| 悔  to compassionate. |
| 快  extreme joy. |
| 心切齒 to gnash with rage. |
| 誓 alas, alas! |

作 | 祐  a toothache.

【桂前唯 I sincerely regret my past errors.】

哀 | 不己 incessantly sorrowing for others.

In Cantonese. To love, to feel for.

| 我  you I like you. |

| TWAN. |

Old sounds, twan and dwan. In Canton, ṭān; — in Swatow, ṭǎn, to, and tāng; — in Amoy, ŧoán and twān; — in Fūchau, ţwang and ŭāng; — in Shanghai, ŭān; — in Chǐfu, ŭān. 

【嵐 proper, modest.】

| 萬  proper, modest. |
| 午  or 陽 the dragon-boat festival on the fifth day of the fifth moon. |
| 門  the south gate of the palace. |
| 人正士  a correct, high principled man. |
| 万  all kinds of causes or affairs. |
| 余  nature, to naturally correct and just. |
| 統  a hint or clue; a means of reaching the subject. |
| 玄  an official dress of the Chen dynasty with enormous sleeves. |

【嵐 to cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prim deportment.】

| 依  to conform his acts to humanity. |
| 與  to decide by just rules. |
From hawk and dish, referring to measuring lengths by a bow.

twan' Short; brief, contracted; shortcomings, failures; few, not common or plenty; to shorten, to curtail; to come short, to be in fault.

1 见 not much experience.
1 令 short-lived, died before 16.
1 处 a defect; a mean act, a flaw or shortcoming in one's conduct.
1 气 short-winded, not strong in the lungs.
1 工 a job; piece-work.
1 日 or 天 short days.
1 功 short days for work.
1 行 to act overbearing, to treat rudely.
不长不 just right, as a well fitting shoe; 'twill do.
脸 testy, quick-tempered.
人各人 everybody has his faults.
勿言人之 don't talk of people's defects.
志 incapable, not much mind.
少 few, insufficient; not many.
情 without proper feelings, indifferent to other's rights.
入得恨了 I am deficient in civility, don't think me rude; — a polite phrase.

From hatchet and an old form of 绝 to break off, as silk is parted. To cut asunder or in pieces; to snap, to break off or in two, to divide; to prohibit, to put a stop to; to discontinue; cut, sundered, broken, snapped; to settle, to give a judicial opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; before a negative, for an adverb, surely, certainly, decidedly.

从不 one uninterrupted intercourse.
1 前 to suspend the slaughter of butcher's meat.
1 后 to break off intercourse.
1 后 to bring up the rear in a retreat.
决 to decide, to give sentence.
公 a just, open decision.
1 绝 broken, completely disconnected.
1 水 breath has stopped; dead.
1 水米 to stop the supplies.
1 船缆 cut the hawser of the boat.
1 然 assuredly, verily, positively.
1 不敢 I cannot presume; I dare not do so.
1 得定 it has been finally settled.
1 事 to dispose of a case.
家音已 I have no longer news from home.
1 開 to make a division or average, as for losses.
望 鄉關 I can no longer see my native village.
1 豚 a man who is greatly grieved or afflicted.
1 其疑惑 cleared up all his doubts.

In Cantonese. A preposition, by, according to.
1 斤 sold it by the catty.

From to kill and 割 origin contracted; not the same as 脚.

twan'段 to land.

To push or lay things apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories or pieces, series or items of regulations, acts of plays, slices of meat, plats of ground, stages in a journey, or other similar portions.
1 半 half of a thing.
A large tree resembling the aspen in size, and called 白楊；
but its timber is like beech, white, with an even grain; it
is used for coffins; a beam or pole.

Read 轉. A prison; the stocks.
Otherwise read 轉.

A rough coarse stone for whetstones; others say, a
term for emery or corundum.

An involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a
stream or canal to catch crabs or fish; they are common in
Kiangnan.

a crab weir.

Water gushing out; a rapid
current; the reflex current or undertow.

1 河 a branch of the River
Han in the west of Honan.

急速”a rapid current is
called a torrent.

Fire blazing up, red as fire;
a statesman in the Han dy-
nasty.

臣入雲 居 the officers
to the ornamented red tent.

From to surround and condense ;
interchanged with the next three.

A globular mass, a lump, an
agglomeration; united, agree-
ing, as a company; a band, as vol-
unteers; the district that furnishes
one; a guard; round, lump-like; to
collect, to group; to dwell together;
to environ; to surround; to round
off, to end; the female of crabs;
a classifier of pellets and balls, of
collections or harmonies.

1 麥 a lump of dough.

1 圓 full, as the moon; altogether,
lumping it; closely united, as
husband and wife.

1 和氣 a harmonious blend-
ing of interests; coalescing, as
when gases unite.

1 聚 to curl up, to cuddle, as a
worm does when touched.

點 1 to review or visit the guard.

此月 千古 圓 this full moon
has for ages been just so round.

1 练 to drill bands—of troops;
a ward drill or organization.

From hand and to condense; it
must not be confounded with plum, 輝 to beat.

To roll into a ball; to make
round; to pat and roll, as dough or
clay; to beat flat; to push or drive
together.

毋 飯 do not roll your food into
a ball.

合 to roll together.

三國之兵 to lead the troops
of the three states.

黃土 人 he worked men out
of yellow clay.

Read 澳. A parcel of
a hundred feathers; to attend to one
thing; to unite; to bind, to roll up.

Dew descending in abundance; a river in Shantung.

Intense mental emotion; care.

勞心 1 in a state of
great trouble and anxiety.

From 1 a hog’s head and 家
a pig; in combination it resem-
bles land, 象 to carve, and shang' 象
an elephant.

A hog running; some say, it is
the hedgehog; in the Yi King,
a summing up of the application of the
diagrams, and the good or bad
embodied in them.

the application thus says.

Robes anciently worn by the
empress, black, with a plain
gauze lining; afterwards they
were of a yellow color.
TSA.

In Canton, tsu; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, tsu; — in Fu-chau, cha; — in Shanghai, tsu; — in Chipps, tsu.

1. We, our; it includes the speaker and the hearers, and refers to country, occupation, or friends; as 1 們的麼 one of our native horses.

TSAH.

Old sounds, tsap and dzap. In Canton, tsap, sap, and ka; — in Swatow, chap; — in Amoy, tsap, tsep, and tsan; — in Fu-chau, chak; — in Shanghai, tsa, seh, sah, and k'lin; — in Chipps, tsu.

1. Sound, clamor, noise.

2. Deceived, deluded; to coax, to wheedle; trifling, of no importance.

3. Much cut up; small, minced.


5. The motion of a fish's mouth and gills.

6. Damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

7. An unauthorized character.

8. To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

9. To smash by throwing on the ground.

10. Shivered by the blow.

11. To suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.

12. Suck; to suck him dry.

13. The blood to suck the blood from one.

From mouth and self; it is properly "tsai", in Kang-chi; and seems to have been formed to indicate the elided pronunciation of 「tsao」.

We, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

14. Myself; an expression used by the emnuchs in the Ming dynasty.

15. My father in Shanghai; in Amoy, used in a plural sense, we, our, as 1 唐人們 Chinese.

From a receptacle and napping; the second unusual form, which is regarded as the obverse of 與反 to return, is the original one.

To go round, as the heavens do in the course of a year; to perform a circuit or entire revolution; a side, a row; stretching along, as a line of trees; pervading.

16. To resolve; to go about everywhere.

17. Three times around; it curls thrice, as a ram's horn.

18. A row; a curl; a circuit.

19. A whole month.

山地 [the crowd] covered the hills and spread over the land.


21. One does not please the eye.

22. A bright blue.

入 [to enter the mouth; to suck in; to taste; to lick, to smack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

23. The nipple.

24. To put in the mouth and suck, as a child a nursing-bottle.

25. Taken in by his guile.

26. Rubbish; odds and ends.

27. Sound, clamor, noise.

28. Deceived, deluded; to coax, to wheedle; trifling, of no importance.

29. Not minding people's blarness.

30. The motion of a fish's mouth and gills.

31. Damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

32. An unauthorized character.

33. To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

34. To smash by throwing on the ground.

35. Shivered by the blow.

Also read tsan.

36. To suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the month, as a sweet morsel.

37. Suck; to suck him dry.

38. The blood to suck the blood from one.
TSAH.

| 1物 | 擬 | 德 | to collect or specify  |
| 1人 | 所 | 子 | the virtues of many things.  |
| 1紋 | 不 | 見 | irregular veins or streaks.  |
| 術 | 著 | 然 | they all at once began to cry out and talk.  |

**Phragmites.**

A grass from which door-blinds can be woven; a small floating grass, like a Hippuris, with linear leaves in whorls, and cultivated in gold fish ponds; it is called 草 or 雜草 in Peking, and 金魚 草 at Canton.

**Pea.**

A high peak.

**Card.**

A guard-house at a pass; a station; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.

**Fish.**

When the fish-bone sticks in his throat.

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**TS\'AH.**

Old sound, ts'at. In Canton, ts'at; — in Swatow, ch'sat; — in Amoy, ch'sat; — in Fuhchau, ch'sak and ch'sh; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, ts'a.

The first form is the most common, and the second is also read sah.

The action of the feet disturbing the herbage, and making a noise; to scatter; to feel, to rub, to brush; a brush.

1牙 to brush the teeth.

磨 | to grind or rub smooth.

1肥皂 to wash with soap-berries.

1身過 to brush against one, as when walking.

**Stone.**

A coarse stone; to rub, to grind.

1囂 The noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummers.

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**TS\AI.**

Old sounds, tsai, ts'at, ts'ap, dzai, and dz't. In Canton, ts'ai and tsai; — in Swatow, ch'ai and to; — in Amoy, tsai; — in Fuhchau, ch'ai and ch'ai; — in Shanghai, ts'oi and dz'; — in Chifu, ts'ai.

From mouth and wounded.

An exclamation of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle implying either doubt or conviction, according to the scope; or often merely a high degree of an interjection placed after important words to draw attention to them; occurs in poetry as an expletive; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring.

安得不悲 | 1 how could I forebear to pity?

大 | 孔子 Oh, how great was Confucius!

大 | 羣 ah I truly an important question.

初三 | 生明 in the third moon all nature begins to spring forth.

快 | how pleased!

至矣 | Oh, how admirable!

野 | 由也 what a clown is Yin!

有 | 然 indeed, is it so!

庶 | 手 what a crowd of people!

何 | 何 when a wretched blunder!

君子多 | 手 does a wise man ask so much.

何 | 足道 | should it even be mentioned.

1花 to set out flowers.

花 | 层 layers of plants, cuttings.

種 | to plant and sow.

可以 | 他 he is worthy of one's patronage.

多 | 花少 | 剧 plant more flowers than thistles; — wet. act so as to reap a good reward.

1樹 to set out trees.

In Pekingese. To fall down, to tumble over.

1折了腿 fell and broke his leg.

1躺下 stumbled and fell.

1倒了 fell down.
## TSAL. 941

### 災 Gear. 

**TSAL.**

从火和水或所宿；the first is most used.

灾 calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars, blight; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous, dangerous.

### calum. 

1) to relieve calamity.
2) to bring evil on one’s self.
3) to dismiss fire risk, by worshipping the god of Fire.
4) 横禍 unforeseen judgments from Heaven.
5) 灾 sufferings, calamities.
6) 田 fields that for any reason do not yield full crops.

### 曹 不幸 bitter; i.e. he who has the trouble of affairs in a house; the second form is sometimes used to specially denote the slaughtering of animals.

To govern, to rule; to preside, as at a table; to fashion to one’s liking; to slaughter, skin, and dress animals; to fry; a ruler, a head; a steward, a major-domo.

1) 拿 a prime-minister; once called 太 or highest ruler.
2) 主 the ruler over all, as a sovereign or general; met. the mind.
3) 家 anciently an officer of the rites.
4) 郡 a district-magistrate.
5) 鬼 to direct, to oversee.
6) 房 or 燕 the chief cook.
7) 萬 the true lord of all beings.
8) 烹 to dress and cook food.
9) 許君假使不逝 the servants and head-women quickly remove the dishes.
10) 婦 a son’s wife.

### 轉 tsai.

From hill and to think; also read "horse; the diminutive 仔 in Cantonese is derived from this.

A common term for a child in Hunan and Kiangsi; to bring forth, said of animals.

1) 狗子 the bitch has littered.
2) 下字 to bring forth.
3) 黑子 the monkey has a cub; used in contempt for persons.
4) 煩 a rascal, a worthless fellow.

### 經 An affair, a business; what is contained.

1) 上天之[1] that which is doing in the high heavens, the operations of nature or of the gods there.

From a carriage and wounded; used with the next.

1) 轉 a year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again.
2) 增 several years.
3) 千下 since a thousand years, or handed down that time.
4) 半 a year.
5) 一記 contemporary annals.

Read tsai. To contain; to lade a ship or cart; to fill in, to convey, to carry with one; to load; to bear; to complete; to act, to sustain, to do; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to begin; recorded, written in; an undertaking; acts, doings, filed, loaded; a cargo, a load; an adverb of time, then, therewith; the highest number in numeration, a hundred millions, an incalculable number.

1) 滿 stowed full; quite loaded.
2) 乎何書 in what book is that contained?
3) 不够 not enough for a load.
4) 能如 the boat] can carry many peculs.
5) 厚德 good actions are stored up to produce future happiness.
6) 轉 return home well laden — with property.
7) 千斤 the cart carries a thousand cattles.
8) 何時 what you have loaded will be upset.
9) 上天之[1] 無聲 there is not a sound nor smell.
10) 喪 their cries filled the road.
11) 刻戈 他 thereupon laid up his weapons.
12) 繁衍 many errors are found in their narratives.
13) 僧 to record, to note down.

### 僧 An unauthorized word, derived from the preceding to indicate the noun.

The cargo, the loading of a boat; the capacity or tonnage of a vessel; to store cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bank-bill, on the back of which it is stamped.

1) 数 several scores of cargoes.
2) 船 the ship is loaded.
3) 資 freight money.
4) 補百 she carries a hundred — peculs.
5) 過 to transship or take out cargo.

### 在 From earth and the hand on it.

To be in or at; present; to belong to, to consist in; to live, to dwell, to reside, to remain; to be preserved or continue; consisting in; involved in, depending on; existing, living, being; a preposition, in, on, at, within; and often precedes adverbs of place and time; a place, a home; to examine.

1) 家 none of them are at home.
2) 父母 parents are both dead.
3) 学堂 at school.
4) 何處 where is he living?
5) 不自 not feeling well, not very well pleased.
6) 祭如 worshiped him (a father) as if he was still alive.
7) 下 below; a common man.
From one and 舖 a framework contracted; y. d. as when one stick is added on another; it resembles 再 in form and 纔 in meaning.

To raise up once and then again; doubled, repeated; twice, a second time; then, again, also, likewise, after all, — and by extension, becomes merely a form of the comparative; continued, longer; to repeat.

明天 來 come back to-morrow.

過幾天 again after some days.

三 四 again and again I told him.

再斯 可矣 a second discussion of it will do.

請 說 please say it again.

再

From dog and green.

猜『ts'ai』
To doubt, to dislike, to suspect; to conjecture, to guess; to fear, to apprehend.

恥『ts'ai』
To cherish hatred, to abhor.

疑『ts'ai』
To suspect, to doubt of.

故『ts'ai』
Agreed, sure.

不中 『ts'ai』
I cannot say at all.

不着 『ts'ai』
He did not guess right.

嫌『ts'ai』
To suspect and dislike; a suspicious disagreement, as between two statements.

謸『ts'ai』
To guess riddles.

銳『ts'ai』
Just make a guess.

難以『ts'ai』
Is it not easy to estimate them, referring to numbers.

忌『ts'ai』
To envy.

看『ts'ai』
Give a guess; divine now!

仗『ts'ai』
Divine rightly at once; a shrewd guess.

心機『ts'ai』
To guess one's thoughts.

胡『ts'ai』
Fidget and get disturbed.

才『ts'ai』
The upright line  | represents the stem of a plant forcing its way above — the ground, and bearing a root beneath; it often looks like 誕 | an inch.

Materials, the substance of a thing, for which the next is used; mental capacity, power, talents, endowments, or gifts; an educated person, a graduate; genius; to be strong.

子『ts'ai』
A man of parts.

一表人』
A fine looking man.

文『ts'ai』
Literary talent.

幹或能』
Capacity, energy, and tact.

心』
Let those who have talents train up those who have them not.

天下』
The gifts of all men may be reckoned at only a pecul — in weight.

偏』
Perverted or useless accomplishments.

材『ts'ai』
From wood and substance; used with the preceding, and resembles  
材  a village.

Materials of which things are made; sticks, timber, lumber, wood; stuff; nature, qualities; abilities; men of parts.

木』
Timber, as for a house.
裁

From clothes and wounded; occurs used for the preceding.
To cut or fashion garments; to cut, to trim, to tear; to moderate, to diminish, to reduce, to deny; to regulate; to calculate, to plan.
1 筋 a tailor.
1 徹 to disband, to dissolve.
1 擔 to decide for one's self.
1 衣 to cut out garments.
化總 curator of essays at an examination.
大  and  小  a full pattern or a scant one.
1 奴 wreath wait till he has decided.
1 裝 to use materials advantageously.
1 其有餘 to cut off superfluity.
1 滅 some cut off a little, reduce it some.

采

Formed of 蒜 claws on a 松 tree, and occurs interchanged with the next three; it much resembles pien. 来 its radical.

To pluck, to take with the hand, to choose; to gather, as flowers; variegated, adorned; cities allotted for revenue to princes; the fifth of the domains of the Chou dynasty; a business, occupation; to conduct affairs.
1 色 territory once set apart for grandees in the service of the monarch.
1 納 to choose and send betrothal presents.
1 衣服 splendidly adorned is its dress; said of a pretty fly.
1 1 to keep gathering.
食 to get a certain allowance as salary from land set apart for the particular officer.

彩

Variegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful; lucky, pleased; it is added to some nouns to intensify their meaning.
光 brilliant; animated; glitter or show; smooth, as a shaven head.
好 or 1 頭 fortunate, a lucky hit, a good chance.
雲 unprosperous, no chance.
雲易散 pretty clouds easily scatter; met. human joys soon go.
唱 to clap and encore an actor.
5 五 the five colors; 藍, blue, yellow, carination; white, and black; variegated, colored.
奪 to win the prize, to reach the goal.
1 錢 the winner's treat, what he gives his competitors.
1 畫 to adorn or paint in colors.
異 unusually beautiful.
金花 1 紅 tinsel and fine gay silks, such as are used on joyful occasions.
無私打 1 no spirit for a game, no relish for the venture.
An exclamation.

To select, to choose; to pick, to pluck, to gather; to take up with the hand; to sip, to suck.

To notice, to pay attention; to greet.

From plants and variegated.

Cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes were anciently termed 地, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.

Examined.

Similar to 彩, applied to silks and other fabrics; particolored, variegated.

Coarse or variegated to hang festoons of colored silks, as at festivals.

Slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring, called 裝 in books, but better known now as 裝子 or slings.

A sort of turban.

Name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.

In the days of Shun the oaks furnished rafters.

To notice, to pay attention; to greet.

不 He don't mind him.

洋洋不 to act like a gawky; to heed nothing.

不 做不 to give the cut direct.

Vegetables; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.

一色 cadaverous, emaciated, as if one had lived on pulse only.

好 good eating.

美 delicious.

去 buy; he has gone to market.

海 what comes from the sea, as fish, seaweed, or prawns.

生 raw greens; lettuce.

大 the chief dishes; and 小 are the smaller and side dishes, condiments, relishes, etc.; the dessert.

野 wild greens, as the dandelion.

香 celery, or parsley, or sweet-basil.
Strips of wood called 子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners.

Like the last.

To torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.

他的手 squeeze his fingers.

他手 1 to shake branches, so as to get the snow off.

To accumulate, to hoard up, to collect or bring together.

To hasten, to urge, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

他手 make him go faster.

步 1 to walk quicker, hurry your pace.

催 1 to urge on.

路 1 to travel fast.

逼 1 to go very slowly, step by step.

毫無 1 he never moved a step.

Also read tsi̍ch, as a synonym of quick.

Promptly, quickly; to accelerate, to hasten one's pace.

無我惡 今不 1 故 也 do not hate me, for old intercourse should not be hastily broken off.

From pearls and to advance; the second form is not quite correct, but is much used in combination; occurs used for the next.

To come before a superior bringing a present; to assist, to second; to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to praise.

助 1 or 佐 1 to assist.

成 1 to help to bring about.

堂 bailiffs in court who aid in keeping order.

言 helped him by one word.

于神明 [the sages helped to] make clear the decrees of the gods.

理 to help to manage.

少退 1 命 the juniors retired and aided in carrying out the orders.

I wish daily to be helpful.

From words and to aid; it resembles the to slander.

To commend; to sing praises to; to record praises or good deeds; to explain; to aid.

美 to praise, to laud and extol.

言 to speak in praise of.

得人 1 to be praised; praiseworthy.

得過 laudable.

颂 to resound one's praises.

賞 to commend and reward.

不己 praising and lamenting him greatly.

Fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

Mountaines.

1 皖 the lofty summits of mountains.

To stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water.

了一點泥 he spattered me a little.

出火星 strike sparks out of it.

湿身 spattered and wet me.

In Cantonese. To recoil, to rebound; resilient.

起 to bound or spring back.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ts'an</td>
<td>A kind of baton called 圭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan'</td>
<td>I give you the large libation cythara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ts'an.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>普</td>
<td>A part of a day; briefly,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts'an</td>
<td>shortly, for the time being; in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan'</td>
<td>it will only do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>for a little while.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不可</td>
<td>for the time being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>be patient a little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>suddenly met him.</td>
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**ts'an.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>住</td>
<td>a temporary lodging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尻</td>
<td>just escaped singing my eyebrows;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眉</td>
<td>From hand and to cut off; the two characters are usually interchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挑</td>
<td>To strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撊</td>
<td>Read shan' for the second form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擊</td>
<td>To cut up plants; to raze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>攻</td>
<td>to cut and gather dolichos stalks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>he moved the grass and scattered it about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>等</td>
<td>A fine chisel; a cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out, as characters on stone; to cut in; to pound on the back of a plate of metal so as to raise or emboss or engrave on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>字</td>
<td>to engrave letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>an engraving graver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雕</td>
<td>to cut out a brass official seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>to emboss flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絮</td>
<td>fine engraving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>to split open the edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>to split the edge, as on silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泰</td>
<td>To implore, to pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>To supplicate the gods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ts'an.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>From to eat and broken; contracted to ice; it is interchanged with oun 餐 supper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>one meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二</td>
<td>two meals a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>he works just for his food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>dines in the clouds and sleeps in the moon; met. an enthusiast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ts'an.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>惟</td>
<td>自愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>她</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>戰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鸟</td>
<td>虎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客</td>
<td>水-melon eater.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ts'an.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>From starry light contracted, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>案</td>
<td>To be concerned with, to stand before; to join with for consultation and advice; to blend, to mix, to form one out of three; to visit or see a superior to be admitted to an audience; to report to the Throne on other officers; a deposition; an impeachment or report against; mixed, confused, as colors; rising in gradation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奏</td>
<td>to memorialize upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>to make an obeisance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拜</td>
<td>to visit a superior; to worship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>革</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>to throw into confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贊</td>
<td>to advise and aid; to act as adviser to; a joint commissioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>將</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ts'AN.

1. 詳 to consult upon.
2. 差 unassorted, incongruous.
3. 訂無証 I have examined it and there are no errors.
4. 禪 to sit absorbed in contemplation as Buddhists do.
5. 請 to request dismissal from office; to resign.
6. 本 to impeach.
7. 視 鬱聽 heard of his accusation at the viceroy's gate.
8. 政 councillors in the court of Appeals.

Read shan. A star, the second sidereal constellation containing α β γ δ ε ζ, and κ in Orion. 眼若 商 after all they will be like Orion and Lucifer, — who never see each other.

築 Bamboos varying in length; the tubes in a pandan pipe; used for 筠 a hair-pin.

簽 1. divining sticks or slips.

In Cantonese. An open basket or tray.

捫 1. a wicker scuttle or hod.

灰 1. a mortar hod.

穀斗 1. a winnowing-fan.

騾 To run after or to see a sight is 蹲; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.

騾 The horses outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.

乘 1. three sitters in a carriage; the left was the seat of honor.

兩 不 the outside horses did not bolt.

脫 1. to unhitch the off-horse.

停 1. to stop the carriage; to reach the lodging.

樞 Uneven; ascending and descending.

增 宫 始 the palaces rising one above the other, like the hills and peaks.

漣 Good, fine-looking. 陸 1. Luh Ts'an, a noted man in the T'ang dynasty.

鰲 From fish and meal.

A fish otherwise called 鰲鯨, the slender fish, whose description shows that is another name for the hairtail or girdle fish (Trichurus armatus and intermedius), so common along the coast.

殘 From evil and to wound; q. d. as if 践 trodden on and hurt.

To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to kill, to butcher; broken food, leavings; deficient, mischievous, ravaging, cruel; pillaged, spoiled; withered; an oppressor.

害 to injure, to harry; turbulent, savage; to act like brigands.

手 胳膊 1. fraternal stripes.

花 1. a withered flower; a whore.

年 1. an old man, one whose years are failing.

忍 cruel, hardhearted.

杯 or 酒 1. heel-taps.

食 1. leavings, oats.

廢人 or 1. a maimed or deformed person, who has lost an organ, or has an infirmity.

废 假 1. injured, ordinary goods; second-hand.

缺 deficient, imperfect.

月 如 弓 1. the old moon is bow-shaped.

賊 to oppress and to do evil.

夢 to partly remember a dream.

兵敗 將 the discomfited troops came scattering back.

從 words and impious; also read ch'un and ts'ān.

To slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another's error; calumnny, defamation; to discredit.

言 unjust aspirations.

謗 1. to defame one; false charges.

始 起 first unbelief and then comes disobedience.

去 1. to dismiss slanderers.

言 退 when slandered then you withdraw.

蝎 1. scorpion bites; i.e. treacherous vilifyings.

From heart and to cut off, as if from good or perfection.

Ashamed, mortified, chosen; fallen; to blush for, to feel ashamed of; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.

色 blushing.

德 conscientious of one's defects.

愧 a feeling of shame; said politely when praised.

心 内 懋 1. lost to all shame.

蠶 窕 The silk worm (Bombyza); applied also to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons; to tend silkworms.

虫 乾 1. dried silkworms, used for food.

眠 the sleep before molting.

食 to gnaw as a caterpillar; met. to incroach stealthily, as on another's lands.

姑 1. goddess of silk-growers.

喂 1. to feed the worms.

石 seems to denote the larva of the dragon-fly.

槐 1. the looper caterpillar on the Sophora (Pekingese.).

惨 Cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; afflicted, injured; wounded or lacerated in feelings; miserable; excessive, as suffering.

傷 得 1. horribly wounded.

酷 callous, hardfisted.

悲 1. 或 心 1. extreme grief.

儻 橫 躊 to meet with cruelty and unlooked-for misfortunes.

兼 經營 a clever plan well written out.

懇 1. sorrowing much.

極 very oppressive.
**TS’AN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsan’</th>
<th>A mottled gray; white with black spots or vice versa; turbid; speckled, stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>黑</td>
<td>the smudged, blackened, sordid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白鬚子</td>
<td>a grisly beard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閃</td>
<td>From heart and impious; the second is regarded as the correct form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悚</td>
<td>Feeling acutely, distressed for; sickened at and discouraged, because of former sufferings; hardened against; already, even now; also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裂</td>
<td>How can you be so paid, and not blame yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腸</td>
<td>When the limbs or body are injured, then the heart is grieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>I am daily sick with grief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>替</td>
<td>From to say and tsam; they say; but others derive it from &quot;together and &quot; bright; it is now superseded by the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伶</td>
<td>Disorderly, like an undrilled troop; mulish, perverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>A vile rascal, a worthless fellow; you scamp!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TSAN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsan’</th>
<th>Half a peck of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much; a multitude; bright, clear; fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>To pick over rice to get it white; an ancient punishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>Elegant apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>He laughed boisterously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精</td>
<td>To give one a feast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宴</td>
<td>Fine rice; met. a gallant fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宴</td>
<td>Luxurious living and style.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TS’AN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsan’</th>
<th>Used with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>Three women (i.e. a wife and two concubines) in one house; beautiful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TSAN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsan’</th>
<th>To rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to spy; to satirize.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>謗</td>
<td>Angry speech.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**TSAN.**

Old sounds, tsen and tsen. In Canton, tsam; in Swatow, cha and chak; in Amoy, chen; in Fukhau, cheng; in Shanghai, tsang; in Chiou, tsan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsan’</th>
<th>How? what is the mode?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>What is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敢</td>
<td>How could I decline assent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>業</td>
<td>What shall I get it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>Not anything; no great things; not much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>怕</td>
<td>Should I fear him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>You ask him? no matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不知</td>
<td>I cannot tell how it will turn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TSANG.

Old sound, ts'ang. In Canton, ts'ong and song;—in Swatow, ch'ang and ch'âng;—in Amoy, ts'ong and ch'êng;—
in Fukchau, ch'êng and chuàng;—in Shanghai, ts'ong and dz'ong;—in Chifu, ts'ang.

 хр

From臣 a statesman and 肆 a spear; it occurs used for the next, and for 吉 and 嵩 but is now chiefly used as a surname.

Good, generous; virtuous; dexterous, apt; to approve; to think good; to scold.

獲 to liberate captives.

何用不 how is it that there are none not good!

不 at you do not commend what is good in them.

贓 from value and to secrete; the contracted form is common.

To receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.

起 to recover the plunder.

領 to get one's effects back through the yamman.

物 spoil, plunder.

繕 to restore the stolen things.

坐地分 to get a share in the booty, though not going out, as the 窩 or custodian does.

作 to implicate by secreting a thing.

貪 an avaricious, unjurer.

A ram; others say, an ewe.

1 flourishing, as the aspen in full foliage.

駿 an extensive principality in the Han dynasty, comprising parts of Szech'uen, Kwei-ch'ên, and Hukwang.

駿 a strong horse; stallion; dirty, ordinary.

駿 a fine horse.

ts'eng to secrete, to keep for gain, to hoard.

子 an epithet of reproach, a sour-tempered child.

兒 poor goods. (Pekingese.)

Read ts'au. A peculiar insignia of office, called 章 made of stone, and held before the face.

葬 草 with dead under it, and above 王 earth or hânde supporting.

To bury with decorum; to inter a coffin; to lay a body in the tomb.

埋 to bury.

送 to carry to the grave.

厚 to bury in rich dresses and a fine coffin; a deep grave.

金 a coffin suspended in a vault.

火 cremation.

Drug buried in a mat; an old custom still observed in the army.

變 or 改 to change bodies to another grave, because of the fung-shui.

合 buried together, as husband and wife.

手 vine; 腹 buried in the fishes' or turtles' bellies.

In Pekingese. To spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.

穽 large, obese; to dirty, to deface.

數 abrupt, churlish.

貪 corrupt, fat; dirty, filthy, like old bones.

說 mind, don't dirty it.

了 he has defaced it.

An organ of the parenchymatous viscera, what is stored in the body.

五 the five chief organs, viz., the heart, lungs, spleen, liver, and kidneys.

六 the inwards of a body.

神 or 霊 the viscera put inside of an idol to give it its feelings.

猪 the intestines of a hog.

TS'ANG.

Old sound, ts'ang. In Canton, ts'ong;—in Swatow, ch'ang and ch'êng;—in Amoy, ch'êng and ch'êng;—
in Fukchau, ch'êng and chuàng;—in Shanghai, ts'ong and dz'ong;—in Chifu, ts'ang.

倉 an enclosure and 食 to eat contracted; occurs used for chư'ang'倉 to pity; and for the next.

A granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole.

穀 a storehouse for grain, especially rice.

1 bins in a granary.

倉 granary stores.

開 to dispense grain to the people; to give out rations.

貨 a pack-house; a go-down; a dépôt.

兄 how my pity fills me!

乃求千斯 he will seek for a thousand granaries of food.

督 overseer of granaries.

神 grain cultivated to offer to the gods.

Read ts'ang. Flurried; startled, like frightened cattle.

驚 fear, urgent.

卒 flurried, quick, bustling.

猝 as hurried.
From plants and granary; interchanged with the last.

The green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; basty; hoary, old in one's service; flourishing, prospering.

1. 者天, the high empyrean.
2. 君, Providence.
3. 生, the people; sometimes includes all living beings.

彼一 Heaven.

青, a greenish blue color, like the distant hills.

黑, a dark sallow complexion, as an opium smoker's.

上, the firmament, the vault.

頭, veterans, so called from their green caps; retainers, old servants, whose hair is grizzly gray.

老 or 老, an old man; waxing effete.

水, 玉, aqua-marine or precious beryl.

黄, excited; running here and there; also a greenish yellow.

耳, one name for the Xanthium strumarium or burweed.

蓮, The house fly; flies in general.

蠅, 蠅無縫下蠅 will get their eggs in even where there is no crack.

澠, Vast, like the sea; cold.

| 州, a superior district south of Tientsin, near the Canal.
| 海, the deep blue sea.

| 河 and 湖, old names of two rivers in or near the present Shantung; the last name was also once applied to the lower portion of the River Han.

| 海之量, ready to drink up the sea; said of a wine-bibber.

箜篌, The tinkle of stones and bells.

八鷟, the eight bells on the bits tinkled.

色, color of gems; i.e. a pale green.

鶴, A kind of crane, plumage ash-colored and cheeks red.

鶴 or 鶴, the black crane, called at Canton 田鶴 or field puddle hen.

鰤, From fish and prosperous; but the second form, though unauthorized has supplanted it at the South; while at Shanghai it refers to a species of herring, and the first is the pomfret.

The pomfret, and similar shaped fishes; the 白鰤, white (Stromateus argentens), and the 黒鰤, black (Stromateus niger), are most common; 黃鰤 or yellow pomfret (Trachinotus auratus); 瓜子 or long-finned pomfret (Trachinotus asper); and 花 or small pomfret (Caranx malabaricus); all these sorts are found at Hong-kong.

艙, The compartments of a ship or junk; the hold.

開, to begin to unload.

封, to seal the hatches; to forbid trade at a sea-port.

位, the stowage of a vessel.

大肚, the main hold.

藏, From 向 plants and 具, good; it is interchanged with 匯, viscera, and was at first identical with its primitive.

To hide away, to conceal; to store up, to put aside safely; stores, property; the viscera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mandrant; a classifier of piles or stoves of; to store, as a student his knowledge.

箱, a heap of boxes.

收, to receive, as in trust.

家, heirlooms laid up; family treasures.

包, to keep private, not to divulge.

隱, to conceal.

影兒, even of your shadow; — as I looked for you.

匿, to hide away.

頭露尾, to give a partial account of; to get an inkling.

其葉, 燦然, 炫之色.

細, 某 colour.

光, the ashes of its leaves are used to fix colors in dyeing.

笑, a smile.

索, a pile of paper in reams or quires.

願終, in after these things, wise men kept in obscurity and wicked men ruled.

浸, 詐, a careless usage of valuables tempts thieves.

聲, a deadened sound.

Read ts'ang'. A storehouse, a receptacle; a retreat; a strongbox; a pile of things laid regularly.

地, 王, a Buddha who saves souls.

西, Tibet, divided into 前, Anterior Tibet, adjoining Sz'ch'uen; and 後, Ulterior Tibet, of which Teshi-lombu is the capital.

三, the three repositories of Buddhist writings (tri-pitaka), viz., aphorisms, disciplines, theology.

入, to lie dormant; to keep out of sight.

庫, an arsenal, armory, or government storehouse.

剥, From knife and narrow; it is unauthorized.

剥, To bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface.

剥石, 手, barked his hand in moving the stone.

破, 毁了一塊皮, rubbed off a piece of my skin.

獨, bruised his face.
From earth and to add.

To add to, to double, to increase; repeated, more; over, many.

加 + to augment.

価 + to raise the price.

不 = I don't think there are many.

高 + to make higher.

戶口 = the population annually increases.

及 = it may be cheaper or dearer, as a price.

益 + to increase.

埋 + to throw in; to add to, as price or quantity. (Cantonese)

憎 + to hate, to dislike, to abominate.

可 + hateful.

得 = to be hated.

嫌 + to dislike one.

愛不同 = capricious; now hating, now loving.

取 = 人 to get people's dislike.

譫 + to add to one's words; to increase, to add.

鎮 + to settle.

A small state anciently situated in the east of Shantung, near the present Yen-chu fu, not far from the sea; an old place in Ching-chih, now Sui-chen, in the east of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

細 = a general name for common silk fabrics, like pongee, sarsnet, lastestring; ancient name of a place in the southeast of Shantung; used with the next.

以避 = [the goose flies high] so as to avoid the marked arrows.

增 + a kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.

贈 + A square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.

割 + a crab-net made of millnet.

櫃 + he hauls the net and watches the shop too; — diligent in business.

摄 + Rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

摄 + A hut in the woods, made of branches and sticks, used by the ancient kings in summer time, before they built palaces; some think the phrase 集 intimates that they lived in huts on the trees, as is done to this day among the Laos and Cambodians; a pig-sty; a watch-tower for the one who watches fields.

摄 + Dim eyes, small or poor.

瞥 = indistinctly seen.

留 + to stare at; to gaze at half awake, like one collecting his senses.

音 + the noise or ring of metal or gems.

釈 + a metallic sound; a tinkle given out by metal when struck, as a silver coin.

From flesh and to wrangle; perhaps it is oftener read 釈.

蹬 + The tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow; the elbow.

達 + 他 to go slipshod.
**TS'ANG.**

Old sounds, dzeng and ts'eng. In Canton, ts'ang; — in Swatow, chun and cheng; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fukehan, cheng and chaing; — in Shanghai, tsang, dzang, and zing; — in Chifu, ts'ang.

###-ts'ang

Composed of to speak, 会 a window, and 必 to separate; it must not be confounded with 会 to meet.

An adverb of time, past, already finished, done; a sign of past time; how; at the beginning of a sentence, often implies a strong negative; when in regimen with a negative, it makes an adverbial phrase, but yet, still.

经 having been, already done.

未 not yet; it is often used in reply as a polite form of denial.

或 there were some.

邑 is a storey.

其 is the author of the 大学 or Great Learning.

祖 a great-grandson.

層 from body and to add.

層 a layer, a tier, a strata, whatever is piled or laid on, as a lamina, a plate; also one behind another; still more, added that; a step, a degree; a classifier of storeys.

一 one item, a count, a specification.

上 third 1 go up to the third storey.

加重 it is one degree heavier.

糊兩 紙 pasted two layers of paper.

出不窮 the depths [of this doctrine] cannot be exhausted.

差 gradations; series.

際 聊 see the lofty peaks rising in emerald verdure.

疊 piled up; tier on tier.

三 a series of apartments or buildings.

千 紙 foliated mica.

### TSAO.

Old sounds, tao, tsok, tsan, and tsop. In Canton, tó; — in Swatow, chan, ch'an, cho, and chua; — in Amoy, tó, tó, and tsan; — in Fukehan, cho' and chan; — in Shanghai, tso and zo; — in Chifu, tso.

糟 From rice or spirits and a class; the second form is unusual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酒 distiller's grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酪 vinegar grains, made of the spiked millet grain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酩 a dreg-cake; i.e. a bad business, unlucky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>烧 a clear mild spirit made from rice.</td>
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腐 恶 to corn or pickle meat.

腐 魚 to put fish in the grains; they are laid in it to cure for a week or more.

糟 A skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

糟 in confusion; disordered.

妝 Read ts'ang, and used for

### TSAO.

The second form is common but not authorized, and the third is obsolete.

### TSO

To encounter, to meet, and differs from 遇 in that same trouble is usually implied; to endure, to occur, to happen; to cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; to devolve on; one complete performance; an occasion, a time.

### TSO

1 贼劫 to be waylaid and robbed.
白走 - I went once for nothing, as to make a call, and found nobody at home.
| 逢 to meet. |
| 困 to experience troubles. |
| 風 to meet bad weather. |
| 這夜雨 we had rain all night long. |
| 逾不早 one time I went the wrong road. |

也念 also read 'so, and sometimes used for 穩 petty. 
| 頻 | A stone like a gem, probably 'so akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over doors. |
| 蛇 | petty, trifling, troublesome. |
| 蛇類 | 蛇不可類從者 the kinds of snakes are so numerous that they cannot be minutely classified. |

早 | The early morning; at an early hour, soon; betimes, beforehand, early; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently. |
| 早 | very early in the morning. |
| 景 | 景 late come, denotes coming when it is convenient; but 多 | 景晚 come means when you start? |
| 秋 | the first month of autumn. |
| 太 | much too early. |
| 飯 | breakfast. |
| 趁 | to start early; to do things in time; to be punctual. |

年 some years ago. |
| 曉得 I knew it before. |
| 些 | come back soon. |
| 於 | beforehand, earlier, sooner. |
| 走 | to if you start early you will get there early. |
| 來 | a little earlier. |
| 知 | I knew it was so long ago. |
| 預 | to take precautions in good time. |
| 晨 | early dawn, sunrise; the first phrase is used in Cantonese like Good morning! |

急 | I will straightway reform — this evil habit. |

蚤 | insect and 丑 claws altered; it occurs used for the preceding. |
| 蟲 | A sand flea or fly, such as are produced in sandy places; a flea; to scratch; the mortises in the hub for the spokes of a wheel. |
| 蟲 | 蟲 or 蟲 or 蟲 a flea. |
| 起 | 起施從真言之所之 she arose early and privately followed her goodman as he went about. |
| 有 | do not scratch your tresses. |
| 殺 | 殺做事是屈在 the cunning flea does the deed and leaves the old lone to suffer, as sharps alter their dull comrades. |

栢 | 从 thorn duplicated, referring to its abundance of thorns. |
| 栢 | The buck-thorn or jujube tree (Zizyphus jujuba), whose fruit is commonly called dates by foreigners, from the resemblance in shape and taste of the 宁 | or cured honey date to the true date of Arabia; the 红 | and 黑 | are the common sorts; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest; prompt; urgently; hazardous. |
| 白 | fresh dates, just gathered. |

波斯 | Persian date, the fruit of a palm, occasionally brought to China; it has been known as 海 | and 千年 | and other names, thus making the same mistake in classifying the two fruits. |
| 酸 | sour date (Zizyphus sopherifer); it has a small soriish fruit. |
| 維 | 見 we must use dispatch. |
| 孔 | 主 and 殘 very perilous and full of hazard. |

澡 | From water and many birds on a tree. |
| 澡 | To bathe, to wash the body; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart. |
| 澡 | 澡 a bathing-tub. |
| 澡 | 澡 it seems as if it would bubble up. |
| 澡 | 澡 the kuninda or water-bowl of a Budhist mendicant. |

藻 | Silk of a reddish color like crimson. |
| 藻 | 藻 crimson tinted silk. |
| 藻 | 藻 Several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; it seems to include the tussled pondweed (Ruppia rostellata), and the Vallisneria, and the Hippopus or mare's tail; to joy in, to take delight in; elegant, graceful, polished; fine composition, because the leaves of this grass are prettily veined. |

藻 | 藻 scholars who take delight in literature. |
| 藻 | 藻 thanks for your happy commendation — of the house prepared for you. |
| 藻 | 藻 a skylight in a house. |
| 藻 | 藻 elegant and ample, as a fine composition. |
| 藻 | 藻 apt and elegant expressions. |
| 藻 | 藻 applied to an aquatic grass, the Myriophyllum spicatum. |
Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the water grass.

When he wore a crown with twelve strings of pendants.

Hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light; fierce, harsh.

Light and irascible; a pepper temper; forward, presuming.

Unsteady, noisy.

In Pekingese. Moldy, damp; to tread on.

Spoiled by damp.

In the weather is soft and muggy, such as makes people restless and sweaty.

Chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.

I am continually anxious about you.

To conceal one's sorrow.

Troubled, harassed in mind.

It is distinguished from by being usually written like the second.

A black, or very dark gray color; lieters, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; used for a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

The fruit forms and becomes milky.

Black dresses.

Capsules of the acorn.

Legumes of the Gladiolus sinensis, used in making the or coarse soap.

Boil or [the foolish boy] can't tell white from black; said too of unreasonable people.

From a case and a tont; the contracted form is very common.

A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bush of grass or kindlings for fuel; to light the fire.

A cook.

Fired up several times.

Or to build a range.

He has upset the furnace; — made, bankrupt.

To set up housekeeping, to live by one's self.

Houses, householders.

The god of the Kitchen, regarded as the arbiter of the family prosperity, whence the phrase 每 烹 料 出 — you had better not fail to propitiate the kitchen god.

The house cricket, also called a chicken.

To dismiss the kitchen god to report to Shangti.

The head-cook and scullions.

This monastery has no Taoist in it, and the crucible is cold; — deserted.

To go and to inform.

To make, to construct, to build; to create, to form; to do, to act; to begin; to seek for; to prosper; established; a party in a cause.
Old sounds, ts'ao, ts'ao, ts'ao, and ts'ao. In Canton, ts'ao; — in Swatow, ch'au and cho; — in Amoy, tsə and ch'ə; — in Fuchien, ch'au and cho; — in Shanghai, ts'ə and so; — in China, ts'ə.

To take, to hold; to take in hand, to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert at, used to; to maintain or restrain one's desires, to act moderately; holding one's purpose of mind; in rhetoric, to stick to the subject, to keep to the point.

To drill troops. To see a review.

The triennial review.

A principle, a purpose, a design; a self-restraint; moderate, consistent.

Principles; fixed rules of conduct; to maintain them.

Department and purpose combined; the air and intention of a man.

A pure and steadfast principle, — as of widowhood.

From mouth or words and company.

Noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din, as of a crowd.

A noise and running together.

A tumult; crying and wrangling.

A time don't deafen people with your noise; don't make a row. (Cantonese)

A trough, a manger; a flume, a sluice; a channel, a fissure, a groove for a thing to run in; a trench or ditch; a seam or vein in a mine, a bed; a vat, a tub for spirits; a classifier of frames, doorways, bed-places, &c.

A manger.

A grog-shop; a distillery.

A watering trough.

An eaves-trough.

The boy at an inn.

A kind of sweet fruit.

To kill a row of men at one discharge.

A mill-race, a canal or channel through which water runs and boats go; a gulf, a gorge; to lead on water, to turn a water course; to convey revenue to Peking; revenue junks.

To transport grain; to take it to the army.

The Grand Canal.

Transport grain-junks.

The Imperial Commissioner of Grain and his provincial deputies.

Grain tax, supposed to be in kind, on which grain-tax fees are often demanded.

A junk, a smack.

Junk sea-going junks, like those from Amoy.

Small junks, like a heavy scow. (Cantonese)

Short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; one says, to grease and dirty the dress.

The part above the thigh in a quart of pork.

Grubs in plums; those in the ground are grub, and well represented by the grub of the cockchafer.

The grub has eaten more than half the flesh — of the plum.

Dirty, useless, broken, spoiled; coarse, rough.

Old, decayed.

Broken, ripped.

Spoiled, worn out.

Broken down, used up.

This thing is very dirty and worn out.
From a sprout repeated, but the first is now used for plants; it is said to be formed of the latter; the latter in its contracted form is the 140th radical of a natural group of characters relating to plants.

Plants with herbaceous stems; herbs, grass; vegetation, plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy or original draft; to mow, to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black.

| 木 | vegetable productions.
| 稲 | rice straw.
| 花 | flowers; adorned with plants.
| 青 | green grass.
| 地 | Mongolian pastures.
| 去 | to finish it heedlessly.
| 文 | original drafts of documents.
| 創 | a rough copy.
| 字 | the running hand.

草

1 careless, lenient, troublesome; in sorrow, cast down.

天造 1 味 Heaven at first made things in the rough.

1 稻 a thatched roof.

勞人 1 1 to trouble people exceedingly; very distressed.

1 一過 1 雖 once get through the grass; met get it off anyhow.

1 包 an irascible, mulish man.

1 次 precipitately.

1 嫣 (or 葭) 人命 to tride with people's lives, as charlatans do; to look upon the lives of the people as grass, of no account, as harsh officials do.

A female of equine animals

馬 a she-ass.

騾 ts'ao 1 騾 a mare; — not a common term.

摺 ts'ao 1 摺 to stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

TSEH.

All these characters are also read CHEH.

Old sounds, tsh, tek, dek, d'ek', and duk. In Canton, ts'ak, ts'a'k, chak, and chak; — in Swatow, chek, ch'e, ch', cho, ch', and tia; — in Amoy, chek, ch', and te'k; — in Fuhchau, chak, chak, tek, t'ek, and tia; — in Shanghai, tsak, tsh, teak, siek, and ziek; — in Chefoo, too.

則, tso

From a knife and precious things, because articles are trimmed for use.

A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a pattern; a standard a measure by which to try an act; to conform to rule, to imitate; to be a pattern; to outline, to mark; an illative particle denoting a result, reason, or cause; wherefore, then, and so, immediately; a conditional particle, then, after that, in that case; even then; therefore, next, consequently, — according as the preceding proposition is positive or hypothetical; a conjunction, which may be placed either before or after a negative.

法 | a rule; a pattern to go by.

然 | if so, then, etc.

1 简 or 1 可 forms a request, as 恳 简 Oh, pardon the offense.

皇 天 可 惜 伐 1 個 O Heaven, pity and save me.

言 | he speaks, and the world takes his words for a rule.

1 可 well then; it is possible.

世 | 不 可 無 者 也 if so then I cannot do without it.

何 | how then?

1 一 when repeated, answers to either — or, now — then; as —

1 以 喜 — 以 惧 now it causes joy, and then it excites fear.

Paddy which has only been hulled, and not cleaned; rudely, unworkmanlike; un-bleached, darkish, as brown paper or sugar.

太 | rough, not well done.

1 糯 coarse rice, not yet skinned.

1 糯 in a coarse rude manner.

1 貧 poor goods, a bad article.

1 糜 不同 coarse and fine are not at all the same.

皮膚發 | the skin is covered with goose pimples, or itches from cold.

From heart and to act.

Heartily, sincerely, from the heart.

1 吾 verily, honestly, faithfully.

鄭 ts'ao 1 鄭 The name of a town belonging to the state Ching, not far from Ho-nan fu, where Duke Hi was murdered, B. C. 565.
From  a  rule  or  transgression  of  law  contracted,  and  as  a  weapon.

The  thief-worm,  is  the  larva  of  a  kind  of  Hessian  fly  which  eats  the  pints  of  rice;  the  Cantonese  call  the  fly  黃虫  the  yellow  insect.

From  fish  and  then  or  robber;  the  first  form  is  most  common.

The  cuttle-fish  (Sepia),  but  the  term  would  include  the  loigo;  it  is  dried  for  food,  and  also  known  as  墨魚  ink-fish  and  鴨鰍  black  thief;  it  is  described  as  being  like  a  bag  without  scales,  and  having  two  long  cirri  like  straps,  and  eight  legs  growing  on  the  sides  of  the  mouth,  which  is  like  a  horny  beak;  when  it  sees  men  or  big  fish,  it  spouts  out  the  ink  several  feet  from  the  receptacle  under  the  belly;  it  has  one  bone  on  the  back,  very  white  and  light  like  pith,  called  海螵蛸  the  sea  mantis'  larva;  this  fish  is  supposed  to  be  transformed  from  the  crow,  owing  to  the  black  fluid  in  its  body;  but  the  Chinese  make  no  india-ink  from  it.

To  ask,  to  demand;  to  repro-  ve,  to  reprimand;  to  fine,  to  punish;  to  sustain,  to  be  responsible  for;  to  impose  responsibility;  to  lay  a  weight  on,  to  press  or  crush;  charged  with;  a  charge,  a  duty;  a  fault.

To  beat,  to  strike.

A  sierra  or  ridge  of  hills  like  the  spines  of  a  dragon's  back.

The  crashing,  splitting  sound  of  breaking  things  to  pieces.
TSEH.

| 1 船 | to ballast a ship. |
| 2 封 | to seal; to wrap up. |
| 3 红 | to rub; to smear. |

A soft cap worn in old time, pointed on the top and having ear-flaps to cover the head; a kerchief to retain the top-knot; a skull-cap; a turban.

From bamboo and to blame as the phonetic. The boards or mat of a bed; a mat used as a seat where an officer was placed in his rank; growing or brought close together; luxuriant; slender reeds for binding; splinters or slippets.

Changing his mat; met. at the point of death.

The original of the poet or dignitary of a grandee.

As written, the green bamboo grows thick as a mat.

A strainer for spirits; a wine-press.

To select, to choose, to pick out; to prefer.

To choose a son-in-law; to select and promote talented men.

To choose one's associates.

To pick out persons who can be fleeced.

Mencius' mother] chose a good neighborhood.

They did not need to choose words in reference to their conduct.

They find the good way and follow it.

Good men their associates.

A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to enrich; to affect, to cause to shine; to benefit; to show kindness to; to moisten, to cause to grow; humid, smooth, glossy, slippery; fertile; imbued with, redolent of; favor, kindness; lacustrine, marshy; a sword hilt; breeches or under-clothes, for which the next is used.

Moistened with showers; met. heaven's favor.

To wash or soften the hands.

Inbued with favor, - from God or the emperor.

Agreeable, in good order; kindhearted; to enrich by favors; glossy.

A boggy place - is not fit for troops.

Glabrous, shining; smooth, as skin.

Anoint with fragrant oil; to put on cosmetics.

Fat and sleek.

Their plows lay open the porous soil.

Streams and pools, such as are made by rain.

His kindness extends even to the remains.

A prefecture in the southwest of Shansi.

The damp palace, a Taoist term for the treasury of rain.

An old name for a lion; applied to the embroidery worn by civilians in the Ming dynasty.

This relic of him is still kept.

Under - garments; breeches which have become dirty; sleeping clothes; a night-gown.

I will give you my under-clothes, - so that you may go to the war.

A boat to paddle about in.
From insect and suddenly as the phonetic; occurs used for 'cha' fish sauce.

A species of locust, the 1 cha, which is regarded as edible.

From bamboo and suddenly; occurs used for the next.

A quiver made of plaited bamboo; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; a hawser to assist boats to cross a river; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to strain and clarify spirits; to go out hastily.

1 chæ an ancient kind of coin.

1 to brand or mark a criminal.

From cave and suddenly.

Narrow, strait, contracted, compressed; insufficient; the opposite of 宽; mean, narrow-minded, illiberal; groveling; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.

1 too narrow, very cramped.

1 insufficient, straitened.

1 a narrow lane.

1 little-minded, critical, exacting; unable to drink much.

1 confined, closely hemmed in.

1 petty, stingy, contracted.

1 a defile, a narrow pass.

From hand and to meet contracted; like the next; also read 'chæ, but not altogether the same as 摘 to stir up.

To pick; to pull, as fruit; to grasp in the hand; to deprive of, to lay hold of with the fingers; to move on; to start; to point out.

1 one pull, one picking.

1 頂 to take away the button; the officer's power is often left that he may recover his errors.

1 to deprive an officer of his seal.

1 to send off a boat.

To point at one as unworthy; to warn him.

1 捲 pull out the root; nip it in the bud, as a bad habit.

1 茶女 tea-pickers.

To blame; to remove or suspend officers; to scold, to find fault with; angry at; a flaw, an error; a change in the weather.

1 罰 to punish by fine.

1 奸 to disgrace a recreant officer.

無瑕 no ground for blame; cleared of all imputation.

1 罵 to find fault with it.

怒 angry at.

罪 criminal, culpable.

家人交際 my family friends are emulous to reproach me.

交 a wife's upbraiding, a curtain lecture.

日始有 the sun then showed the change.

Composed of 人 man stooping under a projecting 爪 cliff; regarded as another form of 前, the side.

Inclined, slanting, leaning; oblique; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.

傾 1 ready to fall; toppling.

音 or 聲 the inclined tones, those beside the two 音 even tones.

1 頭 1 臉 one who holds his head awry.

赤 a kind of money.

身不要 don't loll — in the presence of superiors.

1 愿 the new moon in the east; — met. behindhand.

瀆 murmuring, grumbling; grain growing close.

歡 實深 I am fully conscious of my defects; — a polite phrase.

From sun and declining.

The sun past meridian, the opposite of 昼; afternoon; waning, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing sere.

Also read loh, and used for an camel.

A hybrid, 騃 described by the P'an T'sao as the offspring of an ass and a cow; but others say more rightly of an ass and a mare.
These characters are also read ch'èn. Old sounds, ch'èk, t'ak, kap, and tit. In Canton, ch'ak and ch'âk; — in Swatow, ch'èk, tia, ch'o, and tê'; — in Amoy, ch'èk and chiap; — in Fuhchau, ch'âk; — in Shanghai, t'a'; — in Chifu, ts'o.

測, ts'o
A deep place in water; to fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.

1 測, to conjecture, to calculate; to sound.
2 不測, inscrutable, unexpected, unfathomable.
3 量, to measure, as a field; to work out, as a problem.
4 以本性而推, to reason from the nature of the thing; to draw conclusions.
5 字, to dissect characters and recombine the parts in new senses, as fortune-tellers do.
6 不可, it cannot be fathomed; confused in sense; rather unintelligible.
7 切, sharp, as a keen blade.

懺, ts'o
To pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

仁, to compassionate; humane, kind-hearted.

捐, ts'o
grieved, sorrows for.

隱之心人皆有之, all men have natural sympathies.

心, my heart aches for him.

坼, ts'o
From earth or slip and to eject; the second form is unusual.

To burst, as buds; to open, to crack from some inward force; split, riven; chapped, as fields in a drought.

甲坼, a difficult parturition, involving laceration.

不坼, neither straining nor rending, as when Huet-sih was born.

聲, a cracked or quenulous voice; a weazen tone.

灾, cracked, as to fracture or break a bowl.

口, a plaster for chapped hands.

龟, the earth creased and riven, like the back of a tortoise.

From hand and to eject; in some of the meanings it is like ch'èk, to break.

To break up or open, to split by external force; to unrip; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take to pieces; to take out the bones; to disgrace, to abuse.

信, to open a letter.

屋, or 室, or 房, to demolish a house, to raze.

封, to break a seal; to take off the seals, as from a house.

表, to unrip garments.

有, a symbol for there is a way to get it.

散, to take to pieces and scatter.

難以, to break up, to spoil utterly.

難以分, it will be hard to divide it.

開, to tear open, as a package.

從 skin and to eject.

The wrinkles on the face.

ch'êi, a wrinkle, as on the forehead.

To support or assist; to select out a thing; one defines it, a switch for a horse.

From bamboo and thorn.

策, ts'è
Bamboo slips on which writings were once engraved or etched, and then joined by their edges; they consisted of several slips or sections; a book; a plan, a stratagem; a scheme, a proposition; questions proposed to candidates and replies; writings; a means, an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining-slip; in penmanship, a turned-up or sharp stroke.

筍, the slips of bamboo books; books, writings.

無, without plan, schemeless, no resource.

書, a sage's exhortations; the instructions of superiors.

書, books; essays.

警, to warn posterity or one's successors.

籌, a stratagem, good at contriving.

真, or 神, a good plan, one made by a clever strategist, which he offers to government.

星, the star γ in Cassiopeia.

金, a priest's baton, made like a pewter staff.

束, folded his hands and did nothing.

執, to whip a horse.

計, or 方, a plan, an expedition.

對, the reply given by the candidate to the question or inquiry proposed by the examiner.

嚴試, open replies on subjects proposed to test at the final examination for Hanlin.

筍, from bamboo and to clasp; it is often interchanged with the last.

筍, to divide by slips or straws.

筍, to cast lots.

天授神, Heaven gave him a divine pattern or plan.

筍, read 筍, and used 筍, to take under the arm.

筍, bamboo chogsticks.

筍, from plant and thorn; a synonym of ts'ê to a thorn.

筍, a prickle, a thorn; to prick; this form is said to have been used in Yen and Corea.
TSEU.

Some of these are read chiu. Old sounds, tsu, dzu, tseu, tsu, and daop. In Canton, tsau; — in Swatow, chò, chu, jî, and châu; — in Amoy, tee and tsok; — in Fuhchau, chên, chên, and chau; — in Shanghai, tei; — in Chi-fu, tsu.

From words and to take.

To consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.

吉 吉
to select a lucky day.

共 正
to jointly discuss the right of the matter.

周发 吉
everywhere consulting or making inquiries.

擇
to consult about the best way or man; to hold a census.

摺
to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

擊
to beat the watches.

賓 議
to consult the host when the guest proposes to leave at night, the host does not detain him.

In Cantonese. Tight.

緊
tie it up very tightly.

椗
to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

屬
to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

The angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed.

隅	a corner, a retreating angle.

列仙之	a classical term for the first moon of the year.

卑
to abuse, disconcerted.

邑	either village where Confucius was born, and properly written like the next.

The second form is not commonly used.

The town 郟 in Lu was the birthplace of Confucius; it is now in Küh-fen hien in Yen-châu fu in Shantung.

鄒
The old name of a small state near Lu, in which Mencius was born, b. c. 371; now the district of 鄂 in Yen-chêu fu not far from the Grand Canal in the southwest of Shantung.

平
a district in Tsien-fu in the northeast of Shantung.

驃
From horse and plants; occurs used, for 仼起 to run and the preceding.

A groom or an officer who calls in the horses on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go.

處	a fabulous beast from the west, which attracts others to its side by its mildness; it is drawn like a white tiger with a very long tail; its kindness to animals is such that it will not even tread on living grass, and eats only what died of itself; some think that fleet hunters are meant.

因
touches; since you, Sir, are to leave at an early day.

From words and plants; also read 朢, and interchanged with 孚 and 昔 to disturb.

Sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, raillery; to cry out, to hallow; to rail at; to exaggerate.

胡
to talk wildly.

鬧
ta rumour, wild stories.

弄
to get drunk, or to drink wildly.

聽
to hear, to be told.

讞
to bawl out, to reprimand.

心 or 心	a fancy story, a wild narrative.

Read, 木i. To whisper.

箤
to speak in a low tone.

箤
A tussock, such as grows in a bog; grass and jungle; hemp ready for weaving; a well-made arrow of aspen wood; a mattress; a nest; an overplus.

箤
to a nest of young hawks or eaglets.

箤	on the left side, one shot an aspen arrow.

箤
Minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met. an artful man.

箤
Silk first dyed thricely, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark purple color; a purplish tint.

箤
Composed of 天 to bend and 止 to stop; i.e. to bend the leg and set it down; it is the 156th radical of characters relating to modes of going.

To go, to run, to get on; to sail; to travel; to hasten, to gallop; to get away; to depart, to clear out.

箤
he has traveled over several provinces.

箤
it goes (or sails) slowly.

箤
狗 to fight cocks and race dogs; 且 also means a spy or betrayer.

箤
to voyage; to raft logs; to leak.

箤
Unable to walk.
music of a certain part of a piece, like a fugue; songs or tunes.
1 本 or 1 章 a memorial to the throne.
1 up to send up a report.
1 本 or 1 章 a slip or minute for the sovereign.
1 纸 or 1 章 a memorial.
1 要 to state carefully and particularly.
1 封口 a sealed memorial.
1 封印 a dispatch on one point; and
1 堆 on one on several matters.
1 堆 to report against an officer, as a censor.
1 节 to mark the parts.
1 乐 既 and 1 the parts were played in harmony, or at proper times.
1 乐 to strike up the band.

"From eyebrows and cracking", an old form of the next now disused.

To knit the eyebrows is 1 眉, whether in anger or to screen the eye.

"From silk and plants; used with the next."

Fine fibers of hemp; crape; rumpled, wrinkled, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink; to contract.
1 绸 crape; like crape.
1 纱 camlet, senshaw.
1 面 颜 這 the breeze raises the green wavelets on the water.
1 绸 wrinkled silk.
1 画 pucker, shriveled.
Some of these characters are read ts'eu. Old sounds, ts'au and ts'e. In Canton, ts'au and shau; — in Swatow, ch'ao and chau; — in Amoy, ts'o; — in Fuchau, ch'au, ch'eu, and chain; — in Shanghai, ts'au and zu; — in Chifu, ts'uo.

A vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.

Tangled, weedy; disorderly, troublesome, irregular; a source of grief.

The good news has dispersed all his griefs.

Mournful, grievous; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble.

Sorrowing, broken-hearted.

To assuage sorrow.

My anguished bowels are tied in a hundred knots; — I am utterly cast down.

A maid-servant; a concubine, euphemistically called 騌, or secondarily; equal to.

An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, euphemistically called 騌, or secondarily; equal to.

Gloss; the skin of a man; the flesh next to it.

To mince or hash meat; to cut up wood into small pieces.
From even and scallions, or with plants added.

The second form only is a species of leek; to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make salted preparations, such as the poor use; blended; spoiled, pounded; to compare, as various opinions.

和 to mix, as spices.

同 a piece of cabbage and a streak of congee; — i.e., a poor scholar's fare.

黃 a saffron color.

碎米 poor fare, broken cakes and pulse.

酸 salted cabbage, sour-krout.

From even and property; the contracted form is mostly used.

To take in both hands and offer to; to give, to send a present; to prepare things for a journey; to send, as a dispatch; to supply; to leave behind in store; a sigh of admiration.

給 to give to personally.

送 to present to an equal.

封官 a courier of government dispatches.

至 let this be sent to... part of the address on a dispatch.

賜 to bestow on.

授 to offer up to.

告 to sigh, as when thinking of something unattainable.

裝 to pack up to forward, as baggage.

To ascend, to go up, as stairs; to scale, to climb steep cliffs; to rise, as the clouds; a vapor or rosy clouds; to be ruined, to fall.

攀 to clamber up.

氣 rising vapor or clouds.

升 to go up; to attain high positions.

道路 the way is difficult and steep.

聖敬 his perfect reverence daily advanced.

告 you tell me now of impending ruin.

朝专门 the morning [rainbow] rises in the west.

A fruit tree in Honan, called 白棗, the white date; it is a variety of jujube, but is sweeter than the common black sort; the wood is good for cart-hubs and felloes.

Also read 詔.

To crowd, to push against or over; to upset; to fall into; to rest against; to press or squeeze, as a boil.

擁 to crowd and press upon; to scrounge.

不動 I am so crowded that I cannot stir.

上 去 pressing to get first.

亂 to crowd aimlessly.

奶 to milk an animal.

永 to pump up water.

Read 'i'. To arrange, to place.

接人短處 to detail and tell over people's shortcomings; distraction.

In Cantonese. To put down, to lay aside; to place.

随便 put it where you please.

'i' to squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

手巾 to wring out a napkin.

汁 to crush the juice from sugar-cane.

出汁 to press the juice out.

From water and even or regularly; also occurs used for the next.

火 to aid, to succor, to relieve; to furnish gratuitous aid; to cross a stream; to bring about; saddened; to stop, as the rain; to complete, to further; able, clever.

救 to save and relieve; to rescue, as wounded men.

不 the word isn't done; he won't help the matter; insufficient.

以燃眉之急 to rescue one from imminent danger.

同舟共 to cross in the same boat; — i.e., fellows in a work.

道天下 to reform the world.

涉 to cross or go over.

不的貨物 inferior goods, either second rate or injured.

Read 'i'. The river 水 in Shantung, whence Tsi-nan fu.

府 the capital receives its name.

軍王 a dignified and elegant was our prince and king.

衣冠 a large concourse of [people in] robes and caps.

四駙 the four black steeds look beautifully.

The rain holding up; the clouds clearing away, and a blue sky appearing.

晴 a clear sky.

色 the clear blue sky.

雨 the rain has stopped.

仰禱 seeking looking up, I implore a mitigation of your sternness.

剂 to trim, to pare, to cut even; to equalize, to adjust, to portion out; to compound, as a pill; a dose; a prescription.

– one dose of medicine.
medicines,

To to unlimited.

To anciently, to offer sacrifices an as a panacea to relieve mankind.

To taste, to sip; to wet the lips.

Read ‘kiai’. Noise of birds.

Read ‘chai’. Smiling.

To bite; to take a bite of; some say, irregular teeth.

From disease and even; q. d. sickness disturbs the equilibrium of the body and mind.

To taste the offerings.

Sick, ailing, diseased; in Hunan, a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.

My parents are unwell.

The shepherd’s purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris), gathered for greens, as 但; but the term seems to include other small succulent herbs, like cress and pepper-grass.

To cut grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.

To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, which are now usually cooked beforehand; to bring an oblation, to approach the gods; a sacrifice, an offering; sacrificial; a limit.

To present sacrifices.

To a prayer, burned after it is offered; an elegy differing from the to present sacrifices.

To worship and sweep — the tombs at Tsing-ming term.

To sacrifice to the gods as if they were present; i. e. reverently.

To appease ghosts by oblations.

Offerings made at coffining a body. (Fuhchau).

Articles used for sacrifices.

From place and sacrifice, referring to the place where walls join.

A border, a region; a medium or average; a limit, as in time or place; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; the time when something else begins; as an adverb, then, since, now; between, the moment of occurring; to begin, to join; among the Taoists, form as distinct from substance.

Between life and death.

To receive, to blend, to help.

this occasion.

a favorable juncture.

the winds and clouds have met; met to receive a favor.

intercommunication, blending; associations.

a prosperous time.

the affair was then in an untoward way.

unlimited.

a real case, true grounds for.

A variety of paniced millet (Panicum miliaceum) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli; it resembles the but is not glutinous; this variety has smooth culms, and is not easily distinguished; in some parts of Honan, a small coarse grain resembling sorghum, with a hard or solid stem.

Angry, irate; used for suspicious; grieved at.

full of suspicions.

Heaven is now showing its anger.
Old sounds, ts'ai, deal, desak, and ts'it. In Canton, ts'ei; — in Swatow, ch'ë, chê, and ki; — in Amoy, ch'ë and chê; — in Fuchien, ch'ë, chai, and ch'ë; — in Shanghai, ts'ï; — in ChiFu, ch'ë.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>ts'ai</td>
<td>a wife, a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies, and is equal to the husband; there can be only one at a time, and not while another is living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>your wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賢</td>
<td>xian</td>
<td>my good wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>zi</td>
<td>equal to a wife; i.e. a concubine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路頭</td>
<td>luotou</td>
<td>a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere; she is not a 客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老小</td>
<td>laoshao</td>
<td>the whole family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫵</td>
<td>mao</td>
<td>an accomplished wife and a handsome concubine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>露水夫</td>
<td>loushuifu</td>
<td>a dew marriage, one of convenience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>to give in marriage; to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以女</td>
<td>yi nü</td>
<td>he married his daughter to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>苦</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>intense cold; bleak, wintry; shivering, freezing; calamitous; afflicted, sad, in misery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凄</td>
<td>qi</td>
<td>bitterly suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風雨</td>
<td>fengyu</td>
<td>chilly wind and rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凍</td>
<td>dou</td>
<td>in desperate misery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姜</td>
<td>jiang</td>
<td>in urgent necessity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>霜寒烟霾草</td>
<td>shuang han yimaicao</td>
<td>I like the chilly autumnal vapors, and the paths hidden in the high grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赑</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>luxuriant or thick, as rushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悽</td>
<td>qie</td>
<td>similar to the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>bing</td>
<td>griefed, sorrowing; suffering, painful; indignant from a sense of wrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>pitiable; to feel for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The character is intended to represent the even appearance of a field of ripe rice or wheat; it forms the 210th radical of a few characters, most of which get their meaning from the primitive; it is interchanged with several of its compounds.

Even, equal, uniform; on a level; composed, reverent; exact in doing; to equalize, to tranquilize; to classify or arrange methodically or by ranks; at once, all, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; to happen at the right juncture.
The peg or pivot for resting the scull on is 髹, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.

Also read "tsz"; the first form is common; the etymology denotes the thin fish.

A thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; it is also called 刀 魚 or knife fish; a mullet; also applied to some of the mackerel family; the approach of the shoals of mackerel is said to be announced by a drumming sound.

馬 | a kind of anchovy. (Coilia playfairii.)
黃尾 | the yellow tail mullet. (Mullus xanthurus.)
白 | the greenish mullet. (Mugil ventricosus.)
刀 | a species of Thys sia.

From stone and carved; it is also read tsz as a noun.

A stone step; ornamented tiles used in steps; to lay, as tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in, to lay regularly.

詫控 to heap up false accusations against one.

to lay a wall.

石 | stone-steps.
不直 | this is not laid erect.
玉 | a white marble step.
石路 | to pave with slabs of stone.

Read tseu and erroneously used for 藤. To dig a pit.

非 | to dig a well. (Pekingese.)

棲 | An unauthorized character.

In Fukohau. Flour made from rice.

送 | to send a present of rice-flour to mourners.

白 | very white; snowy.

Tsiang.

Old sounds, tsiang and daiong. In Canton, tsiang; — in Soutow, chiang and ch'ie; — in Anow, chiong; — in Fukohau, chibng and ch'iong; — in Shanghai, tsiang and ziang; — in Chifa, chiang.

將 | Composed of 卜 inch, and 便 condiment contracted for the phonetic; the second form is not uncommon; occurs used for tsiang 魚 to tinkle.

To take, to hold in the hand; taking, considering, regarding, in which use it resembles 把 and becomes a sign of the accusative,— as 金博賢 to exchange a rarity for gold; a form of the present participle; a sign of the future, shall, will, about,— as — 死 | dying; or — 如之 | how what shall we then act? about ready to do, as — 入門 | about to go in the door; a form of the optative,— as — 其來 | would that he would come and eat; an adverb, then, soon, presently; to help, to accommodate; to use, to avail one's self of; to escort, to accompany; to arrange; to present to a superior; to receive and act upon; to follow; to approach, to advance towards a mark; to nourish, to increase; to be ended with; great; to make great; long; passing away, as time; stout; the side, as of a river.

安 | to encourage others' peace and happiness.

吾 | I will ask him.
勿 | 言 | 傳布 to availed himself of the rumors to make it known.
焉 | 用 | 彼和 | how then can we employ this man to help — the blinded king?
輸 | to help the government.
軍 | a commandant, a 'captain-general'; they are always Manchus, and are stationed in command of garrisons; as an adjective, the best, the principal; great, extra, — as — 軍帳 | a large awning over a court.

百餘 | 豁 | escorted her with a hundred chariots.
就 | it will pass, it must do; passably, let it go; as 幾 | 就 occasionally overlooks things, he is indulgent at times.
日 | the sun comes on and the moon follows; — time flies.

| the tinkling of gems; noise of bells; also the frowning look of a high gate; blending, as notes.

來 | presently.

近 | nearly ready to start.

不知老之 | 至 | he is unaware that old age is close upon him.
亦 | 孔 | it was really very large.
有 | 有為 | it will soon be.

Read tsiang' To take charge of a force; to lead on men in flight, as a general; a leader; to ask; the white king in chess; and a notice like check! | 兵 | a military leader.

副 | chief of staff; a second to the general; a brigadier or commodore.

陛下 | 不善 | 兵而善 | your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but you are clever in guiding the generals.
子 | 無怒 | I beg you not to be angry.

令 | general orders.

將 | To lead, as a child; to pierce with a spear.

這 | 他 | lead him by the hand.

蜃 | A small species of locust or cicada, called 塵 | having green elytra; it is probably a species allied to Cicada virid's.
TS'LANG.

Old sounds, ts'lang and dz'iang. In Canton, ts'lang; — in Swatow, ch'ung and ch'iyu; — in Amoy, ch'iang, and ch'io; — in Fuhkien, ch'io; — in Shanghai, ts'iang and dz'iang; — in Chihli, ch'iang.

From wood and granary; it is much interchanged with the next, but this is disapproved by the dictionaries.

A spear sharp at both ends; a lance, a boarding-pike; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

| 槍 | ts'iang | 1 | a substitute who enters the examination for siut'ai, or who writes themes for another. |
| 鐳 | ts'iang | 1 | a pistol. |
| 銃 | ts'iang | 1 | a musket; a spear; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells, a jingling sound, — in which it is used for the next. |
| 鈴 | ts'iang | 1 | The ringing of bells; jingling of stones; a tinkling noise; harmony; musical. |
| 鈴 | ts'iang | 1 | jingling in concert, a pleasant tinkle. |
| 鈴 | ts'iang | 1 | harmony of sound, as in singing. |

A thick fluid like syrup or broth; water in which rice has long been boiled; pus, matter; congee, thick broth; water thickened, as by glue or varnish; gum; to starch.

| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | An oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read ts'iang' |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | to eat relishes of food. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | a dry relish. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | or shop for sale of oilman's stores, and condiments. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | bean sauce; this is the basis of most of the Chinese relishes. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | a draw color. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | to mix relishes. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | tamarind preserves. |
| 漿 | ts'iang | 1 | small vegetables seasoned in soy. |

From gret and taking.

To exhort, to animate, to encourage; to commend; to laud; to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.

| 樊 | ts'iang | 1 | to exhort by praising. |
| 樑 | ts'iang | 1 | to hold out rewards to; a prize or reward. |
| 樑 | ts'iang | 1 | | 何用 | why such extravagant praise! |
| 樑 | ts'iang | 1 | 樑三軍 he enheartened the three divisions with largesses. |
| 樑 | ts'iang | 1 | to request that a testimonial may be conferred. |
| 樑 | ts'iang | 1 | 樑 to stimulate to exertion. |

In Chuban, the acts of musical. too salted

A species of aquatic grass, the Hydropyrum latifolium, like the wild rice of Canada, cultivated for its sweet stalks in most parts of China; it is also called 茭 and 華, and the stalks 茭笋 or 華笋 cane-shoots; its leaves are fed to cattle, and the grain is boiled; an old name for Kwang chen 大州 in the southeast of Honan, given as a rife to one of Duke Chen's family.

A relish made of salt mixed with bean or other kinds of flour, and water, and allowed to remain till cured; it is used as a condiment; relishes, sauces, condiments; salted preparations.

A mechanic, a workman, an artism; one who makes things requiring skill.

| 作 | ts'iang | 1 | a carpenter; a housebuilder. |
| 作 | ts'iang | 1 | a silversmith. |
| 作 | ts'iang | 1 | 心 rather hard work, as difficult composition. |
| 作 | ts'iang | 1 | a mender of dishes, a tinker. |

When unhorsed; to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

| 長 | ts'iang | 1 | a long spear. |
| 長 | ts'iang | 1 | a pistol. |
| 長 | ts'iang | 1 | an air-gun. |
| 長 | ts'iang | 1 | take this medicine and throw away the pipe. |

Used with the last and ts'iang primitive.
To walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

To move about in a hurried, busy way, as officers do in a court, or people in a crowd.

To bustle about, as if obeying orders at a levee; to move quickly.

The gobbling sound of birds and beasts when feeding; the second form is used in this phrase.

From word and speak contrived. To contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.

White and black scolded him once.

From hatchet and a couch. A heavy broad-ax, with a square hole for the handle; a pole-ax of a square shape; to hack, to chop.

To injure one by slander, to defame and libel one.

Taking their bills and axes.

To injure and weaken one's own party or friend.

A wall built of mud, stone, or brick; a defense; the third also means a tribe of red Hans in ancient times, who lived in.

To lay a wall.

An adobe wall.

To plaster a wall.

A screen wall.

In the screen of the court, i.e., in the ruler's presence or among his officers.

The end wall of a house.
### Tsiang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>喻</th>
<th>To peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>着 喉子</td>
<td>he coughed up his uvula; i.e. coughed very hard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tsiao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>焦</th>
<th>Thin, shriveled, lean; peaked and cadaverous.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蕙</td>
<td>The plantain or banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕘</td>
<td>The plantain or banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香牙</td>
<td>green-skinned plantains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼠</td>
<td>the triangular plantain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鹿</td>
<td>linen made from plantain fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樟</td>
<td>a decoction of plantains in spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>the Indian shot. (Canna indica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳尾</td>
<td>the phonix-tail plantain (Cygonia revolute), a sort of palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>་葉</td>
<td>a material of poor quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>學書</td>
<td>denotes a diligent, self-made scholar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>板</td>
<td>To understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍱</td>
<td>he thought himself to be acute enough, but he was fooled by the man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>to hurry along, to walk fast and carelessly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tsiao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>焦</th>
<th>Another form of ch'wang 创 to wound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>To etch on lacquer-ware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花文</td>
<td>Articles on which designs are etched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tsiang and Tsiao**

Old sounds, tsi, dzio, tsiok, and drop. In Canton, tsi; — in Swatow, chio, ch'au, and chio; — in Amoy, chian and tsiau; — in Fuhkau, chion; — in Shanghai, tsio; — in Chi-fu, chiao.

From 火 fire under 焦 a bird; used with the next and 焦 vexed.

Scorched, burned; singed or blackened by fire; dried up; the smell of fire; vexed, anxious, harassed; ancient name of a feudal state included in the modern prefecture of Shen chen 陝州 in the west of Honan.

炒 | to burn in roasting.

飯 | a crust left after boiling rice.

頭 | head and face scorched, as by powder; met. exposed to great hardships.

乾 | dry as a scorched scab; met. at the last gasp; withered.

心 | heart; greatly distressed.

月 | an old term for the sixth moon, because of the great heat.

尾 | a lute, alluding to a story of one made from a charred log.

黑 | or 'burnt' sunburnt.

The parts of the body between the heart and groin, called 三 | and regarded as one of the 六 脈, are imaginary organs or passages which are supposed to encircle the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, and connect the viscera; Chinese physiologists have used them as a convenient force to explain obscure operations of digestion and secretion, and say they have noform.

Read tsoo' A want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.

### Tsiang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>焦</th>
<th>An unauthorized character.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>寫</td>
<td>Half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花文</td>
<td>Articles on which designs are etched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶉</td>
<td>A faded face, not plump or fresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶉</td>
<td>A grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛤蜊</td>
<td>the little tailer-bird (Orthotomus), and other small birds like it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>frisky, inattentive, playful, skittish. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>To scorch a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>From wood and uncle; it is altered from an old form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>Warm, spicy plants like the Xanthoxylon, Cupicicum, Boyina, and Piper; hot, peppery, burning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>or red cayenne pepper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>black pepper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
花 | red pepper; also the fruit of the *Xanthoxylum alatum*; the
| 川 | Szech'uen pepper is another
| 末 | species.
| 未 | ground black pepper.
| 房 | the pepper-room; *i.e.* a
| 房 | queen, or a queen's apartments,
| 房 | because an empress of the Han
| 房 | had a room smeared with pepper
| 房 | to keep it warm.
| 有 | fish-pond.
| 有 | their smell.
| 月 | a poetical name of the last
| 月 | moon of the year.
| 花 | a congratulation present-
| 花 | ed to the monarch on new-year's
| 眉 | day.
| 山 | the peak of a hill.

**TSIAO.**

**From sword and nest.**

**tsiao**

To attack or fight with re-

 rebels; to destroy and scatter

 them; to put down, to ex-

 tirbrate.

| 無 | to destroy utterly.
| 捕 | to take all, to make
| 捕 | a clean sweep.
| 追 | to chase, as a flying enemy.
| 征 | to make a conquest of.

**From strong and nest giving the sound; often wrongly used for the last.**

To trouble, to annoy; to toil

at, to flag; light, nimble.

非 | cannot if you are not
| 其 | active you cannot do it.
| 治 | to vex and harass his
| 關 | subjects.
| 劍 | to weary.

**tsiao.**

From *spirits* and to *scorch*; occurs used for the next, and re-

sembles *chao*. To dip.

To sacrifice to ancestors or

spirits, by pouring out liba-

tions; to pray at an altar by a

priest; to make a responsive service

for mercies; a requiem, a sacrifice;

to give a cup to a son at his mar-

riage; completed, finished, termi-

nated; emptied, all used up.

打 | or | to celebrate the All-souls festival, which
| 打 | at Canton is in autumn; also
| 打 | applied to a Taoist worship of
| 打 | their gods to thank them for
| 打 | deliverances.

再 | to remarry; usually said of
| 再 | widows.

父 | the father pours out
| 父 | the marriage cup to his son—
| 父 | as he leaves to bring his wife.

席 | a wedding feast.

水 | dried, water all gone.

打 | the annual festival
| 打 | at Canton to the god of Fire.

平安 | a Taoist service held in
| 平安 | an infected region after the dis-
| 平安 | ease has gone.

**From fire and to scorch. Properly used for the last.**

To burn the moxa; to char

wood, to scorch; to sear; to

scorch a terrapin's shell for divina-

tion; to burn over dry grass.

灸 | to apply moxa thrice.

| 心 | to char wood to bend it.

**From eye and nobleman; some regard this as more correct than
**

in the phrase 鵞覚 to sleep.

To close the eyes, as in sleep;

an angry look.

具 | a strange shell, the sight of
| 具 | which causes miscarriage; others
| 具 | say that it is administered in the
| 具 | form of a powder to produce abortion.

**From spirits and 視 to bite contracted.**

To drain a goblet; to finish

the glass.

長者舉未 | the juniors did not resume to
| 長者舉未 | drink until their elders had
| 長者舉未 | drained their uplifted cups.

割褐飲食 | he dressed the fresh viands for
| 割褐飲食 | their entertainment, lighted the fire,
| 割褐飲食 | and ordered them to drink their
| 割褐飲食 | fill.

**Old sounds, ts'io, dao, t'ok, and dok.**

**In Canton, ts'io and ts'au; — in Swanton, chiao and ch'io; — in Anoy, ch'iau, chiao,
and siu; — in Fuchau, chien and ch'iu; — in Shanghai, dao and ts'io; — in Chi-fa, ch'iao.**

**From metal and autumn; the second form is rarely met; occurs
**

used with sao。鍈.

| 斷 | a shovel, an implement for
| 斷 | raising or moving earth; to
dig up, to shovel out.
| 塘 | to dig a fish-pond.
| 大 | a crowbar.
| 鋪 | a spade.
| 泥 | to dig the ground.
| 泥 | a shovel of dirt.

**From kerchief and autumn.**

A fillet or wrapper for the

head, made of unbleached hemp,
formery worn by women

as mourning; one defines it,

to sew.

Like the last and used with it.

A turban or fillet; a cloth

cap once worn by women

or musicians to protect the

coiffure.

**Hemp spoiled by excessive
**

rain, and turning black; one

says, black spots on the face

caused by excessive use of

cosmetics; they are called 黑

子 in Peking.

**From wood and scorched as the
**

phonetic; used with the next.

Wood fit for fuel; billets of

wood; to cut fuel, to gather

fire-wood; a lookout terrace.
from words and to scorch; occurs
interchanged with 燒' to parch, and 誹 to blame, and the last.

To reprehend, to scold; to
bawl at and blame with a loud cry;
to ridicule, to satirize; a lookout
tower or loft where drums are beaten
on watch; injured, worn.

樓 or 齊  a high turret for archers set
on wheels.

黃  to scold.

邑 an old name of 豫州 in
the north of Nganwui.

子羽  my pinions are broken
and frayed.

憔  The heart distressed and
pining; mind depressed and
body growing thin.

憔  褊  becoming thin and
haggard, from sorrow or
anxiety.

憔  从 eye and scorched.

憔  To look at hastily, to glance
at; to see.

一  take a look at it.

白  I just saw him.

白  to have a look at for nothing.

白  looked at again and
again.

不見  I cannot see it well.

西  looking about care-
lessly.

見  have you seen it?

不  or  不起 to hold cheap.

憔  一個 萬計 to engage an
assistant.

拭  taste and see if you like it.

憔  峨 lofty ridges and sum-
mits rising one above another.

憔  from heart and similar.

憔  Sad, disheartened, downcast;
secretly, unobserved; urgent;
quiet; still.

憔  疝  I sick at heart; sor-
rowing in secret.

憔  幾 how sad is my lacerat-
ed heart! bitter disappointment.

憔  無的 still, retired, no bustle.

憔  沒聲兒 nobody's voice is
heard, no sound at all.

憔  from heart and autumn.

憔  To blush, to reddn, to change
color; very careful.

憔  漸然 bacchus and
colored up.

憔  荒野 the wilderness is
desolate and dreary.

憔  To change the color of, as to
blacken by smoke, to cooly;
to cure by smoke.

憔  黑 smoked quite black.

憔  火焰 the fire has blackened it.

憔  被烟之 cured [by hanging]
in the smoke, as a ham.

憔  from man and similar; it is often
read 捶, like its primitive.

憔  Like, as if, similar; appear-
ing; handsome, beautiful,
pretty; excellent.

憔  皮 pretty; winsome, attractive,
as a gaily dressed child.

憔  to show off a pretty face, as
by standing in the doorway.

憔  a remarkably handsome
woman.

憔  步 to stretch one's steps; to
lope.

憔  然 good looking; as if, like.

憔  生 life, like, as puppets or images.

憔  生得 bright, as the eyes;
handsome.

憔  面孔 a beautiful face.

憔  Sometimes written 燒, but this
form is regarded as better.

憔  to blame, to scold and up-
braid; to speak harshly at.

憔  使 to reprehend.

憔  使人 to rail at one.

憔  背後  to asperse the absent.

憔  使 a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff
that obstructs the way or
separates places; strict, ve-
hement, quick; dangerous,
as a cliff.

憔  壁 a sheer precipice.

憔  直刻他 is stern and suf-
fers no trifling.

憔  風 a biting wind.

憔  To cut off or in two; to mow
or reap.

憔  未 to cut the grain.

憔  種 to harvest grain.

憔  from man and autumn.

憔  Ill. disabled.

憔  之不仁 palsied, unable
to use the joints.

憔  Read 致. To stare at; to
look at, as a gawky does; sad,
distressed.

憔  不睬 not to regard, to give
the cut direct.

憔  不睬 to seem as if regard-
less of.
From mouth and to differ.

嗟

To sigh, to lament; an interjection of regret or sorrow, as when one is at a loss for words to express the feelings; painful recollections.

嗟 to sigh.

香
done very unfortunate it was!

昌 behold, how he has prospered!

來之食 you too have come to get alms; said to an officer of Tsi who resorted to the alms' kitchen.

从 net and moreover.

賞 A net for catching hares or rabbits.

姐

From a woman and moreover; see also Ts'ī. a dam.

姐 Formerly applied in Sz'-ch'uen to a mother, and now by the Manchus and Mongols, but by the people only to an elder sister; a miss; saucy, pert.

妹 my eldest sister; a maid-servant who is marriageable.

小 a young lady.

介 your sister.

家 my elder sister.

夫 or 夫 a sister's husband.

妻 I used in direct address by a brother; women, ladies.

鴨 a dwarf duck; — a stupid fellow. (Fuhchau.)

亞 a sister; in Canton, also denotes a father's concubine; used by the Manchus when calling their mother.

侍 to dote on without restraint.

From man and formerly, but the primitive was at first like the next.

To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to pretend, to assume, to make a pretext of; supposing, if, for example; fictitious; to use for illustration; to commend.

去 to lend.

來 or 擇 to borrow.

單 or 約 a borrower's note.

水行舟 to get water to float the boat; — i.e. to borrow capital.

推窗 open the window to let in the moon.

相 to borrow of each other.

如 or 唏 supposing that.

名 to use another's name or card.

問 to inquire of civilly.

勢為惡 to use power to do wickedly.

意 metaphorically, in a figure.

路行 or 個光 to get aid or introduction of another; to get on by another's influence; to be recommended by another.

刀殺人 borrowing a sword to kill one; — met. to injure one through a third person.

不 not to be borrowed; — a name for straw sandals.

有無償 he never pays back his loans.

藉 From plant and imperial fields; it is much interchanged with the last, and its two sounds of tsie and tshi are often interchanged.

A kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of, to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid.

神庇佑 he relied on the help of the gods, — or of God.

慰 to sympathize heartily with.

枕 pillow and mat; mutual aid; to countenance each other; close together, as animals crowded in a field.

濯 accomplished, liberal, polite.

口 to repeat other's words; to make a pretext; to lay the blame on others.

故 WHO to make trouble about nothing.

故推辞 to excuse one's self for a trifle; to malinger.

呈 beg you to take [this note] for me.

Read tshī. In confusion, disordered; to lead by a cord; to tread on; to offer, as tribute.

田 fields cultivated for the emperor; a kind of scutage service.

口語 much talking, jabbering.

恩 or 福 by your kindness I am well; a polite answer to an inquiry for one's health, meaning I have availed myself of your mercy or happiness, and am well.

囉 confused, in disorder.

褲 Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.
The original form is composed of a stand, with two inner strokes for the legs, and the lower one for the ruyi. A table used at sacrifices; a particle implying doubt, if, or, perhaps, should; also of induction, or the relation of one quality with another; a copula implying some opposition or inference; moreover, and, further, and now, still, also, yet; thus, so, according to the scope of the sentence; a pronoun, this.

高而高 and also broad. 祖公 | 不要哭 | I beg you, Sirs, not to weep. 信 | 疑 half believing, half doubting. 貧 | 胫 poor and so is despoised.

Old sounds, ts'ia and ts'at. In Canton, ch'è; — in Swatow, ch'ia and ch'è; — in Amoy, ch'ia; — in Fuhchau, ch'è and ch'è; — in Shanghai, ts'ia; — in Chifu, ch'è.

The nodes or joints of the bamboo; a joint, a knot; a verse, section, or article in a composition or writing; the capital of a pillar; a limit of time; a festival, a term; a time; a regular interval; a patent, credentials; an emergency; the period or way of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; continue in widows in not remarrying; to keep in limits, to regulate; to maintain dignity, to restrain one's passions; to economize a tally or token of authority; to mark, as in time; lofty, as a hill; a classifier of limbs and affairs; in epitaphs, pure and self-restrained.

節 | or 时 | or 二十四 | 氣 24 terms or semi-monthly solar periods, which correspond to the day on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degree of a zodiacal sign; when an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned on as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it; their names and approximate positions in the foreign year are here given.

| TWENTY-FOUR SOLAR TERMS. | Sun in Aquarius. | August 7 立秋 autumn begins; | in Leo. |
| | | August 23 立冬 winter begins; | in Virgo. |
| Feb. | 5 立春 spring begins; | in Pisces. | Aug. 7 立秋 autumn begins; |
| Feb. | 19 春分 equinox; | in Aries. | Aug. 23 立秋 autumn begins; |
| March | 5 春分分 point of vernal equinox; | in Taurus. | Aug. 7 立秋 autumn begins; |
| March | 20 春分分 point of vernal equinox; | in Gemini. | Aug. 23 立秋 autumn begins; |
| April | 5 秋分分 point of vernal equinox; | in Cancer. | Virgo. |
| April | 20 秋分分 point of vernal equinox; | in Leo. | Aug. 23 立秋 autumn begins; |
| May | 5 秋分分 point of vernal equinox; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
| May | 21 立夏 June 6 夏至 summer begins; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
| June | 6 夏至 summer begins; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
| June | 21 立冬 winter begins; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
| July | 7 立冬 winter begins; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
| July | 23 立冬 winter begins; | in Leo. | Virgo. |
積，積 | a small sore, a pimple.

接 | a boil, an ulcer.

火 | to have a little boil.

子 | a rash; prickly heat.

柳 | a comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

風 | 風雨 combed by the wind and washed by the rain; i.e. the hardships of travel.

巾 | a towel and comb; whence a concubine is called 侍巾 the waiter with towel and comb.

秦 | The queen or king-posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗栱 or 短栱; also the cornice or capital of a pillar.

截 | From 戈 spear and 雀 bird contracted.

contorted.

摘 | To cut in pieces, to cut off or in two; to saw; to amputate; to intercept, to obstruct; to make secure, as a frontier; to make nice distinctions, to discriminate; a portion of.

斷 | to divide, as a field; to part off, as a room by partitions.

兩 | a gown or robe whose waist and skirt are of two colors.

懶 | 懶於善言 but as to those who are only skilled in quibbling discriminations and cunning distinctions.

路 | road infested and the travel stopped, as by robbers.

任 | to stop one, as in a road.

一段 | to cut off a piece.

選 | to divert an officer from the post he was sent to fill another.

有 | 其所 those localities were kept in check, or brought under sway.

接 | To receive in the hand; to succeed to, to take, to connect; to follow on, as in office, or a son his father; to take in, as a workman does a job; to receive, as reflected light on a surface; to interlock; to meet, to associate with; combined with, united to; contiguous, near; spliced, scarred; to hasten; quick.

迎 | to greet; to go out and meet a visitor.

到 | to conduct a visitor to his seat.

風 | to receive; come to hand, as a letter.

風 | to welcome one back.

長 | a more foot must be added.

無 | 無法 nobody takes it; there is no successor.

任 | to take another's office or seals.

待 | to wait on a guest.

風 | a feast to welcome a friend.

風 | an or | to receive, as a package; to get.

承 | to take orders — for work.

骨 | a surgeon.

水 | the water seems to join the sky.

手 | to take in hand, as doing the duties of another.

上 | cannot follow the guiding mark; can't do the job; nothing to match it; cannot equal it.

棲 | To graft trees; to splice; to rabbet on.

棲 | to graft apricots.

錢 | a collar for criminals.

木 | to insert or scarf in wood to make a pillar.

縷 | To join; to braid in or splice, as a string.

縷 | to splice together.

縷 | the contracted form of 郑, a city; when placed at the bottom it is written in the second form.

宴, 宴 | An original form of the preceding, and intended to represent a stamp, each rank having a different kind; it is the 20th radical of a small group, relating mostly to cups, and not unlike 是 the contracted form of 郑, a city; when placed at the bottom it is written in the second form.

An officer's seal or signet in olden time, made in two parts that tallied, one being kept at court and the other taken away; it was made of stone, horn and metal; a joint, a knot.

信 | a check or tally.
### TSIEH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>the traveler or man of business hastens on his way; the combatants were very agile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>红旗</td>
<td>the red flag announced the victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>速</td>
<td>to attain degrees at successive examinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>three victories in one month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一月</td>
<td>to take a short cut; to dispatch an affair anyhow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>quick and spry; clever and smart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一足</td>
<td>the nimble-footed got up first; the most active will win.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一足者先</td>
<td>踏 clever and unstable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>几</td>
<td>Water flowing, or moisture penetrating through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampered; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辛</td>
<td>a whole day of twelve hours in which the twelve branches make a circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辛</td>
<td>a decade of days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TSIEH.

Old sounds, ts'it, tit, and shap. In Canton, ts'it, sit, and t'sip; — in Swatow, chi'et and ch'ip; — in Amoy, ch'ip, chia'p, and chi'et; — in Fuhehau, ch'iek; — in Shanghai, ts'it; — in Chi'fu, chi'lo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>to wink or close the eyes so as to rest them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>祝己 to drop the eye-lashes to see one's self; self-culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>Read ch'ak, and used for 睁 To wink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>不能勿 he cannot help winking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>Handsome; a female officer in the time of the Han called 姑, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies, and oversee the palace harem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>Similar to the last, and used with 姑.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>Convenient, like a cross-cut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>From hand and trolley; occurs used for 姑, to gable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姑</td>
<td>To hunt, which demands quickness; to gain a victory, to overcome, to win the battle; to announce, as a victory or promotion to a degree; to complete; joyful news; prompt, as a herald; anciently, the weight of twelve 銖, which was nearly half a taël; to talk rapidly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TSIEH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>to extend benefits or aid everywhere; to help all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>fully imbued with; to treat cordially, as friends; to conciliate; blended in views and feelings; converted to entirely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>简木 to hew wood into an oar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>若有巨川用汝作舟 if I cross this big stream, I shall use you as my boat and oars; said of high officers carrying on the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>走徒之 all the rowers pulling at their oars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>林 a thicket, a bosky grove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>岳 From hill and p a knot altered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>岳</td>
<td>The peaks in a ridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

如 | 如是者道学也 as we eat and file [to make things,] so is the work of education; also to plead with a friend. |
| 如 | urgent, immediate. |
| 如 | 朋友 among friends, [a scholar should be] earnest and urgent. |

Read ts'it. All, every, the whole. |
| 如 | 了 the entire lot, altogether. |
| 如 | 照顧 I thank you for buying the whole quantity, or for all your custom. |
From fire and before.

Read tsien 'To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

急 | 日 | a small balsam crab.

尖 | 日 | The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'uen; to sprinkle, to spatter.

不耐煩的二親 anxious and vexed that my husband's parents cannot bear trouble.

熬 | 日 | To fry in much fat; met. harassed, annoyed, grieved.

蒸 | 日 | To grill by holding over the fire.

煎 | 日 | To fry in fat or oil; to simmer in water or fat in a pan, until the fluid is evaporated; to dry in a pan; to decoct; to vex, to harass.

膏 | 日 | To express lard.

用油 | 日 | Fry it in fat.

慢火 | 日 | A slow fire fries fish; met. small bets drain the purse.

不耐煩的二親 anxious and vexed that my husband's parents cannot bear trouble.

茶 | 日 | To prepare brick-tea, as the Mongols do.

蒸 | 日 | To fry in much fat; met. harassed, annoyed, grieved.

煎 | 日 | To grill by holding over the fire.

读 tsien 'To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜 | 莿 | To candy fruit, as apples, crabs, &c.

尖 | 日 | The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'uen; to sprinkle, to spatter.

洗 | 日 | To cleanse thoroughly.

读 tsien 'To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜 | 莿 | To candy fruit, as apples, crabs, &c.

尖 | 日 | The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'uen; to sprinkle, to spatter.

洗 | 日 | To cleanse thoroughly.

从 small above and great below; it was originally the same as the next, but the two are now distinguished.

尖 | 日 | Tapering, pointed; acute, sharp; wedge-like, pyramidal, or conical; needle-like; clever, ingenious; the males of crabs.

顶 | 日 | Very smart.

利 | 日 | Sharp, quick-witted.

玉指 | 日 | A woman's tapering fingers.

铁 | 日 | An iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.

金 | 日 | A slender high peak, an aiguille.

柴 | 日 | A beam with sharp iron ferules to stick into faggots.
From bad and a slip.

To destroy, to exterminate; to pierce, to kill.

一 刀 一 死 他 stabbed him dead at a blow.

草一 一 命 recklessly destroyed people.

亜 一 亜 killed the chiefs themselves.

除 一 除 to exterminate.

A saddle-cloth or housings.

1 刈 the part or pad placed under the saddle.

From two spears, indicating the appearance or danger of marauders; it occurs used for tsian 殞 cruel.

Small, narrow, cramped; prejudiced, contracted.

束帛一 一 a miserably poor present.

狭 straitened.

From bamboo or slip and narrow; the first form is most used.

A tablet or slip on which to make memoranda; notepaper with pictures or waterlines marked on it; a note, a billet; a document or writing.

1 纸 fancy note-paper.

花一 一 flowered billet-paper.

蠟一 一 glazed or waxed note-paper.

寫在 一 方寸他 on the phoenix billet.

一 幅 a set of four scrolls on fancy paper.

A man, named 一 錦 who is said to have lived in the Shang and Chou dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

From feathers or knife and to advance; the first is sometimes distinguished as a verb, and the other as the noun; used with tsien 擒 shallow, and the next.

To cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercet, as an army stops the way; to shear; even, regular, as feathers grow; to reduce; to kill or extirpate; light, as a color in dyeing; shears, scissors.

一把 一 一 刀 a pair of scissors or shears.

煎 or 剪 衣 tailor's shears.

能裁能的 she can cut and make dresses.

地求和 to give up territory and beg for peace.

佳 一 一 者 a flatterer's disposition is to be very plausible; — i.e. nice at argument.

代或 一 代 or to trim and prune; to clip.

斷後隊 the rear regiment was cut off.

From a spear and to advance; used with the last.

To carry to the utmost; to exhaust, to finish up; to destroy; to kill; to clip, to shear; entirely.

近佳不一 一 may your happiness be unlimited.

僥 一 一 [I hope that] you may be granted all excellence; the phrase 一 僥 is often placed before gateways as a good wish.

From to speak and shears.

Superficial, shallow-pated; unskilled; not expert or deep.

陋 stupid, inapt.

才識一 一 他 his talents and acquirements are very ordinary.

劣 feeble, inefficient.

From 吾 words and 一 small.

Skillful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artful insinuations.

悦一 一 之言 to be pleased with subtle flattery.

The hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

To take from, to cut off; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as the watchman does the hours.

倒一 一 若兩隻手 to tie both hands together.

起手来 tied up his hands.

From bamboo and to advance.

An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; brisk; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

弓一 一 弓 bows and arrows.

火一 一 火 the gauge in a clepsydra.

響一 一 響 a congreve, or other rocket; a fire-dart.

好一 一 好 a good shot.

馬一 一 頭 mounted bowmen.

一 一 一 每 each stem bears one flower.

放冷一 一 to shoot at a venture, as in battle.

一 一 一 地 a bowshot, about 120 一 聽.

光陰似 一 time flies like an arrow.

暗一 一 dark secret and unpropitious influences which come against a house by a narrow lane opposite the door.

暗一 一 傷 to injure one with a secret arrow; to slander.

潮流一 一 the tide comes in like a dart.

搭上弓 the arrow is on the string; — you cannot draw back.

離弓 the arrow has left the string; the time (or the affair) will soon arrive.

穿耳一 一 to wear ear-arrows; as an exposed thief.

-ul N. avanious; grasping and greedy.
From  a griffon, denoting the grass that animals eat; used with the next.

Pasture grounds; to lead animals to pastureage; to introduce, to recommend; to repeat; to set forth, to present; to lay out oblations; to honor or worship without offering flesh; repeatedly.

写 to worship ancestors.

書 to write a letter of introduction.

自 to recommend one's self.

草 coarse grass matting; straw wrapping.

差之 峣 religious acts when spreading out sacrifices.

菜 take a little something — with your wine; said to a guest.

以之上帝 [his Majesty] brought his offering to Shangti.

賜 to bring forward worthy men.

In Cantonese. To wedge in.

檻脚 wedge the table-leg.

有 1 head there is an opening.

起 raise it up a little.

From grass and to preserve; occurs interchanged with the last.

To continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

居 to live a nomad life, moving about for pastureage.

餉 repeated sacrifices.

水 flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

至 the water flowed in again.

漸 successive; continuously, like dropping water.

Used with the two preceding.

To double; to come again, to repeat.

雷震 the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram.

From foot and small.

To tread upon, to trample on or over; to step, to walk mincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.

言 to fulfill one's promise.

踏 to tread down or in.

毋許坐 | people are not allowed to squat or stop here.

不 | 至 disregard precedent; not to follow another's steps.

其位 he occupied his rightful throne.

人之約 to go to meet an appointment.

作 | 不 to deface; to injure, as by treading on or soiling a thing.

殘 to smash; to spoil an affair.

東門之栗有之 | by the chestnut trees at the east gate is a row of houses.

木 wood.

從 the bamboo arrow is like wood.

Read tsien An ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.

From property and small.

Light in estimation; mean, low, ignoble, worthless; cheap, low-priced; poor in quality; to disesteem, to depreciate, to undervalue, and hence applied to what belongs to one's self.

或 | 房 my wife.

姓 張 my surname is Chang.

相 a bad physiognomy, a thief's face.

價钱 too | the price is very low.

骨頭 or 頭 a miserable loafer; a shiftless fellow.

人 or 紋 worthless baggage; said of or to women.

格 my poor talents; inferior abilities.

作 | 他 disgraced himself.

者 people not in office, the plebs.

素貧 | 行手貧 | in a poor and low condition [the scholar] acts according to it.

下 | the degraded classes.

從 water and low.

From water and to cut.

水 | 至 the water flowed in again.

漸 successive; continuously, like dropping water.

Write the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram.

To present food to one about starting on a journey; to give a farewell dinner to a friend; a parting present of money or food; comfits.

行 to entertain one going on a journey or traveling.

飲 | or | 酒 to present the surrup cup.

飲 A swift current or race-way where the water dashes up; to spatter against, to dash up, to spurt out; to color, to tint.

水 | 不 to dash up.

水 | 至 it spattered me all over.

泥 to spatter dirt.

從 property and small.

Light in estimation; mean, low, ignoble, worthless; cheap, low-priced; poor in quality; to disesteem, to depreciate, to undervalue, and hence applied to what belongs to one's self.

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者 people not in office, the plebs.

素貧 | 行手貧 | in a poor and low condition [the scholar] acts according to it.

下 | the degraded classes.

為 to appreciate.

貢而貴德 you may disesteem riches but you should honor virtue.

為 to present food to one about starting on a journey; to give a farewell dinner to a friend; a parting present of money or food; comfits.

行 to entertain one going on a journey or traveling.

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泥 to spatter dirt.
little by little; to flow; to penetrate; to permeate, to be affected; to cross, as a stream.

1. came on gradually.
2. in order, one after another.
3. it is growing colder.
4. how grandly those frowning crags rise on high.
5. he gradually enters the true or holy path.
6. to follow on regularly; advancing in order.
7. the tears flowed.
8. very gradually.
9. growing larger.

The character is described as composed of 十 ten with 人 man on top of it, but the idea is obscure; this with 豆 to and 亞 are very liable to be confused in poorly printed books.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number; very, earnestly; perfect.

1. 萬亱作 it must by all means be done.
2. 方 versatile.
3. 紅 the bachelor's button.
4. 金貴體 your good self; said either to a man or woman.
5. 祈回來 I earnestly beg you to return.
6. 斤 a wrench to draw nails.
7. 奇百怪 exceedingly strange indeed.
8. 不改 a thousand to one he will not reform.

亦服爾著十維舞 look after the plowing with your ten thousand pairs of plowmen.

打 to bend one knee.

卦 the 53d diagram, referring to wind and hills.

Read t'ien. To tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

仁摩義 imbued with benevolence and rectitude.

柴 to tinge, to moisten with.

聯 the stars β δ i in Lyra.

東 on the east reaching to the sea, — as Yü's influence.

From man and impious.

To arrogate to one's self, to usurp; to assume what does not belong to one; usurped, despotic, assuming; dubious, confused; disorder; discord in music.

位 to aspire to the throne.

妥 out of order, not in place.

先譁 he speaks before his turn.

分 to overstep one's powers or position.

得 to arrogate an improper title or rank.

尊 to usurp dignity or honor.

Read t'ien' Slanderous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.

乱之初生 始乱 when disorder begins to spring when slanderous suspicions are received in the mind.

督將我 on the other hand, he says my words are not true.

TS' IEN.

Old sounds, t's'en, t's'em, t's'in, and dzen. In Canton, t's'in, t's'en, and shn; — in Swatow, chian, ch^shii, chi^iam, chi, chi^eng, and ch'ian ; — in Amoy, ch'ian, chi^iam, jan, chian, ch'an, and ch'eng ; — in Fuhchau, ch'ien ; — in Shanghai, t's' and dzen ; — in Chifu, ch'ien.

千 The character is described as composed of 十 ten with 人 man on top of it, but the idea is obscure; this with 豆 to and 亞 are very liable to be confused in poorly printed books.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number; very, earnestly; perfect.

老 name of the winning card; met an old gambler, a blackleg.

大 the whole universe.

世界 the whole universe.

恭敬 I to congratulate the empress or princess on her birthday.

榮 a great embarrassment.

山萬水 over thousands of hills and streams; — far off.

从 man and a thousand whom he rules; it is now chiefly employed as the compound form of the preceding.

A chilarch, now usually called 千總; abundantly a thousand cash.

From hand and thousand; occurs wrongly used for the next.

To graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.

脚 a chiropodist.

子手 or 手 a tide-waiter, an underling in the customs, in which sense it is recent and local.

摘果木 to graft fruit trees.

杆 A tree of a thousand; a kind of conifera akin to the fir, Abies leptolepsia, a lofty and straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan, whose fruit is edible; there is much discrepancy in the way of writing the name of this tree; its wood serves for making furniture and dwellings.

迁撬 A tree of a thousand; a kind of conifera akin to the fir, Abies leptolepsia, a lofty and straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan, whose fruit is edible; there is much discrepancy in the way of writing the name of this tree; its wood serves for making furniture and dwellings.

移 or 居 to remove, to go elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted, as in rank; to go up; to transpose, to change, to improve; to be removed; to deport, to dismiss.

帝 明德 Shangti caused the removal thither of this intelligent and good — ruler.
善改過 to reform and become good.
移 or 喪 to move, as one's residence; to be sent to another post.
延時日 to put off the day, to procrastinate and dawdle.
木 to degrade to a lower rank; used in former times when the right was the honorable side.
免 to eject, to evict, to turn out a tenant.
避 to clear out, to skedaddles, to make off.

千 A road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest, as 明 is the old name for a path leading east and west; a path leading up to the grave; occurs used for the next.

一 明之將燕 alas, whichever way I look, there is nothing but weeds and rubbish.

用 with the last.

千 A road; green, verdant.
从山谷 see how fresh and green the valleys are!

芋 From grass and a thousand.

茂 luxuriant.

草色 the herbage is very green.

錉 A swing; to swing to and fro.

險 composed of 集 or 史 to assemble over two 口 mouths, and two 人 men: q. d. all the party consulting.

議 the response of the lot.

答 (or 括 in Cantonese) to assign officers to a station by lot.

去 or 給 to issue a permit or warrant.

抽 to draw lots.

說 the response of the lot is very intelligible.

插 of the one who gives the tallies.

錢 Often, but erroneously used as the contracted form of the last.

鐵 To signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip; a form a model; a label; a title of a book.

鐵面 to write a label on the cover of the blank-book.

貼 | 子 paste on a label.

貼 | 筆 a slip pasted to a book or roll, stating the name and price.

法帖 | label on copy slips.

鉗 | 亠 嘿 | 嘿 pierce his weasand. (Cantonese.)

鉗 to stick a pig.

前 Originally composed of 舟 a bont and to stop above it, indicating a progress without effort; the 劈 knife was afterwards added; occurs used for '剪 to clip.

To advance, to progress; to come before; to lead forward; to present or hand to one, as a sword; in front of, in presence of; before, in advance; the former; the van; formerly, previously, anciently; at the beginning of a sentence, often answers to when, at the time; to clip; a light black color.

後 before, after.

日 | 每日 or 兒 the day before yesterday.

經 already, before done.

月 | 今月 last month; month before last, months ago.

頭 | 前 head; the first.

眼 | 冒 before one's eyes; now, this very time.

來 come here; about coming; this coming before me, as a document; on learning this, as a fact.

在 | 未 before, then, that time.

程難料 it is hard to guess how it will turn out; or what rank he may attain.

上 | 走 off, go ahead.
TS'IEEN.

酒

{ ts'ien.

From water and impious or for; the first is the most usual form.

An ancient name for small branches or feeders of the River Han, and now for one of its headwaters near Hanchung, to ford or pass over water; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond; to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent; underhand, secretly; carefully, heedful, feeling one's way; a cesspool.

To carefull steps.

To walk under water.

Reserved, reticent, retiring.

A cautious general, like Fabius.

A concealed dragon is of no use; — so is a talented man who is kept in retirement.

A concealed, lying close.

Fish hid in the water.

To secretly listen.

To reform in retirement.

钱

{ ts'ien.

Copper money, coppers; a mace, the tenth part of a two or tal; the only coin of the Chinese now made, called the sopeque or sopect and cash, — the last from a Moorish word caiza, applied to a tin coin made at Malacca A.D. 1500; it originally weighed a full mace, and was once wages for a day's work; the term mace is derived from the Malayan word mas; abridged from the Hindu masha, a weight of 15 grains troy; a coin of any kind; cash, wealth, property, money.

Copper coins; a cash.

Wealthy, rich.

A mint.

A miser.

To exchange into cash.

Red paper slips with 福 cut on them hung on doors at newyear.

TS'IEEN.

从一个月亮和 before.

The planet Venus is the morning star; and regarded as the wife of the sun, which is the same planet when it is the evening star.

涎

From water and to walk or to race; it is also read 5ien, and perhaps most frequently yen.

Spittle; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

The mouth watering.

衣 a bib.

金

Dragon's blood, a medicine or paint; some think that ambergris is or was denoted by this term.

粘 Viscid saliva.

吐 Frothing at the mouth.

水 or 液 or 洽 or 滴 or drooling.

浸 a puddle made by water overflowing.

雨 Mucus of snails.

刷 Ice my mouth has watered for that a long time; he has been greedy for it.

酒 Water flowing in a channel.

TS'IEEN.

From metal and narrow; the composition of the character has reference to some implement of husbandry like a pick or billhook.

To take care; to look after.

To reform in retirement.

To secretly listen.

Read 'ts'ien. A mattock.

以 錢 Ts'ien. They turn over the ground with their mattocks.

浅 Shallow, as shoal water; superficial, not profound; light, as a pale color; easy, simple, as a character having few strokes; short, as for or to; weak, as spectaculars; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

不知深 Unacquainted with the difference of things.

则 if it is shallow then walk it.

學 Easy to learn; unlearned, empirical, not profound.

近之 徒 Superficial scholar.
可言 he can talk a little, as an infant.

墨 vulgar and superficial; airy, pretentious, as a composition of little merit.

竟 a light yellow.

甚 very simple and easy.

眼 impatient, testy; not very respectful.

害人不 very disastrous to him; a serious injury.

而易见 its meaning is easy; he is easily understood.

毛 short fur.

亞 rapid, rattling, as a stream.

深人無* deep thinkers never speak shallow words.

獨 to run aground; on shore, grounded.

陋 vile, lowlive.

亖 Used with the preceding.

薄 thin; beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.

甲 a sort of armor made of plates to put on war horses; the front boot in a chariot.

小 收 the small war chariot boarded in.

茜 From plant and west.

A climbing plant with large ovate leaves, found in Shantung, also named 地血 or 地藏, and other names; its roots, collected in May, were used to dye a reddish or carnation hue, which in the Han dynasty was used only for imperial robes; it was also employed as a tonic medicine and in dysmenorrhea; it is applied to two or three species of madder, perhaps the Rubia angustissimana or cordifolia, and the manjista.

In Cantonese read sai. A kind of floating grass 金魚 1 with the linear leaves in whorls, grown in goldfish ponds; a Hippuris.

薑 The name of a tree; luxuriant and vigorous herbage; fine grain; used for the last.

茂 vigorous vegetation.

嘉 a flourishing and rank field of grain.

倩 From man and azure; some read it ts'ing wrongly.

倩 A commendatory term applied to personable maidens and comely youth, denoting becoming, good, or fair, that they are like beautiful plants; a pretty, smiling mouth; to serve an occasion, to borrow for a purpose.

巧笑 分 what a bewitching smile!

美 fine-looking, beautiful.

代 for, instead of.

離魂 女 I am quite entranced by the sight of this pretty woman.

僱 to hire, to engage to work.

倩 ts'ien A daughter's husband was formerly so called in Shantung.

疾 From sickness and dart, intimating the sudden quickness with which disease strikes men; used with the next.

Sickness, disorder, illness; a natural defect; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt.

急 hasty, touchy; infelicitous, unlucky, injurious; to be angry; to envy; to hate or dislike.

問 to go and inquire after an invalid's health.
testy, quick, irritable.

庚 

无言不 | I never speak but 

意 | to be taken sick. 

急 | hurried, urgent. 

使 | to ascend the throne. 

因 | to reply one from dislike. 

墙, Gorse, furze. 

仗 | to assist each other. 

用 | probably a kind of gorse 

食 | a sort of 

进 | to eat; to go, to approach; an adverb 

of time, now, soon, presently, forth- 

with, then; when; perhaps; as to, 

even; this; that is, or, alias, other- 

wise; the stuff of a candle; to fill. 

充 | an abundance, too 

## | much, crammed full. 

前 | to-day; the same day. 

若 | just that it is so; 

的 | the same as. 

今 | just now, meanwhile. 

使 | supposing that. 

回 | come back immediately. 

钱 | money on the nail. 

或 | if, supposing. 

今 | I will now 

使 | seek orders from the 

大 | great tortoise. 

无 | no other than. 

非 | if it be not this, then 

那 | it is that. 

飞 | urgently, as speedily as 

可 | possible. 

位 | to ascend the throne. 

去 | to go 

来 | and come back 

年 | soon. 

难 | a terrible calamity is 

近 | very near. 

速 | quickly; hasten him. 

忽 | these Miao still 

不 | refuse to do their work or duty. 

胡 | why 

为 | does he make us act without 

不 | coming to consult us! 

圣, The hum of insects; the 

之 | noise of a crowd.

哒 | 徐 | the sound gradu- 

然 | ally increases, as of 

之 | acacia. 

呢 | 甚 | groaning a long time. 

之 | 復 | without the door sat 

之 | Muhlau, 

木 | her busy shuttle humming its 

兰 | quick sound. 

之 | low hum, as people talking. 

之 | 悠 | quick gabble; an 

之 | earnest talk, which the-speakers 

之 | do not want others to overhear.

柳, Name of a tree, allied to the 

之 | ash called | 柳, used to 

之 | make staffs for old men. 

之 | a workman who makes 

之 | arrows, or carves gems.

病 | 病随身 | the weak 

之 | old man feels kind towards his 

之 | staff, which he takes with him 

之 | everywhere.

楫, The centipede | 楫, which is 

之 | is fabled to eat snakes 

之 | 蠹 | loopers, geometrical 

之 | worms.

 gunman | a species of beetle.

鲫, A common fish belonging to 

之 | the carp family. 

之 | 学 | a bream (Cyprinus 

之 | gibelioideis) with a long dorsal. 

之 | 小 | the blunt-headed bream. 

之 | (Cyprinus abbreviatus). 

之 | 金 | the red tailed bream. (Cyprinus auratus) 

之 | 海 | a species of perch, 20 inches 

之 | long, found in the gulf of Chihli. 

之 | 鲜 | 鲜 | fresh bream and 

之 | sliced pork dumplings; met. fine 

吃 | eating.

猋, The noise of insects; but 

之 | more commonly the squeak 

之 | of mice.

老 | 一 | a voice issuing 

之 | the rat gave one squeak and ran 

之 | into his hole.

之 | Water issuing secretly; to 

之 | sprinkle.
集

From birds on a tree; an old form repeats the 佳 thrice; the contracted form of 人 men coming into one place is common; used with the next, and occurs interchanged with 住, 雑 mixed.

To flock together, as birds; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to collect; to settle; collected; accomplished; to bring together, to convene; to succeed, to be accomplished; to set down quietly; to mix properly, to blend; to go directly to the mark, to reach at once; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellaneous, ana; a market or fair.

齊 | to have a full meeting; all came together.

文 | a collection of essays.

我 | when our expedition was ended, we said we should return.

一 | one division of a book, what is under one head.

終 | many affairs and people came upon me all day.

修 | to compile and arrange papers or writings.

會 | to convene; to assemble.

安 | peacefully gathering; in their villages.

成 | to collect into a whole.

州 | an old name of Shun-king 今 in the south of Sech'ne-

赶 | to go to the fair.

輯

From carriage and a whisper; occurs used for the last, and 招, an ear, and 單 to bow.

To connect and arrange the parts of a carriage, to put every part in its proper place; union, concert; to make everything agreeable; to speak gently and cordially; to look pleasantly; to collect, to assemble; to compile.

要 | to bring together the most important; to arrange the best parts, as of writings.

和 | in accord; to pacify and arrange.

幸 | peaceful.

漢之 | 若民之治治 | if your words were affable, the people would become united.

修 | 修邦 to urge neighboring states to be at peace.

柔 | 柔爾顏 let your countenance be mild.

漠

A fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

從 cover and younger uncle; the second form is unusual.

靜 | silent, as if dead; nobody to disturb; the Buddhist sect for the hermits (aranyaka) or strict recluses, of whom there are three classes.

無人聲 | not a voice heard in the stillness.

然 | 不動 sitting still, as a meditative priest; quite inactive.

聲 | as in a settled melancholy; immovable.

 실제로 | used with the preceding.

尚 | silent, quiet.

念經 | to mumble prayers, as priests do.

絕 | solitude and silence.

讀 chū, To sigh and lament.

聲 | sounds of sorrow and grief.

迹

From to go or foot and also: the last two are common.

A trace, a foot-mark; vestiges, effects, consequences; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, as in search for results; examples or words of former great men.

無形 | no clue of him.

形 |可疑 a suspicious appearance or act.

籍

From bamboo and field; interchanged with the preceding, and with 資 to borrow.

A book for records; a list, a register of the people; the place for registration, one's original family seat or village; to enrol.

祖 | is in his forefathers were of this place.

書 | records; books.

殺 | violent, savage; destructive.

民 | or 可 | or 貫 census; the register of the people; returns of the population.

回 | to return to one's birthplace or family seat.

諸 | 諸 soldiers he enrolled all the circuits for military service.

原 | the original family seat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>無</th>
<th>遊民</th>
<th>vagrants, gypsies, people that have no home.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>在</td>
<td>養病</td>
<td>他 is at his own village recruiting his health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the sound of much talking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *foot and ancient.*

踏, To stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

毋 | 席 | don't step on the mat; said of those days when chairs were not used.

踉 | 如 | thus, go slowly and preciously.

執 | 之 | they attended to the furnace with dignity or alacrity.

脊. | | The original form delineates the vertebræ above肉 flesh, still imperfectly figured in its present form; in common books this character often resembles "ch'"春 the spring.

The spine, the backbone; the back; the ridge of a roof, or on a plant; a sierra, a ridge; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle.

背 | 骨 or | 骨 or | 梁骨 | the backbone; the vertebrae.

| 脊 | 脊 | the marrow in bones.

梁 | the timber in the roof-tree.

山 | a ridge of hills.

無 | 骨 | no dependence can be placed on him.

有 | 倫 | I have right and reason for it.

窮 | 紛 | so poor that his backbone is broken and his muscles twisted, — for want of food.

死 | 難 | dead men's bones.

From *disease and the spine as the phonetic.*

癒, Lean as a stick, emaciated, reduced to mere bones; poor, as barren land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench; to restrict.

塗 | 獄 | died from his sickness; lit. thrown off his leanness.

| 土 | meager land. |

何必 | 人 | why impoverish another to enrich one's self?

1 | 瘦 | thin, lean.

3 | 馬 | a lean horse.

墳. | | Poor land, such as is on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.

| 田 | lean, unproductive land.

| 墳 | the ridge of hills.

墳. | | A short and careful pace; a mincing walk; to step here and there.

墳 | 不安 | uneasy, oppressed, restrained.

足 | 不 | he does not advance.

謂 | 地 | thick, or cannot but tread on it carefully.

積. | | The house-top bird, perhaps alluding to its habits.

積. | | A bird, the | 鳥 or pied wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), common in southern China; it has a mottled neck, and is called 雪姑 the snow-lady, and sometimes 鏡母 or money-mother; it 飛鳴行 flies when it flies, and wags when it walks.

積. | | 無 in the wagtail is on the ridge; — a simile for brothers in trouble.

積. | | The plait or folds of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.

積. | | From strength and responsible; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

積. | | Merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.
The steps of an ascent or
stairway, otherwise called
the enthronement site of a
god—ch'et, in Chinese, or
"ts'ih," or "tsi," as it is more
commonly rendered. It is
sometimes shown in
drawings or engravings in
very rigid or formal dress
black, as lacquer; adhesive,
temporary, varnished, or
unvarnished. glued, or unglued;
and an ingenious device to
safeguard the joint; and an
distinctive color for the
varnish or lacquer
trees.

From a tree, the second and
diminished form of the
ch'et takes place.

The seven colors of
vulgar varnish or lacquer
from which the
Chinese collect sap for lacquer
varnish is a paste made of
unvarnished tree sap and
varnish; it is used to treat
cutaneous diseases. It is also
used for filling in cracks in
wooden objects.

A sort of polceis, to play to
spots. the number seven,
the color red, and the
sawn. The steps of an ascent
or stairway, otherwise called
the enthronement site of a
god—ch'et, in Chinese, or
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cutaneous diseases. It is also
used for filling in cracks in
wooden objects.

A sort of polceis, to play to
spots. the number seven,
Read ts'ieh, A staid, composed mien is | | ; said of persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

To whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blamé one; the sound of the voice.

To twist a cord; to join, to continue, to come after, to succeed; to pursue after, to be on the search for in order to arrest; continuous, successive; occurs used for the last.

To pursue and seize.

To watch smugglers.

To revenue cutters.

He has been caught.

On the search.

From speer and whisper.

To store up weapons, to put them back in an arsenal; to gather in; to fold, as wings; to collect one's self; to lay aside, as arms in time of peace; to surcease.

千戈 to lay by arms, — and keep the peace.

兵喫火也弗將自焚 war is like fire, those who do not cease from it burn themselves; like Matt. 26: 52.

敦 to gather in; to guard;

翼 to fold the wings.

these are fewer in comparison with the former.

In Cantonese. To make even or smooth; to press together.

踏到實 tread it down solidly or close.

trim it off evenly, as the edges of sheets.

Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing.

水 his horns are harmless as a sheep's.

然見没 how quickly the malard was out of sight!

To repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spinios herb.

补 to rebuild, as a wall.

重 overlapping, as scales.

修 to put up a wall.

修 to fence in and prepare a garden plat.

覆 to cover or roof in.

理 to repair the old foundations.

A kind of iris growing in damp places in Chekiang and Hsian, whose leaf is likened to the buckwheat; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

葉 the Houtoungia cordata, whose leaves are sometimes eaten.

山 a peak in Chekiang, where this plant is found.

The noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.
used in the vicinity; the star γ in Cygnus.

The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu; a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly.

1. Tsin. The term "tsin" gradually became a fixed habit.

2. To influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full.


4. The powers of nature, act and react on each other.

5. An ominous, pernicious influence.

6. A stone resembling jade; a man's name.

7. From man and exhausted; it is often interchanged with the next.

8. To finish entirely; completely, easily; all, the utmost degree.

9. Quite enough.

10. Can it easily be done.

11. He has not been here for a long time, — or at all.

12. It can be easily put in (or go down).

13. The farthest east.

14. First on the list for promotion.

15. The bees and butterflies flit about as they please.

16. An empty vessel, as a brazier from which everything is burned out; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as excessive grief; a work ended, a quantity finished; ended, as life; the last, as the twelfth moon; finished, empty; achieved; nothing left; all, fully, entirely; to do to the utmost, with the whole energy; the uttermost, extremely.

17. All gone, used up.

18. My heart with my whole heart.

19. There is still a little left.

20. His life is ended, his span is run.

21. His patrimony is all dissipated.

22. He slew them all.

23. In the month's end.

24. I cannot express all my thanks.

25. To fulfill the duties of life.

26. To perform well one's official duties.

27. To put an end to one's self.

28. Books do not exhaust words, nor words ideas; — at the end of a note, intimates that the writer has not said all he would or ought.

29. Inexhaustible, as reason.

30. Died a martyr to chastity.

31. Water all are soaked through.

32. A moon of thirty days.

33. To indulge the feelings, as in acts of kindness.

34. To go to the ends of the earth.

35. At the very end, reached the limit.

36. Took them all at once.

37. The idea is not clearly said, — but it is hinted at in the words.

38. He wishes and thinks of nothing but play.

39. From fire and exhausted.

40. Ashes, embers, snuff; a residue after combustion; a quenched brand; the relics, the remnant, as of a conquered people; the remains of.

41. What is left after the fire.

42. All is turned to ashes.

43. The remnant of the population.

44. Snuff of a lamp.

45. A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister who is a loyal officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.

46. A loyal officer.

47. When in office he proved his fidelity, and when he retired to private life he reformed his ways.

48. A rapid flow of water; a branch of the River Han in Hupah, and of a small stream in the south of Shensi; used for saliva.

49. Flowing swiftly.

50. Presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.

51. Parting gifts.

52. To receive presents.

53. To send some delicacies to a friend going away.

54. From water and to sweep by hand.

55. To soak through, to penetrate; to steep in, to wet, to macerate, to immerse; laid under water, as an inundated field; it has even been used by some for Christian baptism; wet, drenched, imbued with; gently, gradually.

56. Drowned.

57. Soaked in syrup.

58. To imbue with, to bias, to prejudice against.

59. Not soaked through.

60. The water overflowed the street.

61. The perspiration rolled down her face.

62. Several soaked several times.
| 画 broad day.  | 鼓 to make progress. |
| 目一| 透 sprinkle it till it is wet through. | 没長| he does not improve, he makes no progress. |
| 酒 steeped in spirits. | 另 he bowed thrice and began to speak. |
| 水 wet it, as by immersion. | 門 | to rise in office. |
| 其 他 words are insidious and seductive. | 誦 to have a personal interview, to visit. |
| In Cantonese. A coat, as of paint; a thickness, a skin; callous skin, which can peel off. | 如| 如齊 [their fraternal regard is] like that of the states of Tsin and Tsi. |
| 漆| varnished it three times. | 朝 a dynasty which lasted from A. D. 265 to 317, and its successor the 東 which continued the name till A. D. 419, in all 154 years. |
| 皮| one envelope, one cover. | 國 a powerful feudal kingdom, in its widest limits occupying the southern half of Shansi and northwest of Honan along the Yellow River; it was conferred on 唐叔虞 a brother of 成王 of Chen, b. c. 1107, and endured under 26 rulers from 737 till 436, when it was partitioned by Han, Wei, and Chen; it had several capitals, and is often still used for Shansi province. |
| 转| introduced. | 進 From to go and birds, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 近 閑 to tread. |
| 转| inserted, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue. | To advance, to enter; to go in, up, or on; to bring in or forward; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to promote; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a house or house, in which each has its own entrance. |
| 乏| to hold the official tablet. | 達| to be advanced; to promote. |
| | the fame of virtue strikes the bell; i. e. animates men. | 退兩難 embarrassed how to act; to advance or retreat is equally difficult. |
| 晲 From sun and a contraction of 至 reaching to doubled; the second form is common, and not to be confounded with 菩普; it is interchanged with the next. | 身之計 a scheme to advance one's self. |
| 晲| to increase, as young plants when the sun comes to them; to grow, to flourish; name of the 32th diagram, composed of fire and earth, and referring to the abundance of nature; to stick into; to attach to, as about the person; a drum; to curb a horse; to go to or enter. | 蟹 The 蟹 is an old name for a Pinna, or similar shell which produces a byssus; it is found on the northern coasts. |
| 輕| to become a tsins' or graduate of the third degree; these are permitted to erect tablets over their doors; the first on the tripus writes 與元; the next seventeen on the list can write 會魁 chief of the Concourses; and the rest merely 士 or doctors of Civil Law. | 畝| to become a stu' or a scholar of the third degree. |
| 聲| to bring to notice, to bring forward. | 引| to bring to notice, to bring forward. |
| 聲| to worship with a great parade, to go to a temple in style. | 首| and the other ancient and modern. |
| 吝| and the other ancient and modern. | 幾 深 or 餘多 深 how many divisions or houses is it deep? (Cantonese.) |
| 問 A beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality. | 鄉 A town formerly in the present Ho-kien fu in Chihli, which was taken from 稱 by 齊, and its people moved off; also an old town in the south of Chihli, between the states of Lu and Sung. |
From to see and plants growing together; occurs used for .

To love, to be attached to, as to one's kindred; liking, pleased with; to approach, to place one's self near to; near, intimate; personal, belonging to one's self, myself; a relative; a wife; kin, kith, kindred.

成 [to consummate a marriage.

嚴 [to a father.

親 [in both parents are still alive.

迎 [to receive the bride.

有 [related to him.

涇 [relatives of the same surname.

内 [relatives by consanguinity; those derived through the wife or mother.

筆寫 [I wrote it myself.

愛 [to love much.

近 [near to one.

熱 [very intimate.

遠 [not like a neighbor near.

層 [connected or related by only one tie, as two families.

上加 [to be doubly connected, as to marry a maternal cousin.

貧窮斷六 [poor people must discard their relatives; the six are parents, brothers, wife and sons.

眷 [or 串 relatives of another surname.

大事不 [little great men do not personally attend to small affairs.

勿躬勿 [not myself at all.

棘 [to run against one. (Canton)

軍營 [the Imperial Guard or Household troops in Peking.

身親任 [I myself will take all the responsibility.

Read to? Relationship, affinity.

各分 [each person was detailed according to his degree of kindred.

家或 [the parents of a married couple.

侵 [to usurp, to intrach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; to incroach; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

大 [a poor year; bad, as a poor harvest.

害 [to usurp and injure, as another's functions or property.

佔 [to occupy another's land unjustly.

凌 [to intimidate and insult.

伐 [to invade and chastise a rebel princeedom.

削 [to usurp or pare off by degrees.

近 [to approach unawares.

犯 [to sin willfully, to dare the results.

貌 [low in stature.

老 [to falsify accounts and take the money.

勿使風雨所 [so as not to let the wind and rain come into the house.

In Cantonese. To put in furiously, to adulterate, to debase the quality of goods.

辯牌 [to braid in false hair.

的人去 [stick in a few bad ones.

駄 [used for the preceding.

紅 [a fleet horse.

髻 [the couriers flew over the ground.

髻 [the charger sped as he felt his rider.

红 [fringe of silk worn on the helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

秦 [from grain and to hull rice contracted, intimating that good grain was the proper revenue.

A fine kind of rice; a feudal state which arose with Fei-ts'ai at子 b.c. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, till, in B.C. 221, under the Emperor First 皇帝 it subdued all China, and was called 朝 the Ts'in dynasty.

礦 [the range of mountains which divides the valleys of the rivers Han and Wei in the south of Shensi.

人之弟 [he is a brother of Ts'in; i.e. he is not one of my friends; it's none of my business.

不用于 [if you don't want me, somebody else probably will.

結為 [to make a marriage alliance.

椒 [red pepper, which came from the west.

天 [the Roman empire.

秦 [in the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.

秦 [a small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

胡 [a kind of blue-bottle fly.

首蛾眉 [a cicada's head and a moth's eyebrows; met. a fine woman.

寝 [to lie down to sleep; to dis sist from, to rest; rest, repose; a bed-chamber; a dwelling-house; a
六 | an old name for the six offices in the palace for clerks.

1 | 之地 put her to sleep on the ground.

六 | 道 from water and heart.

1 | To sound the depth of water to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; a large affluent of the Yellow River, near Hwai-king fu, in the southeast of Shansi.

1 | 灭 a small department near it.

1 | 心 the cold gets into the heart and stomach.

1 | 手其中 he daily searches and sifts — the mud for things.

1 | 香 鼻端 the fragrance penetrates the nose.

In Cantonese. To soak through by rain, to get wet; to let fall.

1 | 湿 擎 don't let the rain wet it.

1 | 以 to get wet through.

1 | 落地就崩 if it fall it will be broken.

1 | 试 try its depth.

1 | 管 An implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.

TS'IN.

From rice and pure; q. d. the best of the rice.

精 ts'ën Cleaned rice; selected, mature; the best or finest; unmixed; fine, subtle, delicate; accustomed to, devoted to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; smart, quick, ready; the pure part of a thing, ethereal, essential; the essence of; the germinating principle, semen of males; an appariation, a wraith, a form taken by spirits; before other adjectives sometimes makes an intensive, as 1 巧 very skillful.

1 粗 fine and coarse.

1 神 in good spirits, vigorous, smart; but 神 means an idea, a sentiment, a brilliant conception.

1 工 skilled workman.

TS'IN.

Old sounds, ts'ing and ts'ing. In Canton, ts'ing and ts'eng; — in Swatow, cheng, ch'êng, and ch'ien; — in Amoy, ch'êng, ch'êng, ch'ien, and sêng; — in Fuhchau, ching, ch'êng, and ch'êng; — in Shanghai, ts'ing and ts'ing; — in Chifu, ching.

1 蒟 | 精血脈處 the spirit and scope of the theme or quotation — must first be grasped clearly.

1 花 the flower of the troops, picked men.

1 魂 animal vigor; the quintessence; subtle air, ether; pure, essential part of a being.

1 流 | 途 | involuntarily emissions.

1 泛 | 于 skill in a thing depends mostly on diligence.

1 怪 an elf; one acting strangely; an appariation; prodigies, a portent.

1 飄 fine, spiritual; shrewd, ready at an answer or a plan.

1 你 | 不呆 if you are cute, I'm not a fool.
睛
From eye and dark; it was at first written like the last, but early changed.

The ball of the eye; so some say, but more properly the iris; a square iris is regarded as a sign of long life.

白
the white of the eye.

碧
or blue eyes, which are supposed to be the color of a demon's eyes.

不转
not to fix the eyes on a thing; eyes set and staring, as when terrified.

能不点
not to use one's eyes, not to keep to good manners; a little careless of propriety.

蜻
A dragon-fly, which sips the water; hence 前水 the dragon-fly sips water, is said of a style of writing that contains delicate allusions.

繒
a black field cricket.

豎
to stand on one's head.

鷺
a species of gray heron; the 鷺 is an ibis found in Chekkiang, and sometimes eaten; it feeds on eels, fish, and reptiles.

睛
Lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.

睛
The flower of the leek is

彫
applied also to chives and shallots.

長
in full leaf; luxuriant.

茅
a large triquetrous sedge found in Honan, used in clearing liquor of sediment.

菜
a kind of greens resembling turnip, and used like peppercress, as an appetizer.

睛
The second is read tsing, and is nearly synonymous with the first, and most in use.

Fishing baskets.

眺
a general name in the T'ang dynasty for baskets and creels used in fishing.

Read tsien' for the first. A bamboo cross-bow; a small variety of the bamboo.

From banner and to produce.

A banner, like an oriflamme, having plumes of different colors, which was waved to encourage the troops; a standard of a chiefstain; to make signals; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

旗
banners and flags.

銘
banner hung by a corpse; it is sometimes made of paper like, a square pillar with the legends written on the sides.

請
to request that a worthy person may be honored with a scroll.

表
insignia or testimonials of merit conferred by the sovereign on deceased persons, as loyal officers or worthy widows; they may consist of flags, inscriptions, and honorary gateway.

別
to mark the difference between good and evil.

節
a kind of ancient way-mark.

郵
a posthumous reward of merit.

悠悠
slow moved the penants and banners.

欲行
I would like to be at your side to salute you.

目
Luster, brightness; clear, pure; crystal; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz, fluor-spar, calc-spar, Iceland spar, or beryl; crystalline.

茶
tea-stone, caringem stone.

墨
smoky quartz.
From cave or place and a well.

A pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.

To tumble into a pit; to entrap.

If you seduce he spread a pit-fall and fell into it himself.

It will be a snare to the country, as opium is to China.

To dig a grave.

To cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.

To cool, refreshing.

In winter keep warm, and cool in summer.

Female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender, lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.

Supple, vigorous; said of a full-grown woman.

A privy, a place which requires constant cleansing, as it receives all sort of things.

From pure as the phonetic and to establish.

To become quietly settled, as a disturbed region; small fine; peaceful; concord; to tranquilize, to order; to restore peace by destroying the enemy; to clear, as the sea from pirates; to plan, to think on; to regulate, to keep in order; in epitaphs, gentle influence, self-poise and few words.

Daily planning for the urgent requirements of every place.

To exterminate rebels.

If I should manage it.

To make one's self easy by doing the right.

Quietly fulfill the duties of your posts.

The region is at peace.

From clear and to strive; it is interchanged with the last.

Still, quiet, as a pleasant solitude; quiescence; retiring; imperturbable, impassible; mild, peaceable; silently; pure, as a pool or sacrifice; at rest, no bustle; to be quiet; to ponder; to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.

A contented, patient heart.

To keep quiet, to nurse one's self.

Silent, not to speak, to hold one's peace.

Chaste, circumspect.

The still night.

These hills are quiet as in the pre-adamite days.

Stirring and quiet; talking and doing; every act; all that one can do or be.

Excessively quiet.

To reflect on one's errors in the quiet of home.

All officials rested from business and did not punish people.

I moodily think of my case.

A little quiet, keep still.

From pure and to see, defined as if it was to request to see; it is like the last.

To ornament, to bedizen; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.

Painted and tricked out.

False beauty; prinkled up.

Brilliant, splendid.

Handsome, elegant; clear, dazzling, transparent; looks well, becoming.

A flash of lightning.

In Cantonese. Handsome, elegant; clear, dazzling, transparent; looks well, becoming.

See if it be pretty.

To, this is the gayest.

From water or ice and quarrelings; one says the meaning is derived from water added to
cold.

The second form is much used as a synonym, but properly means cold.

The ancient name of a pond in Lu, and of a rapids in the River Han; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; pure, spotless, undefiled; limpid, clean, not dirty; to wash, to cleanse; only.

In the net weight.

To purify his heart.

Only myself here; he is quite alone.

That the undefiled land — of bliss, of the Buddhists; a pure state of mind.

A bright room and clean furniture.

A cleansing charm, a cabalistic phrase on yellow paper hung in the hall.

To clean by washing.

A close stool.

Everybody has gone. (Cantonese.)

To wash clean; to reform.

To stand at ease; still, quiet.

Delighted in speaking forth his aspersions.
**TS'ING.**

Old sounds, ts'ing and dzing. *In Canton, ts'ing and lang; — in Swatow, ch'eng, ch'ing, and ch'ia; — in Amoy, ch'ing and ch'ang; — in Fuchow, ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'ing and dzing; — in Chifu, ch'ing.

**TS'ING.**

Composed of 生 to bear above 丹 red, alluding to the ground color of plants when starting, on the principle of 木生火 wood produces fire; it is the 174th radical of a few incongruous characters, and is interchanged with some of its compounds.

The first of the five colors, the color of nature, as the green of spawning plants, the blue of the sky, and the azure of the ocean; but especially the dark green of plants; the green part of a thing; wan, failing away, pale; black.

佛頭佛 or 佛 ultra-marine, (which some say was the color of Buddha's hair,) whence the term 石 or 金 for lapis-lazuli.

玄 or 元 black; usually applied to cloth.

洋 or 大 smalls.

春 or 年 juvenile, in the teens; the spring-time of life.

踏 to worship the tombs; to ramble over the fields.

天白日 a clear, bright day.

鵝蛋 the white of an egg.

**EMPERORS OF THE TS'ING OR MANCHU DYNASTY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
<th>TEMPLE NAME</th>
<th>ACCESSION A.D.</th>
<th>REIGNED YEARS</th>
<th>GENEALOGY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shunchi</td>
<td>世祖章皇帝</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>K'anghi</td>
<td>世祖仁皇帝</td>
<td>1644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yungching</td>
<td>世宗憲皇帝</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kienlung</td>
<td>高宗純皇帝</td>
<td>1723</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiak'ing</td>
<td>仁宗睿皇帝</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taokwang</td>
<td>宣宗憲皇帝</td>
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<td>Hienfung</td>
<td>文宗顯皇帝</td>
<td>1851</td>
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<td>Son of the last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tungchi</td>
<td>Wentsung Ilado hoangdi</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td></td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read ts'ing and used for 洗.
To make cool.

In Cantonese. All, as things made clean away with.

| 銀 | 鴻 | a species of mackerel.
| 銀 | 頭 | an old bachelor.

The green fish, from its color and applied to some kinds of mackerel and mullets.

海 | 魚 | a species of mackerel of a greenish color which comes up the Pei-ho in spring; it has a depression in the neck.

| 魚 | 魚 | a fresh water fish, two to three feet long, and prettily marbled, reared in the central provinces.

| 紅 | a variety of the last, with deeper tints; both are akin to the sranmulletts. (Upenews.)

Read ch'ing, and used for 洗.
To fry fish.

From heart and green.

| 情 | Human passions, of which there are seven, viz., 喜, joy; 愤, anger; 哀, sorrow; 恐, fear; 愛, love; 憎, hatred; 欲, concupiscence; the feelings, the desires; 態, passion, affection; 息, kindness; 構, jollity; the facts or circumstances of a matter; an affair, a case.

用 | to assist or treat one heartily.

| 用 | or | 無 | ungrateful.

| 用 | or | 重 | grateful.

| 用 | or | 情 | indifferent to kindness.

事 | 没 | the affair is not yet finished.

| 無 | or | 理 | the aspects of a matter, as of a law case or charge.

| 理 | reasonable, common sense; as 出 | 理 | this is beyond all explanation; it is unreasonable.

我 | 頌 | I am willing to do it.

| 有 | having affections; a Buddhist term (pudgala) for reasonable beings, man as subject to metempsychosis.

| 不 | 甘 | I do not want to do it; it is not agreeable.

| 便 | mutual liking or friendship.

| 留 | to remember a kindness.

| 留 | to plead with or for people, as a lawyer or a friend.

| 以 | 還 | to pay him in his own coin.

From sun and azure.

| 云 | The weather clearing up after a storm; the clear, blue sky; the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

| 雨 | the rain has ceased.

| 雲 | red or fair-weather clouds.

| 春 | a bright, spring day.

| 天 | or | 日 | a fair day.

| 雲 | 開 | 空 | 霜 | the clouds rolled away from the sky, and the silver moon suddenly came forth.

| 雲 | 雲 | cloudy and clear.

| 時 | to receive, as a present; to come into possession of.

家 | 產 | to receive one's patrimony.
Supposed to represent a cup with its contents held in the hand; the lower part is composed of wine and a hand, and the upper originally resembled a goblet.

A cyathus with three legs, a cup for libations; a bamboo wine bottle; a bird, birds; a degree of nobility, of which there are now nine, viz. 賢王 and 郷王, princes of the blood; 賢子 beisse and 賢勒, baron, each of the last five arranged in three classes; in addition to these there are four inferior ranks, two of which 貌 and 騎都是 conferred mostly on soldiers, and the others 騎 and 騁 are conferred on all deemed to be worthy; rank, station; to estimate one's ability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>杯</th>
<th>a wine goblet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>位</td>
<td>of noble rank, one of the nine grades of nobility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錫</td>
<td>to confer noble rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靦</td>
<td>rank and salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>hereditary rank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From mouth and a goblet.

To chew; to ruminate, "which cows can do, but fishes, having no crop, cannot do;" to crunch, to bite, to masticate.

1. a mouthful, a bite, a morsel; to drink.
2. or 嗯 to chew.
3. 倒 to chew the cud.
4. 噴 chewed fine.
5. 吐 to bit the tongue; met. to deceive, to cajole.

In Pekingese. The bit of a bridle is 子; the headstall is 帽 or hat of the bit.

雀.

From bird and tender, because it attaches itself to men; often wrongly interchanged with 鳥, a magpie.

A bird; small birds like the finch, lark, tomtit, &c., but especially the sparrow, which is also called 家蓄 the family guest; a variety of wheat.

1. a kind of leather cap, resembling a helmet.
2. 孔 the peacock.
3. 麻 or 羽 the house-sparrow.
4. 零 and 山麻 two kinds of larks.
5. 王 sparrow king or shrike. (Lanius schach.)

時辰 the canary.

筆 the munia.

禾花 rice-birds or ortolans.

舌花 the Gardenia radicans.

燕 安知鴻鸛志 what do the swallow and sparrow know of the plans of the stork?

立 to hop, to skip, as a sparrow; to move promptly.

舌茶 a kind of fine tea.

飛鵲 a species of surmullet. (Upeneus bicinctus.)

無角 who says the sparrow has no horns — and can't fly? hence the phrase 角 for litigation, quarreling.

黃 a goldfinch.

皇 the bird of paradise.

梅花 the avedavat.

燕 a small gray finch at Peking, taught to play tricks.

鳲 the night-heron. (Nycticorax griseus.)

燭 a flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.

日出矣而火不息 the sun and moon go out indeed, yet the light of man's torches is not put out.

燭 a pure white; clean, nice, fair.

然不澤 white, without the least blemish; said of snow or a liquid.

穀 also read tsuch.

To sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.

冬秋夏 the winter rice and summer wheat.

酒 The rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves.

鱸 the darter fish show their [bright] scales.
From bird and ancient, but some give the original primitive as a contraction of 鹤, particolored.

A term for the pie, jackdaw, jay, and similar birds.

喜 | the magpie, lit. the joyous bird, so named from its incessant bowing; also called 乾 | from its nest being in dry places, and its delight in dry weather; and 駿 | from its piebald plumage.

鶴  | the longtailed blue jay of Formosa (Urocissa cerulea); also the blue magpie (Cyanopica cyanus) of the North.

山 | a magpie (Picidae caudata) with a long graduated tail.

蝦 | the hedgehog yields disgracefully to the magpie; — the legend is that he turns over on his back to be killed by it.

扁  | a famous physician of the San Kwoh.

七夕 | 成橋 | the magpies make a bridge on the 7th evening of the 7th moon — for the Hero-boy to see the Weaveress; some say that this alludes to the migration of this bird.

鳥  | a raven.

礦 | Stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

石 | an officer of Wei.

读  | A stumbling-block.

猎 | 猪  | A docile, well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like Geler, it has come to designate such an animal.

猎  | the next.

攳 | The rough bark of a tree, full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak (Quercus sinensis) or fir.

攳 | The old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the hummock or fir; applied to the wrinkled skin of old men.

皮  | 以龍驚 take a wrinkled bark to scare away the dragon.

皮 | 皮 this mottled rough surface is beautiful.

From fish and old, but defined as blended stripes.

鱒 | A species of shark allied to the saw-fish (Pristis); the saw snout is six inches long and two wide, the teeth slender; the body is over three feet long, of a sandy brown color; the Chinese say the young go out in the morning to feed, and return into their mother at evening; the skin is good for seadburns; this species occurs along the coast of Chekiang, and is eaten by the people.

从 water and autumn.

椮 | A pool, a pond; a branch of the Yellow River in Lin hien in the northwest of Shansi, famed for its clear, pure water; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress, to saddened.

1 | mournful, sorrowing.

感受 | 1 I regard these circumstances as not calculated to make men sad.

龍 | a waterfall.

1 小如風 a chilly, moaning wind.

故居 | 藝 my residence is small and contracted; — a depreciatory phrase.

读  | To be stopped, as water by a dike, or in a tank.

揪 | The wailing of infants.

1 啾 the hum of insects, the buzz of flies; a low murmur.

1 扪 the moaning of infants.

揪 | From hand and autumn; there is a slight difference in these two characters; and the second is most commonly used.

揪 | The first is to collect, to gather; to bring up, as a sheaf and bind it; the second is to clutch, to grasp, to gripe; to pinch and pull, as the skin; to take hold of forcibly.

揪 | 心 anxious about the result.

揪 | To make up into bundle.

揪 | 住 to seize fast.

揪 | 看子 take him by the cne.

揪 | 看不撒手 they won’t let go their hold of each other.

揪 | 耳 nabbed him by the ears.

揪 | 据 to bind in a sheaf.

揪 | 皮 to rub and pull the skin; done as a counter-irritant.

揪 | 看心繫兒去做 tie your heart to your hand and go do it; i.e. be very careful.

揪 | A ringing in the ears.

揪 | 聲一聲 or 聲一 1 | a humming noise in the ear.
A pullet.

子

A herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.

 bait a perch with an emarginate dorsal. (Lates colurifer.)

一鱼 a silvery perch, ventral and pectoral opposite. (Lates nobilis.)

杭 白 a yellowish herring at Macao (Megaclops setipinnis), with yellow fins.

白 a leek-green herring at Macao, (Ilisha abnormis), with a long swallow tail.

From must or mash and half of water above it, denoting the water which collects on liquor when settling.

Liquor after the fermentation is over, spirits that have settled; to finish, to come to perfection; cooked thoroughly, well-boiled; a chief butler; a headman, a brave or chief of tribes of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.

一雄 warlike, valiant.

长 a headman of foreign tribes; a leader.

似先公 to carry on the work of the late prince.

大 a chief cup-bearer.

弥 false cue or wig, a chignon; the hair, especially of girls, done up in a coil on the side; the cue coiled on the back of the head.

挽 (or 梳) 一个儿 tie up her hair in a [side] coil.

正 a coil or knot in the middle.

牛尿 the cue coiled up.

The oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; occurs used for 精 the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.

Same as 池 to swim.

一引 drags, secretions.

河 a small affluent of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi, near where it joins the Yellow River.

道 游 to go and liquor.

To urge, to constrain; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to end, to carry to the utmost; firm, as a well governed state; to collect, to consolidate, to call in; concentrated; strong, unyielding; sudden.

一 人 a policeman; a herald.

四国 is the four states were firm in their power.

百禄 is all happiness and riches were concentrated in him.

健 vigorous.

岁忽忽而一 盛 how rapidly has the year come to an end

The long white larve of a beetle, resembling the carpenter beetle, called 飞 to which a lady's neck is likened; occurs used for 食 the ephemeras fly.

飞 a large marine crab.

酒 is from must and water; it is liable to be mistaken for 联酒 to sprinkle.

Liquor, defined as “that which perfects the good or the evil in men's nature; or makes fortune or misfortune to them;” it includes spirits, wine, beer, and other drinks; the Chinese make no wine, and chiefly distil their liquors, and say that So K'ang 杜康 a woman of the T'hai tribes first made it; given to drink.

不 言 he who sells grog, never tells you it is sour.

烧 samshew, sake, arrack.

席 a banquet.

旨 fine, generous liquor.

無 no ability to drink.

癈 drunk, mauldin, raving.

陳 old wine.

黃 sweet spirits, usually applied to the best which comes from Shaohing.

中 boozzy, tipsy.

癆 gouty, rheumatism in the feet.

坊 or 小 a grog-shop, a wine-cellar.

紅 clarat; 白 sherry; 啤 beer, with others, are terms of foreign origin.

腳 a heel-tap.

水 weak or poor wine; used to deprecate one's own liquor.

天云 a poetical name for dew, as it is for water.

色 mulled wine.

神降 to relish the flavor of the wine.

美 祭 the head of the Kwoh-tsz'-kien; he is cup-bearer at the state worship of Confucius; an ancient title of honor, like that of a judge of wines; to pour out a libation.

仙 or 醉 佬 or 食 a drunkard, a wine-bibber.

保 a waiter, a servant in a restaurant.

From grain and color of wine; it resembles 酒 to fast.

To shrink up small; to divide or sort.

了 all shriveled up, withered.

短 contracted, as dry timber.

分兩 to shrink in weight.

半 shrunk one half.

縮 shrunk, as cloth in washing.

旗 a group of stars partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

From 春 more and 升 a capital city; g. d. the place to which things tend or culminate.

To go towards, to approach; to accompany, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit; accommodated to, agreeable to: complet-
ed, finished, met; to come near in point of time; able, willing; an adverb of time, then, immediately, just now, presently, forthwith; in a little while, coming; a conjunction, then, if, as if.

1来 he has just come.
1来去 he has just come and gone.
1先 just now, only a little while ago.
1成 to bring about, to finish up.
1手 handily, just at this time it is convenient.
不能将 this will not do at all; I don't like it so.
东不成西不一 everything is out of order; all is in confusion or at cross-purposes.
1地辨理 to settle it (or judge a case) off-hand.
1地取材 this will serve the purpose; he will perhaps do for the place.
1近 to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the most convenient; to be near.
1是了 just so, let it rest; that is it; very well.
1好 this is right; it will do so.

### 百姓了他来 the people all came to him.
1手去做 go and do it at your early convenience; do it soon.

### 長計计 to meet one scheme with another; to give a Rowland for an Oliver.
1知明白 I shall understand it presently.
1他的車 I availed myself of his carriage.
你1搭 (in Cantonese, 1理便) bear with him.
領伊1來 bring him directly. (Shanghai)
1要去 go directly.
1是伊 that is the man. (Shanghai)

**鷹**

A large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage, described as having a yellow head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or lammergeir, found in Manchuria.

**楨**

A very large vulture, having a black head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or lammergeir, found in Manchuria.

**穂**

A large vulture, having a black head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or lammergeir, found in Manchuria.

### 秋

From 稷 grain and 火 fire indicating ripeness, but also regarded as a contraction of 燒 scorched, as the second form intimates.

The season of ripe grain, autumn; autumnal; harvest time; the return of the year; a season, a time, a period; unhappy, sorrowful, feelings saddened by seeing the seasons depart.

### 風

Favorable winds; autumnal weather; the season of the wind; a season, a time, a period; an autumn.

### 成之事

The time of ripe grain.

### 碳

Urea, obtained always from the human secretion.

### 之感

How the feelings of one day be made to appear like those of three years?

### 之

There is still time for a crop.

### 水共

The blue water reflects the hue of heaven.

### 鳳

The sprightly movements of the phoenix.

### 遊子

The trials of a traveler.
The autumn tree, because its leaves are shed early; the character 复, which some regard as a synonym, means the summer-tree, alluding to the same thing.

A forest tree, the Catalpa Bungei, with a rough bark; it resembles a chestnut in its foliage, but the timber is like the beech.

刺槐 a tall spiny tree with palmate leaves, found in Honan.

From plant and autumn; it is also used for the last.

A syngenesous plant like the may-weed (Antennaria and Anthemis), having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.

1 枭 a Korean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

The spokes of a wheel.

The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

1 蠋 cracked skin.

皮 rough, cracked skin; a fanciful name for the litchi fruit.

斧劈 chopped, riven; said of overhanging, jagged cliffs.

法 rules for painting in the rough.

A cunning hare.

From to stand and a proud gait.

To stop work from having finished the task; to complete, to finish; to stand still, to wait aside; to retire after ending the affair; completed, done.

From silk and chief; occurs interchanged with the next.

To put on a crupper.

The traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

打 鬧 to swing on a gallow's-swing; the 鬧 was a whirlwheel like the Russian.

1 a crupper of wood.

An eel, the large mud or conger eel.

泥 a fresh-water eel; it is shorter and darker colored than the 鱼 yellow eel.

1 鱼骨 whale-bone.

山泥 a small brown lizard.

海 a sea-dragon of immense length, whose movements cause the ebb and flood tides; a sort of long, narrow boat.

To search, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.

The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

告 1 to report the completion.

1 事 已 1 everything has been done.

1 完 1 to complete; to bring a job to its full end.

1 势不能接 情 報 it seems to me that we cannot report its completion within the set time.

从 友 to sputter and 启 permitting; now used only in combination as a primitive, the next taking its place.

To dawdle and drag along, so as to show one's pride by not really advancing; a name of Yao's father.

1 行 1 to walk mincingly.

To retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

1 绕退缩 to shrink back, from fear or diffidence; not to go forward, to hesitate and skulk.

1 次 in file; proceeding in order, as troops advancing.

1 行 to boggle, to shrink danger.

Similar to the two preceding, and interchanged with ts'iu 輔 to squat.

To retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch.

1 跳 hopping like a magpie.

1 事 末 1 to finish the affair and then step aside.

From scholar and honored.

Joyful, happy.

1 舞 I can caper from very happiness, as when over a stoup of wine.
From man and to take out.

To make believe, to simulate, to put on appearances.

Read โท To hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

近 to crowd, to press upon.

迫 | 心 | 忙 | in | a | desperate | hurry | and | flutter.

One leg injured and crippled.

跛 | to | walk | irregularly | and | lamely.

The original form was merely า representing the left hand (as does the right), to which า was afterwards added.

The left side, the left hand, now the seat of honor; second to, an assistant or deputy, only used when there are two of them, as the 正, the 左, the 右, or the principal, the vice, and the substitute; to degrade, to lower, because in former dynasties, the left was the less honorable side; depraved, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the east in speaking of the coast of China.

驗 | to | prove; | to | corroborate, | as | a | con"dllator | can.

右 | near | to, | in | that | region; | this | and | that.

性 | idiosyncrasy, | set | in | his | way, | whimsical.

道 | erroneous | or | heretical | doctrines.

相 | a | mutual | mistake; | not | to | suit; | disagreeing.

思 | 右 | thinking | of | this | and | of | that way.

手 | 右 | to | exchange | from | hand | to | hand; | 1.e. | not | to | give | credit.

轉 | 邊 | turn | to | the | left.

兩 | both | missed | each | other, | as | in | making | calls.

面 | 1 | to | dislike | one's | looks.

不差 | 不 | very | much | unlike.

列 | written | below; | it | is | as | follows.

天子居明堂 | 個 | the | emperor | lives | in | the side-room, | near | the | great | hall.

不過 | most | probably, | on | the | whole, | very | likely.

山 | and | 山 | 右 | terms | for | Shan-tung | and | Shan-si, | having | reference | to | Peking.

佐 | From | man | and | the | left; | but | originally | the | same | as | the | last.

佐 | To | assist, | to | second; | an | assistant, | a | controller, | a | vice, | a | deputy; | a | captain | in | the | Manchu | Banner | force; | they | hold | civil | functions | in | the | colonies, | and | are | either |世 賭 | hereditary, | or | 公中 | of | common | grade; | the | former | are | divided | into | original | 賭戲 | enduring | merits, | and | promoted | 優異 | 賭戲 | singularly | advanced; | these | officers | rule | a | sort | of | constabulary | force.

壬 | 之 才 | the | talents | of | [Wan | Wang’] | prime | ministers.

| 雜官 | officers | in | a | district | magistrate’s | office | under | the | grade | of | 右 | 賭 | second | deputy.

為義 | 善 | to | do | right | aids | good | principles.

相 | an | aid | to | a | prime | minister; | an | under-secretary.

君布化 | to | second | the | prince | in | carrying | on | his | mild | sway.

坐 | From | 坐 | ground | and | 留 | to | rest; | contracted | to | two | men | above | it.

To | sit | in | a | crouching | way | or | on | a | seat; | to | squat; | sitting, | remaining, | and | extension, | doing | nothing, | unemployed, | idle; | a | seat, | a | place; | to | sit | in | judgment | on; | to | maintain, | to | hold; | involved | in, | implicated, | as | one | is | in | the | criminal

nals | seat; | in | Buddhism, | to | pass | a | season | in | devotional | exercises; | anciently | meant | to | kneel; | to | place, | to | put | in | a | seat.

請 | please | sit | down; | to | which | the | guest, | in | cases | of | much | formality, | replies | a | I | beg | leave | to | sit.

你 | keep | your | seat; | i.e. | good | bye, | said | by | the | visitor.

車 | to | ride | in | a | cart.

月 | the | month | of | a | woman’s | confinement.

罪子 | 你 | brought | the | punishment | on | yourself.

坐 | a | seat; | met. | to | fill | a | station.

無 | 位 | having | no | seat, | not | entitled | to | a | seat.

實 | the | affair | or | thing | is | securely | arranged.

向 | or | 落 | the | aspect, | as | of | a | tomb; | the | position | of | a | house.

索 | to | demand | with | urgency, | as | the | payment | of | a | debt; | to | quarter | on | one | to | get | it.

正 | and | 傍 | to | sit | in | the | chief | or | inferior | seats; | to | give | the | first | or | second | seat | to | one.

船 | to | command | a | ship; | to | go | on | a | voyage.

打 | 恭賀 | to | meditate | in | a | retreat; | the | Buddhists | also | say | 慶 | to | retreat | (vandha) | during | the | twelfth | moon.

反 | to | bring | the | crime | on | one’s | self, | as | a | false | accuser | does.

牢 | in | prison.

黨 死 者 | 数百 | several | hundreds | belonging | to | that | faction | were | killed.

跌 | to | squat | on | the | ground.

舍 | 設 | they | leave | their | seats | to | go | elsewhere.

食山 | 空 | (or | 停) | doing | nothing | but | eat | till | even | the | mountain | is | emptied | (or | fallen); | idgolent.

席 | to | partake | of | a | feast.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TSO.</th>
<th>TSO.</th>
<th>TS'O.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a stand for a jar.</td>
<td>1. one wall.</td>
<td>1. not yet done; occasionally, I won't do it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a youth should wait till asked to be seated.</td>
<td>2. large chair, like a magistrate's; an easy chair.</td>
<td>2. to be in office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to fulfill the duties for a time.</td>
<td>3. the seat of law; i.e. the throne or a judge's bench.</td>
<td>3. to prepare a feast. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to charge another with having the plunder.</td>
<td>4. eight bearers who carry the governor's chair. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>4. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To lower, as a sail of a boat.</td>
<td>In Pekingese. The recoil of a gun.</td>
<td>5. he understands the world, he is popular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>座 A raised seat, a throne, a dais; a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments, &amp;c.</td>
<td>座 A raised seat, a throne, a dais; a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments, &amp;c.</td>
<td>5. be a man, act as a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戍 to vivify and enshrine an idol.</td>
<td>夫 a garment without a lining.</td>
<td>6. 甚 what is your name? in this sentence it is the passive voice of the previous verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From shelter and seat.</td>
<td>From man and old; also read ts'o and ts'ao, in many places; it is regarded as another form of ts'ao, a garment, and resembles tsao in some meanings.</td>
<td>不想 I do not want to do it; I don't think of doing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old sounds, ts'a, ts'ap, ts'at, and ts'ak.</td>
<td>To do, to act; to perform the duties of; it differs from 作 in re-</td>
<td>得唔得 (like 行不行) can you do or undertake this? will it do or not? (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切面用</td>
<td>To trim and then still polish, as a carefully written essay.</td>
<td>不來 it cannot be brought about or done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拓 To twist, as thread by rubbing on the knee; to rub between the hands; to scrub and rub; to lay on paint with a wad of tow; bent, hanging down, as a pendent branch.</td>
<td>To slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross.</td>
<td>一股氣兒 do it at once, keep on to the end without stopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆 To strike and push against.</td>
<td>筆 To polish, to work on, as bones or ivory; to rub and polish; to correct carefully, to work at, the labor line of composing.</td>
<td>切而復</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梳細</td>
<td>難似花薪染未乾</td>
<td>天方意 heaven visits the people with many epidemics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梳細 Old sounds, ts'a, ts'ap, ts'at, and ts'ak.</td>
<td>[the threads] are not even as delicate as the drooping willow twigs, or fresh as the newly opened petals.</td>
<td>1. convalescent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 騎

| 1. 光 | to file a thing bright. |
| 2. 平 | smooth it even. |
| 3. 去 | to cut the [criminal's] corpse in pieces. |
| 4. 角 | file off the corners. |

**Notes:**
- Used with the preceding.
- A file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.
- 鐵 | iron file.
- 斧 | a broad iron pan or boiler.
- 一把 | one file.
- 雞膚 | or 芝蔭 | one who files eggs or rasps sesamum seeds; a skin-flint. (Cantonese.)

### 挫

| 1. 从 hand and to sit; it occurs wrongly used for the two last. |
| 2. To come down on harshly, to oppress; to break or wound; to dislocate a joint; to push off or over; to retire from the field defeated; to humble, to take down one's pride; a close in music; to chasten, to purify. |
| 3. 折 | to try, as by adversity; to polish in manners; chastened, as people who improve under trials. |
| 4. 擊 | to impose on, to thrust at, to be impudent to. |
| 5. 了 | 鍼 | 气 | brought down his bravado. |
| 6. 後 | to be pushed back, as a defeated army. |
| 7. 毫不 | I will not take any of his insults. |
| 8. 淨心 | to chasten the will. |
| 9. 抑揚 | diminuendo and crescendo, rest and close, in music. |

### 刮

| 1. To chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine. |
| 2. 之於 萬 | chop the straw to feed it to them. |
| 3. 砍 | to cut fine. |

**Notes:**
- Like the next.

### 踏

| 1. To mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive. |
| 2. 踏 | impeded, not advancing. |

---

**Notes:**
- From 友 to trip and 坐 to sit; the second form is unusual.
- To slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or from stiff knees, is 轉; those who wore mail were excused from doing it; to deceive.
- Read cha' To deceive. (From words and ancient; also read ts'oh, and occurs used for the next. From hand and to sit; it occurs wrongly used for the two last. From disorder, confused; to mistake, to err; wrong, mixed; be wrong; perverse, offensive; as a conjunction, excepting; then; to polish; a polishing stone. 不 | right, correct; no mistake. 脚 雞 | 鳥 | it is hard to regain the right path; a faux-pas is not easily recovered.

---

**Notes:**
- 然 respectful, obedient. 忽 | the wrong or error must be retracted.
- 毫 | other, not wanting, in the next. 不認 | he will not confess the wrong.
- 不了 | he will not mistake. 導 or 難 confused, mixed up. 導 筋 | to dislocate a joint. 小時 or 朝午 | about noon, it was then noon tide. 荷 | 請 | 如可矣 | to put it on the ground will do. 求 | not exact, wanting, not according to rule.
Read ts'o, To wash or plate with gold; the veins, stripe, or streaks in stones or wood; to file or polish; to tattoo; a lapidary's stone.

This is a copper knife-shaped coin washed with gold, issued by Wang Mang, n. c. 2.

in tattoo the arm.

In Cantonese like 酢 yech, A hacking in the throat; a difficulty or stoppage in the throat.

1 天 a retching cough.

in Interchanged with the last, and with 腦 to place; also read ts'o, to a large smooth stone fit for

a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

安 quietly placed, as a coffin in its grave or lararium.

浮 temporarily placed on the ground, to await a proper interment.

注 to cut an epitaph.

从 a man and 乍 to excite; regarded as a synonym of ts'o, to do wickedly.

天 of heavenly origin.

1 勒 tricky, treacherous; virulent, as an eruption.

1 头 or 木 a carpenter; a head-carpenter, a house-builder.

何必改 what need is there of changing or rebuilding?

五行八 all sorts of arts and crafts.

1 房 to act as an importer, or one who makes the goods, and sells them by wholesale.

瓦 or 水 a mason; masons, bricklayers.

In Shanghai. A coffin.

1 耳店 a coffin shop.

昨 Yesterday; time gone; recently.

1 听 I recently heard it.

日 or 天 or 兄 yesterday.

1 借 or 晚 last evening.

千年如 a thousand years have gone like yesterday.

From heart and to arouse.

Tableau. Fluttered, disconcerted; to blush, to be put out of countenance; shamefaced, confused.

言不 he spoke without hesitation; sometimes means he spoke glibly or falsely.

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From sun and hasty.

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言不 he spoke without hesitation; sometimes means he spoke glibly or falsely.
From spirits and to rouse; it is also written嗜 in this sense, and the two are capriciously interchanged.

To pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

Is 故 可 與 善 or because we therefore can pledge ourselves in a glass.

君 子 有 酒 酾 言 or the princely man having wine ever thinks to ask others to pledge him in it.

From metal and pounded rice.

A chisel, a punch; a cold chisel for cutting stones; to bore into; to dig, as a well; to sift, as evidence; to commence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.

蛾眉 or a half-moon gauze.

井 面 饮 or to dig a well and drink of it.

冰 冲 冲 or the click of people at work cutting out ice.

斧 打 入 木 or the hammer hits the chisel, and the chisel enters the wood; if you press me, then I must force him.

穿 or to bore a hole, as through a wall; to pervert, to corrupt, as doctrine; to bore the cheeks, as devotees do for penance.

石 or a stone chisel.

| 可 假 | indisputable proof of the assertion. |
| 通 | to open a way, as a tunnel; to bore a hole. |
| 白 石 | the white rocks rise up grandly in the stream. |

言 之 | 可 聆 or he will believe it when he learns the full proofs.

精 | fine clean rice.

事 甚 妥 | the thing is very certain or sure, or can be thoroughly ascertained.

死 仰 兒 | a stupid fellow, one who can infer nothing.

齒 | to knock out the teeth, as some tribes of Minots' do; name of a wild beast.

From hand and very.

撮 | to take a pinch with two or three fingers, to pinch up a little; to take in the land; a pinch, a pugil, a little, a handful; a term of depreciation; a measure of 60 (some say 256) grains of millet or 10 kı; to snatch for a short time; to bring together, to gather up; to make a resume; to pull.

| 要 | to select the most important things, as in excepture. |
| ± | a bit of land, a small plat. |

From woman and 足 or foot or 束 or restrained; the second form is obsolete; both are also read chih, and interchanged with tsu/t, to grasp.

| 妻 嫣 | Attentive, cautious, respectful. |

| 合 | to unite by equalizing; to bring about a reconciliation; to make a match, or form a partnership. |
| 簾 | a refuse-basket. |
| 起 灰 塬 | the gust whirls the dust up in the air. |
| 上 橋 | to force into a sedan. |
| 行 險 以 | to run into danger by taking things.

| 锺 土 | to gather refuse and dung. |
| 借 點 錢 貨 | to lend money for a very short period. |
| 晃 | a very little while. |

Read tsui. An apex; a peaked cap.

緒 | a black cap.

The end of a thread left in after sewing or mending, without being tied.

結 | fasten the raveling.

楷 | The coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.

織 | To spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fish-grains.

以 時 | 魚 | to spear fish [or turtles] at the right time.

牢 | a corral to gather the stock into.

TSOII.

Old sound, ts'ak. In Canton, ts'ok; in Swatow, ch'ak; in Amoy, ch'io or Fuhchou, ch'ok; in Shanghai, ts'ok; in Chi-fu, ts'ot.

Hallo, Regarded as another form of 酷, inexact.

To dress the horn of the rhinoceros, and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.
TSU.

Old sounds, tso, tsot, and tsak. In Canton, tów and na; — in Swatow, chó and chu; — in Amoy, tsó, tsun, and tsui; — in Fukahau, chu; — in Shanghai, tsó, dào, zu, and 'm; — in Ch'iu, tsu.

租
From 稲 grain and 素 a sacrificial dish contracted.

To pay in rent; and 收 to collect the rent.

租 or 割 to reduce or deduct from the rent.

租 or 租 to rent or lease.

米 rent-rice; i.e. grain paid in.

加 or 增 or 起 to raise the rent.

包 or 擔 the security for rent.

業 to rent one's property.

屋住 to rent a house to live in.

地造屋 to lease a lot for building on.

1 imposes a tax-gatherer.

租 leased lands; lands for which ground rent is paid.

租 From worship and sacrificial vessel contracted.

租 A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; the first, the origin or beginning, as of a family; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.

茲 or 父 my grandfather.

先 my late grandfather.

曾 my great-grandfather.

高 a great-great grandfather.

元 or 世 a remote, or the first ancestor.

太 the first emperor of a dynasty.

廟 an ancestral temple; a temple of Shangti in Canton.

租 he well knew the qualities of the land.

在 in doing the various rules and modes, do not forget whence they came.

立 to imitate the originator.

立 the first held up Yao and Shun, as examples.

室 your excellency my grandfather; a term by which to address a prefect or intendant.

租 a band, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk, occasionally appended to coronets, bridles, &c.

織 to weave a band.

解歸田 to untie the girdle and return home; — to retire from office.

繩 the cords to fasten armor.

繃 strings of pearls.

素絲之 bound with plain-silk ribbons.

租 From two men, which is really a contraction of 肉 flesh upon 之 a sacrificial dish; not the same as 租 to go on.

租 A basin or bowl on three legs, used to hold flesh in sacrifices.

豆之事 the affairs of worship; things relating to bowls and censers.

鼎 bowls and tripods, for worship.

起 言 in one's cups; — i.e. at one's table.

租 a little bit of land.

租 From mother and also; also read 素 and 素, and regarded as another form of 素 sister.

租 A dam; a granny; among the Manchus, a term for mother.

租 a girlish boy; effeminate.

婦 a mother.

租 From worship and to excite.

租 The happiness derived from wealth, emoluments, or office; felicity; a year of one's life; to confer, to bestow.

租 the length of a monarch's reign.

租 or 年 the long happy duration of a dynasty.

租 happy and noted.

永租王 may his Majesty live forever.

天 明德 Heaven conferred illustrious virtue on him.

天子之 the happiness of helping the Emperor.

保年 to preserve [the monarch's] health and long life.

沖visor 誅 the reign of a minor; a minority reign.

租 Roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; to set up or care for the altar to 社 or Ceres; blessings, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.

肉 sacrificial flesh.

食 to feast on sacrifices.

食 an old name for summer.

反 to resume a place or dignity.

分茅 he divided to him land for grass and sacrifices; i.e. made him a feudal prince.

城 a city near Wei-hwui fu in Honan.
1008

The steps leading to the eastern door called １階 by which the guest entered; the landing-place, where the host stood to receive him.

1席 the stair-way and seat appropriated to the chief guest.

蹴 １蹴 the steps on his way to worship.

東 １东部 the eastern steps.

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Old sounds, tsio, ts'it, dz, and dz'it. In Canton, tsū; — in Swatow, chu; — in Amoy, ts'ak and ts'a; — in Fuzhou, chu and ch'ou; — in Shanghai, tsū and dz; — in Chifu, tsū and chu.

From disease and moreover.

A deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.

 réuss to suck out a boil.

fūn the abscess has opened.

1唐 he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancers.

From to go and moreover; occurs used with the primitive.

1 reefs; unable to get on fast; from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

1yster his walking is slow and hobbling.

1阻 impeded; stumbling along.

就成了個條子了 you'll become then only a country booby!

Rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for traveling.

A species of monkey, the 1猴 also called 1猴 the waiting monkey, because it lies in covert, and is artful in seizing its prey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.

1伺 to lie in wait for.

1察 to examine too minutely.

1 dici to lie in ambush.

詐之兵 to detail a squad to lie in covert.

詐不測 this man's tricks are unfathomable.

The female plant of the nettle hemp (Doxacinaris river); some erroneously call this the male plant, and Ιe the female; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; occurs used for Pa巴 the southern part of Sz'ch'un.

1 布 sackcloth, mourning apparel.

1 杖 the chief mourner's staff.

1 藤 the female plant of the common hemp.

補 to make notes on; to improve or correct bad composition, which, like mending silk with hemp, often costs more than it comes to.

1 匹 to wrap articles in mats, paper, or other things.

1 嘴 sandal or straw-shoe grass.

獲 an ancient place near the Gulf of Chihli.

Read 'cha. Drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure.

1 避 refuse; dirt, foul stuff.

如彼捲 away water drift of grass caught on trees, — so this country is in confusion.

Fruits pickled whole or in pieces, not mashed; greens, as melons or cabbage; gherkins, sour-kraut; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt.

1 菜 salted vegetables.

Read tsia. A morass full of sedge.

驅蛇龍而放之 drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp.

From 隹 birds and more-over; it is unlike 亖唯 to stare at.

A skua or gull, called 1鴒 which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings; its cry is called 亖鴒; it is also called 1 的 the royal duck, because it understands the civil relations of 君臣 prince and minister; it is found along the Yangtse River.

次 for 趕起 to go with difficulty.

From women and to take; it is not the same as 亖 to marry.

The name of certain stars called 亖 which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda; perhaps named from the wife of 赤 in n. c. 2420.

閏 a famous beauty in the state of 魏 Wei.

An affluent of the Yangtse River west of K'ingchau fu in Huchu; a branch of the River Han, and the name of an ancient district near their basins, now the extreme south of Shensi in Han-chung fu; also a branch of the River Wei in western Shensi, which it joins near Lin-tung lien.

Read 亖. To stop, to prohibit; to pass over bounds, to destroy, to injure; to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste.

止 to stop, to quash; to intrigue against.

地氣 the malaria escapes.

1 漬 to blab.

湿 dank, damp.

何日斯 when will he stop — his evil course?

1之以兵 to intimidate him by his troops.

彼在 in those low marshy places near the River Fàn.

人是非 to stop backbiting others.
Read, ts'ien. Ripples.  
 чтъ, ччъ. From teeth and moreover; it is also read "chu."  
 чтъ Irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.  
 чтъ Irregular, not in harmony; at cross purposes, as in managing an affair.  
 чтъ From mouth and moreover.  
 чтъ To suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.  
 чтъ bits of medicine for chewing; lozenges.  
 чтъ to suck and bite at; to chew a little in order to get the taste.  
 чтъ To assemble, to gather, to call or invite an assembly; to collect, to bring together, to make a collection; to dwell together; to converge, as to a focus; popular; to tend to, to concur; a dwelling-place or hamlet; a meeting, the place of meeting.  
 чтъ A suffix to a verb denoting the past tense.  
 чтъ From, to take and three men (i.e., many) underneath; the old form from "a unil and to take, is now unused.  
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 чтъ From, to take and three men (i.e., many) underneath; the old form from "a unil and to take, is now unused.
From to run and to take; it is similar to 屠 to strike.

From woman and to take.

To take a wife; to marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage.

妻 or 娶 or 親 marrying a wife; but in order to dignify the practice, the terms 妻 or 嫁 are used for taking a concubine.

娶 和 娶 are terms used by friends when speaking of a man's marriage and by himself of it.

趣 From to run and to take; it is similar to 屠 to strike.

t's a To advance quickly; to run, to show alacrity in doing anything; to perceive what will please, and do the proper things with readiness; to regard pleasurably; jolly, pleasant, graceful; amusing, sprightly.

1 女人 a beautiful woman.

不 認 unaccommodating, harsh, grouty.

打 人家 to joke others, to make sport of them.

好 or 狠 very lively, glee some; joyous.

味 an agreeable relish, as a pleasant drink, friends, or attractive books.

合 尾 殊 agreeable or repulsive, makes all the difference in the world.

六 the six paths (gāo) of transmigration.

意 brilliant, clever.

頗 有 慕 this is rather jolly.

話 or 說 a jest, a quip.

疾 王事 to hasten the completion of public affairs.

向 the direction of; to go towards; as 心之 向不同 their views and feelings are unlike.

左 右之 the attendants bustled about to serve — the king.

Read 'tseu. To breed.

1 馬 to rear or take care of horses; an ancient office like an equerry.

Read tsuh. To hasten, to urge.

使 使 使 to hurry on the preparation of the troops.

窗 cramped, confined; small room.

From 见 to see and 虚 a dish altered.

To esp, to peep; to descr; to reconnoiter; to watch for.

便而行 to be on the lookout for a chance.

北 產 the northern horde s are spying our frontiers.

拘 to let be known, to divulge; not to keep secret.

近 眼 very near-sighted.
妙 | superior to all, the finest.
色 | very beautiful or alluring.
而不離 | separated and yet
不 | not sundered, as characters in
手 | the running hand which are
不 | slightly joined.
代佳人 | she is the belle of the age.
无 | it cannot be changed
无更改 | or retracted.
自 | deprive one's self of.

殺 | killed every one.
交 | the acquaintance is broken
交 | off; to cut one.
天 | Heaven never
無 | stops a man's ways; — i.e. his
人路 | his fleshy are chiefly from his own
天無人路 | doings; like Proverbs 26:2.
洗 | the flow is stopped, as a
流 | stream without an outlet.
粒自盡 | starved himself to
d | death.

From strength and cut off.

Old sound, ts'ai. In Canton, tsun, sün, and shên; in Swatow, chun and jun; in Amoy, tsun, ch'wan, and bûn; in Fukien, ch'ung and chêng; in Shanghai, ts'un and tsing; in Chifu, ch'ien.

The second form is rather obsolet when read, ts'ien, it also means an awl, a knife.

To engrave; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental work; to censure, to degrade.

石 | to cut in stone.
級 | to degrade to a lower rank.
靈 | to chisel out.
能者 | the able man's merits are chiseled — on the libation cups.

From birds and 弓 | a bow, with which they are shot.

Fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; met. racy, pleasant discourse.

肥 | fat fleshed.

縣 | the name in the T'ang dynasty of Ch'ung-yang hien; 崇陽 | a part of the more ancient 下 | in the same region.

From mouth and to permit; it is also read shun.

To suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.

乾淨 | sucked quite dry.
味 | to test the flavor.
舐 | to lick an ulcer; met. to toady to; a lick-sputter.

Old sounds, ts'üen and dzi. In Canton, ts'ün; in Swatow, ch'wan and chia; in Amoy, ch'wan, ts'wan, and chhan; in Fukien, ch'ung and chiong; in Shanghai, ts'ün and dzi; in Chifu, ch'ien.

From metal and all; occurs used for the next.

To estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort, to select according to merit and capacity, whence 鞜 is one term for the Board of Civil Office; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.

度 | to estimate, as a quantity; to weigh.
選 | to select, as proper men.
衡 | to put in the balance.
量 | to judge of.

才 | a foolish, reck-
讞 | less defamer.

From carriage and entire; inter-
軾 | changed with the last.

A wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.

車 | a rude cart to truck grain.

From words and complete.

詮 | To explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a résumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.

義 | explanatory notes.

From sickness; cured, convalescent, well.

病 | quite recovered.

義 | quite strong again.

未能 | not thoroughly recov-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恤</th>
<th>Ts'üen.</th>
<th>To kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander.</th>
<th>恤</th>
<th>Ts'üen.</th>
<th>To crawl; to stoop over.</th>
<th>仕</th>
<th>Ts'üen.</th>
<th>A plenipotentiary or envoy with full powers; a foreign term.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>得鱼忘一 to get the fish and forget the trap; ungrateful for benefits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>楞</td>
<td>ch'üen</td>
<td>The man who is complete; the name of 堩, one of the genii who give pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendants did so, and lived hundreds of years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>殿</td>
<td>ch'üen</td>
<td>A fragrance plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth used for you, in polite address among friends; as 旨 or 旨 your observation, your care of; your information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>A perfume found in the 誼 country, which makes even the earth and stones fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones if burned under them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>ch'üen</td>
<td>To change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptuous; willful; next in order; to rest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>心重要な</td>
<td>wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>仕</td>
<td>a synonym of 恤.</td>
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<tr>
<td>仕</td>
<td>complete, as the works of an author.</td>
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</tbody>
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**TSUH.**

Old sounds, tso, tsö, and dnt. In Canton, tsök, tsüt, and tsat; in Swatow, chök, chut, chui, and ch’ök; in Amoy, tsut, chik, sik, tsök, and ch’ök; in Fuhchow, chök and ch’ök; in Shanghai, tsik, tsök, and dök; in Chicu, tsu.

卒,卒,卒,卒 | Originally composed of 十 ten under 衣 clothes, because retainers wore dyed garments; the first form is the common one, and is interchanged with several of its derivatives. 

Those who execute a chief’s orders, as inventors, underlings, menials, retainers; to conclude, to finish; soldiers, privates; to have a sequel; the end; to die, to come to an end; white pawn in chess; an adverb, hurriedly, suddenly; quite, entirely; then, when all was over.

兵 | soldiers.

士 | officers and men.
| 小 | camp-followers. |
| 至 | why are you in such a haste? |
| 死 | a mortal disease. |
| 完 | the time for study is over or past. |
| 今 | suddenly asked him. |
| 忽 | in a great hurry. |
| 過 | be all at once came on him. |
| 于 | died in the service of government. |
| 他 | an unknown private; a fellow of no account. |

**小**  to turnkeys.
**至**  to press the hammer.
**完**  to hurried.

| 殉 | Interchanged with the last. |

| 殉 | To die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank. |

| 捨 | To grasp, to clutch, to seize; to throttle; to clench in the hand; to run against, to butt; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person. |

| 眉 | seized him by the hair. |
| 眸 | grasped him by the nape. |
| 扭 | the wind clings the tongues of the bells. |

| 貨 | a very little, a handful. |

| 椅 | To put a handle in a socket, as a helve into the eye of an ax; the protruding top of a pillar above the cross beam. |

| 死 | to put in a helve. |

**貨**  to satisfy, to make up what is wanting; entirely, in full; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move; to connect.

**死**  complete in all respects.

| 手 | the hands and feet (i.e. brothers) should not quarrel. |
| 飲 | there is plenty for all our uses. |

| 自 | self-sufficient, conciliated. |

| 眠 | I've greatly annoyed you a long time. |

| 有 | a full hundred taels. |

| 失 | to slip up, to make a blunder; a faux-pas. |

| 下 | your presence, your honor, you, Sir. |

| 不 | unsatisfied, never contented. |

| 不 | does not meet my wishes. |
| 道 | not worth talking about; a trifling affair. |

| 数 | is the number (or length?) just right? |
| 多 | quite right; full. |

| 一 | not one occasion by any means. |
| 一 | silver of standard purity. |

| 一 | can be done. |
| 一 | abounding, as a plentiful harvest; well supplied, abundant. |

| 一 | is unfit to undertake a large business. |

| 何 | what is there wonderful in that? |

| 何 | the days are not enough to enjoy it all. |

**何**  to treat others with respect for the furtherance of one's ends is to pacify; to increase; to benefit; to push along.

| 言 | to be careful of one's words and actions. |

**何**  to walk with great care, as when carrying a precious thing, or in the presence of a ruler. **何**  to advance step by step.
From a flag and a dart, referring to the head of a javelin where a peacock is tied to recognize it afterward.

To collect into one place, as a banner signalizes men to do; a clan, a tribe; a family, which traces its descent from one ancestor, and has one surname; kindred, relatives; a class, a kind.

宗 |

同 clan register of names.

出 to disown, to turn out of the family.

長 or 老 the senior of the clan.

父, son, and grandson; also, father, mother, and wife's kindred.

水 aquatic animals.

百 creation; animated nature.

累及 compromised. All his clans, or family.

言歸復邦 then back to my country and kin.

錘 The head or barb of an arrow or a javelin; the point of a dart.

利 sharp bars.

去其 knocked off the bars.

Old sounds, ts'ok, ts'ut, and kant. In Canton, ts'ok, tsök, and ts'ut; — in Swatow, ch'ok; — in Amoy, tsut, tsok, and ch'ok; — in Fuhchou, ch'ok, ch'uk, and chok; — in Shanghai, ts'ok and ts'uh; — in Chi stu.

From beast and lictor; it is interchanged with its primitive.

A dog rushing from a cover; to rush out and drive people away; abrupt, precipitate.

倉 impetuous; perplexed and hurried by affairs.

然 soon; readily; abruptly.

高 hazardous, as the summit of a peak like the Matterhorn.

山巅 the peak came crashing down.

From bamboo and clan; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Small bamboos; a framework or whisk, on which silkworms spin their cocoons; an arrow-head or barb; a crowd of people, a group; a mold for making cakes; in botany, a round corymub, like the snowball; a cyane.

擁 in a crowd.

修成 to attend to the silkworms laying.

數百 several hundred silkworms.

數百染成 several hundred flowretts making one tuft.

花圓錦 like heads of flowers and colored groups; — said of fine embroidery or a well written essay.

新新 bran new; fine; clean and all new, as a dress.

Read ts'eu' Things budding in the spring, said of grass in tussocks; thick, vigorous growth.

萬物 all nature springing into life.

律中 \\ 太 a great springing forth among the tubes; i.e. the spring is coming on; — the 太 \\ or 泰 was a pipe annually played in the first moon.

族 A nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

風如 a strong gust of wind.

The noise of splashing or bubbling waters; an old name of the Chekiang 江 浙jiang river; occurs used for 的 plan.

瀕 intermittent, as a fountain; outside of the capital of Kwei-ch'ou, there is an intermittent well which rises and falls a hundred times a day, going regularly like a clepsydra.

邦 to spy into the plans of a state in order to surprise it.

In Cantonese. Soft, like thin mud or fresh mortar; thin, fluid, as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.

烎 of cook it very soft.


TSUI.

Old sounds, tsui, dzu, tzau, and tsuat. In Canton, tsui and tsai; — in Swatow, chau and chui; — in Amoy, tsui, tsau, ch'ui, and twat; — in Fuhchau, chou, chui, and ch'ou; — in Shanghai, tsai, tsot and dzu; — in Chiifu, tsai.

To purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss.

口 to kiss.

酒逐欧 to guzle wine and blurt out songs.

頰 depressed, complaining, weakened.

Read tsui. To urge to drink when singing and playing.

From mouth to bristle up.

一只 bird's bill; the lips; a beak, a nose; a mouth; a muzzle, a spout, an aperture, a nozzle; to wrangle, to talk much and impudently, to give lip.

親 to kiss.

烟筒 mouth-piece of a pipe.

油光 glib-tongued; a specious rascal.

璧 vile upbraiding, scurrilous, apt at reviling.

你多不多 don't chatter so much.

不答 do not interfere; don't reply to it.

赞 to boast of one's eloquence.

説易' it's all easy enough to talk.

打巴 to beat the lips, a cruel mode of torture.

碎 loquacious, garrulous.

水 a reckless talker.

餓的 or 食 my mouth waters much for it; to love good eating.

接 or 頓 to take the part of; to side with, as in a dispute.

利 a skillful pleader.

貪 to glut themselves.

或 or ； to wrangle, to bicker, to raise a dispute.

官話 he has learned to speak the court dialect, intimating that it is another language than his mother tongue.

Also read ts'ui.

A species of tortoise, called or . It is found near the mouth of the Yellow River; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise-shell.

From spirits and come to the end of, as of the ability to drink.

Exhilarated with drink; happy, fuddled, intoxicated, drunk; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with.

不知 not affected by liquor.

汉 (or ) a drunkard, a bo.

酒醉 intoxicated, maudlin.

八仙 a drunken sort, a wine-bibber.

詐 or 裝 of a one who feigns to be drunk.

睡眠 from drink; also, a term of railing for a man's inadvertent hoo
ting.

心 犧 the mind wrapped up in the classics.

如醉 drunk as a clod.

不人不人 if you make yourself drunk, it is not the fault of the talker.

無酒三分 he's half drunk and yet has drunk nothing; i. e. he acts like a simpleton.

神具 stopped the spirits have drunk to the fell.

酒 Tsui A clothes' beater.

李 an old name for Kiu-

lau, in Chekkiang.

罪圭 tsui' From net and not wrong d. crime entangles men into the net of the law; the ancient form, which was changed by Tain because it resembled emperor, is composed of self and bitter, and refers to the offender, but the self is also a contraction of origin, as transgression is the origin of sorrow.

A bamboo net for fish; to become involved, as a law-breaker; trespass, crime, sin, fault; injury; damage; a violation of order, law, or decorum; to give occasion for blame; to criminate, to regard one as guilty; to deal with him so; punishment, retribution.

犯小 a venial sin, a peccadillo.

上加 a repeated offense.

同 examine a criminal.

定 sentence for crime.

王子犯法與民同 violation of law is the same crime in prince as people.

受 got his demerits; he has been punished; received damage; alluding to the idea of transmigration and its sanctions.

死 a capital crime.

所应得 a well deserved fate.

恶贓mens the measure of his iniquity is full.

之 to criminate one.

($) no one has caused blame or regret to the present time.

负前 to take a rod and request punishment, as is said to the emperor by officials.

無以富貴 the innocent are the really honorable.

天子 Heaven reckons with the guilty.
From 日 to speak, (but really changed from 鬲 to offend) and 取 to take; i.e. to come in contact with and take away.

To assemble the whole company; to carry anything to the extreme; a high grade of military merit; an intensive adverb, which precedes its subject, exceedingly, extremely.

善 excellent and good.

投 to come together, as to a fair.

美 the handsomest of all.

腰 the most important.

先 in the front, very first of all.

此 the most so of all, as high, or good, or fit, &c.

便 當 the most convenient; the handiest.

不 用 of not the least use.

早 too early, by far.

報 reported for promotion, by one's superiors.

難 very difficult, the most difficult.


t'sui Small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect; an ancient place near Si-ning fu.

to assemble.

爾之國 a small unimportant country.

粟 Hilly, rough country; mountainous.

不 林 亦 以 鹿 the range is not only very steep, but rugged also.

---

From 崇 hill and 佳 good; the second form is unusual.

高 a high mountain; a town in the kingdom of Tsi, whence the surname was derived.

高 high, rocky summits.

手 and lofty.

To repress, to stop, to drive back; to force into a certain way or to obey; to overpower; to push, to impel, to thrust at, to scorn; to destroy, as a family; to reach, to arrive; to break, as wind does the trees; to feed, as with forage.

from silk and frayed; also read 糜, and interchanged with its primitive.

A strip of sackcloth anciently worn on the breast as a badge of mourning, six inches long and four wide; the unhemmed frayed edges of mourning apparel.

in deep mourning, referring to this raveled coarse dress.

Also read 糜.

The small rafters which project from the eaves like a frayed edge, and support the tiling; they were formerly called 柱 but now are usually termed 糜 柱; the 革 are often ornamented or carved.

ts'ui The luster of gems; pearls hanging down.

戈甲 a 错 the spears and arms lay mixed in confusion; i.e. like gems on a dress.

濯 Deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow, for which the next is also used.

濯 Sleet and snow together.

 organisé From man and soldier; it occurs used for 卒 a cohort of a hundred men.

從 a substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary, an aid. a the second grade of kain.

率 a deputy sub-prefect.

顧 a circuit examiner.

 啄 To alarm, to call; to taste, to put in the mouth, to sip. 蠟 to terrify by bawling.
from heart and dead.

Sad, downcast, chagrined.

| 悲 | to lament, to be distressed, to grieve.
| tsu’i |

如容顏 a cadaverous countenance; distresed, fallen.

| 困 | to be pressed, oppressed.
| tsu’i |

Like the preceding, and used with the next.

| 同 | to be pressed, oppressed.
| tsu’i |

Interchanged with the next.

| 曾 | to have been suffered.
| tsu’i |

To harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.

| 烫 | to harden iron.
| tsu’i |

Nearly the same as the preceding.

An extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.

| 炒 | to scorch, to scald.
| tsu’i |

有子 孫而 殉 Yuets’ (a disciple of Confucius) scorched his palm to prevent nodding.

清水 其鈦 harden its point by dipping it in clear water; met. to stimulate people by promotion or promises.

The feathers of the turquoise kingfisher, the 翠 | tsu’i |

in plumagery; the name is said to be an imitation of the whirring sound of the wings; applied also to the humming bird.

| 微 | to lie on a hill-side.
| tsu’i |

To put on feathers; to imitate feather-work in enamels.

| 毛 | the kingfishers’ feathers.
| tsu’i |

| 翼 | a bridal train adorned with plumagery.
| tsu’i |

| 纖 | a brothel.
| tsu’i |

| 赤 | a purple-blue.
| tsu’i |

| 青 | the larkspur.
| tsu’i |

| 花 | a head ornament of ladies.
| tsu’i |

後面 | 花 bound around with pearls and clasped with feathers; — richly dressed.

The tail of a bird, called 尾巴 in common discourse; the bones of the pelvis.

| 肉 | the flesh of a bird’s tail.
| tsu’i |

The original and second form is | 肉 flesh and 肉 to break off, contracted to | color, but the first form is most used.

Delicate, easily broken; brittle, cracking, easily shivered; short, light, as pastry; trilling, unsteady in character.

| 柔 | or 柔 mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp.
| tsu’i |

| 乾 | dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes.
| tsu’i |

| 棗 | ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp.
| tsu’i |

| 作事 炒 | to do things quickly and smartly.
| tsu’i |

| 油炸的很 | fried in fat very crisp.
| tsu’i |

| 炎 | delicate, as pie-crust.
| tsu’i |

| 炎 | to break the surface of.
| tsu’i |

Almost the same as the last.

Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.

肥美 脂 fat and delicious, as a tender capon.

A bamboo brush or scrub, called 藤; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.

From hair thrice repeated, to denote its fineness.

The down on birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvety; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.

| 毛 | a plush cap worn in old times.
| tsu’i |

火石 | cotton staple, raw cotton.

| 布 | cloth with a nap; plush.
| tsu’i |

| 衣如 | his court robes glitter like the rushes in seed.

Grassy, tussocky; a collection, a selection; to be with; collected together, to congregate, as people into towns; to roost on; used for an aid.

| 羽 | his postman was worn out.
| tsu’i |

| 之音 | melancholy sad notes, as of the late.
| tsu’i |

| 首 | full of care, exhausted by toil.
| tsu’i |

| 類著盡 | the whole body entirely worn out; in a state of decrepitude.
| tsu’i |

| 火 | or 火 mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp.
| tsu’i |

| 乾 | dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes.
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| 肉 | ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp.
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| 炎 | to break the surface of.
| tsu’i |

Similar to the preceding.

To collect, to bring together.

会 | to collect, to make a collection of old sayings.

百貨出處 不如 | it is better to gather all commodities than to have them go abroad; — protection of native industry.

Read tsu’i; Grain in the milk.
**TSUN.**

See also under *tsun.* Old sounds, *tsun* and *dzuin.* In Canton, *tsun* and *tsun*; — in Swatow, *chun*; — in Amoy, *tsun*; — in Fukchau, *chung* and *chou-wang*; — in Shanghai, *tsang* and *tsing*; — in Chin, *tsun.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>tsun</strong></th>
<th>From two hands contracted to an inch, under chief, to represent handing a cup to a man; occurs used for the next two.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>High, honorable, eminent, respected; noble; you, your, in direct address; to honor, to venerate; to dignify; a wine vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>父</td>
<td>your father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雍</td>
<td>雍 your honor; you, Sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>your wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仪</td>
<td>to venerate and esteem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>者</td>
<td>an appellation of Budhas and arhans, answering to arya or venerable; given to those who have mastered the four spiritual truths; the term <em>tsun</em> honored by the world, is a title given to every Budha; and by an easy transition, — <em>tsun</em> comes to mean a Buddha's idol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>the emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>elderly, honored persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>府</td>
<td>the prefect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樂道</td>
<td>to honor virtue and delight in philosophy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>one cannon; a local use, perhaps derived from the respect it demands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天下有三</td>
<td>there are three classes in the world to be honored; — the noble, the aged, and the virtuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>元始天</td>
<td>Laotse', the honored in heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尊</td>
<td>you I have given you trouble; I beg your pardon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祇</td>
<td>自身而</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尊</td>
<td>尊 Drawers for women reaching to the knees; used for the last in the phrase 鍵 to be careful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reserve Contracted to an inch, under chief, to represent handing a cup to a man; occurs used for the next two. | 丁 | elevated; peering one above another, as mountain peaks. |

A vase or goblet for libations; a glass or cup; a wine-jar or amphora; a decanter; the last forms are commonly used at Canton for bottle, phial, flask, or small jug, whether of stone or glass; to drink from a bottle; luxuriant foliage.

— 酒 a bottle (or cup) of spirits.

把 | 酒 to take a glass with one.

花 | a flower vase.

<table>
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<th><strong>tsun</strong></th>
<th>From wood or vase or earth and to honor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>Lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>the first character is the most in use, and both are often read <em>tsun.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>Many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; unitedly, as a chorus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>elevated; peering one above another, as mountain peaks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To follow orders, to obey, to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, as an officer in carrying out instructions; to induce to follow, or influence to obedience; to accord with times; obedience, acquiescence; as an adverb, accordingly, consequently; had no other way to act.

1. 旨 to follow the emperor's behests.

2. 法 to obey laws.

3. 具 carried out every order.

4. 王之路 to walk in the ways of the ancient kings.

5. 守 to keep in obedience.

6. 天 | those who honor and keep the precepts.

7. 丁 | to become (or act as) a literary man.

8. 鍵 To adjust, to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

9. 丁 | not we cannot be more sparing.

10. 節 to economize; to keep within the rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>tsun</strong></th>
<th>From horse and to walk slowly; it occurs used for the next, and for <em>stun</em> 丁 lofty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>骏</td>
<td>A stately, fine shaped horse; a noble steed, of which Mah-wang 穆王 of Chen had eight; dignified, reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From wood and inch; the second and obsolete form, composed of 餄 to collect and 銜 town, is regarded as more authentic; it resembles 餄材 material.

The beginning of a town; a hamlet, a village.

1 俗 rustic, unpolished; gross, paganish.
1 子 or 鄂 a village; country places.
1 人 a villager, a countryman.
1 聚 or 落 villages and farmsteads.

Used for its primitive, and also like the last.
1 阮 Valiant, brave; able, pre-eminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.
1 異 extraordinary, unrivalled; strange.
1 傑 a brave hero.

Intelligent, quick of apprehension.
1 心思靈 a bright mind and lively imagination.
1 慧 perspicuous, clever, astute.

To look at carefully.
1 晉灼 a hero in the Han dynasty.

The remains of a sacrifice; the fragments left after a meal; to eat the remnants; dressed food.

佐 1 to eat at the second table; i.e. to urge parents to eat more, and then for children to eat their leavings.
1 既盡也 every thing has been eaten up.
1 餄不祭 leavings cannot be used for offerings.
1 日中而 at noon eat what was left at breakfast.

The chief of the fields, a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields; a sort of bailiff was anciently called 田 because he was 田之是 the great man of the fields.

A clown, a rude peasant.

To pinch the flesh with the fingers; to put the nails together, as when killing a flea; to push away; to lay the hand on.

To crack a louse.

He pinched the arm of the prince of Wei.

A kind of marmot found in the hilly parts of Szechuan.
1 鼠 or 鰲鼠 whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils; it eats chestnuts and roots, and destroys fields like the mole; its cry is musical.

as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.
1 没 and 亡 are correlatives, — as alive or dead; to preserve and to ruin, as a dynasty; to continue or to destroy; saved or lost.

To inform the emperor of one's recovery or health, as aged officers should do; also, to make kind inquiries about.

To preserve the heart in humane feelings, i.e. pure from vice or error.
保 | to conserve; to keep warily.
厚道 | to maintain cordial relations with; to uphold good principles of conduct.
一點 | only one of his descendants remained.
留 | to detain or keep back.
養 | to nurture goodness in the heart.
身 | to take care of one's self; to keep out of danger.
收 | to lay aside carefully.
意 | a settled purpose.
無 | nobody spared alive or escaped; nothing was saved.
了 | undigested, indigestible.

From foot and honor; this is used for a colloquial word (occasionally written 足), having this meaning; whence this too is sometimes read 足.

tsun

To sit on the heels, to set one's foot to, to squat; to place close to each other; as men in line.

甲面 | to set up the mailed dresses and shoot at them.
不 | unable to squat.
踞 | to crouch, as a tiger; to occupy by force.
裂 | squatted till my legs are stiff.

自己 | in the temple, he squats on his own scales; said of a man praising himself.

From fish and honorable, because it leads others.

A fish like the rudd, with red eyes, round and long body, small scales, and reddish marks; it is also called 赤目魚 red eyed fish, and is probably a kind of roach, perhaps the same as the 紅眼鰍 (Leuciscus homaspiolus), at Canton; in Japan, the salmon.

From heart and inch.

To guess, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on.

I think that I have not the ability or power.

他人有心予度之, what others have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

Formed of 手 the hand and 一 one under it, to denote the pulse of the wrist, an inch from the hand; it is the 41st radical of a small heterogeneous group of characters; it is often used as a contraction of 手腕 拳 fist to reckon.

The Chinese inch or punto, which is regarded as equal to the middle joint of the finger; it measures one-tenth of a "cubit" or foot, and like it varies in length; a very little.

心 | or | or | the heart.
口 | of the pulse at the wrist.
惜 | to improve every inch or moment of time.
步難行 I cannot move a step; I cannot alter.
得失 | know a man's heart.
一 | 眉梢 | an inch of eyebrows.

若 | I have got on about an inch, i.e. a very little; a depreciating phrase.

| feet and inches, dimensions, the | measure of a thing; also etiquette, respect, regard according to station.

| I have just written a short note.

| my little daughter, referring to her tiny feet.

| if you can get (or learn) much then get it; if not, then a little; even anything is good.

To cut into inches; to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.

切 | to cut fine.

寸 | 諸 distinguish clearly the stops and meter, in making and singing verses.

Old sound, tsung. In Canton, tsung; in Swatow, chung and chang; — in Amoy, tsung, ch'ung, and ch'iang; — in Fuzhou, chung, ch'ung, and chang; — in Shanghai, tsung; — in Chifu, tsung.

An ancestral hall, where the honored ones are present to bear and answer prayers; an ancestral tablet; sacrificial, used in worship; to honor, to revere; that which men resort to or recur to; to appear at court; to revert or turn to, as the water of the Yangtse' flows to the sea, or people turn to the throne; to agree with or follow, as an authority; to honor; the natural focus, origin, or center; honorable; a clan, those who bear the same surname, and are derived from the same ancestor; a matter, a manner, a sort; among Buddhists, a school, a sect.

天 | the heavenly bodies.
A bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal, and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse’s ears.

Small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.

Drawn [a kind mother when offended] breaks off a twig to punish her child.

Certain presents of cloth, called 1 有 offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty.

To run aground in a boat; to get upon the sands; to arrive at, and in this sense used with 助 1 a limit of time.

Both are also read 会计.

To sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

An edible mushroom (Agaricus) called 雉; it is found in Yunnan, and is also known as 土菌 earth agaric; and in Kiangsu as 鬼伞, the devil’s parasol.

Also a kind of hand brasier made by weaving an earthen basin in a bamboo basket.

Perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step.

Mankind alone are made erect.

There are parallel and cross-lines; up and down and across; met. petition; versatile or unaccountable acts.

Read tsung' Remiss, careless; wild, extravagant talking; to allow to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let go, to indulge, to over-
look, to let things take their course; to let fly; as a conjunction, although, allowing, perhaps; in rhetoric, a concession, admitting.

容 | to connive at, not to check, unrestrained.

故 | purposely conniving at.

然 | allowing it to be, supposing.

一 | caught them once, and then let them escape.

一 | hastily, busily, as in ordering a funeral.

怠 | over indulgence; heedless of other's evil- deeds.

與 | to encourage, to praise and stimulate.

步 | to take long strides.

使 | an illative phrase used in regimen with 也 or 其, seeing that, though, if, and implies a positive fact; as 使你飛上天去我也會跟著你, though you should fly up to the sky I will follow you; or 使爾為乞丐我亦願留 稱 even if you are a beggar, I am going to marry you.

子行 | 見 to let a child act wickedly.

蹤 | From foot and accordant.

蹤 | A vestige, a trace, a footprint; to follow in another's track; to imitate.

無 | 無影 no trace at all of it.

來 | 去跡 to ask the course and objects of one, as a passer by; to learn his line of travel.

追 | to follow a trail; to pursue a clue, to hunt up the traces of.

罷 | 無定 going about without any fixed purpose or residence, as a tramp.

縷 | A caldron or boiler; a run or bank, as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks; name of 三 a small feudal state in Shantung.

縷 | A shot six months old; a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; met. a large family.

引 | a bristle to stiffen a waxed end.

縷 | Very similar to the last.

從 | A pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.

一發 | to hit five pigs at one shot.

總 | From silk or head and bustling; the third form is a common contraction.

總 | To collect and tie up, as in a sheaf; to unite under one rule or in a whole; to comprehend in one or under one; all, the whole, altogether; a general or generic term; a supervisor or controller; generally; still, yet; before a negative, it makes a strong assertion; a tuft of hair; a sheaf.

一 | 共或 據 | the whole, all.

一 | 不行 he utterly refused to do it.

一 | 要 | still I must; it is yet necessary.

一 | 計 | reckon them all; in all.

一 | 頭或管 | of or 亞 | a boss, a head driver; the foreman of workmen.

一 | 多少 how many in all?

一 | 督 | a governor-general.

一 | 兵 | a major-general in command of a division.

千 | a chilarch, a lieutenant in a regiment; the next grade to a 守備 captain; and next to him is a 把 or ensign.

之 | to sum up, to bring together.

偶 | 角之童 | two little children came on together.

不能 | 盜日子 he could not come at all on the promised day.

一 | 都是 the whole are of the same sort.

一 | 然 | although, nevertheless.

一 | 腦 | the whole, including everything.

一 | 拉 | to make an average of all.

一 | 理 | general supervision of.

一 | 該 | it is so no doubt; very likely it is there.

穗 | Similar to the last, but regarded as a synonym of 稻, a sheaf.

穗 | A bundle or sheaf of grain.

穗 | to present the tax of grain.

穗 | To alarm, to arouse.

穗 | 動 to stir one up, to rouse his feelings.

穗 | 開發 | 不 | 無 | 無然 who would not be startled at hearing the cry of fire!

穗 | Disappointed.

穗 | 生不逢辰殊覺 | i.e. if things do not succeed as you wish, you are excessively dissatisfied.

穗 | The harness of a loom; to work the sliae, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.

穗 | 核 | 名實 to inquire into what is nominal and real of all.

穗 | 錯 | 其 | 數 to make an error in reckoning the number.

穗 | Dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweetmeats inside, made by boiling paniced millet or glutinous rice wrapped in leaves; a piece of sapan wood is often put in to color it, and the grain is sometimes first soaked in weak sake; they are called 餅 and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th moon in memory of Kiuh Yuen.

穗 | 當 | false dumplings; — a peculiar flower head ornament worn on this festival.

穗 | 狗 | 嘴 | a dog bolting a dumpling; — a fool misunderstanding or not relishing an allusion.

穗 | 眼 | 或 | 三角 | a three-cornered dumpling.

穗 | 棄 | the tough leaves of rushes used to wrap the dumpling.

穗 | A bitch having one at a litter.

穗 | 生 | 貓 | puss has only one
A disease of young children like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

acute: a spasm, a convolution.

To follow, to listen to and comply with; to agree with, to believe in; to employ as before; to be made to follow; to pursue; to finish, as a duty; compliance, accord; the way a thing comes, the point or place of its origin; a preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; consequently; a way, a manner; hunting grounds.

心所欲 what I much desire.

來入手 there is no way to begin.

不得胃味 a thing so that he will not blindly carry out the affair.

任 you do as you choose; as you like.

依 according with, to agree to.

曲 and 顺 and 願 compliance by constraint, from a sense of duty, or from a willing heart.

於何 where shall I henceforth get my living?

邀 to follow, as a pupil his teacher.

自 from this place or time.

今而後 hereafter, henceforth.

不 or 未 never so; it was not so at all.
From horse and quick.

A piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.

A small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.

The noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain.

Smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.

A bushy place, a copsa or coppice; crowded, as shrubs; collected thickly; assembled in a crowded manner.

1. A wood or grove; a place of concourse, usually refers to a number of priests or a monastery.

The larch or spruce (Larix orientalis); a trunk like a cedar, used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.

1. To rap the bells or gongs and the drums.

A species of gadfly or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

The tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.

A sharp-pointed carrying-beam.

A small tree, (Aralia canescens), cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

From gem and quick; but the primitive is a contraction of onion, referring to the tallow color.

A stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise, though that is usually called 松石, from the color being like pine leaves.

A tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'ch'uan.

From bamboo and to gather.

A wicker basket or creel, called 鳥, shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.
Old sounds, ts'an, tsaam, tswan, and dzoan. *In Canton, tsan; *in Swatow, chang, chan, jwan, and chuan; *in Amoy, chwan, ch'lang, ch'lam, and tsan; *in Fuheau, chuang, and chong; *in Shanghai, tao, tai, and tao; *in Chifu, tsan.

**tswan**

From metal and to advance.

To bore, to make a hole through a thing; to pierce, as a thing; to worm one's self into, as one who prises into secrets; to control the mental powers, as a master passion does; to employ intrigue.

1. 之強く the deeper you bore the harder it is; *met. the more you study this, the more difficult it is to comprehend.

2. 眼 or 眼窟 to bore a hole.

3. 謀 or 謀營 to seek and plan, as for a living.

4. 頭見鑽 to put one's self everywhere, seeking for a chance or opening.

5. 過去 to bore through.

無騃可 there's no crack for [the wind] to enter; *no ground for trouble.

Read tswan? A bit, a gimlet, augur, or borer; an instrument for perforating; the point of a weapon; among furriers, the fur on the top of the neck.

1. 子 or 紙 a center-bit; of which 1. 頭 is the borer, and 1. 把 is the handle.

金鑽 a diamond or cornelian borer; this gem is fabled to be produced under water.

鉄 a bit; an iron borer.

1. 心釘 a jack of all trades.

蚊子 a mosquito's proboscis; *met. a ruthless villain.

1. 木取火 to bore wood to raise a flame.

鑽 To lose one's way.

tswan

Also read tso.

To jump with the feet together; to tread on.

好跳好 fond of hopping and skipping; he likes to cut capers.

From 紙 silk and to reckon; occurs used for the next, and '撰' to collect.

1. 修 to prepare materials for publication.

2. 集 to make a collectanea.

御 of an Imperial edition or compilation.

3. 錄 to copy out writings for editing.

4. 自 to strike out a new path, as in writing or an invention.

5. 撰 to make a précis of papers.

6. 撰 floss balls worn of old on hats.

From silk and to advance.

To tie things together; to carry on, to take up where others left off; to imitate, as to copy one's virtues.

1. 繼 to continue the hereditary succession.

2. 瑧 to take up Yu's old mantle; *i.e. imitate his virtues.

3. 武功 to record the detail of his valorous deeds.

1. 述 to extract, as a record, or the sayings of a man.

2. 繼 to continue the succession or business.

3. 修 to draw lots.

4. 不住 I can't hold it.

5. 勢不撒手 hold it fast, and do not open your hands.

6. 着筆對 he has the papers and evidence, *as in a lawsuit.

身萬箇 his body was pierced with a thousand darts.

謨 tsuan

From words and frugal; also read djeon, meaning vile talk, impiudence.

Deception; a swindle, a sell; to deceive; to be taken in; it is nearly synonymous with chan' 賺 to palm off goods, one referring to deception in words, the other in trading, and in these last senses both characters are pronounced *tswan.

受人 to be deluded or hoodwinked.

4. 謀 a confidence game, a way to raise the wind.

5. 我 people deceived me.

6. 我 to palm off bad goods.
From hand and to skulk.

tsuwan To fling away; to part with; tsuwan to cause divisions; to cajole one to consent.

1 收 聚 to rouse, as by misrepresentation; to excite to a certain course; to stir up; to inveigle, to entice; an intemper.

1 円 引線 to throw the shuttle and pass the thread.

1 織 裁 to cut; to execute in a certain course; to change, to correct; to pilfer; to steal, as a rat does.

From hand and to advance; occurs interchanged with the next.

tsuwan To collect things of the same sort; to assemble, to come together; to lay a coffin under a shed.

1 樓 聚 to gather materials.

1 基 a brick tomb on the ground like a house; common in Kiang-nan.

1 買 聚 to reckon the total of accounts.

1 累 列 聚 to collect and arrange in order.

1 堆 a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

Chu To collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is daubed with mud; a spear handle.

Chu To collect grain and stack it, or make it into cocks, as is done with sorghum.

Tsuwan A hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot.

Read Chile. The ancient name of a district in Pei hien 海縣 in the north of Kiangsu; and of another in the southwest of Honan.

From fire, 大 great, 林 forest, all under to rise, which however here denotes a morter.

A furnace for cooking; a mess, a table; to cook by steam.

Chu or 各 each has his own table; they eat separately.

同 同 messmates.

搭 a boarder; sometimes applied to a sorner.

 nível to put out the fire and then light it again; — behelden to nobody.

自 己 開 to eat by himself.

粒 食 順 he gets his kernels at the village furnace; — i.e. lives privately and frugally.

From case and rat, i.e. a rat in his hole.

Tsuwan To sneak away, to hide; to skulk, as rebels and banditti do; to seduce, to beguile into evil; to kill; to secrete or store away; to change, to correct; privately, stealthily, furtively; petty, weak, pusillanimous.

1 改 changed his course and escaped.

1 改他方 skulked away and hid in another place.

大 資 份 the great body of the rebels separated and got away.

1 竊 to pilfer; to steal, as a rat does.

逃 to escape and hide.

1 俗 to corrupt others.

敏 能 1 職 he clearly understands the minutest plan.

1 藥 to fumigate by burning herbs.

抱 頭 鼠 to cover the head and skulk off.

點 to correct the style of a writing.

An unauthorized character, sometimes written under the radical 足 a foot.

1 足 to leap, to jump; to prance; to eject, to spurt out.

1 山 跳 涧 to leap over hills and jump ravines, as a gazelle.

1 不 過 去 he cannot jump over it.

1 小 馬 学 can an old horse learn to jump? — I am too old for that.

From property and a time; occurs used for the next two.

Property, riches, valuable things; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur, a treat; to take or employ, to avail of, to trust to, to help, to depend on another; what is part of one's self, as a disposition; to lament.

1 資 stock, goods.

分 a subscription to a friend's exigencies; quota due from one, as the present at a marriage.

吾 山 已 是 my country property is quite enough.
姿
Manner, gait, form, carriage, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts, fine endowments; a beauty.
丰
a fine, plump figure.
仙
or a beauty.
天
natural beauty or gifts.
天
disposition, temper.

泰
A term for clean millet (Milium), but includes also glutinous rice, as sacrificial cakes are made of both, by steaming the grain.
六
the six kinds of common grain; viz. three varieties of millet, rice, pulse, and wheat.
明
boiled rice offered to ancestors.

齋
The offering of cakes should be clean.

齋
From even and dish, referring to the orderly arrangement in the dish; it is like the preceding.

齋
Sacrificial dishes for holding grain.

盛必潔
the dishes for offerings must be clean.

貰
to offer up the precious or jatc cakes.

貰
From to go and next.

盛
Unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.

貰
From property and this; occurs interchanged with 貨 property.

貨
A fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulet money; riches, property.

家
a family estate.

貨
to ransom one's self.

財
valuables; wealth.

輕
好義 to disesteem money and love justice.

 Spurs From to speak and this; occurs used for "sacrifices" and for the last, but its meaning is modified by the context.
To speak sharply and unadvisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult, to think upon; to restrict, to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated; evil, defective.
不
don't revile people.

饕
to backbite others.

翁
to defame, to cast out from a company.

禮
a want of politeness.

限
難窮 it is hard to say what such ability cannot accomplish.

食
fastidious; dainty as to one's food.

不
and while I got it without much thought, it was obtained unexpectedly.

旨
The canthus or corner of the eye, called 内 for the inner canthus, and 外 or 頰 for the outer corner.

衣
the lapel of the coat.

內
肉 caruncula in the eyes of aged people.

拭
to rub the eyes and stretch the eyebrows, — and have a good look.

睫
a fierce glance of hatred will surely beget reprisals.

歎
Also read 朾' and 朾'.
The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of the stars λ and 2 π in Orion's head.

Read 'tsui. To erect the feathers or egret on the head, as an owl does; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout; a beak, a bill; the curved corners on a roof or ridge-pole.

The mustaches, usually called 眉 or 眉, which the Chinese usually wear long, except the Mohammedans, who trim them evenly; occurs used for 梳 beautiful, engaging.

The name of a hill in Ts'yaang hien 濟陽縣 in the south of Shantung, which gives its name to the district.

A hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

A small slender fish, probably one of the mackerel family, that delights in gambling on the surface of the water.

A peak of a hill.

From horn and this; it is interchanged with 'tsui 眉 a beak.

Names of several rivers, one of which is in the south of Shensi; humid, soft; juicy,

rich, thick; muddy; moisture; juice; sap; numerous; many; to enrich, to fertilize, to moisten; to grow, to increase; to stir up evil, to cause ill-will and riot; old name of a part of Lu chen 灌州 in the south of Sz'ch'uen.

事 to make trouble, to get up a row.

擾 to disturb the peace, to excite a rising.

生 to grow larger.

生 to sprout; to multiply, as the increase of population.

味 a fine flavor.

潤 to mollify; to soften down, as coloring; to fertilize, to increase the juices.

補 to strengthen, as a tonic.

蔓 a sprouting tendril; something left, as of a sedulous band.

Names from 稠 grass and 絲 silk contracted; the second form is generally used; occurs used for the next.

Herbs and grass growing thickly; rich underbrush; a coarse mat; a pronoun, this, this one; an adverb, now, here, still; a conjunction, for.

者 the following, this time; a phrase used at the beginning of a notice.

今 now, at present.

念 in think of this here, i.e. attend to the affair, or subject without distinction; be careful what you are about.

將 and 八 in confiscating the goods.

如 hereupon, now, then.

負 to carry the mat; an old term for the illness of a prince.

若 故 this; met. to supply the want of one with another's fullness.

Occurs used for the last.

富 29 of the star 和 in Orion's head.

rod; to strike; it is nearly synonymous with the preceding.

Uncasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

From to plow or grain and son; the second form is unusual.

To hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

今 to 這 or 彼 or 這 or 彼 let us go to the southern fields to weed and to hoe.

From rainment and to even.

The hem or border of a garment.

縞 mourning apparel.

帯 a hem, a selvage.

From tripod and talent.

A round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.

An uncultivated field; waste, unfilled land; overgrown, as a jungle; to clear new land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a new road; to cut; a dead tree still standing; old name of a place in the south of Shantung.

無 無無害 no calamity or trouble.

治 頤 頤之地 to look after the old fields. 

From child and growing; used with the next.
Like the last.

A small river of Shantung which flows northeast into the gulf of Chihli; a dark color.

A subordinate of atal; to cultivate the ground.

Old I have been taught.

The end of the aisle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large traveling wains.

Traveling store-wagons used in armies.

An ancient weight equal to six 銊, about the fourth part of a tael; though others may make it equal to eight taels, or less than half the present catty; trifling, petty.

You must look after the pennies and mites; care for even trifling things.

A marine fish allied to the Cyprinidae, found in Kiangsu and northerly, with a round body, greenish back, tender bones, and flat head; it is reputed to be excellent eating, and one description says it is very prolific, and that otters like it.

From child repeated; it is regarded as an old form of 孫子 twins.

Twins; two of a sort.

From 長子 the eldest son.

The original form is said by one to represent a baby strapped on the back, its legs looking as one.

It is the 39th radical of characters most of which relate to children.

Anciently a child, but now confined to a son; a boy, a lad, a person; the people, in distinction from the prince; a sage, a teacher, a venerable and worthy man, especially Confucius; to act in a filial manner as a son; to treat as a son; an heir, issue, posterity; a seed, a kernel; a term of respect, you, Sir; or more familiarly, a comrade; an officer; officers; the fourth order of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, related to water, and denoted by the rat; it is applied to the eleventh moon, and to the third watch from 11 o'clock p.m. to 1 a.m.; north, on the compass card; a spot, as of dirt or the points on dice; subordinate; added to nouns it sometimes indicates that they are smaller than others of the same kind, as 書 a letter, a little book; but more often like 兒 as a mere dissolvable particle in speaking; added to verbs, it makes them nouns, and has the function of or in English as 扬 an extender, a stretcher.

To bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; to undertake.

Watch attentively and carefully; to discriminate.

To sustain important duties.

In Cantonese. A word added to nouns as a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of the two; a boy.

Sons and daughters.

Children; lads.

A puppy.

A servant, a shop-boy, a waiting lad.

Pictures, images, playthings.

A childless man.
Similar to 詆 to revile.
To be too strict; to molest; to slander; to chide; weak; a defect, a flaw.
1 短 a deficiency.
1 窥 偷 生 he let those escape who should have been punished.

A purple color, passing into a clay color, or the tint of nankeen, and even browner hues; a fictitious, undecided color; a fugacious tint, which Confucius disliked.

1 橙色 a dark complexion, sun-burnt, weather-beaten face.
1 粉 or 红 a purple color.
1 燕 a violet; the dye made with sapan-wood, and mixed with beta-nut.
1 黑肉 black and blue, as a bruise.
1 寓 a poetical name for the rising sun; met. the court.
1 禁城 the Forbidden City in Peking.
1 悉星拱照 may the royal stars (in the Dipper, and other circumpolar stars), illumine this house.
1 竹 denotes several plants which furnish a red dye, as alkanet, bugloss, and Rubia, but particularly the Tournefortia argusina in north China.
1 徵神 a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

From 木 wood and 菊 bitter, but the primitive is 盈 to rule; contracted.

A durable and stately tree considered to be so valuable that it is called 木王 the king of trees; it is Iottelia japonica, the one of the Euphorbia; to engrave characters; a graver; a burin; bowls, cups.

1 里 one's native village or country.

桑 望 greatly regard one's birthplace.

TSZ.

1 川 an old name for a part of Tung-ch'üen fu 東川府 in the northeastern of Yunnan.

活板行 1 printed with movable types.
1 宮 the coffin of an emperor.

An unauthorised character.
The seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains, the 五穀 which does not include pulse, melons, or fruit.
1 粒桔羅 the grain is shriveled and dry.
1 花五包 five bales of seed cotton.

From water and to rule.

Sediment; dregs, grounds, settlements, lees.

清 [Jiang] grains of vinegar.

泥 [Jiang] dirt settled at the bottom.

汁 [Jiang] to settle a liquid, as river water by alum.

汁 [Jiang]相將 he then handed him the broth and settlements.

A primitive, explained as a plant coming up, and passing by something which is represented by the cross line.

To stop.

From female and market or to stop; the second form is seldom used.

An elder sister; a woman who has experience; an old term for mother; a schoolmistress.

夫 an elder sister's husband.

妹 sisters generally; in Cantonese 八妹 includes all the young children of a family, referring to the eight genii.

七妹 or 十妹 a monthly climbing rose.

大 an old name for a father's concubine, now applied to the eldest sister.

The fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.

乾 [Jiang] cold victuals.

To number up, to multiply greatly; a bundle of 200 handfuls of grain; a great weight, reckoned to be over 3600 tons; the ninth place in notation, or a hundred millions.

萬億及 1 millions upon millions; numberless.

An old form of ts' 沽 to help.

To flow; a river, the | 河 flowing into the sea near the Yellow River.

| 沽 the best of spirits; probably from a place in the kingdom of Lu, which produced it.

A bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bedstead.

牀 the meaning of which do not let what you say in the bed-chamber pass the threshold.

The original is thought to resemble the nose 鼻 of which it forms the upper part, considered as the embryo from which the rest of the body grows; it is the 132nd radical of a few incongruous characters, many of them formatives of 之 is stinking.

A preposition, from, commencing at, referring to time or place, when it is usually in regemum with 至; a pronoun, self, 1; my own, personally; to use, to serve; to lead.

欲 or 家 myself; yourself, the second phrase is common in Kiangsu.

你 yourself.

做 or 为 I did it.

然 natural, spontaneous; willingly, certainly, of course, to be sure.

然 阳 native copper.

从 去 year since last year.

满 or 用 or 是 self-confident, self-trusting; presumptuous; conceited, lofty ideas; haughty in his opinion.

然 然 by degrees to become used to a thing, to get confident.
不请他来，he came uninvited or of his own accord; it also sometimes involves the meaning that he must take the responsibility of it; run his own risk.

造 made by the man who sells; our own manufacture.

赴至上海 from Peking to Shanghai.

好去 you had better not go away.

自称自己 to praise one's self unduly.

若 or 在 or 在 in good health or spirits; but also means independent, self-existing, and the Buddhists call the god Siva 大 in the Great Independent (Malevhas).

于 I find my own food.

若受 he gets what he gave, he is only paid for his evil.

後 henceforth.

語飲 helping themselves to drink as they liked.

來何處 whence did you come?

不我先 he is not before me, or older than I.

易以及難 to advance from the easy to the difficult.

彼臣康 they used those principles of the rulers Ch'ing and K'ang — to guide their government; i.e. the successors of these sovereigns imitated them.

岂非外 do not they exceed their proper station? is he not out of his place?

字 From child under a shelter.

 Hate and shelter; to bear and nurse, as a mother does; used with the next, a female; a character or symbol in writing, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter; a word or symbol of thought; a name, a designation; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.

一张 a writing, a document, an order.

典 a dictionary.

母 the initials; and 韻 or 頭 the finals in Chinese spelling; they are combined to indicate the sound of a character.

無 願 no mind for learning.

花碼 or 書碼 the contracted forms of the numerals.

活 or 粒 or 鉛 movable types.

尊 what is your respected style?

別 the familiar style taken at marriage.

立 to write out an agreement.

格 black lines.

印 to copy by laying slips under paper, as when learning to write.

未 not yet betrothed.

父 不能 父子 the father cannot be partial to his own son.

之 之 deal kindly with him.

拆 to dissect characters, as is done by fortune-tellers; to explain their meaning and construction.

捉 to pick flaws in a writing; to find fault uselessly.

一个 a chop, as of tea; a lot of things with the same label.

蚊頭小 very small characters.

有意 every word in it has a meaning.

兒 the reverse of a coin.

孥 A cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.

马 a mare.

畜 to keep cows for their milk.

渍 to soak, to steep; to dye; to tint; water-soaked, moldy, damaged by water; the death of a brute; in medicine, a cold infusion or percolation.

浸 laid under water, to drench.

漸 失 故 he has gradually lost all regard for his profession or faith.

水 damaged, as cargo by water.

痕 or 印 卒 damaged; marks of watering; stained.

从 heart and next; also read tse).

态 消散, gaiety; licentious, loose; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have sway.

放 to cast off scruples; prolixity.

羅 unrestrained indulgence.

行 无忌 to care for nobody; a rude manner.

意 to do as one likes, to disregard rules; lastful.

从 bone or flesh and this; the first is most common, and the third a mere alteration.

裁 To cut meat into steaks or cutlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

大 a large slice.

肴 meat soups, thick and rich.

肴 meat cooked with or without the bones.

剥 The skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

剥 To stick into, as a share in the soil, or when driving down a stake; to put a knife into or between; to stab, to stick; to erect, as a pole; to establish.

装 The garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn.

Read tai? To double the lapels one over the other on the breast.
Old sounds, ts'zi, ts'zai, dzai, dzsai, ts'si, ts'sat, and dzat. In Canton, ts'sz; — in Swatow, ch'ü, si, sh, and ch'ê; — in Amoy, tsu, ch'u, su, ch'i, and ch'ou; — in Fukien, ch'ü, chü, ch'í, and ch'îu — in Shanghai, ts'sz, su', and bs; — in Chi-fu, ts'z.

From bird and this.

The female of birds; met.

雌

weak, inferior.

伏

to lie, or to sink in water.

雄

a pair of swords.

誰

who can tell who is the strongest among them.

誰知鳥之雄 who can tell who is the strongest among them.

The native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment is called 雌 and this character is only another form of the last in this sense; when pulverized, 雌 is the name given it.

妻

A slatternly, worthless woman.

妓

a drab, an ugly woman; an awkward rough woman.

牴

Scab of a sore; a malady; an infirmity; an imperfection, as to hair; a failing, an eccentricity; or petty jealousy.

病

bad habits, a fault.

小

a little fault, a blemish in a character.

吹毛求疵

to seek for defects under the fur; — petty cavilling at men's faults; a mean fault-finder.

瑕

used for last and for "new, "fresh.

瑕

a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

瑕

abundant, fresh.

鲜

new; bright and clean.

誰無

who of us is perfect?

分

how rich and splendid

is her robe!

花

A plant yielding a red dye, called 草 and perhaps allied to the Rubia; the Caladium 花 is sometimes thus written.

魚

a cuttle-fish, or a marine animal resembling it.

蔏

From grass and a time.

茅

a thatched cabin or cottage.

蔏

the Caladium segitifolium or small arum, is sometimes thus written.

牆

a roof full of thistles makes me ashamed; — my family is not a great one.

有

a tribulus grows on the wall, but it cannot be removed.

瓷

From tile and a time, or stone and grass; the second is the most common, and alone used for londstone.

磁

Crockery, china-ware.

洋

foreign ware.

磁

translucent, fine porcelain.

磁

the magnet draws iron.

官窑

ware from the government furnaces; it always has the reign stamped on it.

慈

From heart and grass, but the primitive is said to be 草 sonber doubled; the second form is unusual.

慈

Maternal affection; a mother, to act like a mother; love; kindness and compassion, mercy; gentle, tender to, soft.
the opening spring suggests that as life then exhibits itself, so their progenitors formerly gave them their birth; the building where they are worshiped; the spring; to obtain the request prayed for.

堂 the ancestral hall of a family.

生 to make an image of a man, and worship it while he is still living, as of a powerful ruler.

神 an old name for the ancestral tablet.


c

This, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now.

去彼就 to come from there to this place; to leave there and come here.

如 like this; thus, so.

在 he is here.

等小人 this sort of worthless men.

生 in life, during life.

只告止 enter no farther than this spot; he is just so always.

以 or is by, or on this account; therefore.

恩德 for this very kindness.

专 for this end or reason; the why, the only cause.

謂知本 this may be termed knowing the basis of it.


c

To use this foot, i.e. to tread on; to trample; to step.

一步空 to step on nothing or on uncertain ground, as to miss a step in coming down a stairs, or to step into the mud.

稳 to step carefully; look well to your footing.

不下了 he cannot get on or do any better.

两头船 to step on two boats; i.e. fall between two stools.

趾 to step, to walk.

用趾着 put your foot on it.


c

Small; diminuitive; of little capacity or talents.

之物 a very little mind or thing.

彼有是 these little mean people have their dwellings.


c

Clear, as water; an old name of a stream in Hunan; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.

其颡有 his forehead was wet with perspiration.

新臺有 the new terrace is bran new.


c

Neither the first nor the best; coming after, second in order; next, secondary, succeeding to; a time, a trial; a halting-place, an encampment; a stated post to halt at; an inn, a stall; a rest-house, a shed; a lunar mansion or position of the moon among the stars; to put in the order of; to pitch tents where one halts; to braid in false hair.

一第 regularly, in a sequence.

一 once.

头 the first time.

途一伺 passed each other on the road.

在其 in that (or its own) place; next in order.

层层 rising gradually, as a gallery or a climax.

早 the next morning.

位 a seat, a position.

草 or 造 flourished, immethical, rash, flighty.

客 or 旅 an inn, a traveler's lodging-house, a hotel.

强夫 to erect a large shed or halting-lodge.

胸 in the mind; as不及胸 he cares very little about it; also he does not imitate or attend to such things.

骨 enters even to the bones, as a bad cold.
行  |  to kill or stab a superior; to
|  assassinate him, as a 客 or
|  assassin does.

授  |  to send in a card, affording
|  the days when visiting-cards
|  were cut on blocks of wood.

毛  |  one name for the hedgehog.

挑  |  to prick and baste, as in
|  sewing.

1.  |  to embroider.
2.  |  地 to dig up the ground, to hoe.
3.  |  船 to pole a boat.

訛  |  to taunt, to ridicule;
|  to speak in railing.

字  |  to write with a stylus; to
|  brand a criminal by tattooing,
|  for which 颜 is also used.

蜂  |  a bee's stinging.

刺  |  to pry into and criticise.

1.  |  不休 to talk incessantly.
2.  |  now used as a term for a
|  sub-prefect, but in the
|  Han applied to an intendant.

義  |  to blame, to scold.

挠  |  uneasy; skin irritated, as by
|  prickly heat.

刺  |  Interchanged with the last; the
|  second is the original form of
|  both, intended to delineate a
|  thorn like the Ziephus; it
|  must not be confounded with
|  straw, a sheaf.

用  |  a prickly rose.

芒  |  the beard or awn of barley.

玫瑰  |  the thorns on brambles.

刺  |  the juniper.

挑  |  as a hook in the flesh heal;
|  said of a peacemaker.

莓  |  a hooked seed, like the
|  bur-marygold (Bidens); — met.
|  a captivating man.

The last form is rarely used.

Caterpillars which have stiff
|  or spiny hairs that are
|  regarded as poisonous, such as
|  the tiger-moth (Euprepia)
|  and others.

毛  |  hairy caterpillars

龍  |  a name for the teli fly or
|  cantharides. (Mylabris.)

In Cantonese. A nit, a louse;
|  insects which irritate the skin; an
|  itching, a prickling.

生  |  the whole person is
|  frowzy.

狗  |  a mangy dog.

狗按  |  like a whining
dog, said of a peevish child.

花  |  plant lice.

水  |  water spiders and such like
|  insects.

厕  |  From shelter and rule.

|  A place which needs to be
|  constantly cleansed, a privy;
|  to cleanse; a gorge where a
|  stream forces its way; to
|  arrange guests in order; a
|  high brink; the edge of a
|  bed.

所  |  a necessary; a jakes.

倒  |  to empty night soil.

上  |  to go to stool.

踞  |  to see one in bed.

之  |  mix him
|  among the guests.

庇  |  The wooden part of the share
|  of a plow, the 木; to
|  which the iron was formerly
|  attached; others say it was
|  the brace of the share.
Old sounds, wa and ngwa. In Canton, wa and nga; in Swatow, wa or ba; in Amoy, wa; in Fucliou, wa and ngwa; in Shanghai, wo and nga; in Chiuf, wa.

A green and striped frog, with a broad line down the back; used with the next, wanton, exciting tones.

The enraged frog refers to a story of the king of Tsao.

Wanton, enticing sounds; lascivious music; to wheelde, to coax; sobbing, whining, to retch or vomit.

To vomit, to spit out.

Out with the sound of children talking and playing.

From mouth and child.

Read, 'rh. A forced laugh.

To seize with the hand, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

To tread on the ground.

A general name for earthenware, tiles, flags, encaustic tiles, glazed bricks, pottery, &c., a roof, from its covering of tiling.

The second form is also read eku.

The wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a puddle; a hollow.

A deep pool in a stream.

A deep pool in a stream.

Wants, a bog, a swamp.

Water.

A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

A baby; small children.

A fine elegant woman.

Name of a river in Kansuh; used with the next, a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a puddle; a hollow.

1. A glazed earthen dish.

1. Coarse earthenware, as water jars.

1. To sieve the ice is melted and the tile is broken; gone, destroyed, the glory departed.

1. The house-leek (Amblycistis or Samphravium), also called house vagrant.

1. Shells like the Arca, referring to their ribbed valves.

A glazed earthen dish.

To seize with the hand, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

To tread on the ground.

A mud house; to build a mud hovel.

The wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

When the bird went off, Hsu-taeh began to wail.

A final particle like involving doubt.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>WAH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Old sounds, ngat and yat. In Canton, wai and ngoi; — in Swatow, chw'a and gw'a; — in Amoy, wai, goó, and go; — in Fuehchou, wai, ngwai, and ngó; — in Shanghai, hwah and nga; — in Chifs, wa.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 空 (wai) | A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole. |
| 挖 (wa) | To scoop out, to excavate; to stir up, as an old grudge; to dig out, to hollow out; to gouge; to clean out, to dredge. |
| 金砂 (jin shá) | To dig gold dust. |
| 耳 (ěr) | To pick the ears. |
| 井 (jǐng) | To dig a well. |

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<tr>
<td><em>Old sounds, wot and met. In Canton, wot and met; — in Swatow, wut, hué, and met; — in Amoy, wot and bit; — in Fuehchou, wak; — in Shanghai, wéh and méh; — in Chifs, wa.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 歪 (wāi) | From correct and not above it. |
| — | Deflected from the perpendicular, aslant, asquint, askew, awry; deflected, as a bent ray of light; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely, to put down awry. |
| 嘴 (zuǐ) | A wry mouth. |
| 戴帽子 (dài zi bāo zi) | To wear a hat awry. |
| 船着 (chuán zhe) | The boat heels over. |
| 頭 (tóu) | A crooked neck; also applied to tipsy people. |
| 坐 (zuò) | To sit awkwardly or slovenly. |
| 心 (xīn) | A wicked heart. |
| 中午 (zhōng wǔ) | It is past noon. |
| 金色 (jīn sè) | To loll, to lean against. |
| 咬放 (yǎo fàng) | Don't lay it crookedly. (Cantonese.) |

| 崎 (wāi) | Uneven, rugged; a goat path going up a hill-side in a crooked manner; lofty. |
| 嘿 (wāi) | A distorted mouth, caused by palsy, or a contortion of muscles. |

| 走来 (zhǒu lái) | To scratch a hole. |
| 路 (lù) | Like plucking out the eye, — I am so disappointed. |
| 背包 (bèi bāo) | You must fork out the money. |
| 肌路 (jī lù) | To break up and destroy the road, as a retreating army. |
| 開路 (kāi lù) | To take out and replace or mend with another. |
| 挑 | To open out, as a choked-up channel. |
| 剔人語 (tī rén yǔ) | To find fault with others' words, to criticise people's talk. |

| 袜 (wà) | To annoy others, to ridicule people, to rake up old scores. |
| 袜子 (wà zi) | Stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet. |
| 一對子 (yī duì zi) | A pair of stockings. |
| 棉 (mián) | Quilted stockings. |
| 棉祳 (mián diàn) | Lined socks. |
| 大筒 (dà zhuō) | A stocking big enough for all; — a generally useful thing. |
| 撒在筒 (sā zài zhuō) | Put it in the stocking, — which is often used for a pocket. |

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<td><em>From evening and to divine; q. d. to cast lots at evening is beyond or aside from the business of the day.</em></td>
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| 外 (wài) | Outside, without, beyond; not native; moreover, another; extraneous, over and above; foreign, beyond the house, village, or empire; relatives by marriage; to exclude, to reject; to put aside or outside. |
| 國外 (guó wài) | Foreign countries. |
| 省 - 另一個 (shěng - lìng yī gè) | Another province. |
| 江佬 (jiāng lǎo) | People from beyond the River; a Northerner. (Cantonese.) |
| 父 (fù) | A wife's father. |
| 除此之 | Excluding this; besides these; moreover. |
| 面或頭 (miàn, hǔ) | Outside, in the streets; not included. |
| 格外 (gè wài) | Exceptionally good. |
| 意外 (yì wài) | Unexpectedly. |
| 郵差 (yóu chāi) | A postman, a courier. |
| 出去 (chū qù) | To go abroad, to leave home. |
| 自來 (zì lái) | From abroad, not native. |
| 侶明 (lù míng) | Intelligent; the conduct will be gentle and courteous. |

| 晲 (wāi) | He has a knowledge of the world, not of books only. |
| 人 (rén) | Not one of our set; an outsider, an alien. |
| 威 (wēi) | Affected by the weather, out of sorts. |
| 晴天 (qíng tiān) | He stretches his head beyond the skies; very haughty. |
| 晴方 (qíng fāng) | Wandering, gipsy people; tramps. |
| 行 (xíng) | A raw hand; unskilled. (Shanghai.) |

| 晴 (wāi) | Nothing greater than this. |

| 聽 (wāi) | Deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf. |
| 聽目 (tīng mù) | Stupid and deaf, as one in a fit. |

| 失 (wāi) | From not and good; an ideographic character, but like some others of the same construction with not, regarded as vulgar by native lexicographers. |

| 失 (wāi) | A synonym of 失 similar to 異 and used in contrast with 好 good; ill looking, defective. |
WAN.

Old sounds, wan, ngwan, and man. In Canton, man, wan, and un; — in Swatow, wan, mäng, mien, and bün; — in Amoy, wan, gwan, bwan, ban, and bieh; — in Fuchau, wang, mang, and mwang; — in Shanghai, we, ë, më, and wëh; — in Chifu, wan.

From bow and connected; interchanged with the next.

1 弓, wan To draw a bow, to bend anything to a curve; bent, bowed, curved; arched.

1 弓 to draw and shoot a bow.

1 木, Simplex. 1 木 the stick is bent or warped.

1 新月 the crescent moon.

1 拐 crooked and circuitous, as a serpentine road.

From water and to curve; often wrongly written 湳, and interchanged with the preceding.

A winding bank, a cove, a bay; a low retiring beach; an anchorage; a bend, an indentation in a coast-line; to enter a cove, as a vessel; to moor.

河 a river bend.

南 the Praya Grando at Macao.

| 曲曲 winding, tortuous, serpentine. |
| 着的着 a vessel at anchor. |
| 照次日 to turn a corner. |
| 湳 a sunny beach. |

万重 full of bends, as a river or coast-line.

1 秋水 one arch of autumnal water; — met. a liquid, beautiful eye.

剖 To pare, to cut down; to make thinner; to gouge out, as in cutting characters; to pull out, as an eye; to excavate.

1 筆 to cut out and patch.

1 骨上的肉 to cut away the flesh from the bones.

雕 1 to carve, as on wood.

1 心待 diligent and earnest in his service.

有洞若神 caves are doubtless dug out by the gods.

Used with the last wrist and wrist.

To bend the wrist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

From napkin and to yield.

Remnants, cabbage, cuttings.

子 fragments left from making clothes.

From pulse and flexible, referring to its stalk.

A species of pea, common at Peking, the 1 豆 or 毛豆 which is probably the lablab, and said to have been introduced; the pod is round, and usually contains four round white and large peas; it resembles the marrowfat pea.

糖 大 sugared bean soup.

黎 大 a spotted bean fed to beasts.

From head and original; sometimes wrongly used for 晚 to sport.

A thick-headed stupid person; heedless; inconsiderate; immovable, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head.

1 疲 stupid and weak; trifling and inattentive to his duty.

奸 a sly rascal.

1 粗 obstinate, cross-grained.

1 人 the stupid, unlettered people.

1 夫, woman.

1 不灵 a dull mind which does not readily catch an idea.

1 石 a shapeless, useless stone.

1 不 an inefficient, useless man.

The peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.

To pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.

1 角 to clip and round the corners.

Numbness in the hands or feet; another defines it, a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

From day and without.

Evening, sun-set; but not after dark; time of twilight, the gloaming; late in life; behind, tardy; late; the last, the latter; afterwards.

昨 last evening.

令 this evening.

例 or 拳 towards evening.

1 上 or 1 間 in the evening, towards nine or ten o'clock.

不 it is not late; I am not behind time.

1 半晌 at sunset; the sun is down.

1 年 old, advanced, over sixty.

1 弟 or 1 生 a junior; your pupil, your servant; — a polite term for one's self.

軒 late in the year.

1 迎 to enjoy a happy-end of life.

和善 I regret that I did not know you before.

1 燃 a promising evening for a fair day.

1 種 or 造 a late crop, as of rice or wheat.

悔之矣 it is now too late to regret it, or repent of it.

1 還 succeeded at last, as a student in getting a degree.
To lead, as a child; to draw, to pull along; to turn over, as a cuff; to regain, as favor; to revert to the previous sentence or argument; to restore, to make good; to carry on the arm; to turn round, to bend. 1 住 to grasp in the hand. 1 翻风 to reform a degenerate age or manners. 1 回不得 they cannot be restored; the first state cannot be brought back. 1 髮 to dress the hair. 1 手同行 to walk arm in arm. 1 袖 the broad-faced, embroidered sleeves of women; to roll up the cuffs. 1 歌 funeral dirges chanted by pall-bearers. 1 棺 to bear a coffin; to weep over it, as a son. 1 油瓶 to carry the oil-jar; i.e. to go with a father's widow when she is married. 1 留 to detain, to draw back. 1 救 to save from disaster, to rescue, to prevent evils. 1 長耳鶴 to carry a long-baled basket, i.e. to beg, referring to the basket for food. (Cantonese.)

From wood or dish and to cover; the first and now the common form is unauthorized. A bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowl-full. 飯 | a rice-bowl. 鉢 | or 馬 | to clamp and mend bowls. 大海 | a punch bowl. 施舍 | 赔 賠飯 give me a bowl of your surplus rice; — a beggar's cry. 擺九大 | lay out the nine big dishes; — met. to give a large entertainment. 火 | a dish with a heater to keep things warm. 吃八 | 半由人使喚 if you eat of a man's dish, you must come at his call, — as a servant on wages. | 蓋杯 盰 crockery-ware. 缫 旗旗 | to take an oath by breaking a bowl. From water and cover. Eddying water is 1 演 to run in eddies. Read ngokh. To spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing. From silk and officer or finished; the second form is obsolete, but is sometimes used to denote a weather-cock. To hate, to dislike; a crimson color; lustring, a cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash, or as a pin through the hair; to perforate; to tie up. Like the next. To desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away. 忽 heedless, forgetful. 聖假 日 to idle away the years and waste the days. From to practice and origin; q.d. as if one had gone to the bottom of a subject; used with the next. To study till weary of a thing, to get tired of doing a thing, or being with a person. 1 体 to be perfect in, to get thoroughly. Interchanged with the last. Trinkets or gems for playing with; to toy or play with; to ramble and divert one's self; to linger and dawdle; to enjoy, as an agreeable author; to test, to try, to practice with; valuable, rare, fine; child's play. 1 細 to carefully examine, as a book. 1 法 to despise or set lightly by the laws. 遊 to ramble, to take recreation. 1 古 articles of virtu; rarities. 味 to try the taste of; to relish, as a book. 1 器 or 器 playthings, toys; to take delight in. 1 玩 trifle, toys; to toy with. 1 景 to enjoy scenery. A handsome, beautiful woman. 腕 | the wrist. 1 手 the wrist. 翻 | the elbow. 跳 | 太息 to clasp and wring the hands in great grief. 1 力 strength in wrist-work, as penmanship or archery. 活動 | 子 a flexible or skilled wrist.
WAN.

Alarmed and dreading something; startled, as at meeting a foe.

1 恐 1 surprised.
1 恨 1 angry at.
1 恨 1 greatly grieved for.

The knee-pan or knee-joint.

Like bees swarming under a queen for number; a number, ten thousand or a myriad, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; before a negative, forms a strong superlative.

公元 the emperor; lit. the lord of all ages.
良 the Majesty's birthday.
万 all people.
野 a millionaire.
不能 it cannot be done.
無此理 there is no such doctrine.
一死 ten thousand to one he will live; most probably he will not die.

A mystic emblem of high antiquity, the Indian suvatika drawn on the breasts of Budhistic idols, and the special mark of the deities worshiped by the Lotus School, and explained to be the symbol of Budha's heart; it is the hammer of Thor, and is common in Norse mythology.

字葉 the Hovenia dulcis, so called from the angular peduncles of the fruit.
字欄杆 a balustrade with a convoluted lattice.
字錦 the Vitruvian scroll.

WÁN.

Old sounds, wen, men, mún, and won. In Canton, wàm and mún; — in Swatow, wàn, bún, mút, and máng; — in Amoy, wàm and bún; — in Fuhchau, wàng and òng; — in Shanghai, wàng, măng, vàng, and ming; — in Chi̤ in, wàn.

From water and benevolent.

Wán. Name of a river and district in the northwest of Honan, north of the Yellow River; warm, genial; tepid, lukewarm; pleasing, mild, kind, gentle; soothing, bland; matured, acquainted with; to warm, to revive.
書 to review a lesson.
風 a genial breeze.

Wán. From plants and lengthened.

To shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; a creeping trailing plant; tangled, intricate; obscure, verbose.

蔓 a species of bean (Dolichos?) that furnishes fibers for cloth.

蔓 it has neither vines nor branches; — as an essay, which sticks to the argument.
延 to spread abroad, to break out, as robbers; diffusive, irrelevant; to expiate largely.
爬 a climbing vine; ivy.
打子 to break off the tendrils, as of a vine.
日日每天 day it spreads more vigorously.
方出子 the tendrils started right out.

蔓 do not introduce irrelevant matters.

Read, wán. A root, the 萬 kind of round turnip, whose tuber is above ground and green colored, common at Peking; a second sort, the 萬 has its white tuber under ground.

蔓 a town in the feudal state of Ming, not far from the present T'ung-ch'üen fu in Sz'ch'ün, where its troops suffered a great defeat.
| 1 鬼 | the demon of a pestilence. |
| 1 對頭 | plague take him; blast him. |
| 1 氣 | malaria. |
| 1 牛 | a murrian among cattle, a rhinderpest. |
| 活透 | 1 to get a pommeling; Lynch law. |
| Read wuh, Melancholy, reserved. |
| 情思 | 1 眼不開 he was so downcast he would not open his eyes. |
| 四 | From dish and prisoner. |
| 五 | To feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate. |
| 七 | From wood and mild; it is correctly read wuh, but the primitive gives it this sound. |
| 七 | A small acid fruit, the 1 秋 like the Citrus, the size of a bullace, and red like a cherry, found in northern China; the prepared sweetmeat is like cranberry in taste; a timber like pine; a root; a pillar; fine foliage. |
| 觀 | Considered to be originally a form or alteration of 交 to blend, now restricted to the lines and marks of things; it forms the 67th radical of a few characters mostly relating to ornamenting. |
| Strokes, lines, veins, or bands, in wood, skins, or stones; ripples, markings, strie; clouded, brindled; what is variegated, symmetrically marked; genteel, stylish, beautiful; elegant, accomplished, scholarly; the pursuits of peace; literary, literature; civil, endowed with political qualities; the literary class, civilians, the gentry; what is extraneous or ornamental and not essential; ceremonial; blazonry of flags; a form, as of prayer; a classifier of cash and coins; a dispatch. |
| 1 法 | grammar, rules of composition. |
| 1 or 一 | 1 錢 a cash; any coin, as a dollar or rupee. |
| 1 理 | style in writing; book expressions; classical, polished. |
| 古 | the ancient classical style. |
| 斯 | or 1 雅 scholarly, genteel, stylish. |
| 原 | the original text. |
| 1 旋 | the plain text; no glosses. |
| 威 | to deliver a dispatch. |
| 王 | 1 諸 to inquire of Wan Wang, i.e. to toss up three cash together and count the chances. |
| 不 | 1 不 the style is unimprovable. |
| 1 他 | 1 章 ho is a judge of composition and style. |
| 昌 | 王 the god of Literature, to whose worship the 1 鐵塔 three-storeyed literary pagodas are erected in southern China; the star Dubhe in Ursa Major is consecrated to him. |
| 洋 | 1 外 foreign writing or book. |
| 說 | 1 to discuss characters; i.e. to explain their etymology. |
| 通 | 1 a high bookish style of conversation, not using colloquialisms. |
| 1 草 a rough draft, an original copy of a writing. |
| 1 圈 the style of a 作 a ring, q. d. the head of letters. |
| Read wun. To gloss over, to moderate. |
| 1 過 to conceal a fault; to disguise one's evil conduct. |
| 1 賣 to trump up, to impose on, to falsify. |
| 1 五 | From silk and mark. |
| 絡 | The pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace. |
| 1 銀 | syce, pure silver. |
| 水波 | 1 the ripples on water. |
| 紋 | 1 puckered, crinkled, corrugated. |
| 燕 | 1 the cross lines, as in wood or on the hand; across the grain. |
| 1 亂 | the pattern is awry. |
| 並 | 1 跡 there is not the least trace. |
| 花 | 1 the figure in cloth or silks. |
| 復 | 1 the lines under the eyes. |
| 羅 | 1 the stipe on the finger ends. |
| 數 | The pictured fish; a fish beautifully striped with blue, and having a white head, called 1 魚 found in the West Sea (Koko-nor?); it is remarkable for its large pectoral fins which enable it to fly, and is perhaps allied to the gurnards. |
| 魚 | 1 a gold fish. (Shanghai.) |
| 1 魚 | a mosquito, a gnat. |
| 1 雷 | buzz of mosquitoes. |
| 1 1 a mosquito bite. |
| 1 市 | a swarm of mosquitoes. |
| 扫 | 1 a mosquito-whip. |
| 虎 | 1 or 1 花 the tiger mosquito. |
| 避 | 1 or 1 香 or 1 煙香 pastile or plants burned to drive them off. |
| 雲 | The coloring in the clouds. |
| 1 月 | colored clouds. |
| 月雲素 | 1 the moon clouds are plain white, [the sun clouds] are 1 red-veined. |
| 1 从 | From rain and streaks. |
| 1 聆 | 1 to hear. |
| 1 傅 | 1 to repeat a report; a legend, a tradition. |
| 1 声 | 1 a rumor. |
| 昨日 | 1 I heard it yesterday. |
| 香 | 1 smell the fragrance. |
難 | hard of hearing.
多 | of great information.
不 | distressing to hear; heart-rending.

Read "wan" To state to; where the voice reaches; character, fame; a noise.

於 | to the king.
令 | famous reputation; of good report.

其 | their report goes so manifestly to heaven.
以 | he promoted good men in order that they might state — all to the king.

于 | he is famed throughout the whole kingdom.

聞 | Old forms of the preceding.

To look down and stoop, as one sees a thing; to look closely at.

wén | a district in the extreme west of Honan on the south bank of the Yellow river.

从 | knife and not.

To cut cross-wise; to divide.

自 | or | to cut one's throat.

head | a friendship that would lead persons to die for each other.

以 | I am ready to cut my throat to show that I am in earnest.

The second also means to contract the eyes, as near-sighted people do to see further.

The corners of the mouth; the lips; speech, talk.

接 | to join the lips, to kiss.

旺 | to pour, to thrust out the lips.

硬 | don't be too facile with your lips.

口 | your mouths and lips do not match; your evidence is contradictory.

赌 | your bill is yellow; met. you are very inexperienced.

In Cantonese, for which only the third form is used. Near; the edge; close; the last moment.

你 | you stand too near the brink.

剛 | trimmed it too close.

From flesh and lips; originally a form of the last.

加 | to join, to match, to blend as one; mingling and blending, as the sky and sea.

合 | harmoniously blended.

To separate, to cut asunder; to divide or break.

From hand and marks.

To rub, to smooth off; to wipe off; to dry by-rubbing.

拭 | to brush and wipe off.

拭 | to brush away the tears.

摩 | to stroke down.

In Cantonese. To rub in; to fill up.

油 | a horn spatula used to dress the hair.

點 | to point bricks.

頭 | to rub pomatum in the hair.

密 | to rub (or fill) it in tight, as a crack with putty.

撮 | To place the hand on; to wipe; to dip or thrust into the water, as hot iron; to immerse, as when dying; to conference.

挿 | to sprout beans for greens.

染 | to dye, to stain.

挿 | to put anything into the water; to rinse.

In Cantonese. To search, to look for, to hunt up, to seek what is lost.

着 | found it.

點 | let me another piece.

倒 | to hard to prison, to put in the lockup.

計 | seeking for employment.

婦 | From woman and genial; also read "yno" and "ub; An old dame, an old woman;

神 | a name for the goddess of Earth.

婆 | a dame.

婆 | a midwife; an herb-doctor.

怕 | an old maid.

怕 | a fat baby.

穏 | From grain and small contracted; the second form is unusual; it is also read "yn" to follow, to rely on another.

在 | to heap up grain on the threshing-floor to be threshed out; a sheaf or faggot of grass for fuel; firm, constant; firm, well placed, safe, secure, stable, immovable; to rest, to put down steadily or securely; repose, confidence; assured, implicit.

安 | placed securely; at rest about a thing, composed.

站 | or | to stand firmly.

當 | out of danger; no fear now; quite safe.

不 | not very solvant or safe, as a firm; dubious, risky.

踏 | to step on.

抓 | stand firm on your feet; get good backers.

拿 | I can't tell how it will be, I cannot venture to say.

重 | grave, reserved; formal in manners.

得 | it cannot be made safe; it is insecure.

取 | steady, uniform, as a motion.

問 | From mouth and door.

To ask, to inquire of or about; "wan" to demand, to exact of; to investigate, to try, to examine a case; to convict, to give sentence; to clear up a doubt; a command, a mandate; to send presents when asking after one; an examiner in a court; fame.

對 | a dialogue, a conversation.

心 | to inquire after, to send friendly messages to.
Wán.

1 细底 to search into the truth of; a thorough investigation, in distinction to泛1 a superficial inquiry.
1 明白 to ask distinctly.
1 斩 to sentence to decapitation.
請 1 I beg to ask you.
公 1 不至 the prince's orders have not yet come.
俗 to learn the usages of a country.
借 1 give me leave to ask you.
不習下 1 don't be ashamed to ask your inferiors.
好 1 决疑 it is well to ask about things if you are in doubt.
難 to get astrubute points cleared up, to learn the reasons for.

From silk and lines; not the same as纹 ripples.

Wán' Raveled, as tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.

有條而不 1 the lines are very distinct.
1 亂 confused, anarchical.

Wán.

1 不容1 don't suffer the least disorder.

汶 wán' The name of a river, the Mai in Shantung, rising southwest of Taishan and running west into the Grand Canal, near on the river bank of Yen-chen fu; it was the boundary between Ts'ai and Lu in old times; a large affluent of the Yangtsé', now also known as the River Min in the south of Shantung.
1 水湯 the waters of the Wán flow ever on.

Wán' To dishonor, to grieve.

受物之 1 者乎 can I thus receive the reproaches of such a man?
1 掷 dirty, defiled.

From germ and rising.

Wán' From germ and rising.

1 A cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack; a flaw.
碎1 much cracked.

打破一道 1 he has cracked it.
驚 1 a very dangerous crack.

Wán.

Old sounds, wung and mung. In Canton, wang and mong; — in Swatow, wang, mung, buang, and mo; — in Amoy, oong, ang, and fung; — in Fuhchau, wong; — in Shanyeh, yong, mong, and yong; — in Chiifu, wong.

1 A deep and wide expanse of water; vast and still, as the deep; a lake, pool, or pond; great.
1 洋 the wide open sea.

大量 1 容 of great patience and consideration.

1 的天 the clear blue sky.

The last two are different forms of the 43rd radical of contorted things, derived from 大 great made crooked; to make the first, 王 king is added as a phonetic, the others not being used.

Weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; emaciated.

吾欲暴而奚若 I wish to expose a poor crooked fellow to the sun on account of the drought, but how will it do?
賜之如 1 to disregard (or depreciate) him as you would a weakling.

Young Composed of 三 representing heaven, earth, and man; whoever joins them is a 王 ruler; the middle line is written nearest the top to show that a ruler should imitate heaven.

A king; a ruler, who is looked up to by all; to acknowledge him, as a feudal prince does; a title for monarchs before B.C. 220; royal, regal, princely; to be a king; a regulus, a beg.

Wáng.

1 親 1 and 君 1 the uncles or brothers and cousins of the emperor, like Prince Imperial and Prince Royal, who are addressed as 爺 my Lord King.

法 1 Mongol begs.

1 聖轉輪 a Buddhist term for universal and holy monarch; applied to Budha, it indicates the highest power and sovereignty, and suggests an analogy to the wheels of Ezekiel's vision.
1 父 a grandfather in the ancestral hall.

莫敢不來 1 [the chiefs] did not dare to withhold their fealty.
1 法 the laws of the land.
From heart and lost; not the same as wang 忙.

To forget, to escape the mind; not to neglect, to leave undone; to disregard.

To sit vacantly, to dawdle.

To forget, to slip one's recollection; out of mind.

With heart and lost; the other unauthorized form, composed of step and born, is now most in use.

To go, to pass; to go away, to depart; formerly, gone, past; the future; to send a present to.

There is some intercourse with him.

Constantly, usually, formerly.

He has gone and come back.

It is often so; it frequently happens.

Past offenses.

You are going!.

He makes money with everything; everything prospers with him.

The intention; a design.

Henceforward.

Don't bring up past deeds, let the past go.

Gone, time is past.

Walk with the good and you'll learn good things; like Prov. xiii. 20.

From wood and to rule; q.d. to rule with club-law.

To force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, enforced; a wrong, a grievance; distorted, awry, crooked; to act crookedly or underhand; needlessly, to no purpose. Direct the right and the wrong of.

Must or if you must force or abuse yourself to come; a polite phrase.

Extreme suffering and persecution.

Lost all your pains.

You are of no use in the world.

Employ the upright and remove the crooked.

To complain of one's wrongs.

To suffer wrong unjustly, to oppress.

A crooked or deflected javelin; a malign or shooting star.

Not lost your time altogether.

From net and 失, lost, originally derived from a covering and intercrossed lines inside to represent netting; the second original form, contracted to it on the top of the primitive, is the 122d radical of characters concerning nets; differs from wang 割 stiff, and is interchanged with the next two.

A net, both literally and metaphorically; stopped, hindered, deceived, entangled; an adverb of negation, without, having none, nothing; to weave or twist; to do wrong, to impose upon, to deceive.

I saw nothing of it.

Heaven is letting down its net — of calamity to punish them.

There can be no forgiveness for him.

At supper at superiors.

Boundless, great, as kindness; also to offend extremely.

Useless, undecided.

Treacherous, crooked ways.
網

From silk and net; it looks like a rope.

wäng A net of any kind, a web; to net, to catch, to enrap; a net, that which arrests people, a law that catches one; to implicate people.

一張 one net.

塵 the dusty entanglements; a Budhistic term for this life.

天 the government of Heaven; fate, what cannot be evaded.

魚 to catch fish.

設 or 張 to set a decoy net.

撤 to throw a net for fish.

濫 to escape the net, to avoid arrest.

開三面 he opened three holes in the net, — to let the birds have a chance to get out.

拍 a trap for birds.

一打盡 bagged them all at one haul; said of vigilant policemen, or a successful general.

譬 to bait a net with the white of eggs, as is done off Canton.

脫了羅 escaped from the net, got clear, taken himself off.

調 To scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

誣 to disesteem, to revile.

譏 to calumniate.

高歌返故宮自非所欣 to return singing to one's old home; it must be without any self-compulsion.

軺

The second form is obsolete; it is used by the Caminese for the mango fruit.

The tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

牙 the spokes and felly.

車 子 a wheel's felly.

腥 An undine or ryx.

氏 如神妙故 腥腥腥腥腥腥能害 when people know the gods, the naiads and dryads will never harm them.

惘 To lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forgetful.

意 or 然 irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do.

懶 flustered, not able to collect one's wits.

旺 From sun and to rule as the phonetic.

The sun brightening into full day; rising, prosperous; violent, fervid; glorious, brilliant; good, in a high degree of; to illustrate a house with fire.

丁 直雨 prosperous both in family and purse.

血 氣 or 健 or 相 vigorous health; fat and hearty.

火 炎苗 the fire blazes high, a very bright fire.

燈 心 the wick is too high.

屋 to purify a house by certain rites.

月 the best part of the year for business.

相 堂 the shrine of Plutus in a shop. (Cantoneese.)

生意 興 business is now brisk.

好 or 極 very prosperous; bright and splendid.

發 vigorous, as a fine tree.

悟 From women and defunct or fugitive.

Disorderly, brusht, unmannysterly; false, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless; not existing; occurs used for凡事 in all.

作 作 unwseemly behavior.

證,假 witness; perjury or talebearing.

狂 half crazy, disorderly, immoral; acting like a mad-cap.

自尊大 to wildly boast of one's self; as a drunkard or a crazy man.

殺 to give no quarter.

謬 incoherent, fabulous stories.

真實 無 a really honest heart.

對 to answer before the time.

謬 Incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

僞 hypocritical, wild talk.

從 日 moon, 月 court and 室 fugitive; the second ancient form with 室 officer, now obsolete, denoted the visit of officers to court at full moon.

The moon in opposition, the fifteenth day or full of the month; to hope for, to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to espy from afar; hopes, expectations, desire; near to, about fronting; that which can be seen, open to sight; a sacrifice to hills and streams.

今天 日 to-day is full moon.

小山而入 went away towards the hill.

分開分 it raises people's praises and hopes.

喜出外 joy beyond all expectation.

貫 to live in hopes of.

無所 nothing to hope for.

失 or 終 lost all hope.

盼 敦 to still expecting pardon; hoping for forgiveness.

然去 staring and gaping; he went off; he left in disgust.

六或花甲 nearly sixty years old.

穿雙眼 nearly bored my eyes through — expecting you.

民 the hope of the people; very popular, as Kanghi was.

怨 to feel a grudge towards; to look for impatiently.

引頸而 or 金 to stretch the neck and look; on the tip of expectation.

探 an informal visit.

遐 To go, to travel; to deceive, to treat badly; to be afraid of, to be terrified.

魂 死 half scared to death.

子無我 you need not be afraid of me, Sir.
WANG.

Old sounds, wung and yung.  In Canton, yung; — in Swatow, oug, eng, and ang; — in Amoy, oung; — in Fuhchau, oung, eng, and ang; — in Shanghai, ang; — in Chifu, wung.

From feathers and lord.

The feathers on the neck, a ruff, like that on some birds; flying; venerable; an old man, a graybeard, one whose locks cover his neck; a husband.

An old gentleman.

A term of honor for a chien, who in turn applies it to the prefect, and he to his superior.

Your honored father.

My husband; and a gentleman.

A fisherman.

To congratulate a bridegroom.

Some statues of officers and animals before the tombs of great men.

My father is like yours; — i.e. we friends have, as it were, but one father.

Used with the last.

The ruff or neck feathers on a bird.

The neck of the wild goose.

The humming of cattle.

The humming of insects, as mosquitoes.

The grunting of cattle.

In Cantonese. Over-ripe, as fruit.

This fruit is rotten.

The upper part of a boot or stocking.

The vamp of a shoe.

Nits in the skin of cattle, laid by the 1 a kind of gad-fly.

From plant and old.

The footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.

Lush, luxuriant, bushy.

Plants which grow in tufted heads with slender peduncles.

To rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.

A rising fog; the mist rising, when it looks like a sea.

The dust rising in clouds; the gust of wind.

The gust of wind.

Rising in the midst of the desert.

The ancient city gate.

WEN OR WI.

Old sounds, wéi, hréi, ngwéi, hwen, war, ngek, ngst, mi, and milt.  In Canton, wei, úi, and milt; — in Swatow, úi, wéi, jui, ngüi, mui, bué, and lui; — in Amoy, úi, j., có, guí, bi, húi, and lui; — in Fuhchau, wi, úi, dí, mi, é, mwi, ngüi, and loi; — in Shanghai, wéi, wing, mi, and milt; — in Chifu, wéi.

Explained as denoting the earth (which belongs to the branch of the male) being flourishing, and woman as the chief of the female principle.

The stern composure suitable to an officer's dignity; majesty, pomp; august, imposing, solemn, lordly; grave, awful, intimidating; imperious; terrible; to overawe, to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion; to be awed by majesty.  Frightened; the dreaded times of death and burial.

Authority, the exercise of power.

Unintense stern but not ferocious; rigorously just.

Prompt reprisals; instant severity.

Awfully overawing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>烹</td>
<td>dignity of demeanor, majesty.</td>
<td>烹</td>
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<tr>
<td>虎</td>
<td>awful majesty.</td>
<td>烘</td>
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<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>threatening; to sternly repress levity.</td>
<td>偎</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>most severe or dignity.</td>
<td>順</td>
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<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>to assume a stern manner; to play the tyrant.</td>
<td>進</td>
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<td>官</td>
<td>不如牙爪</td>
<td>進</td>
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<tr>
<td>不如牙爪</td>
<td>officers themselves are not as fearful as their lieutenants and minions.</td>
<td>米</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>to cherish virtue while respecting dignity.</td>
<td>潦</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>an old district in Ching-t'ung-fa in Sz'ch'uen.</td>
<td>火</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>overawe him, scare him.</td>
<td>火</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>to walk and misuse the five elements.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<td>進</td>
<td>In Cantonese. The bravery of fine apparel.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>an imposing attire, a new dress.</td>
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<td>進</td>
<td>雙, a close chair, a jakes.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<td>進</td>
<td>The young of a tiger.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>The sowbug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places, called also 鼠姑 mouse girl.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<td>維</td>
<td>Flourishing, luxuriant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>該 a medicinal root, sweetish and white like iris-root.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>襁 a remedy for boils and ulcers, said to be Clematis sinensis; a decoction of the twigs is used.</td>
<td>省</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>To cook or roast in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to bake; to put fire into to warm things; to warm before the fire.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>黃 or 豌, to roast brown.</td>
<td>省</td>
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<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>營 the brown or peat coal found in the north of Chihli; also, to burn pit charcoal.</td>
<td>省</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
who were unaware of the cause, thought it was on account of the flesh.

1. 公人 to take interest in other's welfare.

所以 is what are you now doing? what business are you at? a royal minister [I, the minister] on this account (or hereby) communicate to you on the following business.

韋 Composed of 韬 refractory one above other, and 围 to surround in the center; it forms the 178th radical of characters relating to hides.

The perverse and ungovernable must be restrained by thongs, hence the character denotes the straps or thongs with which persons are bound; tanned and soft leather; refractory, insubordinate.

佩 accordant, as two instruments; harmonious, because soft leather fits a thing.

陀 or 陀 the Vedas; a guardian deity found in Buddhist temples.

佩 a girdle of leather.

不 old name of Yung-chang fu in the southwest of Yunnan.

石 or stone straps, the fronds of the Niphobolus lingua, a fern used in medicine.
From door and insubordinate.
The doors of the harem; side doors of the palace, where candidates once underwent their examination.

入 
from the officers leaving the hall after they have decided on the essays, and announced the names.

举 
for the village gate; met. to become a kājin.

求 
the examination for tsins' at Peking; as 秋 is for kājin in the provinces.

买 
to buy graduates' names, a mode of gambling at Canton by betting on the surnames of successful candidates.

 essesthe essays of the successful candidate.

帷 
From cloth and perverse; it is interchanged with the next and last.

A perfume bag, worn on the lapel; a curtain or vailance; the rooms for women.

慈 
the loving curtain; met. a mother.

闌 
in the female apartments.

帷 
in the female apartments.

帷 
in the female apartments.

帷 
A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

床 
a tester to a bed.

幕 
a curtain, a cloth screen.

築 
the curtain of a carriage.

幕 
the neglected curtain became thin; i.e. women lost their modesty.

房 
the belchamber.

薇 
From to go and insubordinate.

To oppose, to go against, to disobey; not to heed, to disregard; to leave, to take leghail; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; to be distant; perverse, seditious, intractable.

背 
to turn the back on.

母 
let none disregard — these commands.

陽 
to agree before one's face, but to oppose behind his back.

和 
run down, indisposed, out of sorts; — a phrase used in letters.

君子 如 之 悖 惡 
if good men were just, hatred and anger would disappear.

敬 
long or 久 以 色 形 
I have long neglected you, Sir; I have not seen you for a good while.

敬 
cherish resentment against.

三 
thrice threw up his appointment.

依 
or 從 
undetermined; in doubt how to act, i.e. whether to agree with or oppose.

心 
to talk against the heart or conscience.

不 
農 之 
not let the time for planting slip by.

帷 
From heart and bird; sometimes written 唯 and also used with the next.

To consider, to think on, to plan; to care for; is or has, to consist in, to do or to be; just so, precisely; an adversative particle, but, only; in a series it denotes and, with; and so, only that; also, further; just so, precisely; certainly; it is often a redundant word for euphony.

壹 
only one I not only that.

壹 
is but that.

壹 
but it ought; indispensable; it is proper.

壹 
but one.

壹 
there's only one; only it alone.

壁 
looking afar I think I have a clear idea of it.

查 
I have examined it.

維 
From silk and bird; used with the last in ancient books.

The curtain of a carriage; tied to; connected with, as a horse in a cart; to hold together, to hold fast; tied up, as a boat to a wharf; a particle like the last, but, only; as a copula, also, and so; as an initial word, whereas, seeing that, referring to; a net; one says, a corner or angle.

業 
to fasten together; to connect with, as effects with causes.

持 
to aid, to have united action.

今 
now; just at this time.

四 
the four cardinal points; also four virtues, as 禮義廉恥 propriety, right, integrity and modesty.

再四思 
to ponder a subject on all points.

行動 
難 it seems to be difficult to act in any way.

四方 
they were linked together all around.

如意 
Also read 般.

A long tailed monkey, described as having a yellowish-gray head, a forked tail and turned-up nose; it suspends itself from trees during rain, stopping its nose with the forked tail; it may refer to the Wandeloo or a Rhinoceros from the southwest of China, as it is said to associate with the rhinoceros, elephant, and bear.

頌 
A river in the northern part of the promontory of Shan-tung, west of Lai-cheu fu, from whence Wei hien 焉 takes its name.
A fish allied to the silures, whose fins are fleshy, but its mouth and head like a sturgeon; the color on the back is yellow and on the belly whitish; it is common in the Yangtsz River, and may possibly be a member of the sturgeon family.

A noted peak in Kansuh near Shib, at the West end of the Great Wall, called Sze-ch'uen; one of the same name is in Sze-ch'uen.

A high rugged rock is seen, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

A peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky; it is regarded as another form of '巖' a peak.

Small, trifling; insignificant, mean; minute, fine; in a slight degree, too; rather; hidden, subtle; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to fade or dwindle away, to diminish in extent or value; to conceal; to hide away; reduced to obscurity; waning; to repress, as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the leg; an old state lying eastward from Pa chen in Sze-ch'uen.

A fish; also read 末池.

A small branch of the River Tuii near King-cheu fu in the southeast of Hupah.
"wei" From a body which has hair behind it.

"wei" The tail of animals; the end, the extreme part, the last of the tail of; remnants, driblets; a split, a sandy point; the hinder part of; a stem; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals.

宿 the sixth constellation, the stars ε μ in Scorpio.

首 1 or 頭 1 head to the tail; first and last; beginning — end.

跟 1 to follow one, as a lackey.

擺 1 to wag the tail.

夾 1 to put the tail between the legs.

數 1 unsettled items of an account.

話 話土 1子 his speech has a local drawl.

後 1 afterwards; after that.

二 1鳥 two fish.

貭 美 1 broken and bad money bought here; — a sign.

不知 1 I don't know about the matter; I don't know where it was put.

稀 1 how trifling and unimportant these things are!

底 1 the end of, the finality, the very last; the results of.

尾 1 From woman and tail; now changed for the next.

尾 1 To comply with, attentive to; handsome.

順 1 accommodating.

勉 1 to exert one's self.

疊 1 From head and 良 or 犬 a cause of offense; it is the same as the preceding.

摳 1 Indefatigable, unwearied; fixed in mind, resolved.

女 1 earnest and energetic was Wun Wang.

恥 1 unwilling and unwearied in one's duties.

浩 1 水 a stream in the west of Shensi, and an old district.

鴟 1 鴟 a narrow gorge in a stream caused by jutting rocks.

委 1 From woman and grain, alluding to the bending heads of ripe grain.

委 1 Dowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility; to infer, to allege; to send off, to confide to, to put in charge of, to commit to, to trouble; to reject; to depute, to delegate; commissioned on public service; a wrong; a grievance; the end, the last; really, indeed.

委 1 to receive orders to go.

員 1 a deputy or special agent of an officer; a special commissioner.

實 1 果 very good, the best of.

外 1 a sergeant in the army, under whom is a 外外 1 a lance-sergeant or corporal.

験 1 sent him to inspect goods, or hold an inquest.

盡 1 I know it from the first to last; I am aware of the circumstances.

曲 1 barbarism, a wrong, a grievance; whatever one suffers.

端 1 an ancient dress of ceremony worn by princes at worship; the circumstances, the rise and progress of an affair.

樂 1 to throw away a thing.

係 1 it is really so.

託 1 to give a commission to an underling, to engage the services of an inferior.

差 1 to delegate, to send.

等 1 等 elegant, as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome.

婉 1 他 to speak in metaphor, to allude to indirectly.

委 1 The sow-bug or wood-louse (Oxycerus) 1 委; also called 委 or 委 from the notion that mice carry it on their backs; this and 委 are synonymous.

委 1 The noise made in calling ducks, probably in Honan, as the call is unlike in different places.

委 1 From gem and perverse.

委 1 A gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.

瑰 1 a precious thing which illustrates former times.

瑰 1 valuable and rare.

瑰 1 Admiraible, rare, extraordinary, as one famed for beauty or skill; fine-looking, powerful.

瑰 1 男子 a brave clever man.

瑰 1 人 for a powerful, gigantic man.

瑰 1 personable and handsome.

瑰 1 a brave, gallant man.

瑰 1 Grass which grows in the bottoms of rivers; a hollow rush or reed smaller than the 豪; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel and thatch.

瑰 1 rush mats, like those woven from the Pismotes.

瑰 1 the sprouts of the rush.

瑰 1 船之 he crossed [the river] on one reed.

瑰 1 之所如 [as little as] the space that one rush occupies.

瑰 1 a reed common in Kiangsu (Arundo indica); these also denote two kinds of rushes.

瑰 1 reed stalks, cane stalks.

瑰 1 A fire that is insubordinate; a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing.

瑰 1 光 a great light.

瑰 1 a glowing red blaze.

瑰 1 a low flame, like that of a spirit lamp.

瑰 1 盛 a nice bright fire; a fervid sun.

瑰 1 From earth and to leave behind.

瑰 1 一 a low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.

瑰 1 社 the low wall around an altar of earth.

瑰 1 宮 a sort of mud-wall shrine.
From bone and all or a ball.

A distorted bone; to crook, to bend; to intertwine, as branches; to bend to or agree with.

1 天下正法 to pervest the just laws of the land.

林木替 the trees interlaced their branches.

1 亮 to appear as if assenting to a thing.

曲 to suffer injustice.

福分福所 Ah! happiness must bend to infelicity, — and joy give place to sadness.

Also read wei, when synonymous with; to think.

wei To answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.

而起 be answered and instantly arose.

每不 every one directly replied.

其魚 the fish move in and out of the creel.

男女 boys [are to] reply; aye, aye! girls to drawl, y-e-s; so the Book of Rites directs.

諸諸 aye, aye! to be sure; I promise you.

From door and to act.

A door half open, as when a woman stands within the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar.

閹而與言 she opened the gate a little and spoke with him.

From dog and fearing.

The yelp of a terrified dog; a slut whelping three pups; many, plentiful; very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted; rustic, low; to cause to submit.

鄙 rustic, unpolished, coarse.

承恙 I am deeply obliged for your commendation.

來就之 camar in numbers and quickly.

自云鼻 I call myself vile and despised.

水 水 when the water rises it runs over the bank.

名 of a peak and a god; dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.

礁 perilously steep.

礁 stony and rough, as a road gullied out by rains.

From place and demon.

A small state which was destroyed n. c. 633, by Tsin; it was in the south of the present Shansi; lofty and grand.

礁 rising in a high peak.

高 imposing and lofty.

From water and to have.

A small river in the state of Ching, now in Honan, in that province, at which there was a ford; the district of Wei-chuen 川 retains the name.

之外有許且樂 beyond the Wei, the ground is broad and pleasant.

病 a bruise, a contusion.

痰 a swelling, such as is caused by a blow from a club, which turns the skin black and blue; used for the stomach, in the phrase 翻 to turn the stomach, to disagree with one.

鰻 A synonym of fish 鱼 in some books.

A singular fish found in the Yangtze River, having a long snout and a gaping mouth, called the mud or snouted sturgeon; the large sort is called 王 and the small 李, but there may be two species; the flesh is good, but inferior to the 魚 or sturgeon, with which it is grouped; it seems to be sometimes confounded with the porpoise by the Chinese; ancient name of a river in Kung lien 虹縣 the west of Honan.

匯匯匯潛逃於匯 I am not a sturgeon that I can dive and hide in the deep.

为 Elegant, fine looking.

美 handsome, personable.

mong arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, discontented.

Pi 1B unsettled, uneasy.

Plants, grass; name of a place in Tain 意 now the south of Shansi.

桑 1 the thousand plants, a noted poem of the T'ang dynasty.

草本 herbage; name of a place.

Read 'yen. A bud, especially a leaf-bud.

桑 mulberry buds, a medicine.

出 the buds are swelling.

From sun and perseverance.

The sun shining in his strength.

光 the bright sunlight.

From skin and is, but the primitive gives the idea, and the radical the sound.

五 all the excellencies of conduct and character.

犯五不 he five ways committed improprieties; — i.e. he offended every principle.

昭 I see to illustrate what is right and define what is wrong.

从木 from a tree and a line, showing abundance of leaves and its full vigor in the sixth moon; not to be confounded with muk, 米 the end.

The eighth of the twelve branches, symbolized by a goat; the hour from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. towards evening; the sixth moon; an adjective of negation and doubt, not yet, not now, never; in combination answers to in, un, as |

是 incomplete; 1 incomplete; 1 unfinished; sometimes denotes that an order or obligation previously required the act.

1 有 none; never has been any.

1 會 not yet; often intimates an impossibility.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WÉI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吾</td>
<td>嘗無論</td>
<td>I have never failed to give instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>定</td>
<td>it is uncertain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>必</td>
<td>probably not; not at all.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>免</td>
<td>cannot be prevented.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>知</td>
<td>I don't know the particulars truly; I am not intimate with the affair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>not so; it cannot be.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>not long after, not a great while.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>clerks about courts who are not in the line of promotion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>should not assume what is merely convenient, but study to do what is right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>貧而就</td>
<td>this is not so good as to be poor, and still to be contented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓋</td>
<td>拉盟</td>
<td>the set time has not yet expired. (Shanghai.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>味</td>
<td>From mouth and not yet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔥</td>
<td>Taste, flavor, smell; relish, seasoning; a daintiness, a delicacy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>the five tastes, viz., acrid, sour, salt, bitter, sweet, which the Chinese doctors suppose to reside in the 五</td>
<td>子 or red berries of the Kadsura Chinensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>道</td>
<td>delicious, nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>野</td>
<td>1 game, delicacies from the forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>養加</td>
<td>1 add one more taste, i.e., season it a little more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>類</td>
<td>aromatics, spices, seasonings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>relished his talk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滋</td>
<td>very toothsome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>lost its taste, insipid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>1 it is not well seasoned; he cannot yet relish the beauties of his lessons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>palatable, well tasted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仍</td>
<td>1 延擭</td>
<td>he still persists in his delay; 1 also used for uniformly, still, only; as — 1 好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>詩</td>
<td>the allusions or beauties of an ode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濃</td>
<td>or 淡</td>
<td>a rich or slight taste; a ripe or raw flavor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>a smell; a puff or odor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>殊</td>
<td>無</td>
<td>it is very insipid; this is very dull work; it does not interest me at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>藥</td>
<td>a dose of medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茗</td>
<td>From plant and taste, as it is supposed to possess the quintessence of all tastes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A trailing medicinal plant (Kadsura Chinensis), found in many parts, noted for the viscid mucous on the fruit and branches; the seeds, called 五</td>
<td>子</td>
<td>are used as a tonic, lenitive, and stimulant; the vine produces a yellow flower, and the red berries are wrinkled and re-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>位</td>
<td>From man and standing, referring to the servants appointed on the sides of the hall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who sit erect, as in a hall, or are arranged there in rank, the place, the seat; the throne; a post, a trust, a position, a dignity; right, proper, correct; established, arranged, to arrange in proper rank; to enthronize; to assume regal sway, to begin to reign; the room a thing takes up, the place it ought to be in; a classifier of persons, dignifying them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>失</td>
<td>to lose the throne.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>龍</td>
<td>and occasionally</td>
<td>the throne, intimating its divine character and source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幾</td>
<td>客人</td>
<td>how many guests?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客</td>
<td>the guest's seat — is on the host's left or west.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸</td>
<td>or 列</td>
<td>you, Sirs; Gentlemen; used in direct address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大地</td>
<td>or 高</td>
<td>a high situation or office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在</td>
<td>or 坐</td>
<td>reigning; a reign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>一體</td>
<td>three persons in one; triune, the Trinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>譕</td>
<td>to resign or abdicate the throne; to yield one's seat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>買</td>
<td>營</td>
<td>get freight in the ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>正</td>
<td>the proper place for women is in domestic affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>各</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>each went to his own seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>可</td>
<td>we have no position for him; no berth suitable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 胃

From 肉 flesh and 田 a field, altered from 腹 to represent the rugged coating of the stomach; it closely resembles 胃 a helmet.

The stomach, defined as the 肠 or grain store-room; it is also defined by 腹 because it encloses the food; the appetite; the digestion; the 17th constellation of three large stars in Musca Borealis.

1 習 turns the stomach.

1 腕 the pulse in the right wrist.

1 無 | 口 | having no appetite.

| 1 火 | 焦 | a morbid, foul, or offensive stomach and breath.

去 | 火 | to cool or cleanse the blood, to remove bad humors.

塞 | 火 | a weak stomach.

氣 | 疼 | a gripes in the stomach; a belly-ache.

### 鳴

From dog or insect and stomach, because its skin is exhibited in diseases of the stomach; others say because its coat resembles tripe.

| 剃 | the small hedgehog, common in Chihli, also called | 鼠 in books; the spines are described as forked. |

### 事 如 | 集 | my affairs are numerous as porcupine's quills.

### 捲轉 如 | to roll up like a hedgehog.

### 憎

From heart and stomach. Disquieted.

1 憤 | anxious and perturbed; some say, resolute; to bear up against.
From words and stomach.

謂 [wei] 'to address, to inform; to speak to or report on something to another; to suppose, to instance; to say, to speak of; to call, to denominate; designated, termed, styled; means, meaning; to send on a message; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how occurs used for 爲 to be.

謂 [wei] this is the purport of it.

謂 [wei] this can be called knowing one's origin.

之曰 addressing him, he said.

何 why? what do you say? what is it called? how is this explained?

但然 really inexcusable; you are of no kind of use.

無所 nothing can be said in your favor; I have no excuse to offer.

不 at the beginning of a sentence, unexpectedly; who would have said it?

有 something can be said for it; commendable, reasonable, excusable.

自無愧 I say that I have nothing to be ashamed of.

誰 who can say who did this?

天高 it may be said of the sky that it is very lofty.

但不矣 [I love him heartily,] but when he is far away I am not so careful to think of him.

天實之之何哉 heaven really made this, but how indeed?

夫子之之也 this was, Sir, speaking of you.

謂 [wei] a large tributary of the Yellow River, famous for its turbid waters, which joins it near the elbow in Shensi, and drains the southern half of that province; roaring, hurrying, as rapids.

謂 [wei] the River King shows its turbidness by contrast with the Wei.

謂 [wei] anxious, unquiet.

謂 [wei] an old name for a younger sister.

謂 [wei] An unauthorized character.


謂 [wei] composed of 地 field, which is here a contraction of 鬼 demon, and 爪 claws of a tiger underneath, — both to be feared.

謂 [wei] To dread, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to awe; what one dreads; to respect; a right fear, a humble awe; devotion for, weighed down by; the carefulness of respect and fear; dread, awedness; timidity; to put to death judicially.

謂 [wei] very dreadful.

謂 [wei] I want nothing to do with it.

謂 [wei] to fear Heaven's commands.

謂 [wei] The good man venerates three things, — heaven, the words of the sages, and good men.

謂 [wei] it is hurt by much wind, as a plant.


謂 [wei] apprehension, great dread.

謂 [wei] afraid when they see him, as truants do a teacher.

謂 [wei] useless and cowardly; incapacitated through fear.

謂 [wei] 已子 Wigour letters.

謂 [wei] fearless, unappalled; this term is applied to every Buddha.

謂 [wei] bashful, sensitive to shame.

謂 [wei] shrinking from the cold.

謂 [wei] though I would put them to death, do you not do so.

謂 [wei] From to eat and to bend; or mouth and to dread; the second also is read 虎, to fear, but is now chiefly used as a synonym of the first.

謂 [wei] To feed, to give food to, especially to animals; to rear.

謂 [wei] to give it all it can eat.

謂 [wei] to feed the baby. (Cantonese.)

謂 [wei] or 肉貨 feed the animals or stock.


謂 [wei] stinking fish.

謂 [wei] In Cantonese. A word of address when calling out to a man.

謂 [wei] hallo, there!

謂 [wei] get out! get away, clear out! often heard among sailors as 從lo!

謂 [wei] From 行 to walk, and 章 opposed, and 輪 around under it; the first form is most common.

謂 [wei] To escort, to go with, as a protection or in honor of; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town and garrison; a local name for Tientsin.

謂 [wei] an officer who escorts the grain-junks.

謂 [wei] the protecting shield of this region, as a god.

謂 [wei] to guard the place.

謂 [wei] vigorous animal spirits.

謂 [wei] life preserving pills.

謂 [wei] we, [your majesty's] defenders.

謂 [wei] a garrison or cantonment.

謂 [wei] mutual aid and protection.

謂 [wei] an important feudal state occupying southern Chihli and eastern Honan, in the valley of the 河; its capital was the present Ki bien 洪縣; it existed 781 years, till it was absorbed by Tsin n. c. 241, at which time it joined three others to resist it; 22 rulers are enumerated down to n. c. 469.

謂 [wei] To talk wildly in one's pleasure.

謂 [wei] 言 actually people tell the truth in their sleep.

謂 [wei] Too much; to exaggerate.

謂 [wei] to tell big stories, incredible statements.
From *demon* and to delegate.

Formerly used for 魏, high; lofty, sublime, as a towering peak.

1 闕 the gate of the palace where edicts are published; as 象 is the gate of the capital where they are issued.

1 ible said of a small portion of a thing that is completed.

1 闕 a small feudal state which existed n. c. 403–241, under six or eight rulers, when it was absorbed by Tsin; it lay in the southern part of Shansi and north of Shun, occupying nearly the region where Yao and Shun ruled; Tsao Tsoo of the 三國 called his state the 闕, which lasted from A. D. 220–264, and included the provinces of Honan and Shansi.

1 朝 a dynasty of Hunnish origin established in northern Shansi A. D. 386, which lasted till 586, and at one time ruled over half the empire in the north and west, under twelve sovereigns.

From *fragrant* and the country of 魏.

Assafetida, 魏 or 魏, brought from Persia and Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

The sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

From *man and to do; q. d. that it is the doing of man, and did not come of itself.

False, hypocritical; counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

To act hypocritically.

At 致 而 无 not the least deception in any way.

1 顾 guileful designs, underhand plans.

WEI.

虚 | or 忘 | wholly false.

为 不 知 pretended not to know anything of it.

充官 長 to pretend and act as officials or gentry.

In Cantonese. To dun, to importune; to solicit.

柴 | 去 to beg and weary people.

细 | mean; a very little; stingy.

苦 藤 to weary the gods.

From fire and to smooth; it is now in the North much superseded by 年 焦; also read yuh.

To smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron or smoothing-iron that holds coals; to rub and push, as in ironing.

衣 服 to iron out clothes.

手 to feel for gently, as in the dark. (Cantonese.)

毒 | to rub hot applications on a sore.

From $s inch$ and 山 human; it is regarded as a synonym or derivative of the last, for which it is sometimes incorrectly used.

Tranquil, calm; to still, to quiet; to settle disagreements, to harmonize feuds, — in which sense the next has mostly taken its place; a military officer.

校 | chair-bearers of the emperor, retinue of the emperor.

廷 | palace guards in old times.

太 | an ancient officer like a governor.

Read yuh. A military officer in the palace or capital.

1 續 a corporal of police in Peking.

雲 藤 | and 雲 藤 | hereditary titular officers of the fifth and seventh ranks in Peking, who are supposed to ride to keep the peace.

防守 | a garrison major among Manchu Bannermen.

Like the last, and now used for it in this sense.

To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquilize the feelings.

安 | to appease, to calm.

冥 | to quiet the manes, as by burning incense or offerings.

吊 | to console and mourn with.

受 | comforted, to be calmed and resigned.

有子七人 莫 | 母心 we are seven sons and cannot comfort our mother.

惓 悶 refreshed his heart, as by heartily counsel.

以 | 願望 it has fully gratified my wishes.

今 冬 不由 | 日 | 励 now it will be only by daily diligence that you will not fail to tread the path of satisfaction.

An odorous plant akin to the Stachys or *Vetex*, having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine, as style; numerous, as population.

茂 | growing vigorously.

蔚 | a pure blue sky.

或 | or 藍 | flourishing finely.

人民 | 起 the people increase rapidly.

Read yuh. A city 张 in Sien-lu wa fu, lying nearly west of Peking near Shansi.

A small net, the 鶴 which was directed to be set in the autumn.

Clouds rising.

然 | 雲起 how rapidly the clouds have come up.

The perfect ant, when it has its wings, usually called 飛 or 飛蛾 winged ants; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.
From water and a year; often interchanged with the next.

wēi? Deep, vast, like the ocean; name of a river in Honan; thick, turbid.

Read hōwēi, The gurgling of water.

施 wēi 1 throw the nets in with a splashing sound.

From grain and a year; it is used with the preceding.

wēi? Weeds growing disorderly

hōwēi? among grain; dirty, unclean; filthiness; wickedness; obscene, indecent; noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch.

气 wēi a stinking savor.

乱宫中 the seraglio was full of lewdness and disorder.

言 wēi vile talk, lewd speech.

事 wēi improper things, illegal doings, disgraceful affairs.

炁 wēi dirt for himself to get a sink.

髍 wēi不堪 I cannot endure this filth and dirt.

德 wēi its rank odor smells even to heaven.

如 wēi the last.

是 wēi overgrown with weeds; jangly.

行 wēi to do things slovenly.

池 wēi a contraction of a pig and the stomach altered; it is also read wēi.

An animal like the hedgehog, but also resembling the pig; a class, a series, many of the same sort; to sort, to classify.

字 wēi a collection of characters, like a manual dictionary; name of a lexicon.

核 wēi to examine all of the same sort at once.

等 wēi all those kinds or classes.

由 wēi from plants and assembled.

To screen, to intercept; a species of leek or squills (Allium porrum), called 鷺 wēi used as a potherb.

起 wēi to rise and float, as mist or clouds; vapors floating upward.

丝 wēi from silk and perverse.

織 wēi the transverse threads of cloth, the woof; parallels of latitude; transverse lines, those which cross the breadth of a thing; to weave, to twine in.

帽 wēi a fringed official summer cap.

道 wēi degrees of latitude.

五 wēi the five planets, which, as it were, wind through the zodiac.

地 wēi geographical divisions.

動 wēi the husbandman binds on his plow, — and shoulders it to go to work in the early spring time.

经 wēi he has the classics woven into him.

蠷 wēi a generic name for small apterous insects.

螢 wēi an insect allied to the Cermatia, but the species is uncertain.

𩠣 wēi a fresh breeze.

ética wēi Long, as this constant breeze will serve as another fan — to cool us.

 فإذا wēi full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

_license_ wēi are they not very splendid?

Old sounds, kwa, wa, nga, and kap. In Canton, wo, ngo, and lo; — in Swatow, 三 and o; — in Amoy, 0, ok, and go; — in Fuhchow, wo and ngwō; — in Shanghai, u and ngu; — in Chifū, won.

From cave and distorted mouth; nearly synonymous with 萬.

窝 wēi a nest on the ground or in a hole; a grot or hole; a depression on the body; a warm, nest-like thing; occurs used for a shrine or small oratory; a nook or retired corner; a lonely house; a den, a retreat for bandits; to shelter thieves; a peculiar right, a goodwill.

赃 wēi to receive plunder; as a 盗 or receiver does.

心 wēi a place over the breast bone.

鬼 wēi a devil's nest; an owl-hole.

毛 wēi a pair of lined warm shoes.

一 wēi a hollow millet-bun.

八 wēi eight generations (a large family) in one household.

臂 wēi the arm-pits.

酒 wēi a dimple in the cheek.

蜂 wēi [people are coming in like] a nest of bees.

安 wēi 安樂之 I only wish to get a quiet retreat — for my age.

空 wēi 子 the hollow on the neck between two great muscles; it is fancied to be connected with the appetite.

子 wēi a cook.

擇 wēi a woman's visit to her mother one month after childbirth.

留 wēi or 持 to shelter runaways, to harbor people.

在 wēi the class of water-carriers.

漁 wēi a whirlpool, an eddy.

斎 wēi a deep pool in a stream where the water revolves.

 acabado -KO A large branch of the River Hwai, which flows into it in the north of Nganhwui.
A term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, saucery, the sow thistle, and other similar plants.

The pet spaniels or lap-dogs found in Peking.

The Japanese.

From men and bent.

From to eat and to measure.

Fat and unsavory, as biche-de-mer.

A kind of water bird; when it cries, the rain is said to fall; perhaps the petrel.

A four-sided reel for winding silk, now called 線轴; it is sometimes made with jointed legs.

Muddy, roiled, as water; used with 湖 a reservoir, a pool; to steep

Turbid, dirty water.

To slip and fall; to sprain one's leg or arm, to double it under when falling; curvy.

His beard is curled into the bag, for dyeing it.

From female and really; for the second meaning, it is often pronounced 女.

Delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.

Two elegant females, finely adorned with jewels, played in the harem.

Also read 癸.

Attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.

Resplendently beautiful.

From insect and to measure.

Geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.

The looper curls up only that he may stretch out again.

To span with the fingers.

Unfeeling, perverse, as the world.

To move regularly.

A squirming worm.

From teeth or foot and house.

Crowded teeth.

Crowded on; pushing, as teeth.

A narrow-minded, prejudiced man; in Shanghai, this phrase means sordid, dirty; and the Cantonese phrase 污粗 is probably derived from it.
Old sounds, ng, wo, wek, wot, mo, and mot. In Canton, u, ng, and m; — in Swatow, u, ö, bo, bu, wa, n, ng, and go ; — in Amoy, o, ng, bu, bò, and wa; — in Fukien, u, nwó, ngu, ngö, and ngwó; — in Shanghai, u, vn, 'm, ng, and ngï; — in Chifu, u.

Wu

The character is supposed to represent the cross, and differs from 烏 a bird by omitting the stroke in the middle, which represents the eyes; occurs used for the next.

Wu is a crow; but the raven, chough, and blackbird are all included, though it specially means the crow, noted for its filial duty, as it is supposed to feed its aged dam sixty days out of its own crop, — hence the phrase 能学 命 he must learn to exhibit filial duty; black, inky, dark; to render black; an exclamation, what! how, in what way? not reduced to order, promiscuous; the obverse of a coin.

鴉 a crow.

鴉 命 unlucky people; lit. a raven’s fate. (Cantonese.)

頭 an unshaven lout.

有 all gone, none.

蚊之 有 it brought me in nothing, as an adventure; it was an entire loss.

顙 a dye to blacken the beard.

黑 black as ink.

衣 the swallow, because it winters in the Wu-l country.

有此事 how can this be?

魚 the black fish (Phytopus sinensis), akin to the bloomy.

私念切 filial duty imposes its bonds upon me.

合之衆 a set of lawless fellows; roughs and vagabonds.

莫若黑 if it be not black, it is not a crow.

手 alas, how sad!

慈 and 孝 two names for the white-throated blackbird, common about Peking.

金 or 三足 the golden crow or the three legged raven; a term for the sun, whose disk is supposed to be thus marked.

鴉 An exclamation of regret; a sigh; a groan; well-a-day, ah!

鴉 alas! wo worth the day.

鴉 sobbing, whimpering.

鴉 To nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young.

鴉 to vomit.

蚊 Read gang. To lose the voice.

蚊 to choke with emotion, and be unable to speak.

蚊 An implement like a billhook, the 1 knife with which to cut grass or weeds.

蚊 From earth or wood and vapor; these two are not the same as and 且 but they are often wrongly used for them.

蚊 To cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason’s trowel.

蚊 a plasterer, a mason.

蚊 a trowel.

蚊 to plaster or whitewash a wall.

陸之塗不可 a dung wall can’t be plastered; — i. e. you can’t make a paste out of a sow’s ear.

塗 From water and vapor; the first two are the same, but the third is sometimes regarded as different.

塗 Stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, as a pool or puddle; foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean; obscure, vile, depraved, abominable; to defile, to insult; to stain; to dig down or excavate; to bale out, as when irrigating; to become dirty by hard work; to wash out dirt.

蚊 To draw a bow, and aim the arrow is 1 弓; but one defines it the whirl of the arrow.

鄉 To mean like its primitive.

鄉 The district Wu-ching in the northwest of Chekiang, the city of Hu-cheufu.

故 a famous place in ancient Tsin, now Kiat-hien in Shansi.

鄉 A wood suitable for arrows; a tree producing a sort of crab, the 1 槳 found in Hunan.
The third and original form represents a luxuriant forest, with 風 lost between the trees, but the lower portion of 林 is now contracted to 無 under foliage; the second form is the 71st radical, and regarded as identical, but its etymology is doubtful, and it is explained as being the vacancy which existed in the northwest part of the sky before Nô-ông mended it.

An adverb of negation, none, not, not having, destitute of, without, wanting; joined to forms a strong affirmation; in combination answers to the termination less, as 無形 formless; 世 limitative, less, excessive; occurs interchanged with 不; 末 and 末, and takes their shades of meaning; as an initial, is sometimes redundant, as

念爾祖 think upon your grandparents; not extant, a state between emptiness and annihilation.

用人 a useless fellow.

之事 an unimportant matter.

可如何 there is no help for it; no matter how or in what way.

事 at leisure, not busy; no annoyance.

有 and 有 are opposites,—to have and not to have, to exist and to be annihilated.

常 a demon regarded as the messenger of Yen-lo wang,—as in常 to death has come.

所見聞 no one ever saw or heard of it.

無 no use, doing nothing; the Buddhists use it for the absolute, a nonentity; there is a small sect of them, the 有 whose chief feature is mystic contemplation and idealism.

自然 not made, but self existing.

德 truly virtue men do not act, nor have they wherewith to act.

生 it grew out of nothing; made out of whole cloth; unfounded.

期 no time set, not limited.

一不瞭 there's nothing he does not understand.

一可用 it is of very little use.

我 a Buddhist metaphysical term (an stanza), insinuation, having no vitality, nothing in me.

則言 if it be not then so; don't prevaricate.

初出于是 and 返于是 it sprang from nothing and returns at last to nothing.

末省故 there cannot but be a reason.

乃 or 它 often answers to perhaps, rather, if that;—as 它以何 does it seem to be rather a disgrace to his ancestors.

如 that is the best way, nothing like this way.

意 中 買 bought it without thinking.

法 可治 there's no way to arrange it; remissless.

按 the 25th diagram, denoting sincerity.

天之所生地之所養 人為大 among the beings which earth nourishes, there is none greater than man.

有

An unauthorized character, used like the last, but applied chiefly to things, as the character 有 without a heart indicates.

In Cantonese. None, nothing, not yet.

有 有 is there any or not?

心无意entional.

去過 I have never been there.

你 責我 you have not yet given it to me.

In Fulchau. Empty, open; light, porous; coarse grained, as timber.

談 chit-chat, gossip.

燕

A vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

湖 a lake in Tan-yang, hien in Kiangsu, which gives name to the city of Wu-hu.

滿 full of weeds, as a neglected garden.

雜 obscure, as a vague style; inelegant.

草 莽 abundant, fine grass.

札 my poor letter or epistle.

From labor and man or hand repeated in it; but the ancient complicated form is intended to represent gesticulating with hands, mouth, and sleeves, as a witch does.

A sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods descend; to perform incantations, as women do who call on the dead; fetishism, magic.

術 divination arts; gramarye, enchantments.

男 a wizard.

女 a witch; an enchantress.

醫 medical treatment by magic, like that used by the Shamans.

山 a mountain and a district in Kwe-chen, in the east of Szech'uen, where the Yangtse enters the province; the twelve peaks of this mountain are fabled to have been twelve sisters.

暴 I will broil the witch in the sun, and see whether it will bring rain.

誣 From words and witch.

To affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to a statement; to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; visionary, false, superstitious; calumni.

陷 to ruin by slander, to involve unjustly.

顧人 to implicate people.

吶反 a lying charge brings down its punishment on the accuser.

同善人 to accuse an innocent man.

真 作 to malice an honest woman.

虛 or 惡 slanderous charges trouble society.
From an old form of 女 woman with a line drawn across it to indicate a prohibition of illicit concubines; it is the 50th radical of a few characters, and is distinguished from 女 mother by the prolongation of the middle stroke.

A prohibitive negative adjective like 莫 do not, don't do; used for 無 without; an interrogative particle like 否 intimating a doubt or denial.

不 do not fail in respect.

逢特示 don't oppose this special edict.

手: may I sit down?

庸相應 do not be anxious for me.

是 小儒 no, I will not be a pretended philosopher.

Read ' muy. A black cloth cap.

From mouth and 五 five.

A personal pronoun, I, my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard, to defend, to resist.

等 we, us.

非 要 I am not that man.

可與Resolution and they can rank with us on equal terms.

事 to hurry through a business carelessly.

金 不 the feast of lanterns.

金 an officer in the Han dynasty like a captain-general.

與汝弗如也 my intercourse with you is such, because you are not like others, i.e. proud and presuming.

A tree noted for the even grain of its wood; a; the Eucalyptus verrucosa; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn.

碧 the topaz tree. (Sterculia tonentosa.)

枝 a pillar or support out of the perpendicular.

魁 brave, valiant, one fit to lead.

From head and J; interchanged with the last two.

To oppose, to contradict, to resist; a lean to, a brace; to shore up, as a prop does a wall.

支 to guard against, as anarchy or vice.

抵 to resist; g. d. to set a pole against one.

堵 forced to do a thing, as a subaltern by his superior.

A sound in singing.

音 a refrain at the end of a line.

In Cantonese. A simple negative like 不; no, not, do not.

肯 he won't.

不 yet.

你写 did you write this?

Name of a river in Yung-chuen fu in the south of Hun-nan; also the 江 in the south of Fukien, and another 水 in the southwest of Shantung.

The flying squirrel, 1 鼬 1; 1 鼬 1; an arboreal squirrel, common in Siberia; it is also called 飛生 because it is thought to bear its young while on the wing.

Fine iron from the hill 錤 1; a 錤 1; a sword is a good sword made of ore from this hill, a Toledo blade.

Read 'yu. A hoo or its handle.

錤 unsuitable, ungenial.

The original form is composed of two strokes, representing the dual powers of heaven and earth connected by crossing lines; the second, more complex form is used in bills, &c.

A perfect number, five; the whole, all of a kind, applied to many things, as the planets, the tastes, &c.

按 the fifth.

初 fifth day of the moon.

為廿 5 times 5 is 25.

隸 the five hidden things, or five aggregates, or five sheaves, are Buddhist terms (skandha) for the elements or constituents of a human being, viz., form, perception, consciousness, action, knowledge.

不 定 方民人處 did not allow them to live everywhere among the people.

車 a great collection of books.

不 欲 I will have nothing to do with you.

四分 out of order, confused, scattered, irregular.

出 a five-petaled flower.

分像 a profile or half likeness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>武</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>a file or soldiers, which had its leader; men arranged by file; a squad, a corporal's guard; a company; a comrade, an associate; a fellow soldier; to associate with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>味</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a file of men; the rank and file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>jiu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>to parade troops, to draw up in rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羞</td>
<td>xiu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>to be ashamed to own him as a companion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畅</td>
<td>chao</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>to be born into, or enter on life in the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>联</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>in the hamlets without regard to rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>a man opposed to one; a match, a pair, an equal in rank; occurs used for the last, and farthest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>zuo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>certain persons attached to the courts whose decision at inquests is relied on, and their report taken; at Canton, also applied to those who ensnare the dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以便</td>
<td>yibian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>to make statements harmonize which really do not match at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>午</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Defined as expressing the resistance which the earthy vapors of the 5th moon (hence called 1月) oppose to the skyey influences, covering the earth with fog. The seventh of the twelve stems, symbolized by the horse; consequently every 12th day is termed 1日, referring to this cyclic notation; the time between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. or noon; midday; south, and marks that point on the compass; used with 達, to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>交</td>
<td>jiao</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11 o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>zheng</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>or 中</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>xia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>afternoon; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>停</td>
<td>ting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>or 食</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>觀</td>
<td>guan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>or 飯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使者</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the messengers spread out in various directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>創</td>
<td>chuang</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>to cut crosswise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>zheng</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>门</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬰</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A turban or a napkin to cover the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梅</td>
<td>mei</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>The brightness of the sun at noon tide; clear and bright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>増</td>
<td>zeng</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A bank, a low wall thrown up for defense; barracks, intrenchments; a walled or fortified camp; a village defended by a wall; winding roads among cultivated hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>dui</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>a walled village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td>yan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>an intrenchment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a raised parterre for flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燎</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fire that has been blacked, i.e. embers covered or smothered over; to cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搔</td>
<td>sao</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>An unauthorized character, a synonym of 據 to close.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拳</td>
<td>quan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>To screen or hide a thing with the hand; to put the hand over a place, or press it as when aching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拿</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>拿手</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拳</td>
<td>quan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>着</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>武</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>From 止 to stop and 步 a spear or fighting, as the king of Tsu said, 赢 means to stop fighting and withdraw the troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>武</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Military; martial, strong, warlike, brave; firm; majestic, decided, stern; fierce-looking; to stop disorder by force; to take two steps; a vestige, the traces of; a footstep, an example; to connect; in epitaphs indicates the highest qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>士</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>or 將</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>士</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>童</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萊</td>
<td>lai</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>to discard the civil service and enter the military.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 翻译

**WU**

- 武: 一个英雄，一名士兵。
- 元大: 一个头和一个伟大的踪迹；即一头牛，表示它的重踏。
- 断: 威胁，恐吓。
- 家: 一个书生。
- 子: 一个愚蠢的书生，一个牛头的牧；—是-error of obloquy。
- 鳥 其祖: 为自己的祖先而骄傲。
- 火: 一个伟大的火。
- 赤: 天一庆祝的皇后或唐天王的皇后，A.D. 640；—是Messalina。
- 無用之之地: 他没有田野，用来培养他的军队，——而且和征服。
- 真: 舞台或真山，山在北福克，山。然Beheav orders was first brought。
- 留: 一个宝石，像被云母花状的，像宝石，但比金属更硬，更有光泽。
- 鸚: 一个能说话的鸟，叫鹦鹉或卡卡鸟。
- 留: 从男子和do not, q.d. to make nothing of a man; the second is the more common form.
- 傻: 以自己的行为来诅咒；受人讥讽，做不好事的人；受辱；不尊重；被人的轻视，不被失望的人；以大，说，Do nothing，指的是它在刮风时，无事可做。
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舞
From [unit] opposing and without contracted, explained as alluding to placing the feet on the back.

To play with the body, as the postare-makers and harlequins do, holding something in the hand; to gesture, to act tableaux-vivants; pantomime, fencing, sleight-of-hand, masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

跳 [jump] to dance, to tumble; to play, as acrobats.

打 [strike] boxing.

剑 [sword] fencing; to play with swords.

弄 [trick] to play a double part, to play a trick.

手弄脚 [hand movements] to play games of agility.

鼓 [drum] a musical instrument, used to intrigue with people and make them enemies.

势力 [power] to affect power by assuming another's authority.

肆狂柳絮䨇風 [wild flowers] the willow batkins are tossed by every breeze; so is a giddy woman.

肆 [surreptitiously] an officer winking at delinquencies.

女 [woman] to employ fine words and good writing.

戏儿 [actor] singing boys and dancing girls; singers and actors.

技 [skill] to try feats of strength.

舞 [dance] to skip and dance, as when highly elated; to excite.

朝山 [mountain] a mountain in the north of Shantung.

务 [business] Composed of 力 strength and [command] to encourage one.

To use great effort and bend the mind to a subject; to strive after; what is thus attended to, business, function, duty, concerns, whatever comes under one's eye; an important post near the Great Wall, because there the officers and men are to encourage each other; an affirmative or intensive particle, must, certainly; used for 使 to insult.

需要 [require] it is absolutely required.

事 [business] what one's functions require him to do.

必 [must] indispensable.

本 [me] what a station requires; the important thing.

心 [mind] an intention, a project.

小人 [petty minds] petty minds are bent on gain.

农业 [agricultural affairs]

工 [work] devoted to study.

公 [public affairs, and domestic or private concerns.

外 [outside] they will oppose insult from without, or those not in the family.

From rain and business.

雾 [fog, mist] vapor rising from the earth and condensing.

满天气 [foggy sky]

霞 [cloud] a smoky, misty vapor; confused, unintelligible.

黄 [yellow] a thick, dense mist.

頭 [head] it is all foggy —to me; I don't understand it.

臭 [stench] a noisome vapor or malaria.

打 [beat] to go with a paramour.

(Chantoneese)

鸚 [parrot] the fog bird, or the bird of paradise, so called in the Archipelago, from its supposed aërial life among the clouds.

驚 [fearful] To prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

驚 [fearful] prancing; headstrong, furious.

趨之 [they gather together] there very rapidly, as traders at a port.

婺 [star] a star; said to be near the middle of Capricorn, but others say in Hercules.

州 [province] an old name for part of Kin-hwa fu in Chekiang, and now partly retained in Wu-yuen hien [province] in the south of Nganhwui.
戊wu
From a spear, but the original form is likened to a man's ribs, as it follows \(7\) in the ten stems; also read \(wu\).

The fifth or middle of the ten stems, relating to earth, and answering to 茂 luxuriant, when all things are flourishing.

吉日 福 | a lucky day has \(wu\) in it.

迂wu
From to go and noon; it is like the next.

To meet in opposition, to run counter to; a rencontre; to thwart, to resist; opposing, disobedient; disorders, contrary, confused.

相\(wu\) | conflicting views, opposing factions.

旨\(wu\) | to oppose the imperial will.

错\(wu\) | confused, blended incongruously; wrongly done.

忤\(wu\)
From heart and noon; or my and noon; they are both used with the last and next.

Talking in holding to one's opinions, especially against superiors; obstinately adhering to what one deems to be right; disobedient, intractable, untoward, froward.

意\(wu\) | to hold to one's views.

然\(wu\) | irritated at, displeased.

悟\(wu\)
Like the two last.

A bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

抵\(wu\) | to butt; to resist.

\(wu\) | intractable, pig-headed.

悟\(wu\)
To arouse to a sense of one's situation; to awake, to perceive clearly, to understand fully; to recover; aware of, discerning, alive to.

道\(wu\) | to comprehend the doctrine.

有\(wu\) | he has a good perception of things.

覩\(wu\) | to catch the idea.

自\(wu\) | to bethink one's self of.

執\(wu\) | he adheres to his stupid way and will not arouse.

出\(wu\) | to see the bearing of; to appreciate a position.

醒\(wu\) | startled; aroused to a consideration of one's position.

殆\(wu\) | it seems as if I could not again rise or recover.

晤\(wu\)
Light, clear; to see face to face; to meet; to explain, to clear up; to perceive what another says.

久不相\(wu\) | we have not seen each other for a long time.

把\(wu\) | I am sure we shall meet again.

會\(wu\) | a personal interview.

別\(wu\) | since the time I left you.

解\(wu\) | to perceive, as after an explanation.

寤\(wu\)
To awake from sleep or indolence; to rouse up.

獨\(wu\) | to start from slumber and begin to talk.

驚\(wu\) | to be startled from sleep, as by a clap of thunder.

契\(wu\) | I wake and sigh in my sorrow.

寤\(wu\) | waking and sleeping he thought about her.

從 heart and second to; q. d. one who is specious and guileful.

可\(wu\) | detestable, hateful.

差\(wu\) | to feel compassion for; shame-faced, sensitive.

利口\(wu\) | to dislike fine talkers.

衆\(wu\) | when everybody speaks evil of a thing, then it must be examined. — to see whether the odium is just.

憎\(wu\) | or \(wu\) | to hate, to harbor ill-will.

不\(wu\) | to loathe evil persons.的

如\(wu\) | he abominated a noisome thing.

Read \(wu\). Why, how; an interjection of regret.

手\(wu\) | how; where? wherein?

是\(wu\) | why, what kind of talk is this?

得\(wu\) | how can a worthy man beget? who then is worthy?

其\(wu\) | in its element, parent; wherein can be he be called the people's parent? — i.e. acting as a parent.

Read ngoh. Bad intentionally; vicious, evil; vile, ugly, deformed; filthy, sordid; unlucky; the evil; wickedness.

衣\(wu\) | tattered raiment.

兇\(wu\) | savage, malicious.

元\(wu\) | chief criminals.

先\(wu\) | to set an evil example.

有\(wu\) | wickedness brings its own retribution.

根\(wu\) | an unscrupulous fellow.

疾\(wu\) | an incurable complaint; it usually denotes leprosy, and is a reason for divorce.

醜\(wu\) | not eat. [Confutius] would not eat disagreeable food.

歲\(wu\) | a year of death.

苦\(wu\) | beggared, sad, miserable.

十\(wu\) | ten kinds of capital crimes.

In Cantonese. Hard to do, difficult, unpleasant.

行\(wu\) | not easy to go.

做\(wu\) | very difficult.

諸\(wu\) | under constraint in speaking.

嗯\(wu\)
From mouth and hate; also read \(he\) in \(wu\) the crying of doves, which the phrase imitates.

To scowl, to look displeased.

啞\(wu\) | to appear angry.

啞\(wu\) | to appear angry.

In Cantonese. To stoop, to bend the head, when entering a low place.

低\(wu\) | to stoop down to it.

誤\(wu\) | to mistake, to be in error; to hinder by mistaking; to thwart, to hamper; an unintentional wrong; faulty, unauthorized, as a wrong character.

害\(wu\) | you have wrongly destroyed good men.
From a body or person and to reach the place one gets to.

A house, a room in a house; in the South it usually denotes the former, at the North, the latter; a state-room, a cabin, a cell; a covering or tent of a carriage; a roof; to stop at, to remain at.

A building; dwelling-houses.

One or to build a house.

A building; one room in a house.

The outer (not sleeping) apartment.

A house-lot; the ground on which the building stands.

An imposing, extensive edifice.

To live in the same house, room, or cabin.

A private dwelling.

A poetical name for tortoise-shell, from its use in divining.

Do not irritate or despise [the god in] the southeast corner of the house.

The crowing or cackling of fowls; g. d. the voice of a household.

To execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.

Restraint; kept in order.

As many things as the hand can hold, a little; small; a handful.

To hold tight, to grasp firmly.

A hold; to have sway over.

Not the least evidence.

To shake hands.

Under one's control, as a seal in one's power.

What is necessary, the essential powers or things.

Name of a river in Kiangsi; to water, to moisten, to soothe; to irrigate; to enrich with favors; to benefit; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich.

To be deeply grateful for.

Imperial (or divine) favor.

[The land] has been fully soaked; met. to be greatly favored or blessed.

A deep red; to dye deep red.

Dye, enriched with favors.

A cloth house, a marquee, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshiping in, a cover or protection; to shelter.

To cut off the feet as a punishment; stable, decided, persistent; an exclamation of surprise.

To descend from a high place.

Those whose feet have been cut off.

Fixed in purpose.

To stand on tiptoe. (Contemporary.)

A stone that is insecurely placed.

Similar to the last.

- WU.

**Old sounds**, wol, wet, ok, ot, and mot. *In Canton, ok, mét, ngót, and yòk; in Swatow, ok, ngót, mét, and mét; in Amoy, ok, èk, and gòk; in Fuhchun, ok, wet, awk, and wòk; in Shanghai, ok, wòk, ngót, veh, seh, and wòh; in Chifu, u and wu.

- WUH.

**From** a body or person and to reach the place one gets to.

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WUH.

A bare hill.

五 a peak in the range lying east of Kien-wéi bier in the south of Šc'heu', famous for five plateaux.

沃, woh To water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

沃, woh From water and weird; also read woh,

物, wuh A thing, matter, or substance, anything between heaven and earth; an article, goods; affairs of life; a creature, a being; persons; to distinguish by appearance, to have a knowledge of; a flag.

食, wuh A human being; the sort of person.

食, wuh A buffalo or ox.

食, wuh A thing, matter, or substance, anything between heaven and earth; an article, goods; affairs of life; a creature, a being; persons; to distinguish by appearance, to have a knowledge of; a flag.

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食, wuh A human being; the sort of person.
Old sounds, ya, nga, yat, ngat, and ak. In Canton, ya, nga, and a; — in Swatow, a, ē, ĝ, ng, gia, ngia, and o; — in Amoy, a, ĝa, and nga; — in Fuhchau, a and ngs; — in Shanghai, ya, ngs, ah, o, and th; — in Chifu, ya.

From bird and tooth.

A raven with a white streak on its neck; but the name 老 or 鳥 is also applied to the crow.

 Eid or 帥 a young slave girl, alluding to the two tufts of hair.

The molar teeth or grinders; the teeth; a task; toothlike process, as a tenon; jagged, scored, toothed; used for the next, a bud; ivory; to gnaw; an agent, a farmer of the revenue, as if he were one who bit the people.

色 a buff or salmon color.

疼 or 痛 the toothache.

牙 strong teeth; i.e. convincing, able to convince.

牙 a protruding tooth.

工 a worker in ivory.

牙 a set of teeth.

牙 tooth-powder.

關緊閉 the jaws immovable, the teeth set; i.e. dying.

牙 or 牙骨 the jaw-bone.

花 利嘴 a specious talk; a glib-tongued talker.

虫雀角 rats' teeth and birds' bills; met. litigation in courts; squabbles, skirmishes.

义 a woman who acts as a broker.

旗幡 the scallop-fringed flags were all elegantly displayed.

爪 an agent of others; people who frighten or annoy others.

咬 to grit the teeth; to dispute with, to annoy another.

君 an ancient Minister of Instruction.

歯打鑿 the teeth beating a tattoo; i.e. chattering with cold.

虫 curious teeth, supposed to be caused by worms.

味 未脱 his first set of teeth is unchanged, he is still verdant.

牌 ivory counters, slips or tablets.

券总局 an office for levying the transit or local duties.

摩 to beat down the price.

行 or 信 a broker or middle-man; in Peking they farm the revenues derived from various octroil laws.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YA</th>
<th>From plant and tooth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>A germ, a shoot; a plumule; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>bean sprouts, used as food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>sprouts, shoots; a tenon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矮</td>
<td>white Shantung cabbage. (<em>Brassica sinensis.</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>the moon three days’ old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>Used for 拔 the coca-nut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>The felloe of a wheel 轮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>leaf 无 影</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>a dried up, dying tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>简</td>
<td>From to walk and I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>简</td>
<td>The markee of a general, distinguished by a standard; anciently called 牙旗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>an early court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>a yamen or Chinese official establishment; a public court; government offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>the buildings of a court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>to open a court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>to visit an official superior at new and full moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>集 morning and evening he held his court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>and 四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>clerks in a court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>From tooth and child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>A child whose teeth are not shed is called 亚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>兒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pekingese.)</td>
<td>Composed of teeth of both kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>Uneven teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>齒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>indifferent to others’ criticisms, as a well balanced, mind; heedless of carping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>From disease and second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded, as a pale color; a cracked sound, as of a bell; hoarse, wheezing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>门</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>巴</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>口</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>声</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>喉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>喉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>From bird and tooth; it was at first read 雅, and regarded as a form of 雅 a crow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>Elegant, genteel, correct, decorous; unadorned, plain, polished, refined; continual; to recite, to make thoroughly correct; the music of wind instruments; a cup for wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>致</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>不</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>言</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>淡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>閒</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>床</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>麗</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>儀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>佳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>In Suchau. A superlative like 還 very.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>好的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>A piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>Uneven; unmatched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>席</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>From stone and toothed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>To grind; to polish, as by a calendering stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>削</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>光</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>紙</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>纸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>坊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>From to go and a tooth; occurs used with 豈 in the classics, and is interchanged with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>To go out to receive one; to descend and greet; to see with respect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>敬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>煞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>以</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>未能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>To meet and receive, as a guest; to express surprise at, to exclaim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>喜</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>无</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>大</td>
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<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>怪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>于</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To stop the road, to obstruct the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>霸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>定</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The original is said to represent two hunchbacked men looking at each other; another says it is made of 画 to separate above 旦 day, because the sun goes with the brightness of the day; used with the next.

Defomed, ugly, as a hunch-back; to regard as inferior, to esteem lightly; second; the second form is employed as a sound before proper names, and to impersonate epithets or nicknames; next to, inferior, junior.

To keep in custody.

To shake; to take up; to urge one to take.

To press one to buy.

To shake, to rattle.

To pluck out the eyes.

A variety of rice 稻, but one authority defines this as the ear of grain.

The braying of an ass is 欧 intended to represent its melancholy tone.

Old sounds, yet, up, and at. In Canton, up, at, chat, and ngat; in Swatow, s, yap, and sp; in Amoy, up, at, and ten; in Fuhchow, ak, tah, and chuk; in Shanghai, wdb, uh, nghb, and k'eh; in Chip, ya.

押 To sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to escort, to control, to guard; to detain, to arrest; to compel, to force; a lockup, the room where people are detained; to suppress; an unlicensed pawnshop; to reserve, to keep back; to pawn.

冬 kept over winter; left over the season.

不敢 | you "I will not detain you; I would not hinder you.

他 作 | I will make him do it, I'll force it out of him.

賭 to leave a thing as security for a loan.

住不放 | still detained in custody.

小 | a pawn-shop, where small things are pawned.

九五 | a pawnbroker who charges only five per cent.

货 | to escort or convey goods.

送 | to go into battle; to join battle.

看 | to make rhymes.

不 | not inferior to other people.

花枝低 | the branch of flowers dropped to the ground.

次 | the second in order or quality.

女 | The woman who is second; the last is also used for it.

并無姻 | I am not related to him by any marriage.

交 | husbands of two sisters call each other.

To hatch ducks' eggs artificially.

脯 | dried salted ducks.

麻 | a speckled duck.

野 | wild ducks.

雏 | my companions were geese and ducks.

鷟 | the mewcovy duck. (Cairina moschata.)

鴨 From bird and mail-armor for the phonetic, in imitation of the quack.

A duck; a mallard; any species of the genus Anser.

子 or 水 | a duck.

雏 | or | shell ducklings.

From a cart and one.

The creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.

穴 | the roaring of a torrent.

刑 | an ancient punishment of crushing the bones under a wheel.

風 | the balmy breeze blows a long time.

畜 | they used their strength to distress and injure each other.

聲 | the sound of creaking or crushing, as of a loom or wheel.

A scaleless, slimy fish, having a yellow belly, blackish back, two cirri, and two plates joining the pectoral fins; it is the goby, of which family of fishes many species occur along the coast.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YAH.</th>
<th>YAH.</th>
<th>YAI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>丸</strong></td>
<td>Fine dust hardening or ag-glutinating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>や</strong></td>
<td>a vast, illimitable aspect; a foggy boundless appearance, like clouds and mist coalescing; or as chaos, undefinable and incrutable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>揚</strong></td>
<td>Used with chah, to prick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>や</strong></td>
<td>To pull up weeds or plants; to eradicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抜</strong></td>
<td>to pull up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抜</strong></td>
<td>To pull out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抜</strong></td>
<td>to pull up shoots for transplanting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From earth and to dislike; occurs used for its primitive.**

| **圧** | To press down, to steady, to settle; to subject or conquer, to bend to one's will; to overthrow or level; to crush, to stop up; to supply a want; to repress, to quiet an alarm; to suppress, to intimidate; to dislike. | | **圧** | 落 to injure by lying on or pressing. |
| **圧** | 一福 百禍 one happy thing will neutralize a hundred sorrows. | | **圧** | 罪 to drive away evils. |
| **圧** | The sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore. | | **圧** | 死人 crushed a man to death. |
| **圧** | a ledge, a high bank. | | **圧** | 服 to subject to one's rule; to control. |
| **圧** | a steep bank; met. a discrepancy, a disagreement of views. | | **圧** | 守 to keep in one's hands, to maintain by force; to defend. |
| **圧** | rare (i. e. cliff) tea. | | **圧** | 世界 to suffer the ills of life, or the hard usage of the world. |
| **圧** | to go ashore. | | **圧** | 素 to endure sorrows and ills. |
| **圧** | an overhanging cliff. | | **圧** | 不能延 it cannot be delayed, it must not be put off. |
| **圧** | a place in Sin-hwui hien in Kwangtung, where Ti-ping, the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, died A. D. 1279. | | **圧** | 拆 打 I've had a beating. |
| **圧** | he has a stiff, unbending disposition, and cannot accommodate himself to other's tempers. | | **圧** | 用 I cannot endure it; I won't stand it. |
| **圧** | From hand and bank. | | **圧** | 一會 一會 wait for a chance, it will come. |
| **圧** | To lean against; to loiter, to put off, to procrastinate; to trifle with; to suffer, to bear with. | | **圧** | 到晚間 put it off till the evening. |
| **圧** | From water and cliff; it is interchanged with the preceding. | | **圧** | 踏踏 dilatory, slow, hesitating. |
| **圧** | The margin of a river, a bank; a water-line; a limit, a shore. | | **圧** | 死 in great danger of death, as a man who has fallen overboard. |
| **圧** | the ford on a stream; the most near it. | | **圧** | 鱼 are-all dead. (Kiangsu.)

**From teeth and to offer.**

| **穀** | Fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it; remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row. | | **穀** | A dog snarling and wishing to bite people. |
| **穀** | Stupid, silly-looking. | | **穀** | 111 stupid and heedless. |
**Yang.**

*Old sound, yung.* In Canton, yung; — in Szechow, yang, yung, and yong; — in Amoy, jiong, chiong, and siong; — in Foochow, yung and ngibg; — in Shanghai, yang and mung; — in Chifu, yang.

**Yang.**

From a great within a space, defined as denoting one who is standing at one’s side, having the same opinion; it occurs used with the next.

In the midst; the middle or center; the half of; to finish, to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>皖</th>
<th>to solicit, to strongly intercede for, as a favor; to beg alms.</th>
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<tr>
<td>皖</td>
<td>ample; spacious; fresh; splendid; said of banners; tinkling, jingling, as bells.</td>
</tr>
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夜 | the night is not yet spent; hence applied to the previous night; one famous seraglio in the days of Han where revelries were prolonged.

From water and center.

**Jiang.**

Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>既</th>
<th>look at the Loh with its wide and deep waters.</th>
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<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>the clouds are whirling around the hill-tops.</td>
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<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>disturbed, tossed, as water rushing over rocks.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>颱</th>
<th>fine dust; to fill.</th>
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<tr>
<td>颱</td>
<td>the air fills the heavens above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>颱</td>
<td>dust, fine sand.</td>
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From evil or ones and wide.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>民</th>
<th>a misfortune from above; a punitive calamity, a visitation; a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.</th>
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<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>to meet with a mishap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>to remove the general sickness, to drive off trouble.</td>
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</table>

**Ying.**

A reply or echo, intimating attention.

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<tr>
<th>云</th>
<th>a plague, a common calamity.</th>
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<td>云</td>
<td>he who does wickedly will be visited with every misfortune.</td>
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<tr>
<td>云</td>
<td>when judgment has done its work, prosperity will come; — after evil there must be an improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>云</td>
<td>a license for carrying a coffin out of the gates of Peking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>云</td>
<td>crime worthy of punishment.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Kiang.**

Grain in the blade; shoots, young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>既</th>
<th>to bind up shoots.</th>
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<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>to sow for shoots; done by thickly sowing a manured bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>melon sprouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>rice shoots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>small fish, fish fry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>pull up old vines, as beans or cucumbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>to sing a country song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
<td>in heat, said of dogs or cats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yang.**

The hen of the mandarin duck (Anas galericulata) or Chinese teal, also called 稠鸟; the constant virtuous bird and 匹鸟; the pairing bird, both referring to its conjugal fidelity for which it is celebrated.

**Yang.**

A small fish, the 富 also called 黄额鱼; yellow forehead fish; it is probably the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.

**Yang.**

A dog that refuses to be led is called 犬; an obstinate brute.

**Yang.**

From sun; one and none; flying combined, referring to the cheering influence of the rising sun; to be distinguished from 丫, to alter.

To open out; to fly abroad; to expand; bright, glorious; energetic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>既</th>
<th>to rise and dash up, as waves; to impede and fret them; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to render famous, to publish abroad; to scatter; to divulge; to applaud; to winnow; to raise, to lift up, as the voice; high and spreading, as branches; to open the eyebrows; a high forehead; to stare, to spread the wings in flying; a battle-ax.</th>
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<td>既</td>
<td>in good spirits, smart; loquacious and impulsive.</td>
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**Chiu.**

Stop and cry out; — when you approach the private apartments.

**Chiu.**

Now a loss and then a gain; now up, then down; high and low, as musical notes.

**Chiu.**

To flourish the whip.

**Chiu.**

To report it abroad, to tell private affairs.

**Chiu.**

To raise the dust.

**Chiu.**

Everything to one’s liking.
Yang

1  the common willow; so called south of the Yangtze's River, where the aspen is seldom seen.
2  the alder, a species with red bark.
3  the *Myrica*, which produces a tart fruit like the arbutus; also a hubo.
4  the sweet carambola. (*Averrhoa.*)

From sun and to expel.

The rising sun; clear, shining weather; serene; to dry in the sun.

The valley of sunshine in the extreme east, probably in Corea, where Yao worshiped the sun at the vernal equinox; met. the orient; the spring.

When rainy and fair weather come each in their season.

To roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay, to fuse; hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.

To roast; to cook by roasting; to melt metals, to cast.

From disease and to spread.

An ulcer, a sore.

A bad sore, that destroys the skin.

A celebrated mountain in Lo-hyang in Honan, the source where Bru and Tsoh starved themselves to death.

Also read *shang.*

Wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; used with *hui,* to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at newyear,—an ancient service, which the Board of Rites now performs ten days before it.

The villagers exercised the goblins.

From place and spreading; the forms which contain the sun are common contractions.

Lofty, clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers, which united Chinese philosophers regard as forming, directing, and modifying all things; this is defined "that which does Heaven's good work and shows forth all things;" matter in motion; the pure, etherial, subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are formed; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, day, heaven; openly; a bright spot; brilliant, as color; the front; sunny, light; and opposed to moon, night, earth, &c., &c.; much used in names of places; the male of animals, virility; north of a river; a south side exposure.

In the sun; towards the south.

Due south.

The sun, sometimes called *pao*; the *nu-tian* are the two temples on the forehead.

In or in this world, during this life.

The 9th day of the 9th moon, when people ramble.

My husband looks so satisfied.

Gone to the land of dreams.

The morning sun.

Declining-day, eve.

The virile member.

Sexual intercourse.

To strengthen the animal powers.

To depart this life.
Yang.

1. 手 the palm upwards.
2. 雲 | hamadryads, elfins in trees.
3. 壽 | a long life, as living till eighty.
4. 月 | the tenth moon, because the heats are all over.
5. 襲 | the heat of the season is diminishing; met. the powers of the body are decaying.
6. 雀 | poetic name for the cuckoo.
7. 侖 | the wild geese had places to roost on.

羊

The original form was designed to represent the horns, head, feet and tail of a sheep; it is the 128th radical of words relating to ovine animals; used with the next.

A sheep, a goat; some think the latter was first known; animals of this family, as the antelope or gazelle; to roam, to saunter.

棉 | or | 哨 | a sheep.
丁 | and | 丹 | are names sometimes used for ram and ewe.
山 | or | 岩 | a goat.
羔 | or | 羔子 | a lamb.
黃 | the Antilope guttrosa or dзерon of Mongolia.
酒 | a sheep and a jar of wine— are wedding presents.
欄 | or | 園 | a sheep-cote.
脂 | or | 石 | sheep's suct jade, the whitest variety.
獨 | or 起 | 棉 | to throw dice.
角 | 風 | a whirlwind, a spiral gust.
地 | a poetical name for a dog.
腿 | a hind quarter of mutton.
齒 | a large fern or brake. (Pteris).
白 | the Mongols, so termed from their numerous flocks.
駝 | or | 封 | the humped goat said to be in Kansuh, probably denotes a variety of the zebu.

祥

To ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

行 | 无所倚 | in a state of doubt, with nothing to rely on.
行 | 天下 | to travel and see the whole empire.

洋

The name of two small streams in the north of Shantung, which run into the sea; also of a river in the south-east of Kansuh; the ocean, denoting a larger body of water than sea; vast, wide, overspreading; extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; a voyage by sea, a passage.

海 | vast oceans; seas; the sea.
外 | the outer seas, beyond the coast; foreign parts; at Canton it denotes beyond the Bogue.
面 | an offing, a roadstead; when placed after a place, refers to the waters or anchorage near it.
東 | the eastern sea; Japanese.
涉 | to go back and forth on long sea voyages.
烟 | usually means snuff; it first denoted opium, now more usually known as | 禹 foreign medicine.
耳 | 入 | [the music] wholly fills my ears.

西 | 人 | western ocean men; this at first included all foreigners, but is now confined to the Portuguese, though 大西 | still means Europe.

河 | how wide is the river!
| | is also applied to a vast plain and many dancers.
| 錢 | dollars, rupees, or rubles, for which 洋 | alone is occasionally used, where the context is clear.

養

From to eat and sheep, perhaps intimating the common food given to people.

To nourish, to rear, to bring up, to provide for; to support; to pay regard to; to take care of; to preserve the health; to tame; to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to mature, as a virtue by practice; to develop, as a talent; aliment; a support, a living; a cook; to itch.

生 | to nourish one's health; to support one's parents.
育 | to rear, as one's own young.
神 | to refresh the spirits.
身 | to strengthen the health, as by resting or taking a trip.
目 | to rest the eyes.
得 | 熟 | tame, very docile.
老 |  | | to give a pension to old men.
教 | | | to educate and support.
奉 | | | to obey and take care of.
都 | | | to be a servant of all work.
身 | 工夫 | certain gymnastic exercises used by Taoists to promote health.
心 | | | my mind is harassed with sorrow; distracted.
住 | not enough to live on.

Read yang | To attend on one's parents.
供 | 父母 | to wait on and support one's parents.
告 | 終 | to retire from office to spend one's days in quiet.
### YANG

#### 1

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From flesh and important; q. d. the vital part of the body. The loins, the waist, the region above the hips, or between the ribs and pelvis; the middle of a thing, or act; the bulge of a kernel of wheat; an isthmus or strip of land.

腰

Joints of the kidneys of animals. Joints in or around the loins; a medical phrase. 因 it hurt my back, as a heavy weight. 半中 half done, as an unfinished journey or job. 背 the lower backbone. 書 the back of a book. 童骨 a witless, inefficient fellow. (Cantonese)

柳 a slender waist. 骨頭 your back itches— for me to thrash you. (Cantonese) 折 to make a prostration, to bend the head very low. 點頭假 to nod and bow, as polite people do. 弓 bent over; a hunch-back. 穿 cut it in the middle. 間 a stitch in the side. 圈 a waist-band, as of flannel. 山 half-way up the hill. 一薦 money in his waist (or purse); beggared, indigent; referring to the fob when worn behind.

From clothes and necessary. The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait. 裙 the plait on a skirt. 裤 to fold over a collar or cuff.

From 大 great, the top being added like a broken point, to denote something born incomplete; another says the character represents a crooked neck; its shape resembles "天" heaven.

Pleasing, winning; the freshness of youth; delicate, tender as a flower; long and thin, as grass; gentle; used for 異 broken off, an untimely death; ominous; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity. 善 an early death.

桃之夭 the delicate peach-blossom.

From woman and winning. Strange, bewitching, beautiful; ominous, unaccountable; monstrous, a luna natura; not according to usage, heretical, magical, silly, and used by officials to stigmatize things or people which they dislike; a phantom, kelpie, sprite, or transformed being; an imp, a fiend; to flatter, to enchant, to entice to ruin.

怪 supernatural, a warning omen. 精 a metamorphosis; an elf, a fay; an animal possessed. 書 magical books; charmed writing or spells. 言 strange legends; stories of apparitions. 資 prodigies, signs of impending woe, retributive portents.

土木 bogies which dwell on trees or in the ground. 風气 or 氣 apparitions; a spook, a ghost; applied to rebels and robbers.

降 to call for the spirits to come, to exhibit a prodigy.

吠 A confused discord of sounds.

From the yelps and howls of many dogs.

Yao. YAO. YAO.

Yao, the waving of the bamboos in the wind. To stop talking; words ceasing to flow. 声 the sound has stopped.

Yao.

Old sounds, yo, ngo, ok, ngok, net, and ot. In Canton, in, ngo, and ao; — in Swatow, yó, hiò, ngiò, au, and ka; — in Amoy, jaw, giau, au, binau, ja, and ka; — in Fuhchau, yóu, miu, au, ngóu, and ngiù; — in Shanghai, yo, o, and ugo; — in Chiuf, yao.
YAO.

Supernatural sights and omenous prodigies are sent by the gods for crimes.

The original is deemed to resemble a new-born child, and usually contracted to the second form in common books; it is the 52d radical of a few unusual characters.

Small; tender.

The bawling of peddlers.

The chirping of grasshoppers.

To interrupt when in the way, to stop; to intercept; to invite, to send for; to engage, to go with or in one's service; to salute; to seek, to look for.

A mutual invitation.

A formal invitation to eat, one which means nothing.

福 to induce blessings, to seek prosperity, as by worshipping the gods.

宴 or 宴 to invite guests.

I invite you, Sir.

接 to go out and meet one.

月 he saluted the moon.

From grass and necessary.

The fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant (Polygonum signifolium), now known as the 香草 or seek further; its roots are used in coughs.

luxuriant.

April in May the Polygonum is in flower.

From to shout and flesh, i.e. words proceeding from the mouth.

To hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.

歌 to hum a strain.

From earthenware and flesh over it; but others say it is the preceding contracted, which gives a better phonetic.

A jar or vase; a crockery or earthenware vessel or pitcher.

Delighted, happy, jolly.

anko singing for very joy.

Handsome; to play and make people happy.

姫 to play and make antics for entertainment.

姑 a celebrated fountain where a princess was turned into a flower.

From to walk and dish; the second form is unusual, and also means not uniform in size, mixed, adulterated.

Feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; sojourn; a villain's service.

差 service of government officers or workmen when sent abroad.

役 scutage or escutage, a service or work done by retainers.

糧 food given to government workmen on their way.

Sad; tempted; deluded.

乱 greatly perturbed, out of one's wits, flurried.

中心 disheartened, and having no one to unburden to.

From hand and a jar.

To move, to shake, to wag; to sway and to fro; agitated, tossed, vibrating; disturbed, discomposed.

槍 to work a scull.

動 to joggle; to shake; waving to and fro, fluttering; unsteady; amazed, perturbed.

風雨所 [my nest] is tossed by the wind and rain.

頭 to shake the head, to refuse.

直 to stroll directly to high rank, as if on a roe's back.

搖摆 swaggering, proud.

鈴 to ring a hand-bell.

光 a revolving light; a twinkling, as of the stars.

欲使 it shakes as if just about to fall.

招诱 those who have tried to pass themselves off [as rich men] by bragging.

瑶 A precious kind of green Jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald-like, green.

壇 a grassy terrace.

光 the star 7 Benetseach in the Dipper.

奈 your gem of a letter; a complimentary term.

池 a pool in fairy land where rules.

維玉及 pieces of jade and green crystal.

琴 a lute with jasper mountings.

From pit and a jar or lamb; the second form is least used.

A pit for burning bricks, a kiln; a furnace for porcelain or pottery; a brothel; a den of a place.

煤 a coal-mine.

瓦 a kiln for tiles or pottery.

官 governmental porcelain furnaces; their ware has a 印 or furnace stamp on it.

窖 a barracoon.

門 the mouth of the furnace.
The 鮎 | 魚 or flying fish, found along the coast; its body is bluish white, with stripes; the Chinese liken it to the carp; the flying gurnard seems also to be referred to.

From words and a far.

謠 | year | a made-up tale.

童 | child | childish songs; ballads.

布 | fetch | (or | 傳) to tell fish stories, to spread seditions or wild rumors.

這話 | 見 | that's the talk of the old liar.

謠山 | his lies are big as bills; he is a great liar.

我歌且 | I play and sing—

to ease my sadness.

Also read | 拋.

An open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.

星 | the traveling carriage of an imperial envoy; the allusion is to the emperor's favor shining on his path.

車而傳 | may the post-cart hasten this letter to you.

路 | 遠 | to leap, to jump.

跳 | to go by leaps, to jump and pace, as boys in play.

遙 | Distant, far, remote.

謠 | to look off afar.

謠 | very remote.

謠 | 無期 | entirely undeterminate, not possible to fix a time.

謠 | 知 | 馬力 | a long journey tests a horse's strength.

謠 | Floating in the air, as down;

謠 | waving in the wind, floated by the wind.

謠 | 騎步 | wandering about at pleasure; roaming.

謠 | 随風而任 | 風之逸 blown along by favorable winds, I am going where my fancy calls me.

謠 | From | earth heaped up on | a high base.

謠 | High; eminent; lofty; — for which the next is now used; a celebrated sovereign, called 帝 | and sometimes 帝, who is said to have reigned 163 years from 2367-2355; in epitaphs, eminent for justice and virtue.

謠 | 孔子目唯天為大唯十 | 諸之 | Confucius said, Heaven alone is great, and only Yao imitated it.

謠 | The hill of Yao; towering, high; lofty, as a peak.

謠 | 岩 | 戟 | (the palace) stands so lofty and grand.

謠 | Deceitful, false, pretended; a nation of pignaries, said to be three feet in height, called | found on the southwest of China; the negritos or papuans of New Guinea may be intended.

謠 | 僕 | a pigmy, a dwarf.

謠 | Read | 恭 and used for | 僕 |

謠 | Fortunate, lucky.

謎 | 小人行險以 | 僕 the foolish man acts recklessly and then trusts to luck.

謎 | The laths or scantling laid on the top of rafters to retain the mud in which the tiles are laid.

謎 | In | Cantonese. Divining blocks, otherwise called | 筲 | made from bamboo roots.

謎 | From | woman | and | omen; it is like | 筲 | in its meanings.

謎 | Handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun.

謎 | Read | 渺. Undisciplined, not drilled.

謎 | the troops of Tsu were quite heady and ungovernable.

謎 | The iridescent naker of certain shells (Pinna, Mya, or Unio) used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bows; a bow thus adorned.

謎 | From | tree and | sun under it, indicating the decline of the day; it is to be distinguished from | 筲 | 查 to search, and | 筲 | 蒜 to pile.

謎 | Obscure, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; far off.

謎 | 深 | dark; cloudy; indistinct, as a bird flying away.

謎 | 無 | 筒 | no answer has been received for a long time.

謎 | 無| 經 | not the least traces or tidings.

謎 | 遠 | far distant and obscure.

謎 | 日 | 大 | the sun had then gone down.

謎 | From | mortal | and | 爪 claws or hand; the second and unusual form refers alone to cleaning; not the same as | 筲 | 筲 | a pit.

謎 | To bale out water into another vessel; to slide from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

謎 | 汗 | to bale out spirits.

謎 | 一大 | 大 | bowl | full

謎 | 不 | you can't bale it dry.
Obscure, because deep and retired from public gaze; tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.

生而 they who are naturally retiring and refined, — are desired for wives.

舒 纠纷 how quiet and composed she is!

幽 钝 retired, as a retreat.

拗 From hand and tender as the phonetic.

yao To pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower.

折 to break; to twist off.

碎 to snap in shivers.

箇 the day after the festival.

轉訛 badinage, irony, raillery; to chaff one.

魚 to catch fish in a lifting net.

手把 to test strength by seizing each other's wrists.

九箇 29th day of the 1st moon, when offerings are made to idols and tablets. (Pahchau.)

Read ngao Obstinately, self-willed; unyielding; to rush against madly.

顙 perverse, stiff-necked.

強 mulish, disobliging.

詰 set in his way, fixed.

子 a pig-headed man.

In Pekingese. To buy meat.

羊肉 to buy mutton.

Yao From cavern and eye.

yao Deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.

一目 blind of one eye.

嘍 extensive, as a plain.

然穮其所守 mortified and inconsolable at having lost what he guarded, as a priest his vows through heedlessness.

Yao Used for the last in the meaning of sunken eyes; a vacant look, lost in a brown study; deep, as a large house; anything on the face.

二目 hollow eyes.

居思 in deep thought; abstracted.

From evil and tender.

妖 To die before entering office, to die young; short-lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.

折 or 亡 to die young, or under thirty.

不天 do not kill young or immature animals.

命 a short life.

壽不戉 neither—early death nor long life may lead one to hesitate — in duty.

From mouth or teeth and to join; the latter form is unusual; also read jyao.

咬嚼 To bite, to gnaw; to chew, to masticate; to set the teeth, as in pain; wailing, tones of suffering; to ruminate on, to con over.

一口 or 一喫 to bite off a mouthful.

不動 I can't bite it through, — it is too tough.

瞿 to bite or tear a hole.

贼一口 the thief (or accused person) involved me wrongly in the crime.

憎 to gnash the teeth in rage.

厌 to bite the lips.

文嚼字 to chew phrases and gnaw books; — i.e., to study carefully.

證供 獄 the evidence quite condemns him.

住牙 to set the teeth.

Read jyao, and used for 交 as if for 言 to call. The voice of the oriole or yellow bird.

在 Pekingese. To bark at.

狗人 the dog barks at the man.

In Cantonese. To trim off the ends even; to read.

婆 delicately, lissome, as a young girl.

殤 like the last, and also read miào.

柔腰 a slim waisted and very lissome.

鷹 a fleet or divine steed, the fabled to go a myriad it in a day.

无 boundless.

无 limitless, as when the ocean meets the horizon.

无 the lustrous brightness of water reflected in the sun.

鷹 The note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.

有 雉鸣 the cry of the hen pheasant was there.

要 From west and woman; but the upper part is now regarded as a contraction of 木 mortar, and the under as 交 to join much altered; the two representing the penis and hips of the body, for which 交 is now used.

To want, to need; the things required; necessary, important; an abstract, a digest, the essentials, the best parts of; to intend, to design; before a verb it denotes that the action is about taking place, or makes a present participle; and thus becomes a sign of the future.

至 the most important.

不 unnecessary, needless; I do not wish it.

死 dying, as when dangerously sick.

活 reviving, as parched plants in a rain.

不紧 no matter, unimportant; by and by will do.
YAO.

From leather and tender; used with the next.

The upper part or leg of a boot.

The upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

Opposing, contradictory talk.

From sun and feathered robes.

The effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

One of the sun, moon, and five planets; to which some add four more, making eleven rulers of the sky.

The brilliant brightness dazzles the eyes; said of much gilding.

His fame is illustrious among men.

From bright or fire and feathered; similar to the last.

To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

Magnificent.

Luster; glory.

The beautiful sparkle of the fire-flies.

The happy star's brightness.

Yao.

A general name for harriers (Circus), and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawking; a paper kite.

A falcon common at Peking. (Milvus melanotus.)

A sting-ray, because it is supposed to be transformed from the fish-hawk.

The hawking kestrel; applied also to the sparrow-hawk.

A man who has a hawk's nose and a kite's eyes.

To fly paper kites.

A gay francolin with a crest, the one resembling the medallion pheasant in its markings.

A very rough way, making it hard to get along.

Uneasy; irksome; applied coldly to the walking.

Another form of 翠 obstinate, perverse.

In Cantonese. To scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

To get together as much (or many) as you can.

[The torrent made noise enough to make] the gods and sprites all run away.

Wall.

From ear and city; the ancient form was 邪, now meaning heretical.

An interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 倫, and implying a doubt; it is placed at the end of a sentence; an appellation of a father.

Is it so or not? Is it true?

Jesus, a name of early date, meaning the Lord of the Resurrection.

How does this accord with human feelings?
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**Father and sire**

From father and sire, the father having been added to the last in order to limit it to this sense.

A father, a sire; a title used in addressing divinities, officers, noblemen, princes, and gentlemen.

1 嬰 may my grandparents.

1 嬿 may my parents.

1 吏 your Grace, to a duke; a title of the municipal god; in Cantonese, a grandfather.

1 爾 my grandfather; and 1 嬿 my husband. (Pekingese.)

1 師 a scholar; a private secretary.

1 侍 an officer's servants; clerks or attaches in a yamun.

太 your worship, when speaking to the chihien or district magistrate.

**Old**

1 你 your honor, the prefect.

2 一 a servant, an official hanger-on, an attendant; as 三 is his servant.

天老 the highest god, whoever he may be, the Ruler of the sky.

父子 your father's own family.

**Coco-nut**

A cocoa-nut is 仔; and a poetical name is 越王頭 from a legend that it was transformed from the head of a king of Annam, whose eyes can still be seen on it.

1 肉 cocoa-nut pulp.

1 花 coco-nut shells.

1 花 cocoa-nut shells.

1 花 cocoa-nut shells.

1 棉 a savoy cabbage.

1 純 a coir rain-cloak.

1 仔 a coco-nut dipper.

From *metal* and *lord*.

A celebrated two-edged claymore, called 鑄 from its maker's wife, who lived in Wu, about n. c. 300.

A place, 圖 an ancient district, now Tsing-chu-fu in the eastern part of Shantung, and still often applied to the whole promontory.

To gesticulate; to play antics.

1 指 to mimic, to make people laugh by motions.

市人皆大笑舉手 指 the market-people all burst into a loud laugh, and began to make fun and caper about.

A final particle akin to an exclamation, and not usually needing to be translated, serving to limit the idea or round the period; after a noun, it often puts it in an adverbial form, as 古 formerly; after a proper name, it also makes the vocative; and after verbs, often merely arrests the attention; in colloquial, as an initial, it implies without doubt, even, and, also, likewise; before a negative, implies an alternative or a question; before it intensifies the assertion; and with 有 denotes also, likewise.

看他行不行 see whether he is willing or not?

未之有 there never was such a thing.

未可定 it is also undecided, uncertain; still unsettled.

不說 he neither would speak nor write.

不差 there's not the least error.

是 after an assertion denotes a modified assent, "that's all."

一 all alike; they are the same.

大不可 it truly will not be permitted.

他無可如何 nor can he do any better.

曾來過 they have already come.

無異 there is not the least difference.

好 very well; that will do.

下得去 you can get along down.

今每食無餘 now-a-days, there's nothing left over at each meal.

野 are you afraid or not?

In Cantonese. An exclamation of surprise or pain.

曖 Oh, you hurt me! it hurts!

From village and to give; the second form is rather pedantic.

A waste, a moor, a neglected place outside of a city; a common, a wild; a desert, a wilderness; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; away from court, as in obscenity.

人 a rustic, a clod-hopper; a savage, a wild man.

生 growing spontaneously, as wild flowers.

性 skittish, restive; a wild disposition.

味 a game flavor.

外 savage wilds, a desert.

仔 a bastard. (Cantonese.)

於 to exhibit rudeness or violence.

于 an animal whose description answers best to the jackal.

朴 uncouth, plain, rustic.

混子心 a foolish, reckless fellow.

In Cantonese. A thing, an object; a subject or topic.

好 a good article.

叫做 what is this called?

what does [he] wish [me] to do?

In Shanghai. A form of the superlative.

大 is very large, immense.
From mouth and night.

The cry of birds at night, especially of herons and gulls.

 água (agá) a night-bird's song.

水鳥夜 the water birds cry at night.
A thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor.

Read *ničh*. The plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.

From *man* and leaf; *q.d.* a man volatile as a leaf.

A gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

Elevated; lofty.

A color that has lost its luster; faded; a brindled or striped black.

From *rice* or *wheat* and sprout.

Grain which has sprouted; leaven or barm used in making spirits.

A dimpled cheek; a pretty plump cheek.

A stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.

First composed of *wood* and to offer, now changed to either of these two forms, and also contracted to *ničh*. The stock or stump of a tree; the bole remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

From *hand* and to restrain.

To stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.

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To stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.
The brilliance of a flash.

abundant.

flashing and rolling peal.

dazzling brightness, as of the sun.

Originally intended to represent the well mortised frame of boards and beams that uphold a bell.

That which a person ought to do, his employment; a calling, an occupation; pursuit, office, profession, art, or trade; an estate, a patrimony, that which has been acquired by a calling; merit, or a title to reward for what has been done; to transmit a calling or post; deserving, meritorious; in peril and anxiety; a sign of the past tense, done, a finished toothed board on a bell-stand.

an occupation; affairs.

a foundation; what was done before, the original work.

done, past.

eligible for reward.

diligent in business.

very strong.

a handicraft; an art.

hand down his office to his son.

do you think that I shall ever get to be emperor?

From fire and cause; the third is used, because of similarity of sound with the others, only to denote tobacco; it is also read yi, sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

Smoke; misty vapor; modern names for tobacco and opium, because they are smoked; india ink.

the best kind of ink.

excellent tobacco.

cigarettes, cheroots.

pipe; a stove-pipe; a chimney.

smoke; met. daily expenses.

in the leaf.

to let off fireworks.

to smoke; to take a pipe.

smoke; met. banditti.

sunset, evening drawing on.

the chimney smokes.

to take snuff.

a place very thickly settled.

a brothel-goer.

prepared opium.

a volume of smoke; also, twist tobacco.

exhalations, fog, mist.

perfume from pastilles.

to delight in going to sea.

opium; also lamp-black.

an opium pipe.

From flesh and cause; the second form is seldom used.

The throat; a cosmetic like rouge.

to rouge; to use vermilion cosmetic.

the throat; met. a gorge, an important pass or place.
YEN. YEN. From door or knife and to conceal; the second, unauthorised form is used as the verb.

YEN. Doorkeepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard; eunuchs; to geld.

YEN. To castrate a pig.

YEN. or  | 1  | 1  | palace eunuchs

YEN. From water and to conceal.

Flooding.

To soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain, to tarry away long, to stay away; margin of a stream.

YEN. long delayed, as a case in court.

YEN. to tarry long.

YEN. to thoroughly understand; to permeate. 

YEN. heart very drowsy.

YEN. or  | 1  | 1  | lost under the water; suffocated, drowned.

YEN. said of one sick a good while; a long fit of illness.

YEN. lost the trace of, no clue.

YEN. his face is at his last gasp.

YEN. hindered, hampered, as by unforeseen contingencies.

YEN. To lay in salt, to salt down; to pickle.

YEN. to cover with salt.

YEN. smoked hams.

YEN. Pleased; full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.

YEN. much thought about, and so to look pleased with.

YEN. From heart and full; used with its primitive.

YEN. To be filled; sated, gluttoned; to remain long at the wine.

YEN. one feels sleepy after drinking much.

YEN. Also read yen².

YEN. Placable, good-tempered, mild.

YEN. handsome, beautiful, voluptuous, enticing.

Read yen. Well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

YEN. From head and accomplished.

The space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead; the countenance, the visage; color, hue.

YEN. the expression of the face.

YEN.料 paints; materials for painting, not including the oil.

YEN. the color of.

YEN. angry, displeased.

YEN. I have no face to call on him.

YEN. dislike expressed in the face; to be at enmity.

YEN. a rosy face.

YEN. 悅色 a pleasing, gracious face.

YEN. 不會尊 已經數載 I have not seen you, Sir, for many years.

YEN. 之厚矣 his face is thick; i.e. he has no shame.

YEN. Quarrelling, wrangling.

YEN. Composed of mouth and lines to express the words issuing; but others derive the upper part from 真, an old form of the radical for crime; it is the 149th radical of characters relating to speech.

A word, a sentence; a remark; an assertion, a phrase; speech, talk; sayings, reports, rumor; an order; to discourse, to say, to address; to talk, to express an opinion; to mean, meaning; to deliberate; I myself, the speaker; to ask; a designation; a sort of flag-veil; an initial euphonic particle; a term in syntax for an expression, as 大 hyperbole, 論 a hypothesis or example, 醒 prosopopoeia, or 鸥 an allegory.

YEN. exaggeration, brag, talking big.

YEN. words, talk.

失  | 1  | A slip of the tongue, an error, a mis-statement.

YEN. arsenic, so called from its making an anagram of the first character in 矼石.

YEN. a prediction, a prophecy.
YEN.

羅王 or 君 or 摩羅社, the king of Hell, the Rhadamanthus of the Chinese Buddhists, answering to the Yama of the Hindus, was brought into notice in the Sung dynasty.

嚴 From pp to bound out, and 嚴 a rock for the phonetic.

嚴 Severe, stern, rigorous, unrelenting; rigid, the opposite of 宽; strict, as a father; met a father; reserved, dour, austere; solemn, majestic, dignified, awe-inspiring, as a god or sovereign; a beat or tap of a drum; an adverb denoting the superlative, as 寒 excessively cold; close, tight, as a door; a night-watch or guard; in Buddhist books, glorious.

拿 to strictly seize.

密 very secret, strictly private.

尊 your revered father.

先 my late father.

宗 or 父 my father.

師 a severe teacher.

庸 or 成 dignified, sedate; of a staid, solemn demeanor.

重之 respected and esteemed him.

加管束 bind and detain them with increased rigor.

夜 the night drum.

擂鼓一 strike the drum once.

功課 to strictly finish the regular duties of an official.

有天子 an Emperor who is just and majestic.

州 an ancient region in Kwang-chow; now Liu-chua; a department in the west of Chekiang.

關 the door fits very tightly.

嚴岩 From hill and strict; the contracted form is common.

嚴 a gorge between hills.

不立乎 壁之 下 don't stand near a dangerous wall.

處 the edge of a verandah.

孔 a cankerous or hard breast.

In Cantonese for the second form. Agreeing, exact, just, and refers to time, place, form, quantity, or other particulars.

嚴出去 he has just gone out.

唔多 they don't exactly suit, spoken of persons or things.

嚴 Like the last and next.

嚴饼干 | high and steep, as a beetling peak.

嚴 Like the preceding; both are intended to represent piled up rocks.

嚴 hazardous, like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminient; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, lofty.

嚴用顧畏子兵 | let the king regard and fear for the perils of the people.

嚴 A temporary breast-work designed to protect archers or spearmen; a fence or wattle to prevent trespassers.

延 From 延 to stretch and correct; but etymologists derive it from 延 to go steadily and a stroke; it is to be distinguished from 延廷 a hall.

延 To reach far; to extend to, to lengthen out; to protract, to prolong in time; to involve; to extend to, as distant ages; slow, dilatory; long, distant; to invite, to call together; to conduct; to arrange in order; to spread like a vine or from one to another; an interval, a crevice; occurs in proper names denoting a large area.

延 a long time.

延 slow, dilatory.

延 to neglect, to procrastinate, to dilly-dally; to lay aside.

延 to lag, to be behindhand.
YEN.

1. 賜 to invite guests.
2. 及他人 he compromised another man.
3. 入內廷 to introduce him at court.
4. 俗 old, long known, as a custom or fashion.

永帝祚 may the gods prolong His Majesty's dynasty for ever.

遲岁月 delayed it months and years.

母在憂以致滋事 do not let the matter drag on, lest it produce trouble by and by.

州 the ancient name of Yen-ningan fu 安府 in the north of Shansi.

Trailing and climbing as plants.

枝葉蔓 the branches and leaves run over the frame.

From bamboo and long; it is not the same as q'ing 竹 a moving frame on a spinning-wheel.

从 a bamboo or grass mat spread out; a mat nicely prepared for a feast, used before tables and chairs were introduced; a feast, a banquet.

膳 a meal, an entertainment.

經 the hall where the emperor meets academicians; the oratory where priests recite prayers.

酒 a dining-hall.

華 your sumptuous feast.

設 or 撲 to give an entertainment.

The strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendant gems before and behind a crown; they covered the board which formed its top.

冕 the tassels of a crown.

A place in the state Ching north of the Yellow River near K'ai-fung fu; also one in Tsu, near the southeast of Hupeh.

YEN.

1. 美 fine, excellent, pretty.
2. 爛 a fine face and figure.
3. 鲜 fresh and elegant.

研 to dispute which is prettiest.

From stone and level; the second form is unusual, and always used as the verb.

研 to grind or triturate, to rub fine, to powder; to calendar cloth; to search into carefully, to grind out; thoroughly, fully, earnestly.

末 to rub fine, as paints.

癟 a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are triturated.

究 or 研 to search out the truth, as officials do; and usually implies the use of torture; but 研 would rather imply patient inquiry; both denoting a thorough examination.

读研 An ink-stone.

研 a large bowl; to draw a fiddle bow; to polish; to roll out, as dough by the rolling-pin.

三絃 to play on a rebeck.

薄 roll it thin.

From water and a pass or swampy place between hills; the second, unusual form is regarded the same as 河 〇 〇; the third is now interchanged with the others, but is in the dictionary read 〇〇, and defined to go; the first is also read 〇〇.

沿沿造 To follow a stream, to flow along a course; to sail along or go along a shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; along or by, as a road or coast; to conform to others' wishes.

途州縣 to go over the districts; to make a thorough tour.

路 by or through the way.

風俗 and this custom has been handed down.

海一帶地方 the whole coast region.

革 successive changes, as in a government or country.
From 鹽 land and 監 to supervise; the contraction is very common.

Salt; saltish, saline; it is applied to other salts than the common salt.

白 white salt.

田 official salt merchants.

釀 salt pans, or manufactury.

日 to evaporate salt.

夢司 the official salt commissioner, who superintends its manufacture and sale.

官 salt that has paid duty, and not 私 smuggling salt.

生 dirty, raw salt, plumbago.

翌出蛆 the salt-jar has produced worms; — said of reprobate sons.

魚 business of fishing and making salt.

青 soda.

Read 'yen' and used for 酒 To salt.

腐其肉 遠之 cut up the flesh, salt it, and lay it by.

築檐 extreme.

鶴 the eaves of a roof; the boards or beams which uphold the eaves; a star in the Milky Way.

頭 beyond the eaves.

日 or 房 the eaves.

下 under the eaves; tropically used for those in low life.

四 a four-, eaved house, an arbor.

飛 the turned-up corners of a hipped roof; in Peking, the side awnings of a cart.

雕 or 彩 carved or ornamented eaves.

Read 'tan' when used for 擔 to carry; also read 'chan' in Buddhist writings, denoting the 木 or rose apple, jambu fruit (Eugenia jambos); and 木 the Jambu mountain (karavita) which surrounds the earth.

陸 A wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall; in danger of falling over a precipice.

於死亡 in danger of death.

危之聲 a horrid sound, as a squealing pig.

観 From eye and firm.

眼 The eye, whose color indicates the condition of the viscera; a small space; a hole; an opening; a square in a chess-board; a port-hole; a limit; adit of a mine.

有無不 not to discriminate persons, as to their merits.

皮 or 眉 the eyelids.

睛 or 眼 the eyeball, the eye.

眶 the socket.

花 eyes blurred; motes in eye.

鳳 a phoenix eye, the long narrow eye, peculiarly Chinese.

不覺 or 在不在 to overlook, not to perceive; gave no attention to it.

一針 one needle.

好力 to see at a glance; to judge of a thing accurately.

翻覆 a hoop which recoils or uncoils; to deny one's promise.

斜 or 還 cross-eyed.

打作 to drill holes.

發亂 the eyes strained, as from reading in the twilight.

看不上 to look with contempt upon, to disrespect, to disesteem.

受人白 despaired, neglected.

不聰明 not to understand one's intentions.

熱 a hot eye, i.e. covetous or longing; to desire greatly.

中釘 to take a prejudice against, to be angry at one.

看着 a little while, as one is looking; presently.

線 an Informer, a tale-bearer.

為 to employ a detective.

最大 the prospect is very wide and grand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>喜 From place and to rest; also read 'ten'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口画引 the eyes leading the mouth; i.e. telling a thing vividly as one has seen it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青 to eye kindly; sympathizing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光如矩 sharp-sighted; an intelligent, quick eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誠要蒂雙睛 you must carry your eyes with you; use your wits and see what is going on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read 'tan', Protuberant, bulging, as a cart hub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Shanghai. A term of comparison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高大一让 it be higher and bigger, or better and more of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一勿疑心 not the least incredulous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

懶 From man and to lie on.

To cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to make to lie down; to still, to hush; to throw or push over; to bend, as a wind the grass; to fall along; prostrated.

息 to rest; to take a nap.

懶 undecided, as one from having his plans frustrated; irresolute; obstinate, disobedient.

臥 to lie down for a rest.

仆 to fall over, as by a push.

武修文 to leave the military and follow the civil service.

能水 it can go under the water, i.e. to hide itself.

匿 From to conceal and repose; it resembles the last.

To hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; a wayside privy.

與文武 to advance the literati and repress the military.

蟬 From insect and to lie on.

A species of livid lizard common about walls, called 1 蟬 which changes its color; the chameleon; a cicada with a horn orcrest, also called 鳥 or capped cicada, which may perhaps denote a 'Fulgora'.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEN.</th>
<th>YEN.</th>
<th>YEN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>龜</td>
<td>A region, now in Honan, formerly a petty principality at the junction of the Ju and Sha rivers.</td>
<td>演</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胥</td>
<td>A collar or band on the neck of a coat, called 領 which was embroidered in the times of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮃</td>
<td>An animal, having a white back, a rat's nose, elephant's feet, and hard hide, as large as an ox, and fond of lying in the water; it is the Malacca tapir, and bears the names of 鼠 and 鼠科 for 鼠王, and 鼠科 referring to its supposed habit of burrowing and concealing itself; this term is also incorrectly applied to the mole 鼷 or田鼠, and the two animals are confounded by the Chinese.</td>
<td>綳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>The female of the phoenix, same as the 鳥, so called in early times because it was 儂伏鳥, the bird before which all others bowed.</td>
<td>相</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甕</td>
<td>A cat-fish, mudfish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.</td>
<td>遠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>The female of the phoenix, same as the 鳳, so called in early times because it was 儂伏鳥, the bird before which all others bowed.</td>
<td>沙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邸</td>
<td>A district, in K'ai-fung fu in Honan south of the Yellow River; also anciently a place in the south of Honan near I-yang.</td>
<td>聲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>The top of a mountain, likened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.</td>
<td>續</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>他 ascended the hill-tops.</td>
<td>開</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搭</td>
<td>Luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.</td>
<td>搭</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEN.

Sharp, having a sharp point; to sharpen, to point; to cut off or in two.
1 銳 sharp-pointed.

1 起 to rose up and went away.
1 譽 glorious, bright; said of the emperor's discernment.
1 本 for 卟 sharpened the stick for a dart.
1 学州 one form of Jambu-dwipa, the Budhistic universe.

From man and stern.

Of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; as before, like.
1 若 like as.

回看則封金然 he came back to see and there was the package of money as before (i.e. un untouched).
1 晤 very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.
1 然 一 色 just the same color.

From 大 great and 申 to extend out, i.e. large overmuch; also read 申.

To remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus; an excess; as an 阿dverb, forthwith, erelong, hastily, quickly; entirely; grandly.
1 里 a town near where Confucius lived.
1 氷息 1 1 gasping, fainting, expiring.
1 觀 to look at a long time
1 留 to seek a refuge; to stay long, or as it were hidden.

Some say, the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west, called 麀 fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night; perhaps alluding to some of the lofty peaks in Kansuh or the Roukun range.

YEN.

The sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obscuring the sight; obscure, as twilight.
1 日而下顔 the sun is darkening and will soon be down.
1 味 obscured, dimmed; said of the sun or moon.
1 障 to intercept the light, as a curtain.
1 1 面没于世 the hero who can save it is hidden and unknown to the world.

From piec e and to hide.

The boards or screen, called 1 駝 placed over the plate beneath the caves to prevent birds from nesting there.

The selvage or border of a dress.
1 倍 in Shensi a bag or bucket for horses to drink from; a very wide and large dress.

To cover a thing with earth.
1 埋 to bury.

水來土 to pile or heap up earth over a grave.

故 to conceal by burying; said of money or bodies.

From hand and to cover; the second form is the least used.
1 駝 to screen the face with the sleeves.
1 面 to hide the face.
1 鼻 to hold the nose.
1 食 or 食, to act hypocritically; to conceal one's bad deeds.
1 半 half concealed or shut; amphibology, meaning half said.
1 門 to shut or close the door.
YEN.

Armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast-plate.

To pray for happiness; to implore the gods.

The scar of a wound or sore.

Black pimples or scars on the face or body.

From a precipice and sufficient; this character is used to illustrate the four tones; it has the meanings of several of the compounds.

Sufficient, filled; satiated; distasteful, disagreeable; to dislike, to reject; to loathe, to shun; to wearied with; quietly, steadily.

Satiated; loathsome, to a one.

From to eat and enough for the phonetic; like the last.

Eaten to repletion; satiated, even to loathing; to satisfy desires.

One or a bellyful.

To sweeten, to improve.

A small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground and never settles on trees; it is speckled brown and has a crest; crows in the time of wheat harvest.

A wild goose, white and smaller than the common brown goose; its annual flight determines seasons; it was anciently offered to the emperor in a series, in order, alluding to its mode of flight; a marriage ceremony, from the usage of carrying a pair at weddings.
YEN. From mouth and because or a swallow; they are not quite synonymous, and the latter is rarely met; the first is also used with yen, a surname, to hicough.

To swallow down, to gulp.

1. 不下去 I can't swallow.

水 to drink.

1. 大口 to gulp a huge swallow.

飮 to give up the ghost.

三 [for a starving man to take]

three birds — of a plum, denotes a temperate man.

Read yen. The throat or larynx; the gullet; a narrow and important pass.

喉地方 a straight, throat-like passage, as the Nan-k'au pass near Peking.

Read yin. A sound imitating the roll of drums.

读 [like the] distant reveille.

宴 謝 From a shelter and rest; the second form is nearly synonymous with 燕 but is not much used.

宴 a banquet; such as is given to graduates; rest, repose; merriement.

1. 坐 to sit and converse.

赐 [to confer a banquet, as on a high officer.

赐嘉賓 to get merry at a feast of friends.

會 to invite guests.

賀 a congratulatory feast.

春 to give a spring-tide feast.

赐瓊林 an imperial banquet given to the toines' graduates.

鹿鳴 and 燕揚 the feasts given to the civil and military kiau graduates by the provincial authorities.

何能如是之 1 1 what makes you look so happy?

墳 From earth and to hide.

A bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dike.

鎰 to build dikes.

1. a bank lined with willows.

1. a bund; a levee, a dike.

鎳 From 彭 mixed colors and 亀 a covert.

An elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

亜 or I 亜 a fine, portly looking man.

頒 a distinguished scholar.

頒之 1 1 he is the finest one, i.e. the very Bayard of the state.

懃 From words and elegant.

A proverb, a common saying; traditional or legendary talk; village stories.

俗 a vulgar saying.

俗 the sayings of low people.

故 有之曰 as the old proverb hath it.

戛戛 ngan² and used for the next. A blunt and menacing talk, boastful; brusque in manner.

隻 disrespectfil.

欽 The first of these when read ngan² is like the preceding, but otherwise it is most frequently used with the second.

欽 to mourn with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced from office.

欽 to condole with.

欽國者 to go and mourn with one whose country is destroyed.

欽 I never came to condole with me.

礦 From stone and to appear.

The smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

耕 to get one's living by writing; i.e. plowing the inkstones.

同 or I 兄 or I 友 fellow-students; schoolmates, who use the same ink-stone.

鎬 earth, a hole in his ink-stone by his application.
From words and to offer up; it is also read yeh.

 penyen To decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; to pronounce judgment; to adjudge the decision.

 penyen to sentence.

 penyen a legal decision.

 penyen the autumnal assize.

 penyen an equitable decision.

 penyen a final decision.

 From 豐 abundant and 益 to cover over; the first unauthorized form is most common, but not considered to be so correct as the last two.

 Pennyen Beautiful, captivating, handsome; plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; bedizened, wanton, dissipated; tall, well-shaped.

 penyen incomparably beautiful.

 penyen in spring] the flowers emulate each other's beauty.

 penyen handsomely dressed.

 penyen gorgeous and beautiful, as an illumination.

 penyen bright, enticing; winsome, as a pretty face.

 penyen wanton; seductive and lascivious.

 penyen beauty excites men.

 penyen a ready tongue is an evil — or brings trouble.

 penyen the balmy days of spring.

 penyen to admire and desire, as great learning or wealth.

 penyen From spirit and severe; used with yung 濃 rich.

 penyen Vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.

 penyen this drink is very strong.

 Water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.

 penyen 波海中水 the bubbling waters fill up the pool.

 penyen From flame and to involve; it is nearly synonymous with炎; the first form is preferred, and the last two are rather pedantic.

 penyen Brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

 penyen a flame, the blaze.

 penyen a bluish flame.

 penyen the flames of the lamp are very bright.

 penyen Pennyen to say mass on the third day after death and open the door of hell to release a soul.

 penyen Pennyen the lurid flames shot up to the heavens.

 penyen Pennyen the leaping tongues of flame.

 penyen Pennyen the pestilent fire of heresy] daily spreads.

 penyen From horse and the whole; the second form is rather vulgar.

 penyen Pennyen a horse; to verify, to examine officially for purposes of verification; to prove by inspection; to examine into, as the cause of a death; proof, evidence; a testimony or examination which proves a thing.

 penyen Pennyen to hold an inquest.

 penyen Pennyen to hold an official inquest or examination, as of wounds received, or of a corpse.

 penyen Pennyen to inspect and pass goods.

 penyen Pennyen to ascertain the personal efficiency of officers before sending them to their posts.

 penyen Pennyen a permit.

 penyen Pennyen to examine if genuine.

 penyen Pennyen to test a man's identity by his fingers' ends.

 penyen to examine a vessel.

 penyen to examine an officer or candidate as to his qualifications; it is done monthly in the Board of Civil Office by special commissioners.

 penyen the fulfillment of a dream.

 penyen a satisfactory proof of; an examination approved by a superior.

 penyen the proofs are complete; it was verified.

 penyen look sharp after the catties and taels; a shop notice.

 penyen Pennyen to examine into carefully.

 penyen Pennyen to try or test.

 penyen what proof will suffice?

 penyen the river of verification, in Buddhism, Sindhu 信度 or the River Indus, which rises in the Himalaya İş.

 penyen The action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.

 penyen Pennyen the fish is gasping and panting.

 penyen Pennyen names of two gods or genii.

 penyen Pennyen to pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.

 penyen Pennyen to aper or pent, as grain.

 penyen A hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers; probably allied to the Mongolian or Tibetan mastiff.
From mouth and to add; but the seal character represents the veins of the throat; used for yel 咽 the throat.

The throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hic-cough.

不容粒 not a grain of rice can stay in the throat.

Read wul. To laugh; the noise of laughing.

笑 [laughed convulsively.

In Cantonese. To call after one; to quarrel, to scold, to bawl; crowd-ced, thronged; near to.

安 to wrangle about.

關 brawling, making a row; a hubbub.

十 [(to one but it is a quarrel about money.

A piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the Chou dynasty, but in the state 賣 it weighed 30; in the Ka dynasty, a catty of gold of 24 taels; and in the Han dynasty, of 16 taels; it was sometimes used to weigh rice.

富 great wealth, much gold.

The open bow or prow of a junk, called 舨 from being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

舟 a handsomely carved boat.

鶴 From bird and increasing; it is used for the last.

A kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junk, to denote their swift sailing; the descriptions are contradictory, but its picture rudely resembles a heron.
Red or yellow binding inserted around the upper leather above the sole.

From heart and to think.

To recall, to bring to mind; to reflect on, to think upon.

I起 to recall mind.

I cannot recollect it.

To bring up to mind, as by a strong effort.

To cherish ill-will.

A mutual remembrance.

A tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.

a kind of wild plum.

取韓之道次于括 in getting out rods for arrows; the ash is next in goodness to the wild mulberry.

The breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; used for its primitive, the thoughts, the feelings.

I見 my opinion; I think so, implying some conceit in it.

胸 I the breast; the desires.

I願 your decided views; your prejudices.

I 悲懷滿 the mind filled with anxious feelings.

I說 prejudices, notions.

I撰之女 an original composition.

I 對 to get a judgment or opinion from another.

I 悼 the breast swollen a little; asthmatic.

From hand and to look up; but the original primitive is seal; q.d. turned by the hand.

A conjunction, else, or; either or better; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to repress, to keep back or down; to rule; to keep one's self-possession, to curb; close; handsomely.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>翼</th>
<th>wings; helps, adherents, accomplices; aids to study, as comments, glossaries.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>休</td>
<td>leisurely, like four horses abreast; regular, as marching troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>a Manchu major-general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伏</td>
<td>or serve the bat, from its folding the wings during the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長齊毛</td>
<td>his feathers and wings are all grown, said of a lad of 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拍</td>
<td>or flutter or clap the wings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>猶</td>
<td>the 27th zodiacal constellation, including the Crater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>折</td>
<td>the wing is broken; met. the death of a brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>以</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尊</td>
<td>To assist; standing ready to fly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>共</td>
<td>an assistant; to help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合所思</td>
<td>their notions are the same, just as two wings fly in unison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瀚</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To spy, to be on the lookout for offenders; to lead on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读nieh</td>
<td>To stop and see what one will do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>Mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flecks; to revolve and return upon; for which the next is now used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>From horse and to spy; like the next, and often contracted to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>A government post, a fixed station where couriers rest or exchange; a stage; a courier or express; to praise, to extol a person; uninterrupted, incessant, as passing postmen; a want of sequence, said of divination tokens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斋</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>传</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雉</td>
<td>鳥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遗</td>
<td>the blades are springing up rapidly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驰</td>
<td>starred, born under a wandering star; — never at rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From horse and day, because postmen rode a day; interchanged with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驿</td>
<td>A post-horse, a steed set for carrying dispatches; a courier sent with letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驿</td>
<td>a post-horse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>郵</td>
<td>post-houses and couriers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>郄</td>
<td>to forward the courier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>From silk and to spy; it occurs interchanged with the last and next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>To draw out or unravel silk, to get the clue; to unfold, as a subject in the mind; to state in order, to lay before one; to explain; uninteruptedly, unceasingly; long; great; at the last extreme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>to get at the clue, to unravel or extricate an affair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>不</td>
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<tr>
<td>各</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>[the sound] kept on just that way; incessantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>續</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>To explain, to make clear; to interpret, and make parties understand each other; to translate from one language to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>to interpret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>an official interpreter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>休</td>
<td>far off regions, people who live so remote that repeated interpreting from mouth to mouth are necessary to understand them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>translated it into Chinese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悅</td>
<td>To like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>delighted, gleefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悅</td>
<td>pleased with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>sick, indisposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>A hill in Ts'ao-hien Shantung; and of another, the 謝山 in P'ai hien Shantung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>in the north of Kiangsu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>The original form represents a short stake with a hook to hang things; it is the 56th radical of eight characters, and resembles 肖戈戈 a spear; used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>An arrow with a string tied to it; a perch or roost; to appropriate; to seize or take, because the bird shot with this arrow was drawn in to one; to aim at; to let fly an arrow; black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>to take or seize without order or erroneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>to arrest criminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>彼在穴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>非</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>黑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>The ears or side ornaments of a tripod.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
扶 yi to uphold, to protect.
誘 yi to lead on and encourage one, as in a good course.
左右 gi the gates on the sides of the palace entrance.
縁 gi sides of a long robe.

蝎 yih the insect that changes, revering to its different hues or its celerity; a small eft or chameleon common in Hu-kwang, called 蝎 and 草 dinosaur or grass dragon; it is fed to larks.

也 Also read si,

从地 and to change; very similar to 地 an era.

场 yih a blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry, dried up; rancid, not fresh, said of walnuts and chestnuts.

场 dry, withered.

场 from earth and to change; very similar to 地 an era.

役 yi men sent to guard the frontier; to send on service; work for a feudal prince; government service; to minister to; official underlings and attendants; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.

役 a runner about the public courts; of whom there are 頭 and 捕 head sergeants and constables, 門 and 茶 doorkeepers and waiters, 半 head jailers, &c.

役 when I am a servant I perform its duties, even when disagreeable.

役 a servant, an employé, a coolie.
1096 YIH. YIH. YIH.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{壹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{壹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{壹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]

\text{The original form of this character, now used as the 5th radical of a score of incongruous characters, represents a curling sprout or bud just coming out of the darkness and seclusion of winter.}

The second of the ten stems, relating to the east and to wood; often used as a pedantic form of one; bent, curved; to mark the end of a topic; to erase or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels, from a supposed similarity in shape.

\text{太} & \quad \text{the primordial cause; the ground or reason of; a star in Draco.}
\text{未定甲} & \quad \text{we have not decided yet who is best.}
\text{德虎如操} & \quad \text{he was got up like the stripes on a tiger's flanks, — the bands on the tiger being likened to this character.}
\text{甲} & \quad \text{this man said to that.}

\text{A house martin with bluish plumage, having two or three names, all apparently given in imitation of its twitter; the granddaughter of 颢頤 n. c. 2500 is fabled to have swallowed a 子 and bore a son, who was the great progenitor of the monarchs of the Shang dynasty.}

\text{岐} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{岐} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{岐} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]

\text{An isolated, imposing mountain.}
\text{1 雑 a grand peak; firm, imposing, like a mountain.}

\text{From man and air vapor contracted.}

\text{强, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.}
\text{然而人 be rushed in unexpectedly.}
\text{1 公羊 a stately he-goat.}
\text{舟之 1 不安 the vessel rocked uneasily to and fro.}
\text{巍 lofty and imposing, like a high terrace.}
\text{崇山 1 the ramparts of Ts'ung are strong and stony.}

\text{From an enclosure and a seed, referring to the patents given to feudal princes; it is the 1864 radical of a natural group of characters denoting towns, and in the contracted form is placed on the right of the primitive; occurs interchanged with the next two.}

\text{A city, a fortified place of great concourse; a capital; the fief or domain of which it is the capital, now applied chiefly to a 郡 district; the royal domain; the principality of a prince; to have one's capital; a camp; a stoppage of the breath, a shortness of breathing.}

\text{宰 the district magistrate.}
\text{省  a chief district in a prefecture.}
\text{県 my district; and 盛 your city or town.}
\text{封 to confer a country on a prince; a fief, a principedom.}
\text{人 citizens, towns-folk.}
\text{舊 1 there could not stop his panting and hiccup.}
\text{豪 a village elder or headman.}
\text{四井 as four hamlets made a village — of 32 houses in the Cheu dynasty.}
\text{同 1 from the same district.}
\text{通都大 as a great place of trade and concourse, as Canton.}
\text{母 the female sex (matrigrama), used in Buddhist books.}

\text{吹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{吹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{吹} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]

\text{A short or interrupted breathing; a catching of the breath.}
\text{呜 an asthmatic or hesitating breathing.}
\text{心 palpitation of the heart.}

\text{幡 Disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.}
\text{1 sad looking.}
\text{于心何所 what heart-grief have you?}

\text{僆} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{僆} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{僆} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]

\text{Strong, robust; exerting one's strength.}
\text{手耕而不顧 going on diligently, like the ploughman who never looks back.}

\text{A class of women officers in the Cheu dynasty, whose duty was to aid at the worship of the goddess of silkworms.}

\text{媛} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{媛} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
\text{媛} & \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi} \quad \text{yi}\]
A bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.

To bale out; to pour out; to transfer or decant liquids; to take up; to retire from, to repress.

From hand and a whisper.

To make a bow with the hands joined upon the breast, à la Chinoise; to cede, to yield politely; to give way to; a bow, a salutation; to bow in.

To make a bow by bending the knee.

A very formal bow, the hands raised to the eyes.

To return a bow.

Enter the house after the third bow; an old custom.

They bowed to each other as they went up.

Read téch, Multitudinous.


**YIN.**

Old sounds, yin, yin, and ngin. In Canton, yin, yang, and ngaan; — in Sweatow, in, im, am, ban, un, ngan, eng, and ngim; — in Amoy, ien, int, um, gun, and un; — in Foochow, eng, ung, and eng; — in Shanghai, yang, niang, and lau; — in Chipu, yin.

1. 屋 the fate or influence which brings lovers together.

2. 維 the fate or influence which brings lovers together.

3. 到 referring to its alternate high and low tones.

4. 廣 the prolonged and diminishing notes — as of a distant flute.

### 之

Inferring from this, availing myself of this.

### 何

Owing to what original reasons or circumstances?

### 心

To heedlessly follow a routine without regard to the exigency.

### 由

For his heart led him to friendly duty.

### 果

The consequences of these acts will be made manifest — in your retribution.

### 亦

I infer from the above; to conclude from; as an initial phrase, owing to, in consequence of, from this.

### 有

A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion from; a foundation or base; to proceed; to conform to what exists, to rely on, to continue on, to allow according to a precedent; the conduct of a person as being the cause of his reward or punishment; as a proposition, because, for, wherefore, why, on account of; by means of; owing to, in consequence of; often makes a participial form of the following verb, or forms the ablative absolute; an illative particle, then, next, and, so; in mathematics, to multiply by one figure; in Buddhist literature, monographs or particular treatises explaining one subject.

1. 由 a cause, a reason.

2. 此此 to infer that from this, learn one from the other.

3. 乘 to multiply, as in arithmetic.

4. 小失大 to lose the great for the less.

5. 未必定 doubtless there is a reason for it.

6. 爲 because of, on that account.

7. 何 or 何 why? what's the reason?

### 范

To do the right thing at its proper time.

1. 時制宜 to do the right thing at its proper time.

2. 模 are legal terms, to follow precedent or to disregard it; to continue on or to reject usage.

### 娘

A bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

1. 娘 a wife's relatives.

2. 弟 or 兄 your relative; the two expressions are used in reference to the ages of a person.
A female deer; a doe, a roe.
A cream-colored mare, but having gray spots mixing the colors.
My horses are all gray.
From earth and the west; g. d. the nature of water is to flow east, and earth must be used to make it flow west.
To raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.
A mound raised before a wall to escadale it.
To dike, to raise a dam.
Kwun dammed up the waters of the deluge.
Also read jen, and occurs interchanged with the last.
To fall into the water, to sink and be lost; to dam up; to stain; to wet thoroughly; to ooze or soak, as water through a porous dish; to spread, as a spot of water on paper; bibulous; a stain; name of a river.
To be drowned.
He is lost among the crowd, he has not attained any eminence.
The oil stained the paper.
The rain has soaked my clothes.
Wet through.
Ink spots.
The circular wall which enclosing the gates of cities, sometimes within, and sometimes outside of the main wall; to stop; to shut off or to hem in.
The gate in this side wall.
Impeded, in straits; oppressed by poverty; unlucky in everything.
To stop all the roads.
To respect, to reverence.
From worship and to dike.
To worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.
Hon to worship and be accepted.
The emperor worshiped Shangti.
A pure and proper sacrifice, a sweet-smelling offering.
A pure sacrificial gift.
The primitive itself was the old form, but is now disused; the last two forms, containing moon, are common contractions.
A shadow, the shady side of a hill, for which yen is also used; obscure, dark, somber; the shades, hades; the inferior of the dual powers in Chinese philosophy; the female or the receptive in nature; matter when quiescent; the inferior of two things contrasted, as when the moon, the earth, night, or water, are compared with the yang or sun, the heavens, day, or fire; underhand, secret; the back, in the rear; privately; concealed, masked, cloudy, darkly; north side of a hill; the grosser or opaque, as of matter; that of which things are made, as opposed to their anima; to cover over; obscured by clouds.
The moon.
A subtle charm against disease.
Time, duration; a day, the length of a day.
The abode of the-dead; the house or court in the unseen; phrases that may be compared with the Beth olam, long home or hidden house of Ecc. xii. 5.
Secretly, underhand.
To visit hades, to consult the souls, to act as a necromancer.
A shade; cool, shady.
A cloudy day; dull, dark sky.
Female propriety.
The female organ of women or animals.
Sly, wily, secret; secret, kind acts.
To injure slyly, to secretly wrong another.
To improve every moment.
A man who calculates the destiny of a person from the horoscope of the moment of his death; but a yin is rather a necromancer or magician.
Several days.
Read again. The hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb, was called or the shed to meditate in.
An ice-house.
In the third moon they take it to the ice-houses.
To benefit indirectly.
To be wise; to do you good, but you were angry at me.
An adjective, as a superlative, the highest degree of; full, flourishing, abundant, many; to regulate; regulated; a full band of musicians; a rolling of thunder; correct, in the middle; substantial, rich; to sustain.
Substantial, having property, well off.
The men of Yin planted the juniper — near their altars.
Affluent, abundant.
My grieved heart is full of sorrow.
It is but proper that the times be flourishing.
I am greatly indebted, Sir, for your great and continued kindness and hospitality.
YIN.

然 to hope ardently for.

朝 the Yin dynasty, a name given to the last part of the Shang, from B.C. 1401 to 1157, in consequence of the monarch Pan-king removing his capital to Yin, a town north of the Yellow River, now Hwoh-kia hien 璧懷縣 in Honan.

From heart and soul; interchanged with the last.

From heart and soul; interchanged with the last.

假 | a pretended interest in one, a flattering kindliness to.

心 anxious, feeling for.

懇懇 | very careful of, to exhibit sincere regard for.

音 | words placed over placed over hold in the mouth, both contracted to their present form; it is the 180th radical of a small natural group of characters.

A sound of any kind, but more especially a musical note or tone; in the Chinese way of spelling, the initial sound or letter; news; a reply; an intimation or order; occurs used for a shade.

牙 | a dental tone or word.

失 | speechless.

韻 | a rhyme, the word that makes the rhyme.

鑄 clear and harmonious musical sounds.

口 | pronunciation, enunciation.

八 | the eight things (silk, bamboo, metal, stone, ground, cobbles, leather, and wood) of which musical instruments are made; met. music, melody.

八 | a band of musicians.

回 | a reply, an echo, an answer.

正 | the true sound, the correct or ancient pronunciation.

文 | local pronunciation or dialect.

字 | initial sounds.

佳 | sweet words; your kind greetings or congratulations.

杏無 | no news or reply from you for a long time.

歌 | a note in music.

唱 | to chant southern ditties or songs as ballads or vocal music are called.

餘 | in rhetoric, a final reflection.

鹿死不擇 | the deer when dying does not seek for a shade.

暗 | The incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.

暗 | not able to speak, as from paralysis.

暗 | Dumb, whether born so or become so by disease; a disease which prevents one talking.

口 | mouth crippled, so that the person cannot speak.

如 | Quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.

度 | to spend the day in silence, as a priest.

醋 | Drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Minot's bones mixed with flesh, rice, lime, and fish, and stored as a condiment; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.

故 | this stinking preparation.

蓋 | how many generations have you had these tubes of bone ragouts? — is asked of the better classes of the Minot's to inquire of their riches.

吟 | From mouth and now or gold; the second is not much used as a variant for the first.

吟 | To hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad; to sigh; to moan.

沉 | to ponder; to hum to one's self.

笑 | smiling and humming.

秋 | to make sonnets upon the autumn.

水 | the dragon howls under the deep.

鴻 | the notes of a phoenix; met. a concert of music.

風 | to sing and play in the evening breeze.

詩 | to hum poetry.

The second is also read 'hyn.

To close, to shut; congealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.

陰陽 | the moon and sun have shut up (or withdrawn) their influences, as in winter, when 

萬物 | everything is torpid.

聲 | From hill or stone and metal.

高 and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.

聲 | a high, dangerous peak standing out like an aiguille.

聲 | projecting cliffs.

資 | a covering, which is likened to the knee-pan that prevents the humors from ascending the body; these humors are depicted by a mortar as coming out of the ground, and include the stimulus of nature in the spring which the frost binders.

The ancient punishment of cutting off the knee-pan; the third of the twelve branches, which is symbolized by a tiger, and connected with wood, and denotes the hour 3 to 5 A.M.; to reverence, to respect; respectfully; a fellow-officer, a colleague; vigorous, strong.

時 | in early morning.

時 | to show great regard to.

同 | or a colleague in the same yamun, and of the same rank.

賓 | to treat a guest with consideration.

弗 | you did not constantly and reverently reflect upon the sacrifices — to ancestors.

要 | to regard with dread.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIN</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>From evening and to respect; similar to the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>灶</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>To respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girdle; one rib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>eight places beyond the frontier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜</td>
<td>yè</td>
<td>late in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>續</td>
<td>jù</td>
<td>to give bribes to get into office, to have secret relationships with officials, to intrigue for office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>涇</td>
<td>sāng</td>
<td>From water and approaching near; it is constantly interchanged with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>涱</td>
<td>wéi</td>
<td>The rising of waters; to soak, to drench; to give loose to; excesses of any kind, but especially in licentiousness; lewd, immoral; to debauch; as an adjective, extraordinary, excessive, very, great; the bad; to incroach, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass, said of the stars when their motions do not agree with the calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>lewd manners; the fashion of dissipation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紡</td>
<td>shùn</td>
<td>debauchery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飽暖思</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>fullness of bread and ease begot lustful desires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>福</td>
<td>fú</td>
<td>no advantage is to be derived from excessive worship, or worshiping what does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>浴</td>
<td>yù</td>
<td>soaked too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄭聲</td>
<td>zhēng</td>
<td>the music of the Ch'ing people was licentious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天道福善而禍</td>
<td>tiān</td>
<td>Heaven annexes happiness to goodness and woes to lewdness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>rì</td>
<td>daily confined to his books; i.e. excessive study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子書</td>
<td>zǐ</td>
<td>he was possessed of great dignity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姻</td>
<td>yín</td>
<td>Similar to the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIN</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>妾</td>
<td>qī</td>
<td>Lewd, obscene; to debauch, to whore; to seek for pleasure; theatrical amusements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>qī</td>
<td>a loose woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妾</td>
<td>qī</td>
<td>adultery and fornication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻女</td>
<td>qīn</td>
<td>to debauch others' wives and daughters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娼</td>
<td>xiù</td>
<td>lewd amusements and shows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娼女</td>
<td>xiù</td>
<td>chastity and lewdness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>yǔ</td>
<td>Rain from rain and excessive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>yǔ</td>
<td>Rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>yǔ</td>
<td>incessant rain day and night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>yǔ</td>
<td>uninterrupted rains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>限</td>
<td>xiàn</td>
<td>From mouth and hatchet; it is also a contraction of tīng to hear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>限</td>
<td>xiàn</td>
<td>To open the mouth and laugh immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>rán</td>
<td>be laughed loudly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>guān</td>
<td>From words and door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>guān</td>
<td>To speak gently, as people who ask at the doorway; to speak mildly, as when resolving; an agreeable, respectful manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>guān</td>
<td>so gentle and courteous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>guān</td>
<td>to speak pleasantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>guān</td>
<td>From dog and a word; it also occurs read gān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>xìn</td>
<td>The barking and snarling of one or many dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猛犬</td>
<td>měng</td>
<td>a furious dog came rushing out, barking at him as he came up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>xìn</td>
<td>the gums and perverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>yín</td>
<td>From metal and perverse; it is contracted to in common books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>yín</td>
<td>Silver; the 白金 or white gold, as gold is known as the 黄金 or yellow silver; money, cash, wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>shuǐ</td>
<td>quicksilver, mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碎</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>broken silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钱</td>
<td>qián</td>
<td>money, bullion, specie, silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>the money, i.e. the weight of a piece of silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>a Mexican dollar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紋</td>
<td>wén</td>
<td>or 細紋</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIN</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>錢</td>
<td>qián</td>
<td>a reward offered; the notice is called 花紅 a red card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>單</td>
<td>duān</td>
<td>an order, a bill or draft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>silver alloyed with copper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈎</td>
<td>gōu</td>
<td>the silver hook, i.e. the new moon when first seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>a man of means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>hǎi</td>
<td>the silver sea, a Taoist name for the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有隼無</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
<td>when one is learned but is poor, his talk is like empty words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有隼無</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
<td>— not much listened to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>hé</td>
<td>the Milky Way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>yú</td>
<td>the white-bait. (Leucosoma.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>zhí</td>
<td>或</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>zhí</td>
<td>an impossibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坪</td>
<td>píng</td>
<td>lit. a shore, a beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廟</td>
<td>yùn</td>
<td>a threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>望</td>
<td>wàng</td>
<td>no bound anywhere to the prospect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>jiǔ</td>
<td>to open a road through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斷</td>
<td>duàn</td>
<td>the nine bounds, i.e. the empyrean; the high heavens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斷</td>
<td>duàn</td>
<td>From teeth and ax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>the gums snarling and fighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>meat the gums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>quarrelling; anarchy and contention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>Read quān. The palate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>From four months and officer, denoting the hum of voices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>The sound of conversation; without any conscience, to say things unworthy of belief; stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>quǎn</td>
<td>Father of [Shun's] father was perverse and his mother stupid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 犬 | quǎn | 言可季 will it do to perjure or say anything in the trial?
The district in which Ningpo city lies is 縣, a name given it during the Chou dynasty.

The book moth (Lepisma), the 霜 or whitefish from its shape and mealy color; two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing.

Read 瘊. Wriggling.

From words and as; it resembles 诉 to tell, and is used as a synonym of 诉 or 最 pleased.

An affable, respectful manner; pleasant and gracious.

偽 1 如心 his attendants were so attentive and courteous.

Read 拳. The vapor which rises from the ground.

引 To draw a bow; prolonged, carried on for a long time, as descendants; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out; to bring forward, to recommend; to lead into evil; used for 請 victimized, confirmed, as in a habit; to perpetuate; to decline, to retire; to quote, as in proof of; a preface or argument of a book; a fuse or match; the efficacious principle of; a measure in the Han dynasty of 100 ch'ih; a weight of 2 kin; in the gable, a lot of 8 bags of salt, which weigh 63 pounds net.

水 to lead water, as into fields.

水 a pilot.

水手 to draw well-water.

毛 a preface.

火 to light or strike a fire.

指 to point at.

頭 a leader, one who shows the way, or heads a subscription.

飲 to quote authors or books.

線 a spy, a guide; to furnish a clue.

導 to lead, to induce to go in a way.

習 to hold in the breath, as the Taoists or jugglers do.

見 to introduce to the imperial presence.

曲 the subject of a ballad or song.

療 to cure disease by shampooing.

互相 真 one thing induces (or involves) another.

而 之 developed or carried out the hint or clue.

子 the active or leading principle of a preparation.

動 to influence, to urge on.

乃 乃 友 [the people of] Yin long enjoy prosperity.

Read 館. A halter, a drag rope.

弓子 必執 one should hold the rope when going with the hearse; do your part.

女 Originally formed of 了 a step led on and on; it is the 64th radical of a few unusual characters.

To journey; to move on.

From insect and to lead or to respect.

The earthworm (Lumbricus), the 蛇 also called 土龙 earth-dragon; it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints.

山 a singular snake resembling a Cecilia.

尹 From body and a stroke, but the original composition is from 亙 a head and 亙 holding on; q. d. to manage things.

To grasp in the hand; to govern, to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce, to advance; an old term for chief, principal or first; a director or overseer of other officers.

祭 square pieces of dried meat, once used in sacrifices.

飲 the mayor of Peking, a high officer, whose jurisdiction is independent of the provincial governor, and restricted within the metropolitan prefecture.

飲 all the directors of high rank.

飲 From to eat and to breathe.

飲 To drink; it is by some confined to animals, as 喝 is to persons; to suck in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; used like 吃 as a sign of the passive, to receive; to cherish concealed, secret.

杯 drink a glass.

飲 drinking to excess.

請 please drink.

片 a slice of medicine.

飲 一 場 a mad drinking bout.

飲 我们 know the fountain by drinking the water.

飲 to have a cause for dislike.

飲 a noodle to attend a wedding feast.

飲 to drink in the village, an appellation for a village elder.

飲 hit by the arrow.

飲 an anonymous or secret document.

飲 good to drink.

一 面所 quaff it off at a draught.

飲 to give to drink.

飲 we watered the horse and threw down some cash.

飲 water to furnish food and drink.

飲 In Cantonese, used for 飲. To dip.

飲 to dip candles.

飲 dip it in the soy.

飲 To lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch, to quit.

飲 to sew across, as when quilting.

飲 to stitch the salvage of a garment.

飲 last basto and then sew it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>戴</td>
<td>A Yin spear or pointed weapon.</td>
<td>Careful, compassionate; taki-</td>
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<tr>
<td>岳</td>
<td>Read 'in'. A long shield.</td>
<td>ing an interest in, loving.</td>
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<tr>
<td>育</td>
<td>The spears did not rattle against the shields; i.e.</td>
<td>From wood and hidden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>peaceful times.</td>
<td>The ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From a place and compassionate; but the original form, like a</td>
<td>随</td>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>right-angle, is supposed to imitate something hidden.</td>
<td>加</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>Retired, private; small, minute; screened, covered, put away, obscured; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to avoid, to keep back, to withdraw; fixed, settled; to lean on; tranquil, mournful; painful; suffering, worthy of compassion; the contracted form is used in musical books for 挾 to snap the string of the lute in playing.</td>
<td>低</td>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>To a beam to the treasury pointed to the tranquil, mountains.</td>
<td>加</td>
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<td>从</td>
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</table>
copy, as boys in learning to write; on addresses of letters, often used for the ming of the person to whom it is sent; a spot, a stain, a mark.

1  one seal.

官 | the official seal.

盖 | or used to seal, to affix a stamp.

打 | to chop or stamp, as dollars.

封 | and to close the offices ten days before, and open them twenty days after new-year.

書 | to print books.

房 | the bureau in a yamen, where the seal is kept.

月 | 爪川 the moon prints itself on myriads of streams.

色 | the red ink used in sealing.

堂 | the frontal sinus.

跡 | a dirty spot.

徵 | to act as generalissimo.

信或符 | a particular seal.

送 | to print and give away books.

火 | or to burn or tear a mark, as on a horse.

佛 | or the seal on Buddha’s heart, the avastika often depicted on images; it is the symbol of the esoteric or secret doctrines of Buddha.

从 | child and man in folding it.

産 | Pregnant.

懷 | to be with child.

育 | to be with young, said of animals.

四胎怪 | a monstrous birth, a malformed child, an abortion.

受 | to conceive.

十月 | went her full time.

性 | pregnant animals should not be eaten.

腰 | From woman and 現 We;

腰 | but others say it is altered from

人 | fire and 升 hands, which form is better retained in the second; it is sometimes read ying?

腰倭 | A woman who accompanies the bride, a concubine; afterwards, a maid of honor; a bridesmaid; to escort, to accompany; to offer a cup to one; to send anything, to forward goods.

催 | urge him to take another cup.

妓 | a waiting-maid.

妾 | a concubine.

| to send on to one.

胤 | The succession in a family of one generation after another; a line of posterity; heirs, generations; to imitate, to inherit, to succeed in; a fief, whose ruler

| was sent by Chung-kung to punish Hi and Ho.

承 | to continue the rule, to take the succession.

乃 | 有武安天下之道 I have followed the rules of Wan Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.

永錫祚 | honor and posterity will evermore be granted.

天 | a divinely ordained succession.

酵 | From spirits and to nourish.

从 | to raise the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.

服役 | to pledge the dead, refers to an ancient custom of a father making his son personato his own deceased father, and worshiping him with a libation.

服 | Slime, mire; dregs, leavings.

泥 | viscous mud and mire.

漣 | Water-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains; the geomancers call them 水門 or water doors.

討 | Also read ying.

除 | To cut down the high trees on the hills.

討伐 | To inquire of, to ask respectfully; to speak; pleased with; further, moreover; a particle like an interjection; willing, to desire; deficient; to force one’s self to do a thing; grieved, wounded.

不 | 道一老 he could bear to leave one old minister.

皆未 | also not one of them was wanting.

敬 | to inquire politely of.

YING.

Old sounds, ying, yang, yueng, and ngung.  
In Canton, ying, wing, and young; — in Swatow, eng, yu, yong, and yang; — in Amoy, eng, geng, seong, and jong; — in Fuchau, ing, ying, and yong; — in Shanghai, yang, ang, kiang, and yang; — in Chi-fu, ying.

植物 and fresh-looking.  
A flower whose fruit is not yet formed; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful; eminent, high, commanding talent; brave, virtuous, noble;  

a crystal; a tassel; ornament on a spear.  

雄 | a hero; a manly, noble person.

才 | superior talents and accomplishments.

國 | an ancient petty state lying in the present Ju-ning fu in the southeast of Honan; the term is now applied in 大国 to Great Britain or England.

重 | a double tassel on a spear.
YING.

1 生 | ying 
子 | a hero's son will be a hero.

1 生 | a ruler of heroes, one who sets them the example.

白石 | a fine quartz crystal.

1 石 | blue limestone used for artificial rock-work, which occurs in Ying-teh hien | 德縣 north of Canton.

1 个 | elegant and flowery; said of fleecy clouds, or a parterre of flowers.

1 艺 | comely, beautiful; also used for the English and Chinese.

1 气力 | a noble, commanding presence.

华彩衣 | how gorgeous is her dress!

1 明 | talented and clear-headed.

1 饮 | clever, shrewd, smart; used in a good sense.

1 颜如舜 | her face is like an Athene.

吸露囊 | drinks dew and eats flowers, said of ascetics.

半 | Like the last, applied to stones.

紫 | The luster of gems; a crystal, especially a well formed one.

紫石 | amethystine quartz; rose quartz.

玉 | 仁寳不自成 | the crystals of quartz; and the pearls of humanity, perfect themselves without any polishing.

冕 | The sound of jingling bells is 鈴 referring to the round ones worn by mules.

从 | From rain and beautiful.

霖 | Rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes when the weather is not very cold.

雪 | a fortunate fall of snow.

霜 | sleety snow.

霰 | snow-white clouds.

碊 | Two pearls strung together; an ornament for the neck, as a necklace of shells or beads.

From jar or tile and a necklace; the third form is rather restricted to flower vases.

Earthenware jars with small mouths, and two or four ears, through which a cord is run to carry them by; a vase, a jar; a gillipot, a pitcher.

瓶 | jars and vases.

糖 | a jar of sweetmeats.

水 | a water gurglet or ever.

1 粟 | or 1 子 | the poppy, so called from the jar-like shape of the capsules.

木 | 菁軍 [Han Sin, B.C. 210] used wooden tubs to transport his troops over the river.

从 | From woman and necklace; the second form means only a child.

婴儿 | An infant, a babe, a suckling, especially a new-born girl; used for some of its compounds; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to enclose, to entangle; hampered, restrained; to add to; lend ornaments.

儿 | a baby.

育 | a foundling-hospital, an orphanage.

抱 | a babe in arms.

累 | scibility, the weakness of age.

病 | attacked by disease.

世网 | 吾身 the entanglements and temptations of this world have got me fast.

From mouth and infant.

The melody of many birds; birds calling.

鷃 | the birds are caroling melodiously.

其鸣矣 | she is singing her best.

1 朝 | the rivalries and emulations of friends.

事 | A fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.

从 | From hand and infant.

YING.

From hand and infant.

To take in the hand, to finger and put into disorder; to run against; to assail, to excite the ire of; audacious, provoking.

虎負鏡 | when the tiger backs against a hill, nobody durst attack him.

1 枭 | rushed against the spears; met. a close fight.

樱桃 | The cherry, called 1 桃 and 含桃; the common varieties are the 朱 | red cherry, and 丑 | yellow cherry.

1 桃 | cherry.

金子 | the seeds of the Rosa hystrix.

鵪鶉 | The bird for infants, because it learns to talk as infants do by listening to their mothers.

白 | 白鵪鶉 | the white cockatoo, brought from the Archipelago.

鵁 | a parrot.

鵄螺 | a Buccinum; a nautilus shell; and applied to other shells resembling these.

鵁鼻 | a Roman or crooked nose.

鵁鵂 | From 鵁 bird and 晚 splendid contracted; these two characters may perhaps refer to different birds; the first is used erroneously for the preceding, when meaning a parrot.

A species of warbler that nests on the willow, having many names, one of which, the 黃鵁, seems to identify it with the mango bird; but the common one 黃 refers to the Chinese oriole (Oriolus sinensis).

有 | 其羽 | its plumes are beautifully variegated; i.e. like an oriole's.

梭織柳丝 | the oriole flits through the willows like a shuttle.

燕侣 | referring to the swallow and the oriole have made a match; — referring to a marriage.

In Cantonese. A knot in wood,
**应**

From heart and obeying man's call, as a trained falcon.

That which is right and should be; ought to be; suitable, proper; therefore, accordingly; that is likely to take place; in ancient times, the fourth gate of the palace.

1. 當 or 該 or 分 ought, must, should, certainly, necessarily, — according to the scope.
2. 得 due to him or suitable for; belongs to.
3. 常 皆 怎 麤作 當 is the proper way to do it.
4. 不 俱 全 everything needed is supplied; all completely furnished.

### 窮

A throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tufts or fringes; tassels on the breast collar.

### 紅

The red fringed hats.

### 馬

The tassels or pendants on a bridle.

### 女子與糾媒

The girl has promised her bridals tassel.

### 聲起

The insult and stride arose from merely seizing a tassel.

### 縁

Round balls of fleece worn by girls in the hair.

### 購

A vine like the grape, which produces berries or grapes.

### 金

A preparation of candy at Canton.

### 益

A full vessel; completed, overflowed, replenished; arrogant, audacious; to fill; be full; to overpass, stretch beyond; more than is wanted.

### 益而為

Though ignorant he still thinks he is quite capable.

### 滿

Full; self-satisfied; a complacent conceit.

### 釣

Waxing and waning.

### 罪惡

He has filled the sum of his iniquities.

### 器小易

His abilities are small and he is soon exhausted.

### 丰神情態

Her animated appearance and sprightly ways were admirable and well sustained.

### 輕

Dainty and elegant, as the step of a lady.

### 朝

The court or levee is full.

### 侈

To increase and to decrease; to overpass and retrace; sufficient and insufficient, as expenses and receipts.

### 川

An ancient city in K'ii-chu-in southwest of Chekiang.

### 把

A full handful.
From wood and full as the phonetic

**ying**

A column which is seen; a pillar in the center upholding the roof; a tree whose heart-wood is red and the outer gray.

An eddy; a rivulet.

**gung**

the murmur of running water.

**ting**

a whirlpool.

a small stream, a brook.

clever and glib in talking.

the hall was three 

to divisions wide; — for each one required a pillar.

From bright and mansion, both contracted.

To live in a market; to measure, to lay out; to scheme, to plan, to cast about or attend to a business; to regulate, to define, to get a living; to build or make a dwelling-place; a cantonment, an intrenched camp; military; the division or corps of an army, especially infantry; troops of the line, not volunteers.

the Chinese army, not including the Bannermen, or the household guards, and other corps.

to seek a living, to calculate the ways and means; to attend from to first to last.

he measured it and built it.

an outpost, a guard-house.

or a cantonment, a garrison; a dépôt of troops.

or the army.

or enlist.

military officers.

to surprise and plunder a camp.

a star near Aquila.

**yi**

or to trade, to get a living.

to circumvent and cozen; to carry away; to enwrap, as fine music does the feelings.

going to and fro, to travail in, as a peddler; buzzing, flitting, as flies.

From earth and bright.

A tomb, the grounds belonging to a family sepulcher.

the family grave-yard.

your family tombs.

or the grave is not yet dug.

or the limits of the grounds, where stone pillars are erected.

The opening year clear and flourishing, as the composition of the character indicates.

a bridge in Kwan-shan in Kwangtung.

From woman and the next character contracted; it occurs interchanged with full.

The family surname of Tsin Chi Hwangti, derived from Shao-hao (n.c. 2507); full; an overplus; to open out; to lessen, as nature in spring; to originate, to produce what is new.

a famous belle.

to fill up.

summer develops things.

From precious and a nondescript beast like a tiger.

An overplus left after-selling a thing; gain, profit; superfluity, abundance, — which is obtained after much clamor and haggling; to beat, to win, to excel, to conquer; slow; very full, as a vessel; to carry on a beam; three day's rations for a prisoner.

I have won and you have lost.

an abundance, excessive; more than just enough.

to win by gaming.

over-ripe.

to win the bet, — which must not be money.

I have beaten him; I won it of him.

a high price for really good things.

profits, gain.

you have come to my help with all your powers.

The ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh; an ancient name for Chao-chen fu in the east of Kwangtung.

fairy land.

to go to (or to reach) the capital, referring to an ancient name of Ho-kien fu in Chihli.

all the wide oceans.

A basket or hamper, also called hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

Often confounded with the last.

A strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

the yellow gold fills the safe.

A house-fly; a dipterus fly of any sort or color; met. specious flatterers who confound good and evil, as flies dirty things both black and white.

a spider which catches flies.

a fly-borer, i.e. flies will find their way through the smallest hole; met. traders who watch for the smallest profits.

petty gains like a fly's head.
YING.

1. 狗子 a fly-switch of horse-hair. 2. 緋青 the blue flies buzz merrily. 3. 狗 a dog tick, reputed to live in a dog's ears during the winter.

From to go and one's self. To go out and receive, as a guest; to meet; to occur; to calculate, as a lucky day; to acknowledge; a meeting, a reception, an interview.

1. 春花 the yellow jasmine. 2. 失 to miss a visit; not to be at the door to receive a guest. 3. 着頭 to meet one, as in the streets. 4. 接上 棄 to meet and escort a superior officer. 5. 風而 去 to go on, even with a head-wind. 6. 不送 to treat without any particular ceremony, as an intimate friend, or as a rude fellow ought to be treated.

逢 to receive with excessive civility; sycophantic. Read ying. To meet a bride. 親 the groom went himself to receive her, then she became his wife.

影 From variegated and sunlight. A shadow; a picture or image of a thing; a vanishing appearance, a dissolving view. 影 shadow and echo; met. obdient, attentive to. 有一點 影 I have some hint of it; there is an inkling of him. 日 a shadow. 日射 甲流 to deduce with false statements and get one thing when specifying another. 畫 to paint a portrait. 1. 響陰 vague outlines, shadows moving; indistinct, no clear apprehension of. 倒 to explain one thing by another, to illustrate aptly. 一魚幾 several images of one fish; met. great exaggeration.

照 1 to throw a reflection, as by a mirror.次 a poetical name for a fan.

瑩 The second form is usually read ying, and is chiefly used in proper names. The luster of precious stones. 瑩玉 Ping this rare gem sparkles. 玉 the brilliancy of gems.

難 Bronchocel or goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck, of which five sorts are distinguished. 袋 a goitre, common in Chihli. 氣 glandular swellings, which swell when one is in a passion. 血 a tumor on the neck with turgid veins. 瘤 a tumor on the neck.

郢 From city and to state to a superior. ying The ancient capital of Tsu, just north of Kiang-ling hien in King-chou fu in the south of Hupeh. 郢 an old name of Wu-chang fu, the capital of Hupeh.

穠穠 From grain or 示 omm, and 既 leaning, referring to the ripe head of grain; the second is not quite correct. A full head or spike of grain, which then bends over; a sharp point, as of a pencil or an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste. 魁 a sharp pen; met. a well-read scholar. 眷 versatile, quick parts. 聰 intelligent, ready, apt. 脫 而 出 the awl has forced its way through [the bag]; i.e. talent will find its way to distinction. 末 the awn of grain. 實 實 the ripe grain bowed over in its full ear.

穠 This character is often written like the preceding. ying An ancient district 1 川, now 1 去 in the north-west of Nanking, occupying the valleys of the River Hwai and its affluents, named after the 1 河, a noted stream in its borders, now in Honan; a man of 1 川 郷 is one whose surname is Chin 陳, because many of that surname came from that region.

映映 From sun and wild or luxuriant. The sun beginning to decline; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor, to comtenance; to show, not to hide or retire; the sunlight, the bright glare; a reflection or image; open, apparent, in sight. 擒 to screen from the sun's glare.

日 it is past noontide; the sun shines on you. 太 a bright sunlight. 雲 the reflection of the snow. 眼 [the glare] shines in my eyes.

帶左右 [I carry] the brightness of the sun on both hands, referring to a poem of the Tsin 陳 dynasty.

後先輝 1 the new incumbent reflects the brightness of his predecessor; said of one good ruler who succeeds another.

讓 Obscure. 影 not bright, not light enough.

硬 鞭 ying' Hard; not soft but solid, stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse; sharp, stiff, as a bad handwriting; to stiffen, to harden; powerful and willful.

堅 hard, impenetrable, inflexible.

手 1 strong, brawny, hardfisted. 直 mulish, willful, set.

髪 muscular, vigorous, as a hale old man.
### Yiu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>養</th>
<th>to speak hard words; i. e. to frighten.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>hard-hearted, imperious to the truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>the best style of character is slim and stiff, and arresting the attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>I will exert all my efforts to do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In *Cantonese*. A particle denoting a fixed purpose, certainly, still, surely, only, indeed, in fact, dear, in price.

### Yiu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>好食</th>
<th>it is really good-tasted.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>到底</td>
<td>good pluck to the last; it died game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>要多</td>
<td>I will and must have more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>類人</td>
<td>an obstinate, pig-headed fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自做</td>
<td>it was I alone who did it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冷</td>
<td>stiff from cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>hold it firmly in your hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得噎</td>
<td>domineering; too stiff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>foul-mouthed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same as 膳 to give an escort of maid-servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents, to give donceurs.

### Old sounds, Wu, Yiu, U, Ok, Ot, As, and At.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>small and hill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In <em>Canton</em>, Yau; — in Swatow, In, Hu, and Hia; — in Amoy, H and u; — in Fukian, In, Its, and Hia; — in Shanghai, Yu; — in Chefoo, Yiu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 鹿 deer and 牲 female contracted.

- 冥囂主 the judge of souls in Hades; a Buddhist god.
- 微 | subtle, abstruse; infinitesimal, fine, delicate. |
- 囚 | to imprison, to confine. |
- 貞靜之繼 the accomplishments of lady-like reserve and maiden quiet. |
- 峰 | in rhetoric, emphasis. |

A roe or Doe; the female of the stag or axis.

A place anciently belonging to the state of 蘇, now occupied by that district in the south-west part of Honan, on the headwaters of the River Han.

From 心 heart and 頭 head, which some regard as a contraction of 頭 face, because grief shows itself in the countenance.

Grieved, mournful, sad; in mourning for parents; anxious, careworn; sorrow that is kept to one's self, heart-sick; to think of with sorrow; melancholy; low spirited, nervous; nauseated, as pregnant women; to sympathize with; to act so as to bring disgrace.

| 極 | disappointed, sorry, grieved. |

### Yiu.

- 慰 | cast down, heart-sick, of a sad countenance. |
- 慰 | to sympathize and console with one. |
- 居 | sorrowing, mourning. |
- 不 | careless what grief may be given to others. |
- 不好 | do not be anxious lest they be bad; i. e., they will probably be good. |
- 不知 | stolid, light-hearted. |
- 高枕無 | you can go to sleep without any anxiety; the last two words in 無 | 王 refer to king Asoka, i. e. the untroubled or sorrowless king. |
- 民之 | if you take to heart the sorrows of the people, they will also bear yours in mind. |
- 王宅 | the emperor's time of mourning. |
- 掐 | a slight indisposition; i. e., sorrow because he could not shoulder a faggot. |
- 小人道 | the ways of a mean man bring disgrace on him. |

To grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

伫立久 | he stood a long while talking slowly. |
From man and sorrowful, but explained as from to step off and grieve; q.d. a man relieves his grief by rambling.

Abundant, excessive, as rains; redundant, overmuch, extra; satisfied, tranquil; unconcerned, easy about; very, fully, more than able for; to excel; those who excel; to play with or before; to daily, to trifle; a mimic.

1. or 2. a juggler, a mimic, a mountebank.

No 3. he can be an officer when he is fully learned.

Dis appointed 4. wisely and gently he managed the affairs of state.

5. to relieve care by a stroll.

6. 分 their fitness and unfitness should be fairly tested.

7. 禮相待 to treat with unusual politeness.

未見所 8. I have never seen anything remarkable in him.

1. 孟衣冠 [antiquated as] the robes and caps of Yu and Mang, two actors of the Tang dynasty.

1. 有餘 more than enough, too much, in excess.

A harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

1. 鼻 to follow agriculture.

深其根而熟之之 plow deep and harrow the seed in thoroughly.

1. 不竭 they kept on breaking the clods without stopping — to listen to Confucius asking the way.

From its to top and 水 water altered, which is explained as referring to a pole to sound the depth of water; the second ancient form is composed of 氣 or spirit issuing, and hanging fruit, and defined to be moving vapor; used for the next.

To go on the water, or dart through it; a place; a relative pronoun like 所, what, that which, who; an initial particle; distant.

1. 然而逝 how suddenly [the fish] darted away!

君子 1. 行 that which the good man does.

利有 2. 往 it is for your advantage wherever you go.

1. 外寓 to dwell very far from one's home.

福祿 3. 置 whence the blessings and emoluments come to me.

為韓姬和 4. he sought everywhere [for a son-in-law] for Han's daughter.

四方 5. 同 [the people] were alike [obedient] in every part.

監罚 6. 除 an inspector should not use punishments.

1. 水 a stream near Yu's hien.

縣 7. in the north of Honan.

Interchanged with the last.

To think of with sorrow; discontented, sorry; far-reaching, as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent; leisurely.

1. 我里 I am grieved for my village and household.

1. 蒼天 the illimitable heavens.

1. 慢 moving of banners; waving of trees in a breeze; long and anxious thinking; horses going far.

1. 哀 2. time think of it! I think of it! — i.e. so sad, so grievous.

遠 3. far, a long stretch.

1. 之論 common talk.

Used for the last.

Water flowing along rapidly.

水 1. how swiftly run the waters of the Kii.

From mouth and young.

1. 1. the bleating of deer; an imitation of their cry; also a cry of pain.

1. 語 the singing hum or gabble of a number of people.

To restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.

1. 1. sad and unhappy.

重 1. sorrow and grief multiplied.

From 尤 lame, some say changed into this form by combining 乙 the beginning and 且 hand; others that it is the odd walk of a person with a long and a short leg; interchanged with the next.

An adverb of comparison, more, very, still more; odd, different from; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.

1. 異 singular; surprisingly unlike.

效 2. to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime.

1. 物 a rare and beautiful thing; a beautiful woman.

1. 人 to hate, to blame people; there is a proverb 京 | 子 術 嘴子 Peking people are haters, Tientsin people janglers.

1. 至 vastly more or greater.

則 2. 寡 then his error is less criminal.

懷怨之念 I bear him an old grudge; to harbor resentment.

1. 可怪 still more surprising.

殊 2. 之才 remarkable talent.

莫知其 3. I know not the evil cause.

訅 Used with the last; a fault or error; a crime.

惡 1. guilt; wickedness.

無 2. 分 do not cause him to transgress.

報以庶 I reported all their misdeeds.

A swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

皮上結 1. a tumor has come on the skin.

豆渣 1. a ripe boil or pimp, pimple.

者懸 1. hanging on, as a wen; said of a son-in-law who lives at his wife's home.

鯨 1. An unauthorized character, employed along the coast to denote the 魚 or cuttle fish; the right name is probably 䲗, as the characters are read alike.
道

道 as synonym for 道 and the next.

道 Breathing fast, as when laughing.

1 道道 laughing and jolly, as when convivial.

然 pleased, as when showing it in the face.

The etymology is lost; occurs written like the last, and used for 道 still.

由

The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; the cause or instrument for effecting a thing; from or by permission of; depending on; to let, to permit; to enter by; to pass through, as one's hand; to proceed to; to serve of; to follow; still, still further; the sprouts of a felled tree.

不知其 I do not know the reason for it, or its original.

此 門 進 go in by this door.

此 來 heretofore, from the first.

來 origin of; as in 看看 why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons?

未有來 there was really no cause for it.

有妖乎 are there more goblins?

他去作 let him go and do it.

我自便 let me do as I like.

你 as you please.

經 此門 it passed by this door.

此而來 from this and after, or to the next; thenceforth.

天 不天 it depends on Heaven, not on man:

自得 delighted with, very well satisfied; self-possessed.

無 自達 no way of getting to see you.

等 such and such reasons; etc.

事有因 the affair has a cause.

京而來 I (or it) came from the capital.

胥 the capital or metropolis, i.e. whither all roads tend.

頤 to observe and follow, as a precedent.

君子 無易 | 言 the princely man should not lightly utter his words.

不 語道 he did not resort to mean stratagems — in waging war.

我 恕 不 我 作 my sore leg will not let me do as I would like.

郵 This is usually regarded as another form of the last; it is also used with 畢 and 愈.

To follow; to resemble or try to be like.

Read 了 in The enigmatical interpretation of the fourteen diagrams, as given in the Book of Changes under each, is called 了; they are of different lengths.

Read 了, and used for 約 and 應. To tell wild stories; luxuriant, as herbage; a retainer.

蘇 Used with the last.

Luxuriant vegetation.

綠 草惟 that grass grows very rank and thick.

From water and from as the phonetic.

油 A branch of the River Pa, an affluent of the Yangtze' east of Wu-chang in Hup; a small tributary of the Tungting Lake near Chang-teh fu in Hunan; oil; fluid fat; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek; glazed, glossy; easy, gliding; cordial, agreeing.

香 | 番 sah, ginsil or benzine oil, also known as 淤 clear oil; made from the seeds of the Sesamum orientale.

嚼 光棍 an oily-tongued sharper.

桐 | 番 chunam, such as is prepared for caking.

漆 | 番 oil paints; varnishes ready for use.

天 | 番 the sky is dark, and clouds are rising.

頭 演面 to oil the hair and rouge the face.

石 | 番 petroleum, kerosine.

煤 | 番 naphtha.

油 | 番 slippery, oily, smooth.

| 番 a mild and scrupulous disposition.

上 | 番 to paint, to oil.

顏 | 番 to paint or varnish a thing in color.

騸 An apertus insect allied to the millipedes, the 鼻 or ceramia (Sciutigera), common in eastern China; a harmless insect, known by many names, as 藤 龍 cash-dragon, 皮衣虫 rain-cloak bug, and 錦 上 cash-threading insect; | 鼻 is another form of it; the Julus, or galley-worm is sometimes wrongly called by this name.

朧 An old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank, rotten smell.

夜鸣則 if an ox lows at night, then [his flesh] is rank.

木 | 番 rotten wood smells bad.

花 From inclosure and to transform a bird; alluding to the purpose of a decoy; often read pigo.

| 番 to interpret the cries of birds or beasts; to tell the meaning of foreign speech or glibberish; to decoy, to inveigle; to improve, to change for the better; stool-pigeons, also called 鳥媒 or bird go-betweens.

一切 | 番 everything is transformed and nourished.

做 | 番 one who seduces into evil or trouble.

鳥 | 番 or 番 a decoy-bird.

從 From flag and child; it occurs used with the next.

The scollops along the lower edge of a flag; in old time, the king's pennon had twelve scollops, his fife nine, and others less; a fluttering, as of a pennon.

Read 了, and used for 當. A pendant on a crown.
游
Old name of a tributary of the River Hwai; to float, to drift; to swim; to travel, to rove or idle about; to enjoy one's self, to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; satisfied, pleased; an air of contentment.

1. 民 or 手 an idler; lazy people, those having no calling.
2. 票 dissipated; reckless and vicious.

泳之 1之 to enjoy swimming; to dabble and play in the water.

戲 1戏 to enjoy sports, to frequent theaters.

波 the petrel; its said to 使波 農雨 ride on the waves, and pray for rain.

溯 1 從之 to drift with the current.

上 下 1 wherever found, all parts, all belonging to.

上 下 1 above and below the elbow of the Yellow River in Shensi near Tung-kwan; it is extended to places north and south of one, wherever he is.

依子德 1子覓 to apply one's self to virtue and divert one's self with art.

水 to swim; to take a water excursion.

蛇 1 the snake crawls.

遊
Often interchanged with the last.

1. 業 to ramble, to roam, to travel for amusement or information; to go on a circuit; scattering, as troops on a march; voyaging, traveling, friendly, as two traveling mates.
2. 圖各省 to travel through the provinces.
3. 旅 to take a holiday, and have a ramble.
4. 方僧 a begging, itinerant priest.
5. 魂 wandering, hungry ghosts.
6. 廣堂出 the idol is taking an airing, i.e. carried in a procession.
7. 手好 馨 the idle love to waste their time.

遊
From insect and fluttering penon; interchanged with 俏 a certain. 

1. 捕 or 侍 a lieutenant-colonel.
2. 子 traveling merchant or scholar.
3. 子 to travel for information.
4. 子思親 the absent son remembers his parents. 
5. 夜夜 to trim the midnight lamp. 
6. 交 a chum, an intimate friend.

郵
From city and border, because posts were established there; interchanged with 重 very.

1. 亭 a government lodge once raised to watch the farmers.
2. 合 a lodge for the postmaster.
3. 魚 君 1 the prince of Lu blundered greatly.
4. 是 an ancient officer, whose duties resembled those of a circuit judge on the borders.

猶
From dog and wine; it is interchanged with the next.

1. 猴 a monkey, which climbs the tree when man is near, and descends after he is out of sight; an old name in Shensi for a puppy; doubtful, suspicious of; still, even; as if, like, rather, somewhat, resembling, same, alike; if; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought, can; a map or sketch of.
2. 且 it probably can be done; it is likely to be so.
YIU.

Composed of wood, fire, and spirits; used with and for the last.

To lay in fire-wood to burn the sacrifice of a heifer or sheep, when worshiping the highest gods.

A trailing plant growing in shallow water.

A light carriage, like a curricle or chaise; light, trifling.

Objects or things in the same vessel; — do not mix up good and bad things.

A trailing plant growing in the water, having a fetid smell, perhaps akin to a Potamogeton; but others say it is a stinking vine (Smilax) found along the edge of the water; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

From the moon, and the right hand, said to refer to its appearance in an eclipse as if seized.

To have, to possess; the opposite of ṣn without; to be, or in possession of; to exist; in Buddhist writings, a being, existence (bhava); often is merely a form of the past tense; before the name of a state often denotes the holder of it or of an office; in replies, yes, I have, it is so; often has the sense of further, and, also, more; used before names and in lists of things to individualize them; to get, to attain.

If or 卡数目 there are not many; a limited number.

没 | there are none.

所 | every kind of goods.

無所不 | to have everything; without exception.

事 | busy, occupied.

何難之 | what difficulty is there about it?

年 | a fertile or abundant year.

自 | self-originating; i.e. grow or come itself.

是否 | whether this violates the prohibition or not?

期望 | possessing everything.

旦 | to conquer a kingdom and obtain a princess to wife, what great luck have you?

立 | reasonable, has some right.

九州 | the nine divisions of the empire by Yu.

少 | there are few such.

十三 | thirteen.

德 | he who has the virtue will draw men to him, — and thus get the empire.

十四 | the fourteenth diagram, referring to fire rising.

意 | I came on purposely; I among Buddhists, a rational being (manushyay), a man or god in human form; the term 智慧 is another similar term.

大 | a prince of great deeds.

人家 | a man of honor and wealth, a very respectable man.

謂言 | if it is so, then say it is; if it exists, then assert it.

在 | 不 in he alive or not? no, he's dead; is he still here? no, he has gone off.

友

Composed of two 手 hands joined.

One of the same mind; a companion, a friend, an associate; attached to, friendly, fraternal, cordial, hearty; to act as a friend; to blend with, to cotton with; friendship; by twos.

友 | an old friend.

同志為 | a friend is one who is of the same disposition.

會 | a fellow-member, as of an association, club, or church.

弗 | unfriendly, disobedient.

愛 | fraternal, cordial love.

益 | a dear or good friend, one who is of advantage; a moral friend.

交 | to make an acquaintance with one, to associate with one.

或 | by threes and by twos; said of deer.

直 | to make friends with the upright, the earnest, and the intelligent, is of great advantage.

者 | lie whom I have for my friend, is one whose virtue I blend with.

同年 | a friend of about the same age; opposed to忘年 one who is much younger, whose age is disregarded.

遊 | rules regulating the intercourse of friends.

天地 | when heaven and earth accord, — then all things grow.
The original form resembles a vessel for distilling; it refers too to the closing up of nature in the eighth moon, when crops are ripe; it is the 104th radical of characters relating to liquors.

Ripe, finished; matured; mellow, as ripe millet fit for making spirits; the ripeness of crops; the tenth of the twelve branches, denotes west on the compass-card, and is represented by the cock.

1 time the hours from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

五 | a goblin, such as Confucius once saw.

請示你個子午卯 | please tell me more of the particulars; give me the details.

書探二 | he has handled the books in the two hills; i.e. is a well read scholar; it refers to two peaks called 天 and 小, situated in Jin-chuen fu in Hunan, in whose caves the legend says that thousands of books were hidden.

1 water a branch of the River Yuen in near these mountains.

‘甘’ | An ancient sacrificial tankard of copper, with a cover and a bail, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.

‘酣’ | From sheep and long; occurs used for 腹 to entice.

‘傎’ | To lead on in the right way; right, reason.

‘處’ | if they fully accorded with the highest laws of Heaven.

1 e a place, now T’ang-yin hien, in the north of Ho-nan, where Wu Wang was imprisoned, n. c. 1190.

‘鯨’ | A yellowish black fish, 黃 | four inches long, which from its habit of burying itself in the mud, is also called 腹 or crank fish; it has a forked tail, large head, wide mouth, and many sharp dorsal spines; perhaps akin to the stickle-back.

‘蛞’ | A short-lived fly, also called 蟾母 produced from eggs laid in rotten wood; it resembles a silkworm moth.

From plant and elegant.

‘莠’ | A kind of useless grass resembling the paniced millet growing among grain; weeds; tares, darnel; the ruffiaff of society; vicious, mischievous.

1言自口 | their offensive words are just from the mouth.

除 | to exterminate the wicked, that the good may be quiet.

馬釁 | 1 weeds are the only return the horse gets.

1似 | 1 weeds the grain [when young], but it still is not grain.

維 | 1 the weeds grow rank and high.

‘黝’ | From black and young; also read 䠀.

‘黝’ | A color like invisible green, almost a black; also an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.

1牲 | black bullocks, fit for sacrificing.

塗 | 裏面 | he smeared his face darkly.

1青 | a blue-black.

1塗 | to plaster with black mortar.

暗的起 | he is much tanned or sun-burnt.

‘晦’ | An indolent, sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; used for 懲, sorrow, grief; anxious longings.

‘晦’ | the misery and grief that rends my heart.

From slip, 戶 door and 舳 border; i.e. to open a hole as a door.

A hole in a wall or roof, as a window to see the sun; a lattice window; to slide or open; to lead on, to instruct; towards.

‘曬’ | a window made of a jar.

‘誘’ | From words and elegant; the second form is unusual.

To speak affably, to advise kindly; to allure, to draw on, to entice; to tempt, to mislead; drawn towards, attracted; to encourage, as a teacher his pupils.

引 | to entice — to evil.

‘誘’ | I urge him to treat the neighboring princes kindly.

‘循循善’ | to lead one gradually on from good to better.

‘喜貪者’ | to the covetous are easily enticed with the prospect of gain.

‘惑’ to tempt to sin, to seduce to evil.

1射 | to teach archery.

‘晦’ | to bow, to lead into error.

1 射 | to lead the ignorant and wayward into good ways.

‘晦’ | Originally the same as the next, and intended to represent three fingers of the hand when tortured; it is the 29th radical of a few incongruous characters, mostly relating to managing affairs; also occurs read yiu.

The hand; a copula, more, also, furthermore, moreover, and, and then, again, still again, in a higher degree; before a negative, makes a disjunctive sense, as but, while, not yet; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle.
一言 there's another day coming; i. e. why hurry so?
得而 | 失 he obtained it and after that he lost it.
問過 | 問 he asked and then asked again.
來了 | 有 you have come again! see, you bring up that matter again!
要出門 | 他 he wishes to go out again.
冷 | 下雨 it is cold and raining too.
換個生手 | 有 another sort this third sort.
要馬兒好 | 要馬兒不吃草 there are good horses, and there are horses which won't eat their straw; i. e. some things are cheap and good, while others are too dear.
坐不安 | 他 he could not sit easy.
有客來 | 來 still one more guest has come.
況 | 而more.
不 | 可 still more improper or impossible.
且 | 还 still more.

右 | yiu

Derived from mouth with 右 the right hand added, because they mutually assist each other; when language fails the hand helps; it is interchanged with the next two as a verb.

The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give precedence to, as the right side was once the highest seat; to aid, to support; to turn to the right, as in driving; high, noble, honorable; a spearman on the right of the driver; violent, high tempered; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or deputy, the lower rank of, as 副 a junior vice-president.

手 the right hand.
在 | 首 or on the right hand.

吩咐 left | 令 ordered his attendants.
既 | 火考亦 | 文母 I honor my meritorious father and my accomplished mother — with this sacrifice.
不離左 | 他 he never leaves her side, as a child its mother.
無出其 | no one excelled him.
列子 | 之 it is explained above; as above written.
座 | 讓 let this come to the right of your seat; — said in letters.
照會 | 當 let the above communication [come to such an officer]; — a concluding phrase in dispatches.
道路行人 | 人 in going on the highway, women should take the right hand.
左之 | 之 they turned the horses to the right and left.
豪 | 人 a valiant or clever man, a leading mind.
尊文曰 | 文 to honor literary pursuits is called right-ing letters.
左 | 安之 I will comfort him every way.

權 a diagram of a conch whose spirals turn to the right (nandavortaux), regarded as fortunate.

从 left and right hand; used with the next.

To aid, to help, to countenance.
助 | 借 lend a hand.
上天子 | 下民 high Heaven sees and cares for the people.

To protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection, heavenly kindness.

may the divine spirits protect you.
受天之 | 之 to enjoy the favor of Heaven.
皇天眷 | 之 high Heaven oversees and assists.
神恩 | 禧 the secret blessings of the gods.
YOH

Old sounds, yak, ngak, and wak. In Canton, yânk and ngok; — in Swatow, yilâk, ngâk, and bò; — in Ameiy, iok, nî, gak, and gòk; — in Fuhchou, yôh, ngôk, and yôk; — in Shanghai, yak, yû, and ngôk; — in Chifa, yôna.

From plant and music or contract; the second and common contracted form properly means the leaves of the oris rose (Iris); it is also read tsî, to bind or bandage; to entwine about and cover.

Medicinal herbs; medicine, physic; remedial or chemical preparations; to give medicines to; to remedy; medical healing.

From fire and measure.

Fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.

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Fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.
From worship and thia or a measure, because at the vernal sacrifice the offerings were scant, as nature had not fully expanded.

A worship held by the emperors of the Hua dynasty near the vernal equinox, in the ancestral temple, but in the summer by the Cheu sovereigns; hence some use the first character for the vernal, and the second for the summer sacrifice.

To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree with; to form a treaty or compact; to retrench, to moderate, to spare, to economize; to restrain, to restrict; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; bound, corded; a part of a city like a ward, associated under an eldership. — and sometimes, a single neighborhood in it; it varies in different provinces; a confederation; a treaty, contract, or agreement; in arithmetic, to divide; agreeing with; brief, condensed; restricted, meager; an adverb, about, nearly.

我同他去 he agreed that I should go with him.

导 to restrain, to keep in bounds.

俭 frugal, not extravagant.

立合 to make an indenture or contract.

是 the agreement; a compact.

設六百個 about six hundred of them.

大 or 大 for the most part, on the whole.

酌 about, near to; ready for; as 酌三點鐘 about three o'clock; 酌要話 just going to speak. (Shanghai.)

信 to make a promise.

定他來 he certainly agreed to come.

退 to withdraw from the engagement.

背 violated a contract.

符 to fulfill an agreement.

{|YOH. | YOH. | YOH. | YOH. |
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<td>未如</td>
<td>or 失</td>
<td>unable to complete an engagement.</td>
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| 不 | 而同 | to agree undesignedly; to happen to coincide in act or opinion; to meet accidentally.
| 君子 | 言 the princely man is sparing of his words.
| 八 | 以二為四 eight divided by two is four. |
| 潮 如有 | the tide comes in as if it had a contract; i.e. is trustworthy. |
| 货 | poor, in straitened circumstances. |
| In Pekingese. | An interjection, | 哎 | or 哎 | expressing dislike to the trouble of; dissatisfaction with. |

Intended to delineate a pipe; composed of the and 侖 one representing the holes, and the other the unison or rhythm of their sounds; it is the 214th radicant of pandean pipes and similar instruments.

An ancient reed with three or seven holes, shaped like a flute, but shorter and played with one hand; a measure anciently reckoned as 1200 grains of millet; five 隅 now make one 頤, and two of them make one 合 or gill.

管 a pipe, a fife.

_like the preceding, and sometimes used for the next.

A satchel or basket; a fife or flute.

啟見書 open the case and you'll see the books.

天 a group of seven stars near the handle of the Dipper.

以不倦 moving to the sound of the flutes in even measure.

From metal and pipe as the phonetic.

The bolt or catch of a lock; to enter, to get in at.

匙 a key.

投 to put the key in the lock.

管 a cross-bolt to fasten gates.

開 to force one's way in.

酒 a kind of tankard.
Regarded as a contraction of the preceding, but now chiefly used for a wife's parents, intimating the respect due to them.

1 父 | 父 a wife's father.

From bird and a prison.

鶴

A felicitous bird, described as larger than a mallard, with red eyes; its description allies it to the rails; it appeared when Wan Wang got the empire.

1 鶴鳴於岐陽 the mallard phoenix sung in R'i-yang.

From foot and feathered garments; both are also read 天

To skip and caper, to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk and gambol; the second also denotes the hooked perpendicular stroke of a character.

Old sounds, ngo, yo, ngop, ngot, yop, yot, yik, and nua. In Canton, 0; — in Swatow, 0, u, 0, and ngo; — in Amoy, u, ju, gu, i, and ngo; — in Fukien, 0, ngu, w0, 0, and ng6; — in Shanghai, 0, n0, and ng; — in Ch'iu-yu, 0.

Etyologists regard the first as an abbreviated form of 鳥 a raven, as it occurs of the same sound and meaning in the phrase

1 呼哀哉 alas, how sad and pitiful! The other is intended to represent vapor rising in successive strata or expanding itself evenly over the earth; the last is a common contraction of the first.

A proposition in, at, on, with, by, upon; to be in, to occupy a position; as, so, to become; at the beginning of a sentence, or after it it means respecting, in case, relating to; often marks the accusative case, and at other times emphasizes the object of the verb and completes the rhythm; after it forms the comparative degree, more, than; before pronouns, it may be rendered as, as to, referring to; it sometimes reverses the position of the object and subject, as 室 你 at home, it will manifest itself in the market.

1 三年 in the third year.

不求一人 ask advice or help of no man.

醫者致病 doctors only increase the disease.

問 | 我 he asked me; learned it from me.

1 有之 it is in the record

鱼 | 有之 said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read 失 or 失, same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for 吟 as 嘯麟 吟, Ah, behold, [such sons are the real] unicorn! — meaning Wan Wang's sons.

迂 | 有之 the grasshoppers skip merrily.

迂 | 有之 to excel, to surpass.

1 今 at this present, now.

莫大於天父 none is greater than God.

1 此有人焉 supposing there is a man.

1 人亦仁之 he treats the people with humanity.

1 是乎 how with regard to this? thereupon.

1 心何忍 where is your patience?

止 | 有之 to rest in the highest good.

有益 | 君 it is advantageous to the prince.

死 | 有之 he died by the sword.

如此而成孝子也 try acting in this manner, he will show that he is a dutiful son.

不 | 有之 do not mix in that affair.

魚 | 有之 the fish are in that pond.

易 | 有之 easy of digestion.

1 斯三者何先 which is the first of these three?

Read 失 for only the form 失.

To speak, to say; to go, to proceed; resembling.

1 有之 the king went to subdue them.

1 民生之不易 said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read 失 or 失, same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for 吟 as 嘯麟 吟, Ah, behold, [such sons are the real] unicorn! — meaning Wan Wang's sons.

迂 | 倦 vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret, to pervert, to distort; very; to avoid, to escape from; wide, spacious.

1 久 a very long time.

1 万事 to distort another's intentions.

言 | 倦 the proposition is very general, but it is applicable to present times.

1 腐 inapt, doltish.

1 勝 precise, too particular.

1 造而觀於事情 a vague and indistinct thing; no certainty, no tact in doing things.

紃 To wind or twist; to distort; to pervert justice; foolish, inexpert; a cord; crooked, bent; weak in the middle, said of an arrow whose shaft is too small.
YU.

From fish and to strike; it differs from  "wa  "; like the last.
To fish; to catch fish.

From a  "paw " and " a demon.
A term for quadrumanous animals, more particularly those like spider monkeys; to start, as an affair; the space of a "  " in the Chen dynasty; occurs used for  " in " " where the sun goes down.

1. the sun in 9 to 11 A.M.
2. in incipient stages of a matter.

YU.

From hill and monkey.
A mountain or region in the east, called "  " the extreme east of Yao's sway, where the sun rises; it probably refers to "  " or Yesso Island, though others think it denotes Shantung Promontory or Corea.

YU.

From place and monkey.
A corner, a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, inlet, or small bay; a part, a little; rigid, precise, as an angle; in mathematics, the unit or lowest term of a cube root.

1. a lot, a parcel of land.

海

isles of the sea, an islet; a bay or place on the coast.

一

boys should sit at a corner [table].

魚

this will prove his integrity and firmness of principle.

角

a corner.

一不以三

to point to a corner and not to understand that there are three corners more; i.e. dull, not to take a hint.
YU.

1. To enter on the corner mat; i.e. to come to the table.

2. 突 I will stand aside and bear the trouble (or responsibility) alone.

3. 1 a right angle or square corner; between the cardinal points, as northeast or northwest.

4. Uneven teeth, or those interfering with each other; many tenons entering one piece, as fellos in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

5. 瞒 disreputable, irreconcilable.

6. In pulse. Warped, twisted; obstinate, mulish.

7. A water-beetle, the 鐵 or 鳞 whose appearance is described like a cicada, and the eggs are glued by the mother to leaves, especially of the sweet-flag, in rows of eights and nines; it is also called 爲父鱼 and answers to a Hydrophilus.

8. The clavicle or collar-bone; usually known as 瑀子 骨 the key-bone.

9. From heart and monkey.

10. Having a monkey's wit, which animal the Chinese regard as a silly brute; simple, uninstructed, rude, unpolished; confounding right and wrong; stupid, unwise, and in this sense used for one's self in writing letters; to deceive, to befool.

11. 弟 or 弟 "your stupid brother;" like "your humble servant."

12. 祜 or 祜 foolish, unskilled, awkward.

13. 使, clodhoppers, village folk; silly people, the canaille, scab; -- a phrase used by the rulers for their subjects.

14. 見 in my humble opinion.

15. 大智若 a very clever man with a doltish expression.

16. 弄 to deceive; to gammon.

17. 脮 stupid, unenlightened.

18. 1 conceited and foolish, a vaporizing simpleton.

19. From man and 舍 house contracted, alluding to the freedom of conversation in the house; it nearly resembles 舍 and the second is also read 舍.

20. The first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; mostly used in writing, and often printed in a smaller type at the side.

21. 何 what can he do to me?

22. 1 one who has done a thing rather out of the way.

23. 北 the head-dress of a Mongol princess.

24. 1 our Emperor.

25. Read jia. Name of a mountain, 極 in Mongolia.

26. From woman or man and 舍 the first is easily mistaken for 舍 good.

27. 好 Fair, handsome; in the Tsu state, a very tall and portly man.

28. 嬈 in the T'ang dynasty, a kind of chamberlain housekeeper.

29. Not the same as 今 han a town.

30. A small city confederated on Wu Wang's son, lying somewhere in the present Hwai-ning fu, just south of the Yellow River; also a town in the state Ching 鄭, now K'ai-fung fu.

31. From earth and in; it is often but erroneously used as a contracted form of 舍墟 a market.

32. A dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

33. 1 a sluice cut through a dike.

34. 1 an overseer of dikes.

35. 長 a dike.

田 fields guarded by dikes, as in Hwai-ning fu in Kiangsu.

塞平賊 cleared the dikes country of robbers.

1. An animal whose voice is like a child's; it is applied to the constellation in γ Pegasus, which when seen great rain follows; the 絲 or the great porcupine, also called 豪猪 or bristled hog, found in Shensi and westerly; its quills are sold for chopsticks; the body is about three feet long, white belly, black head, and banded quills.

2. Originally denoted a wooden dish, but now includes those of any material; a basin; a porringer, a large cup.

3. A cup to rinse the mouth at table.

4. Wooden dishes or bowls.

1. If the dish be square the water in it will be square too; -- denoting the great influence of the prince in modelling the people; as 君猶 also he is like the dish.

5. A cup for watering the ink-stone.

6. A small spittoon for the sick.

7. A town in Ping-ting chen in the east of Shansi.

8. Used with the preceding, but referring more to tubes large enough to wash or bathe in.


10. Used for its primitive; 1 a self-satisfied look and manner.

11. An ancient reed organ like the 素 having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through the mouth-piece; it is called 爛 because it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.
YU.

From rain and amb, the primitive here denoting 呼隆 or the cry of suppliants.

The summer sacrifice for rain; to pray for rain in the second month of summer; distant, because in this service, the answer was not obtained until the grain was ripe months after; in Honan, an old name for the rainbow.

When the dragon-star (Sirius?) rises, pray for rain.

A field which has been plowed three successive seasons (some say two); to cultivate a field; a field newly opened was called 翁; In the second year it was 转, and the third year 转 or 翁 field, being by that time submelted.

How are you going to plow up this field?

The “field guests,” or squatters, refers to a settlement of Canton people in K'ao-hwa fi in Chekiang.

What is left after eating; remnants, overplus; the rest, the remainder; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.

Vacant ground, unused space.

Remove a portion; lay by the surpluses, as of wages.

More than enough.

Enough and to spare.

Rubbish left after building; debris; earth for filling.

Leisure days, spare time after necessary duties.

Spare moments and energy.

YU.

From words and a moment.

To flatter, to praise to one’s face; to adulate; a flatterer, a sycophant.

Personal, direct flattery; to say pleasing things.

High people bear much flattery.

A simpering, smirking countenance.

When an officer be praises his master, he soon thinks himself something wonderful.

A filial son never adulates his parents.

Why speak such flattering (or untrue) words.

The second form presents a common abbreviation of this primitive.

A medicinal plant of several varieties.

A stream in Yih-tu hien in central Shantung.

Herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.

Multitudes of happy deer and does.

From flesh and a moment.

The fat on the belly; big-bellied, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby; rich, as productive soil; entrails of dogs and swine.

Fat, in good condition for killing.

Fertile, rich, as soil.

When presenting fish in winter, place the belly on the right hand.

A rich luscious taste.

The choicest, richest dainties.

The gist or essence of a doctrine.

A very fertile piece of land.
A rivulet running between two hillocks or rising banks.

Flag

A triangular flag, the flag having a scolloped border of a stiff material, with falcons drawn on it, and suspended on a staff; given to valiant and successful officers; to fly abroad, as loose hair.

Flag

From flag and to give.

A flag, having a scolloped border of a stiff material, with falcons drawn on it, and suspended on a staff; given to valiant and successful officers; to fly abroad, as loose hair.
YU.

A bird of the crow family, with a white belly and breast, which assembles in flocks; it is probably a species of jay or blackbird, but others say it is the crow.

A saw; a fine awl, the 鍬 with which the ears of women are bored.

Composed of an old form of 集 to bring together, with a boat, and 水 denoting to scoop out a boat from a leg; it was used for more.

To respond, to answer, as a maidservant; to assent; yes, so, certainly; well, to agree to willingly.

if you ask for a favor, the emperor will] no doubt accord it.

"Mild."

an easy, courteous manner.

Read 读 a sief in the Han dynasty.

元 old name for Chung-kiang fu in Yunnan, north of L. Sien.

From woman; and to consent; occurs interchanged with the next.

Wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to despise or set light by, to depreciate; joyfully.

富貴以生手 the rich and grand pass their lives in one long pleasure.

不敢生 do not presume to trifte with life.

Read 鬱 Clandestine, illicit; deceptive, crafty.

惟合以取容 they tried to conceal their designs by assuming an easy manner.

A contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; to please; good style, well brought up.

YU.

色 a jolly, glad face.

他人 is 1 others are happy, 1 but not I.

悦 joyous, rejoiced, glad.

我有嘉賓諸樂 I entertain these friends, and their happy contentment is great.

如 also see how joyful.

Luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellencies, good qualities.

瑕互見 the defects and excellencies are well contrasted.

披褐怀 under a plain dress he cherished the highest virtues.

In the Hia dynasty, a black ram; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.

A small door or hole cut in a wainscot, a lattice partition or side wall; a small door for daily use, within a large gateway, the latter being opened on great occasions; to bore a hole in a wall, as burglars do.

穿 or 透 to cut through a wall.

Read 透 Low; depressed below the level.

隤 a deep depression or excavation in the ground.

In Cantonese. The thickness of a brick in a wall, when laid edgewise.

三一磚 a wall, a brick and a half thick.

五一厚 a wall two and a half bricks thick.

Sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

短 a short sleeve.

貂氅 a sleeve trimmed with sable fur.

衣則 fine clothes and good eating.

Read 戴 Dresses with peacants drawn on them.

狄后衣 the queen's dress with painted peacants on it.

Interchanged with the next.

To mimic and make sport of.

挾 to clap the hands and laugh at one.

邪 1 to act in a pantomime, to throw the hands about.
From hand and to assent.

A long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merits of to bring out merit; to praise.

然 laughing and clapping.

宣容 | 扬 everywhere extolled his grace and worthy acts.

抄 | a “devil’s laugh;” — to mimic and make sport of.

Read 轰, and used for 翃.
To draw pheasants on the dress, as was the fashion in the Chau dynasty.

Read 轰, To draw out.

文竿出 | 彝 he lifted up the painted rod and drew out a sole fish.

Read 轰. To scoop grain out of a mortar.

g用 or 彫 some hulled it with the stone pestle, and some scooped it out.

Read 轰, and 轰, To walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

手徐行 | 轰 to samter along with hands hanging carelessly.

假 | 轰 with disheveled hair and hanging sleeves.

从 to look at and assent; used with 轰 to cut through.

To desire, to long earnestly for; to covet and spy how to obtain.

窥 | to spy and peep, in order to plunder; to lurk about.

无 | 以求幸 having no inordinate desires, you will thus get happiness.

心 | 轰 minded, not covetous.

敌人 | 首 my enemy watches privily.

A garden slug, 首 | a Lawnus, called also 螃牛 the snail-cow; the name is also given to a large garden spider.

逾踪

From to go or foot and to wish; g.d. to get where one wishes.

To pass over, to cross; to get over, as a wall; or beyond, as a time; to exceed; to pass by, to omit.

捉 | to leap a wall.

壹 | to exceed the limit or margin, as in an outlay.

限 | to overpass the mark or time.

月 | to pass over the month.

逃 | to travel far.

于 | it flowed into the River Lo.

城 | to get over the city wall.

分 | to forget one’s proper place.

日 | 避 | to the days and months have passed away.

嘱

A grave; in the Tsin dynasty, the tumulus raised over it.

To clap the hands; in the state of Wu 吴 a song.

歌 | a tune or song.

舞 | to sport and sing; to carouse.

骤 | A sudden tempest, like a tornado.

也 | 轰 | a violent blast.

Also read 轰; fiery.

The flames of fire; color faded out.

火苗青 | 轰 | the bluish flames of the fire.

雨

Intended to represent rain, the upper line being the sky, the sides the clouds, and the drops within; it forms the 17th radical of characters relating to meteorology.

Rain; a shower; to come fast and furious, like rain.

下 | or 落 | to rain.

云行 | 风 when the clouds move the rain is given down.

微量 | a drizzling, misty rain.

苦 | a rain which spoils the crops, a very long rain.

平田 | a widely extended rain.

過雲 | a passing shower.

白捲 | a sun shower.

暴 | or 患 | a terrible gust of a shower; a squall which is dangerous.

夏 | 人 the summer rain falls on man; met. the emperor’s kindness reaches all.

舊 | old rain; met. an old friend.

今 | a recent acquaintance.

風不更 | no alteration on account of the weather, as a race.

露 | the kindness of rain and dew; i.e. the Emperor's favor.

揮 | 持雲 to hold the rain and guide the clouds, as a god; met. to embrace a woman.

Read 雨, To rain; to fall from the sky.

金三日 | it rained gold three days — in the days of Fuhli; this may be a legend of a great fall of erolites.

雪紛紛 | a great fall of rain.

矢石 | 大 the darts and stones came raining down.

隨車 | 靜 for the sweet showers follow his carriage.

紅 | the peach blossoms are falling.

羽

Intended to represent the long wing primaries and the large quill feathers of birds; it is the 124th radical of characters relating to plummery and feathers.

Wings, plumes; made of or having feathers; feathered; winged tribes; a banner or signal of feathers; cloth having a rough feel, as bunting; quick, flying; the fifth of the five kinds of musical sounds, that are made by smacking.

族 | 頭 the feathered tribes.

黨 | detachments from a force; foraging or predatory bands.

舞 | 千 a sort of panache used by mummers.

義 | what reflects honor on a ruler, as a good envoy sent by him.

布 | bunting.

綢 | bombasin.
Yù

1 | 纱 | English camlets.
1 | 士 | a Taoist priest; he is called
1 | 化而登仙 referring to the
1 | 天事 the Imperial body-guard
1 | 天軍 of about 300 men.
1 | 軍天军 a group of 35 stars in
1 | 天的 Aquarius, including δ τ χ ψ
1 | 和 others.

禹

1 | 禹 Combined of 大 a paw and 禹
1 | 禹 the pawsot; it once denoted a certain
1 | 禹 insect, now unknown.
1 | 聚 Loose free; the reputed
1 | 聚 founder of the Tia dynasty, called
1 | 大 and also 聚 who reigned at
1 | 禹 Ping-yang fu in Shan-hai; in
1 | 禹 epitaphs, one who receives a king-
1 | 禹 dom and perfects its work.
1 | 恶'旨酒 禹 detected even
1 | 旨酒 the best liquor.
1 | 旨酒 假 concretions of brown
1 | 假 haematite, supposed to be
1 | 假 petrified crumbs from 禹's table.

草

1 | 草 Grass; a kind of tree, whence
1 | 草 the character was used as a
1 | 草 surname.
1 | 草 Read kia. A kind of dividers,
1 | 草 called 㭶 used to mark off
1 | 㭶 the spokes in a wheel when making it.

榕

1 | 榕 A kind of tree.
1 | 榕 禹 is the cap-
1 | 禹 tain of the guards.

瑪

1 | 瑪 A pebble with stripes and
1 | 瑪 coloring, which make it almost
1 | 瑪 as valuable as a gem; probably
1 | 瑪 a variety of cornelian.

鄧

1 | 鄧 A small ancient state in the
1 | 鄧 present department of Tsing
1 | 鄂 chen in Shantung, whence
1 | 鄂 the descendants of Shao-mung,
1 | 鄧 named 姓 came.

與

1 | 與 The second form, composed of
1 | 與 one and 与 spoonful, (for
1 | 與酌 denoting equal consultation,
1 | 與 in the oldest; afterwards 與 to
1 | 與 hold up was combined with
1 | 與 it, making it denote one debate
1 | 與 held in a mortar; the contrac-
1 | 與 tion is common.

As a preposition, nearly synon-
1 | yms with , by, with, to; as a
1 | copula, and, together with; as, as
1 | if; but when repeated it has a dis-
1 | junctive sense, either, or; when fol-
1 | lowed by it denotes a comparison;
1 | before a verb it often denotes
1 | the dative; after a verb it ex-
1 | presses merely a transitive action;
1 | to give, to commit, to transfer;
1 | to make known to, to represent;
1 | to consort or associate with; a band,
1 | a company or combination; to ac-
1 | cept, to allow; to agree, to comply
1 | with, to promise; to give in to, to
1 | submit, to grant or concede; to
1 | approve; to wait, to delay for; to
1 | use, to employ.

1 | 人不同 unlike other men.
1 | 你走 I'll go with you.
1 | 好相 a good friend; intimate.
1 | 好相 (Cantonese.)
1 | 當 i connected or linked with, as
1 | in a club or band; a company,
1 | an association.
1 | 當不我 the years will not
1 | the years wait for me.
1 | 當我 who is like me or equal
to me?
1 | 當我 it is none of my
1 | business, it does not concern me.
1 | 當 I之 Heaven gave it.
1 | 當甲乙 who is the best
1 | of them,甲 or乙, this or that?
1 | 當乙甚甚甚 in mourning
1 | true grief is better than show.
1 | 當容 at ease, careless about, self-
1 | indulgent.
1 | 當王之手 would the king
1 | then grant it?
1 | 當王 I 助 to give aid, to help.
1 | 當子歸不我 when that
1 | gentleman returns, he will not
1 | take me with him.
1 | 當夫可 事君 I can
1 | one serve his prince when
1 | associated with a mean fellow?

Read yu? To take part in; to
1 | 當 assist at, to be concerned in; used
1 | 當 for, 褒 as an exclamation.
1 | 褒 our millet is flourishing.

不 问 I will not ask him.
1 | 無決 as if he was un-
1 | 決 decided in his mind.
1 | 不不祭如不祭 if I am not
1 |祭 at the sacrifice, it is as if I did
1 | 不 sacrifice.

From disease and a moment.

1 | 當 A prisoner dying from cold
1 | 當 and hunger; sick; weak; to
1 | treat prisoners badly.
1 | 當 melancholy and diseased;
1 | 當 hypochondriac.
1 | 當starved to death in the
1 | prison.
1 | 當而未起 I am very weak and
1 | 起 unable to rise.
1 | 當水手 they maltreated
1 | 水手 the sailors so that they died
1 | in their hands.

From shelter or receptacle and
1 | 母 momentary; all four are nearly
1 | 母 synonymous, but the two last
1 | especially mean the measure.
1 | 母 shocks of grain are piled up in the
1 | 母 fields.
1 | 母 my stacks are numbered by
1 | 母 the myriad.
1 | 母 the Great Stack Mts.,
1 | 母 which lie east of the Mei-ling,
1 | 母 between Kwangtung, Kwangsi,
1 | 母 and Hunan.
1 | 母 open uncovered stacks.

槐

1 | 槐 A tree, also called 鼠梓木
1 | 槐 or rat Rotteria, whose wood
1 | 槐 is said to be tough in dry
1 | 槐 weather, and brittle in wet weather;
1 | 槐 the description allies it to the ash
1 | 槐 (Eraeina), or perhaps to a Catalpa.
1 | 槐 To walk rapidly; to walk in
1 | 槐 a dignified respectful manner.
From hole and a melon vine.

A vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.

The vase is perfect; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.

He is heedless and negligent, good for nothing.

From man and a corner.

Hunchbacked; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.

A chicken just fledged; out of the shell.

From heart and ascent; interchanged with its primitive and the next, and occasionally with happy.

To surpass, to exceed; to overcome, to get the better of; to get well; healed, convalescent, cured; a sign of the comparative, more, better, in a further degree.

Grieved at more and more.

This is better than that.

His disease is now a little better.

Mending, recovered, nearly or quite well.

Tell me; I could have drained the flood better than Yü.

It is an immediate cure.

The more he has, the more dissatisfied he is.

No cure no pay.

Much more, more serious, greatly increased.

He is rather better than he was yesterday.
### YÜ

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The province of Honan; derived from the central of Yü's nine divisions, which had nearly the same limits.

悦 yù' pleased, delighted.

偏 yuán ready, all arranged; fixed up.

犹 yóu resolved, undecided, not settled upon a course; the phrase refers to the monkey and elephant, which are mistrustful and timid.

定 dìng well settled, decided on.

闻 wén I will let you know in time.

無 wú do not at any time indulge in idleness.

機 jī to deliberate on state affairs.

禁 jìn to forbid beforehand.

遊 yóu a visit [to court in spring] and one [in autumn] was the rule for all the princes.

公 gōng he gave them office in the public service.

凡 fán whatever a matter is arranged, let it stand.

濁 yě a tributary of the Yangtze River, the 永 yǒng in the eastern part of Sz'êhüan in Wu-shan hien, made the subject of a poem by Tu Fu; there is a high isolated and dangerous rock, the 漶 yín in the Yangtze near its embouchure.

An edible tuber, 菇 yóu the Chinese yam, more commonly known as 山药 or hill medicine.

唠 lāo from mouth and to assent; used with the next.

取 qǔ to make known by authority; to explain, to instruct, to declare; to admonish and enforce, as a rule; to illustrate, to compare; to understand, to comprehend the import of; instruction, explanation; informed of.

数 shù to instruct, as by explanations and illustrations.

勸 qiàn or 謹 jǐn to exhort, to warn, to expostulate with.

借 jiè or 言 yán a metaphor, an illustration, a comparison; to make a supposition.

義 mì利君子之小人之趋向不同 the princely man speaks of justice, differing much from the mean man who talks of gain.

以 yǐ 利害 be explained its advantages and disadvantages.

受 shòu之 he received him with kind and affable words.

善 shàn之 examined it thoroughly and explained it fully.

善 shàn skilled in teaching.

家 jiā戶 let all families and people fully understand — these orders.

YUEH.

Old sounds, ngæ and yet. In Canton, út; — in Swatow, gué, wat, yet, ngiak, jwat, and sút; — in Amoy, góa, wat, yet, and oú; — in Fuhchou, ngwk, wök, wak, and yok; — in Shanghai, yuē and nüé; — in Chfia, yuē.

The original form represents the moon in her quarter; it is the 74th radical of a few characters relating to her times.

The moon, the ancestor of all yìn things, and the mate of the sun; a moon or lunar month; monthly; the Buddhist employ it to designate India, whose holy men illumine and guide the dark world; they also speak of a 王 or regent of the moon (Chandra) of enormous bulk.

月 yún the moon; moonlight.

亮 liàng a moon of thirty days; 亮 lit a month of twenty-nine days.

蛾眉 é méi or é 淉 the moon when a few days old.

饼 bǐng cakes made to worship at the full of the eighth moon.

永 yǒng or 極 jí the monthly courses.

好 hǎo the girl's menses are obstructed, she has none.

用 yòng to receive congratulations a month after confinement.

按 àn or 論 lùn monthly; by the month.

弦 xián the moon's quarters.

好 hǎo 色 bright moonlight.

玩 wán or 步 bù to ramble in the moonlight.

氏 shì the Ge or ancient Scythians near the sea of Aral.

輪 luó took it in monthly turns.
水 yueh. A temple dedicated to Kwan-yin.

先下 or 上 last month.

下 or 第一 next moon.

月 or 每 monthly.

季 or 季 the monthly rose.

由 cian bluish white crape.

老 or 下老人 a god, called the Old Man of the Moon, who is said to make matches; a marriage broker.

莫 yueh do not frustrate the glorious beauty of the moonlight.

揵水 yueh in hand one may even see the moon in a handful of water; appearances deceive.

The months of each season are designated by 孟 and 仲 and 季 placed before the season; besides its enumerative and cyclic name, each moon has also a poetical or allusive name, which are given in the following list:

1. 正月 元月 三陽 春王
2. 中和 上 己
3. 桃月
4. 深和 紫秋 天中
5. 荷月 天龍 端月
6. 瑞月 中秋
7. 桂月 翹月 重陽
8. 鳩春 春
9. 仲多月
10. 陽秋 小陽
11. 萊月
12. 鳥月

単 yueh? To bend into a crescent, as a bow, or the tire of a wheel; to bend back and straighten; to move; to take in the fingers.

折 yueh 丁 to snap in bending.

把木 yueh to bend a stick.

一個蛋 yueh bring me an egg.

(Shanghai)

日 yueh From mouth and — denoting breath issuing; it is easily mistaken for jih, sun; it is the 7th radical of a few characters, into which it enters by combination.

To speak, to utter; said, spoken; to call or name; is said, designated, called, termed; an expletive particle separating sentences.

一 or 答 yueh answering, said.

四 one says; one is called, as in a list.

詩 yueh the Book of Odes says.

其樂 yueh they are happy and delighted.

否 yueh then say so, will you?

不之何 yueh if you do not say how it should be.

居则 yueh 不知 if I live in quiet, then it will be said nobody knows me.

若 an initial phrase, therefore.

恩 yueh From water and speaking; it resembles kuh, noise of waves.

流 yueh A rapid flow.

越 yueh bright and sunny.

揚 yueh moving about with celerity, as troops in a camp when breaking up.

健 yueh quickly, hastily.

俎 yueh A small crab, 萬 which is found on sandy beaches.

艘 yueh Analogous to 飛; a disease like a stiff joint or blighted limb, which prevents its free use.

From breath issuing combined with a recess, referring to the careful utterances of the mind at beginning a declaration.

An initial particle; to examine; verily, really; behold, now then, implying the desire to call attention to the subject; occurs used for to say; kind, liberal, as Heaven in giving life to plants and fruitful seasons; the region south of the Méi-ling, early subdued by the Han dynasty, and for which the next is sometimes wrongly used.

考 yueh to examine.

東 Kwangtung.

西 Kwangsi, in which K'ing-yuen fu was called 州 in the T'ang dynasty.

稽上古 to investigate ancient things.

越 yueh From to go and a battle-ax.

To overstep, to exceed, to pass over; to go out of or beyond one's place, to trespass; to assault, to throw down; far, remote; to waste, as one's bodily powers; to frustrate; to give out orders; a sign of the comparative; a copula of continuance, then, and, reaching on, moreover; the holes in a latex through which the strings pass to the nuts.

禮 yueh to overstep propriety.

超 yueh or 卓 yueh to surpass, to excel.

信不候 I'll not wait for you beyond to-night.

陰 to incroach on another's possessions.

訴 yueh to pass by a court in an appeal to a higher, as to go to the interdict from the district-magistrate.

發好 yueh still better.

快好 yueh the quicker the better.

去 yueh a name for the passerover.

於我好 yueh I am to me like the states Tsu and Yueh; i.e. I will have nothing to do with him, these two kingdoms being always fighting.
YUEH.

不聞 | 宿之言 no one hears a word of passing the night; — he never delays to fulfill his promise.

| 氣 | to get out of breath.
| 若 | to.

風 | 被 reduced to a low condition; deprived of all rank.

所 | 阶 to leave one's place at table, and take a higher.

風 | 毫 [the plants] were killed though the wind did not pass over them.

| 以 | an initial phrase, hereupon.
| 起 | alas, too much! too dear!

國 | a feudal state in the north and east of Chekiang, conferred (n. c. 306) on Wu-yü by his father Shao-kung; the records give two rulers n. c. 537 and 496, who swayed all Kiangnan and south till 334, when it was reduced by Tsu.

南 | Annam or Tonquin, called Vietnam by that people.

禽 | 王禽 the royal bird of the king of Vietnam; i. e. the hornbill or Bucerot.

銅 | From 魚 speer and 魚 a catch; the second form is now obsolete.

戊 | A battle-ax, whose blade is crescent shape; a sort of lictor's ax, borne as a sign of authority; the star η in Gemini.

不怨 | 民威子鍔 if you are not angry, the people will dread you as they do battle-ax.

楓 | yueh

The shade caused by trees interfacing their branches.

花 | a good shade.

道 | 風 the shade along the road has failed, — by the death of the trees.

From heart and pleasure; it occurs written 悅 in this sense, but is now disused.

Contented, gratified; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.

不 | will not that also be pleasant?

目 | pleasing to the eye.

不 | the people like him.

喜 | I delighted with.

不 | distasteful, displeased with.

舞 | 舞 don't covet the applause (or ready ear) of people.

閱 | door and said to speak contracted.

To take a look at the things or papers at the door, as when memorials were handed in at the palace-gate; to examine, to inspect, to pass in review; to look over, to compare, in order to vouch for; to read carefully; to abate, as a price; to allow.

| 卷 | or 評 | to revise an essay.

| 三 | a general review of the army.

| 歷 | passed through it all, well-versed in, thoroughly up in the matter.

YUEN.

Old sounds, yien, yen, yuen, ngen, yon, and won. In Canton, an and un; — in Swatow, wan, yien, i, and ngwan; — in Amoy, can, gwan, yen, yong, hwan, and swan; — in Pulchau, yong, wong, hwong, wang, and ngwong; — in Shanghai, ya, nǜ, ni, i, and wé; — in Chihs, yuen.

淵 | yuen

From water flowing between two banks; it was first written without this radical, the inner horizontal line denoting the current; it occurs used with the last.

An eddy, a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop; a deep hole, a gulf; an abyss; it has been applied to the gulf of Chihli.

| 天 | as far apart as the sky and sea.
| 深 | deep, unfathomable.

| 一 | a lake or pool in Shantung.

魂 | 上天魂入 | as the soul ascends the skies, the effigy (eidolon) goes down to the abyss.

| 習 | having great and varied learning.

| 海 | the vast deep.
YUEN.  

Used with the preceding.

The sound of drums.

代殤  \  strike the drums, tantara.

The curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

From a covert and a rabbit; whence it is unable to run, and forced to crouch and submit; the second form is old and least used.

To injure, oppress or ill-use without cause; to make one stoop or submit; ill usage, wrong, grievance, oppression, injustice; to vex, to ridicule, to annoy.

詠  \  to state one's wrongs.

含  \  to bear a grudge, to cherish enmity for some wrong.

枉  \  to an injustice, whatever wrongs or prejudices one; to falsely implicate.

伸  \  to obtain redress, to get one's wrongs avenged.

結  \  to become enemies, to get up a quarrel and incur hatred.

魂不息  \  the injured ghost will not be quiet.

你想  \  I know you are trying to fool me?

洗  \  or 清  \  or 謎  \  to be revenged; to wipe out a grudge.

我不愛  \  I won't be insulted by you.

棄  \  the retribution of Heaven; a sudden destruction on one's enemy.

覆  \  an unredressed wrong, an injury that is concealed.

撤  \  or 花  \  to spend money on rarities, as a \  大頭  \  virtuous does (Pelicanus).

贈  \  送  \  if 未曾 be befriended and helped all the officers who had been oppressed.

不白  \  a hidden wrong that cannot be divulged.

相報  \  their mutual injuries were revenged on each other.

慘  \  inhuman oppression.

Similar to the last; also read  yuen  and used for its primitive; read  yuh, grief; vexed.

ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an orifice.

I see him boring a hole [in the armor], but let it be very small.

From evening and seal; alluding to the form showing where one has slept.

To turn over as when asleep; a curling, snake-like motion; to yield, to give away.

臥  \  to turn in bed.

An eye without expression or brightness; empty, vacant.

日  \  an old and dry well.

目  \  a vacant, dull eye.

The squirming motion of a snake, a stealthily gliding step of a cat; tortuous; stealthy.

蛇  \  the tortuous motion of a serpent; applied to the undulating ridge of a range of mountains.

虎  \  the gliding, circuitous approach of a tiger or leopard.

蛇  \  a crawling worm or eel.

蜷  \  to wriggle and squirm.

The drake of the \  鴛  \  mandarin duck; also of the falcated teal.

鶴  \  鹤  \  外反  \  外內  \  the magpie likes to gad abroad, but the drake loves home.

骸  \  a kind of double pillow used by a newly married couple.

A gallinaceous bird found in the South, the \  雛  \  which, from the description is intended for the young of the argus pleasant.

From \  肉  \  flesh and  \  to surround; now used only as a primitive in combination.

A small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.

From mouth and pearl or value; q.d. the mouth stating the valuable things; it was once written  云  \  and is used for  yun  隕  a border and the next.

A classifier of officers, and of round things; round; to reach all around, to circulate; to be of use to.

官  \  officers, grandees, soldiers.

一  \  an official.

能  \  a  siu-t'ai  graduate.

大  \  an efficient officer.

(ex)

大  \  a high statesman.

儒  \  an officer who has been disgraced.

儒  \  朝臣之上  \  to fill up the number of the king's officers.

外郎  \  an officer in a Board who reports to its Vice President.

Read  yuen  and used for  yun  To add to; to speak.

子  \  我  \  I think you are pleased with what I say.

伍  \  a celebrated warrior of the Yueh state, b.c. 520.

From to inclose and officer; it is interchanged with the last, and with  shuan 圈 to go around.

Round, circular; a globe, a ball, a sphere, a globular lump; to interpret; to make round, to cut off corners; to accommodate; a dollar, a rupee.

方  \  square and round;  nec. particular and precise; lax and accommodating.

圆  \  a ring, a circle.

揃  \  to roll round, as a pill.

滿  \  finished; done up, as a job.

一  \  a whole dollar.

半  \  or 半  \  half a dollar.

夢  \  to explain dreams.

頂  \  an aureola around the head, as on divine personages.

而  \  the virtue of a lot is that it can divine and bring about what will come to pass.
YUEN.

志欲 [面行] 欲方 (the resolution should be accommodating, but the performance should be firm."

處世 [通] 了世 life be accommodating, and take things practically.

孟 [面水] 木 if the cup be round the water will be round.

| 扁子 a runner in the courts, a constable or watchman. (Pekingese)

| 寂 the death of a Buddhist priest.

河 [渝] a small branch of the River Wei, the river near Chang-tch fu in Honan; an ancient district in that region.

泥 [渝] nirvana or nighan.

飡 [渝] flowing.

From bird and jucelina; but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 勁 opposing.

The kite (Milvus melanotis), common in Eastern China; its scream portends wind; the term is also applicable to the family of kites.

風 [或紙] a paper kite.

戴 [董] expose [the pennon] with a screaming kite, — to indicate wind and dust ahead of the troops.

木 [董] a sort of machine kite made by Meh-tsz' 墨子 in three years, when it flew away.

戴 [董] regarded by some as another form of the last, but others separate them.

| 董 a celebrated warrior of the Chen dynasty; name of a district in Cochinchina.

原 [渝] From cliff and 泉 a fountain contracted; but the next form is oldest, and the two were afterwards distinguished.

A plateau or a high and level field, a terrace; a waste, a common; an origin, a source, a beginning; natural, proper, innate; originally, primarily, really, honestly; the original condition of; before another verb is often merely a form of the

pluperfect tense; to trace a matter to its source; to retrench, to repeat; to remit, to forgive; again, a repetition, another.

高 [下] 木 above the terraces, and below are the meadows.

田 [原] fields and plains.

| 本 origin, of, at first.

推 [渝] to analyze, as a chemist; to infer from premises, to trace back to a cause.

主 [渝] the first owner or proprietor.

舊 like the old way.

不 [渝] I really did not think then of doing it.

一 [長] 木 there is the least reason for pardoning him.

來 [渝] as it was so at first; it has been so always.

由 [或] 故 the causes, the circumstances, the first occasion.

來 [渝] the genuine article; of the original lot; it is from the maker.

情由 [渝] the extenuating circumstances.

中 [渝] at first denoted Honan, but now means all China.

謹 [渝] to be lenient to; excusing.

州 [渝] an old name of 濟源縣 in the northwest of Honan.

委 [渝] the head and tail, the origin and end of a matter.

不 [渝] by rights it should not be so; it properly is not so.

故 [渝] to investigate the origin of things or history.

道之大 [渝] the great principles of virtue.

| 本 to search out all the details.

源 [渝] A fountain, a spring; used with the last, a source.

水 [渝] the headwaters, as of a river.

| 而來 incessantly coming, as customers.

飲水思 [渝] when you drink the water, think of the fountain.

塞 [渝] stop the fountain or source.

钱 [幅] money rapidly coming in, growing rich.

星 [渝] the source of the Yellow River.

源 [渝] all the streams have one source.

| 源 the name of 美, a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kueh n. c. 4700, and mother of Heutsil, the ancestor of Wu Wang.

赫赫炎 [渝] how widely known was Kiang-yuen!

孵 [渝] a species of sheep found west of China with large horns, of which things can be made; it is fond of fighting, and resembles an ass in size; grass is said to grow on the horns in summer; the Ovis argali or naghor.

騏 [渝] a bay horse with a white belly.

騕 [渝] 彭彭 four bays came rushing along.

也 read 漢.

线 [渝] Silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.

| 线 a red neck-tie or collar.

袁 [渝] From 衣 clothes and 長 long contracted.

州 [袁] a prefecture in Kiangsi, bordering on Hunan.

圃 [渝] From an inclosure and long.

花 [渝] An inclosed place for planting flowers or vegetables; imperial tombs; a yard, a court; a park; a garden, an orchard; a fine shop, a saloon; an inclosure for a public purpose.

花 [渝] a flower garden.

或 [渝] a gardener; a florist.

戲 [渝] a play-garden, a place for amusements.

樂 [渝] a foreign term for paradise.

馨 [渝] a soy or condiment shop.
The thills of a carriage; the tongue or shaft; a whipple-tree; the side-gates into the court of a yamun or general's marquee; the head-quarters, office, or post of a general.

The commencement, the first cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the principal; the eldest; original, primary; among Taoists, a vast period of time, like a geological epoch; one writer estimates it at 24,192,000 years; another at 129,000; it is subdivided into 12 revolutions called 周 or cycles.

改 | changed or fixed the style of the reign.
| 年 | the first year of a reign.
| 日 or | 日 new-year's day.
| 騎 | black colts, a term for ants, from their quickness and going in lines.
| 音 | how intelligent is our monarch!
| 孔 | large ingots of syce; gilt paper folded like ingots, to be burned in worship.
| 上 | and 中 | and 下 | three festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th and 10th moons, of which the second is the most observed.
| 復始 | the spring has come again.
| 摂 | a robe that is not open or slit before or behind, regarded as not dress for company.

EMPERORS OF THE YUEN OR MONGOL DYNASTY.

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Yuen.

A large river in the west of Hunan, flowing into the Tungting Lake; its basin occupies the western half of the province, and measures about 34,300 square miles; along its valley lies Yuen-chou fu.

A plant, found in Kiangsu, the Daphne genkwa or Passerina chamæaphone, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into the water, stupefies and kills fish; it is also called 魚毒 fish poison, and an infusion is said to be good for coughs and lumbago.

A beetle found on this plant, dried like the Camphoridia; the colors are green, black, and yellow; perhaps a kind of Cetonia.

Sometimes used for the last.

A tall tree in Kiangsi, with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling; the bark is also destructive of fish; perhaps it is allied to a Pisidian.

The great sea turtle, said to be twenty feet around.

元 | a god worshiped in Chekiang to preserve dikes.

Sometimes wrongly written like the last.

A small venomous snake, a foot long.

A lizard found in damp places.

龙鳞于泥其肆矣 when the dragon curls up in the mud, then the boa disports itself; i.e. when the cat's away, the mice will play.

From 女 woman and the last contracted; also read yuen.

A beauty, a Hebe, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

名 | a celebrated, talented woman.

婵 | 矣不定 volatile; unwilling to fix the mind on.

令 | your daughter.

篬生皙 | favored the world by producing this clever beauty.

英 | a very clever woman.

From beast and to lead or grasp, from its habit; the name is also said to imitate their cry.

The gibbons, as distinct from apes, baboons, or monkeys, for which family, including the hoolock, this term is applicable; the Chinese include apes under it.

A second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.

佩 | the girdle for ornaments.

From ape and to lead or grasp, from its habit; the name is also said to imitate their cry.

Birds, as distinct from apes, baboons, or monkeys, for which family, including the hoolock, this term is applicable; the Chinese include apes under it.

The black gibbon.

通臂 | a gibbon, said to have no elbow in its arm, whose bone can be used for flutes.

A sea-shore bird, the which seems to be a sandpiper, though it may denote the term.

A low wall of brick, which may be relied on, or which protects.

井 | a well-curb.

城 | a city wall.

大師維 | a great statesman is as a wall — to the country.

隄 | the dike to hold back the sea, i.e. to keep back the water; to hold back, i.e. to prevent, as 段木 did when he was asked to take office in Lu.

拔 | a low wall, breast high, built within a palace.
YUEN.

The young of locusts, before their wings have grown.

The young of locusts, before their wings have grown.

A tree similar to a palm, whose bark can be used for coir; but now denotes a large orange, the orange (Sarcodactylis), otherwise called Buddha's hand; in Peking these two names are applied to two fruits, the first of which is a large acid orange with a thick wrinkled peel.

A lofty flowering tree in Yunnan of the myrtle family, resembling the guava in its foliage; the white flowers are fragrant and short-lived.

A principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.

Also read: gin and yen.

A binding on the hem, a facing or trimming; a collar; to harmonize or correspond with something that existed previously; a recondite, subtle sympathy; an inexplicable attraction; a connection; an affinity, a relationship; to climb; as a conjoin, because, since, therefore; on this account.

There is some reason; it is so ordained; in sympathy with.

The causes which brought it about, the reason, the circumstances.

they cannot agree, there's no luck in it, unfortunate; — Buddha's ideas, all referring to an unknown operation of fate in human affairs.

a casual, pleasant contingency.

a providential meeting, a lucky coincidence.

a harmonious union, a happy match.

not much intimacy.

climb a tree to catch a fish; — a useless search.

rational or religious to make a hypercritical parade of learning for the sake of gain.

it is not so certain that of this you will have no luck.

Why? what is the reason of it?

he and I are on the best of terms, or agree very well.

From metal and passing; the second form is not common; it is also read yun.

Lead, called 青金 the azure metal, but more commonly 黑 or 黑锡; the Chinese mention many sorts of it.

to protect, to countenance.

lead canisters, used to hold tea.

white lead, ceruse.

pewter; also tutenague.

dollars which have been bored or leaded.

lead bullets.

he soothed him often and helped him.

to adulterate syce with lead.

leads, used by printers.

An ancient name of the 秦, one of the small streams in Hwai-king fu in the northwest of Honan, which flows into the Yellow River; often wrongly used for a department in Shantung.

Name of a mountain; a small feudal state of Wán Wang, lying in the southeast of Kansuh, in which was afterwards the 五 關 a famous post.

a nephew.

Liu and Yuen of the Han went up into heavenly regions; — met. extatic happiness.

To hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; to yield, to give in; courteously, used with the next, obliging, accommodating, yielding; unexpected.

or a adverbial phrases, as if, same as, according to.

yielding to circumstances; trimming.

the western district of Peking city.

an old name for part of 陈州府 in the southeast of Honan.

he courteously stood aside.

Read yuen, in 大国 an ancient country in the region of the Aral Sea, thought to answer the present Kokand.

Read yuen? Small, as a diminutivehole or retreat.

small is that cooing dove.

Like the last, and also read: 轩.

Yielding, docile; complaisant, obliging; genial; lovely, winning.

a pleasant mild countenance.

to condescend to, agreeable.

went up [on a chariot] with eight squirming dragons; i. e. became as a god or fairy.

a joyous, gracious mate she sought.
YUEN.

From plants and yielding; occurs used for the next, and for a court-yard.

A pasture, a field for horses; a park or menangerie; a book of extracts, a collection; applied to some kinds of houses; young, soft; fine, luxuriant herbage.

a library-room; an encyclopedia.

風 a high wind.

內 the imperial parks.

讀 a collection of dialogues or phrases.

天 a group of stars in Eridanus.

沙 the officinal name of the seeds of the caltrops (Tribulus).

Read yuén. Grieved.

心 my heart is ill at ease.

Also read yuh, by some.

luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.

彼 how delicate and fresh are those willows!

其特 luxuriant springs the grain.

紫 a medicinal plant used in coughs, having slender, red rootlets, with yellowish white flowers, producing black seeds with a white woolly envelope.

築 A bamboo basket or utensil; the thing in which articles are weighed; the case, the tare.

創 take off the tare.

幾 much is the tare?

無 錦 there are no cells when the basket is gone; i.e., I have nothing left, I've no profit.

築 A round baton-like scepter of jade, called a head held by the sovereign to indicate his willingness to rule according to virtue; it was nine inches long with a rounded top.

院 a field.

威 imperial kindness.

滋蘭九 to support your progeny [you will need] nine plots.

遠 Distant, far off; remote, either in time or place; from afar; to become distant or alienated; to consider as distant.

路 it is very far away.

日子 the time is long; the day is unknown.

永 for ever; always.

不大 it is not very far away.

差得 very much unlike; they are entirely different.

不千里 he does not regard a thousand miles as very distant.

年 many years ago.

大 the thing heard far and wide.

離 of the keep far away from it; take it as a distance.

遙 remote, in the far distance.

遙 to follow afar off.

望弗及 see, he is too far off to be overtaken.

近 the far distance makes all the difference.

及兒孫 reach your children and grandchildren; — an imprecation.

Read yuán. To keep at a distance; to remove, to send away.

敬鬼神之 respect demons and gods, but keep them at a distance.

別 to absent one's self from; to hold aloof.

應 以 suspect it will be best that she should retire in order to remove all suspicion.

院 place and perfect; occurs used with ‘院 a collection.

A walled and secure inclosure in which houses are placed; a court-yard; a public establishment, such as a court; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery, a museum, &c; the body of officials connected with an office.
YUEH.

Old sounds, yok, ngok, and yik. In Canton, yok, wáh, and wok; in Swatow, yok, gek, út, hiok, and hók; in Amoy, yok, út, lóh, hiok, giok, and hak; in Foochow, ngók, ngwóh, òk, òk, mik, ók, and o; in Shanghai, niok, yok, yuh, yuen; in Chifu, yu.

玉
It is explained as being three horizontal lines, denoting three stones connected by a cross line, and the dot denotes certain appendages, as on a chalcedony; it is the 96th radical of a natural group relating to gems.
A gem; a stone fit for a lapidary; clear white jade was originally designated; beautiful, delightful, precious; pearly, gemmic; happily, pleasantly, agreeably; perfect, immaculate, highest and best; met. you, your's; imperial; to perfect; to bring about.
1. 器 articles of jade and quartz.
金 or 黃 noble serpentine.
1 成其事 complete this important affair.
女 your daughter.
1 人 a lovely girl.
1 石俱焚 gems and stones were all burned together; — indiscriminate destruction.
望其移 I hope you will come yourself.
1 應 the shoulder; a Taoist term.
1 惡 or 聲 the full moon.
1 體 your precious self.
金 or 金 金 has a pure and good heart.
1 居 a term for falling snow and white sugar.
水 | quarta crystal.
1 食 his Majesty's provisions; the revenues of his domain.
漢 | jade ornaments obtained from old graves.
1 韻 the harmony of the seasons.
金口言 a golden mouth and pearly words; met. the Emperor's speech.
1 角 spare your steps! — i.e. I regret you could not have come.
1 衝 the star Alioth in Ursa Major.
抛砖引玉 he threw a brick and got a gem; to get an unexpected reward.
1 食 your delicate viands.
1 帝 the perfect, highest Shangti.
1 言 bitter, malignant words.
不避嫌 one is not afraid of the envy and ill-will of others, — but do right.
Read yun. To hoard up, as property.

1. 玉 a large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.

1. 玉 An old term for musicians, 衡 1 denoting those who play on instruments.

YUEN.

1 欲 a strong desire for.
2 言思子 each time we talked together, we thought of these two sons.
1 驚 已经 my long cherished wish is gratified.
怨 From heart and to turn over.
怨 To hate, to dislike; to feel bitter against; to murmur, at; to abhor; hating, inimical, bitter; averse to; repining, dissatisfied; murmuring against rulers; ill-will, hatred, malice; wrong, a cause of hatred or murmuring; ashamed, regretful.
抱 to keep a grudge against, to feel indignant at.
1 招 to get people's hatred.
報 人 to be revenged on.
以德報 1 to requite injury with kindness.
理 or 傷 to cherish enmity against.
好大 1 聲 he likes to grumble at people.
得 very likely there was a cause; perhaps it was your fault.
無作 1 do not give occasion for murmurings.
貧 to refine at poverty.
1 命 or 天 disgusted with one's fate, murmuring at one's luck.

YUH.

Pure hard gold; precious, valuable; chiefly used in names of persons.
A fresh water bird, one of the waders, the 鶴; it is larger than a duck, with a long neck, and dark red variegated plumage; akin to the rail or jeeana.

1. 玉 Intended to depict a hand holding a pencil; it forms the 129th radical of a few incongruous characters.
A thing to write with, as a style, pen, or pencil; to narrate, to declare; to obey, to follow; an initial particle, forthwith, thereon, then, straightforward; suddenly.
1. 歲 其 賢 the year then was near its close.

武 豐 the cavalry were fleet and nimble.
1. 台小子 therefore, I the little child.
1. 行 we suddenly came in from the raid.
1. 越 fleet, as a wild beast.
From sun to establish.

The full glory of the sun; the bright light.

日手晝月手夜
the sun is the glory of the day, and the moon of the night.

From fire and effulgence.

The bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustrous; unsullied, as a good name.

管弦 mũi full and gorgeous was [the orchestra] of wind and stringed instruments.

其道德| 輔于世者不可勝數
it is impossible fully to record the glory of his doctrine and virtue throughout the world.

峪
A pool in a ravine; but it seems to be another form of a dry gully or ravine; it occurs in the names of many valleys east of Peking, crossed by the Great Wall.

平| 約 an old form of 平谷縣
a district northeast of Peking.

浴
From water and ravine.

To bathe, to make ablution; to purify, to cleanse the heart, and has been used by some foreigners for baptism; to flit or skim up and down, as swallows or butterflies.

洗 | take a bath.

湯 | a bathing-house.

潔其身 | washed the body thoroughly.

江中日 | the sun bathed itself [at sunrise] in the river.

澡身 | 德 | to bathe the person and reform the heart.

佛誕 | the festival of bathing Buddha and the arhans on the 8th day of the 4th moon, observed by priests.

欲
To long for, to desire, to wish for, to breathe after; to seek ardently; to covet; aspirations, desires; wishes, ambitions; strong hopes; used with the next, passion, lust, appetite; as a gerundive particle, about to be, ready to, on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.

私 | private ends, selfish views.

隨心所 | it is just what I desire.

在 | 來 | undecided as to going; in a quandary.

顏有 | 雨之意 | it looks rather as if it would rain.

遇不達 | undue haste will hinder you.

人之大 | the ruling appetites of mankind.

口 | 受而心 | 辭 though the mouth receives it, the heart rejects it.

我 | 仁斯 | 至矣 when I long for benevolence, then it is presently here.

不可縱 | the desires must not be too far gratified.

將 | 去 | I was on the point of going.

From heart and to desire; the radical was added because all passion proceeds from the heart.

過 | to relish and hanker after.

交 | passion, lust.

火 | 橋 | the fires of lust consume the body.

海 | the sea of passion.

無 | 塞 | the ditch of lust is insatiable.

搳 | lascivious desires.

瘠 | to chasten the lusts.

鴦
A species of singing thrush; it is chased among the pines by the Chinese.

鐘
A poker or pincers to stir coals in a furnace or remove them; to sweat money in order to get the filings; also the copper dust thus obtained.

磨 | to polish and file, as cash.

獄
From two 犬 dogs 言 speaking, referring to their acting as guardians.

That which decides who is right in a strife; a prison, a jail.

折 | or | 斷 | to decide criminal cases; a jail delivery.

訃 | a litigation, a case in court.

監 | a jail; a prison.

煉 | or | 練 | purgatory; a Roman Catholic term.

司 | a jailor; one who has | 卒 turnkeys under him.

下 | or | 中 | 坐 | in prison.

打 | 落 | 九 | 重 | 他 | he deserves the deepest hell.

地 | or | 冥府 | (naraka) the abode of the damned, of which the Buddhists speak of hot, cold, and vivifying hells, eight of each, from whose sufferings the priests can alone deliver souls of men.

牛頭 | 卒 | 致 | the lictors of Rhadamantus.

片言折 | a few words would have settled the quarrel.

鬱鬱
It is combined from 米 millet 白 a mortar, 木 a cover, 王 adorned, and 米 a dish, indicating the prepared and fragrant libation of a sacrifice; the second contracted form, with 木, to denote herbs, is the one commonly used.

Bushy, thicket-like; a wild plum or cherry; sweet and red; a fragrant herb (turmeric?) anciently mixed with spirits in sacrificing; irritated, worked upon; vexed, surly and sullen; careworn; kinked, snarled, as a tanged string; despousing; mildewed, putrid; bent, as a stick.

氣 | repressed, pent up feeling; the steam kept down, vapor smothered.

解 | aggrieved, sullen, brooding over a wrong.

薏 | flourishing, like a fine crop.

陶 | 子子 | 心 | my heart is harassed with grief.
YUH.

Also read shuk, Dangerous; the note of a bird.

From to go and loved.

To follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; an initial particle, that, this very one.

To continue another's book or writing.

Read shuk, Decisive, wicked.

The scheme looks like a very malicious one.

A well rope.

Particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

A slender, tiny fish likened to a bodkin, and called 鳜, or goose-quill slice; it is found in Kwangtung, and reckoned a delicacy; when cured the taste resembles shrimps; it is perhaps a kind of goby (Tamiodes).

A water-bird, perhaps a lapwing, named from its note, yuh yuh; it knows the approach of rain, and is thought by the Chinese to be akin to the quail.

The oyster-catcher, or perhaps a species of Tringa.

The variegated kingfisher; to dart, as a kingfisher on its prey.

From bird and cove.

From flesh and child in labor.

To bear and bring up; to rear, to support, to nurture; to educate in virtue; to bring forward and increase; to have the means of living.

To rear and maintain.

To add to one's virtue, by good works.

Literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar.

Literary; clever and learned; adored.

Read yuh, and used with the next; colored, brilliant.

The rich and flourishing fields of millet.

Elegant; adorned; variegated, as silks; ancient name of a region in the south of Shensi and Kansuh.

— said of the Cheu dynasty.

To move, to shake, to joggle; to quiver, to vibrate.

To shock.

Don't fidget and squirm so; don't touch me.

Nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear.

To sell daughters.

I sold myself.

To sell office and and trade in titles.

Read chuh, and used with its primitive; rice gruel.

I ate my rice here, and got my congee too; i.e. I lived here.

From a boiler and congee; interchanged with the next.

From fire and secret; it is also read signa?

A hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

Cold and warm.

comfortable and warm.

this dress sings out how warm and nice it is?

the noise of sorrow and regret.

The crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.

鹿胃 the crop of the bastard and stomach of the deer.

From a javelin and stuttering; it occurs interchanged with iuch, to stampede.

To bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitated; hurrying about, as horses.

all things bursting into life, as by the vernal breezes.

I have received and read the felicitous cloud; i.e. your letter.

anxiously long to see your face.
YUH.

1. 万物 [God] produces and
2. 萬物 [God] produces and

3. 才 bring forward the talented.

4. 覆 to overspread and shelter, as the heavens do.

5. 寂 to conceive and rear young.

6. 晉恐 睹 at first I feared that our means of living would be spent.

7. 咳, yue To vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

8. 清, yu The larva of the cicada, 腹 before the wings are grown or the pupa-skin is cast off; the skin itself.

9. 森, yu The sill or threshold of the door, the 門 in which Confucius said 行不履 should not be trodden on when walking through it.

10. 思不出手門 I do not trouble myself with what is going on out of doors.

11. 域, yu a doleful, unknown place.

12. 域疆 a frontier, a border; a region, a country, a far off territory; lands, states; to limit, to make a border; the border of a grave.

13. 西西方 regions; foreign countries.

14. 兆 the limits of a grave, marked by pillars.

15. 聖 the tomb of Confucius.

16. 中之土地甚廣 the limits of the country are very wide.

17. 絕 far distant lands.

18. 自 keep one's self within a certain limit.

19. 身居異 to live in foreign lands.

20. 械 Thorny bushes, like scrub oaks, which make thickets and chapparal; a species of Rhamnus or hawthorn, the 白桝, which is associated with the scrub oak.

21. 條 條 然 thin out the oak and date bushes.

22. 鱼 a marine animal, also called 身 工 the archer, and 水弩 the water crossbow; it is fabled to spurt sand at people or to bite their shadow to injure them; it is drawn like a small turtle (Emys), but is more probably a gigantic kind of beetle or Dytiscus; net, a masked enemy, underhand dealings.

23. 鬼 in a subtle, hypocritical enemy.

24. 禮 if you were an imp or a water-bug.

25. 羽 the seam in a fur dress.

26. 菱 five sequins [lambskin coats] are usually sewed five seams with silk.

27. 箸 having nine net-satchels or bags woven inside of it, used to catch dace and tench.

28. 网 or 吾 a fine-meshed drag net.

29. 九 條, yu a high gale.

30. 九 a name given by Wu Tsh-tien to a subdued state.

31. 九九 the claps of thunder followed quick on the gust.

32. 九 a noise in the throat, a gutural sound or word.
YUN.

Old sounds, yun, wun, yin, and yon. In Canton, wăn; — in Swatow, ūn, hŭn, jun, and in; — in Amoy, in, ūn, ūn, and ke̤n; — in Fuhchau, ūn, ūng, hung, and ūng; — in Shanghai, ūn; — in Chi̤fu, yün.

氛yun The genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power.

氛yun YUN. Three things the vivifying breaths of nature are chilled, — there may be snow.

鰨yun An unauthorized character, used to denote the 天 a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.

 Çalışyun The motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe.

雲yun Read 'ngao. A strange ghoul like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.

雲yun A vast and deep abyss of water.

雲yun Originally designed to represent vapors curling and rising, for which the next is now employed.

雲yun To speak, to say; to move and return, to circulate; occurs used with 現 abundant; an initial particle, now, then; and used in connection with an interrogation; a final particle.

古語yun the old saying is.

胡hù why don't you say so?

人rén I, me, also, what people say, that also will I speak; I'll not dispute.

畫記時也hù why do you not note the epoch?

胡hù to speak foolishly; why so?

不bu ūn you reply again.

以俟君子yun to wait for the good man.

道之遙易而能來的road is long; how could he come?

如💻 they all say so and so; all talk in this manner; thus and thus.

萬物yun the vast variety in the universe.

如之何又在 what way?

不知老之將至yun he did not perceive that age was creeping on.

雲yun From rain and revolving; it was at first written like the last.

雲yun Clouds; a fog or cloud, which comes from the dragon; cloudy; shaded; numerous, gathering like the clouds; a fertilizing principle; enters into the names of many places, among which was the lake country, north of the Yangtsz' and west of the River Han, which Yi drained, but now applied to Yunnan province.

彩或浮yun a cloud.

滿天yun the sky is all overcast.

頭yun a thunder-cloud; a threatening cloud.

打板yun to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate.

衣yun a name for a priest's robes.

集yun to assemble in crowds.

肩yun a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady's dresses.

上天yun the sky is covered with clouds.

祥yun resy, propitious clouds.

師yun the god of Rain.

朵yun your epistle, your favor.

兩yun sexual intercourse.

浮yun a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud.

織yun Raveled, confused; perturbed; perplexing; mixed up, embroidered with.

萬里騏yun a myriad horses all in confusion.

| 望 | a study; met. a student. |
| — | — |
| 乘 | a cloud. |
| 頭 | the sky is all overcast. |
| 打 | to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate. |
| 衣 | a name for a priest's robes. |
| 集 | to assemble in crowds. |
| 肩 | a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady's dresses. |
| 上 | the sky is covered with clouds. |
| 祥 | resy, propitious clouds. |
| 師 | the god of Rain. |
| 朵 | your epistle, your favor. |
| 里 | sexual intercourse. |
| 浮 | a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud. |

雲yun A vegetable common in Hu-peh, the 這個 which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.

雲yun The waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River Yangtsz'.

勺yun From to信息服务 and to divide, referring to the management of affairs.

| 望 | a study; met. a student. |
| — | — |
| 乘 | a cloud. |
| 頭 | the sky is all overcast. |
| 打 | to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate. |
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| 朵 | your epistle, your favor. |
| 里 | sexual intercourse. |
| 浮 | a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud. |

鰨yun A fragrant herb, the 草 perhaps a species of rue; it will sprout when seemingly dead, and the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.

雲yun A vegetable common in Hu-peh, the 這個 which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.

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雲yun A vegetable common in Hu-peh, the 這個 which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.
分贓不均 they did not share the plunder fairly.
1 不開 I cannot divide with you, as when one has not enough.
大小要均 the large and small should be proportionate.
撻不均 it is not rubbed on evenly.
調| or 撫 stir it up thoroughly; mixed fully.
骨肉停 his bones and flesh are well proportioned.
分| or 均 equally apportioned, fairly divided proportionate.

In Cantonese. A time, an occasion.
— | once; on one occasion.

貿| from field and evenly.
    Cultivated land laid out in regular plots.
    田 to clear land.
    † | 原陽 marshes and plains parceled out and prepared for tillage.

篠| from bamboo and evenly.
    The hard siliceous skin of the bamboo.
    篠| or 竹| bamboo skin or peel.
    竹| a name in Chinese books for Arabia in the Yuen dynasty.

潰| a small branch of the River Han in Sui-chu in Hupeh, (joining it near its mouth.)
    once giving name to | 州 in Tch-nan fu.
潰| waves following each other.

鄞| a small feudatory in the Cheu dynasty, which lay near the present | 省 in Yuen-yang fu in the east of Hupeh.

貿| from bamboo and round.
    A variety of bamboo, | 篠 cultivate its large, long-jointed culms, twenty inches around, suitable for making machines and shields.

鍼| from metal and evenly.
    Gold; it is used in proper names.

揲| similar to the next.
    To lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.
不戦必若 not to fight, and still to beat him, — will not the advantage be great?

隕星| from place or stone and round; the second form is unusual.
    To roll down, to fall with a crush; to fall from a height, or from the sky.
    落 to fall, as an aerolite.
    碎 to fall into ruin.
    星| 如雨 the stars fell like rain; mentioned b. c. 685.

十四| the falling foliage in the autumn.
    潸| to shed tears.
    深淵| to fall into the abyss; to go to utter ruin.

殞| similar to the last.
    To perish, to die; to fall, to become extinct; to fall, as a withered leaf at even.
    命 to die, to perish.
    未曾| [though wounded.] he is not yet dead.
    家滅| the whole family perished or was destroyed.

忽聞令先君殞| I have just heard that your late father's star has fallen; — i. e. dead.

殞| died in a good old age.

允| from 人 man and 目 or by contracted.
    ン| to permit, to assent; promised, allowed; true, loyal; sincerity; really, honestly; according to the facts; without guile; truly; to be believed.

准| granted; acceded to.
    陜| yes, it can be allowed.
不| forbidden, disallowed.
應| liberty granted; conceded, promised.

務| to cooperate, as after a strife; cordially restored.

感| thankful for the permission.

矣| 君子 sincere indeed is the prince of men.

文| 武| loyal and great in peace and war.

摟| a tribe of Scythian nomads, the 魏 which opposed the Cheu dynasty; afterwards called Hung-im.

恊| liberal, kind in feeling; hearty goodwill; to deliberate upon the best way.
議| to consult upon.
謀| to make plans and schemes.

悼| grieved, sad; moved by.

懷| 増伸 to keep one's grief in the breast.

心| 如結 the mind tortured with griefs, — which cannot be divulged.

韻| sounds which rhyme in their tone as well as termination; an even and oblique tone are not regarded as rhyming; the final word or rhyme, the rhyming tone; a musical chord; a line of rhyme; in the native mode of spelling, the initial characters; a harmony of tone; dulcet, sweet.

平| rhymes in the even tone.
押| to make a rhyme.

d| eight rhymes, i. e. sixteen lines with alternate rhymes on the second, fourth and even ones.
仄| oblique rhymes.
鳳 | 人 an elegant, cultivated man.
書 | small dictionaries arranged by their finals.
正 | the authorized tone and sound of a character.
風 | 之 | his style is like a harmonious breeze and a gently flowing stream.
人 | 作 | a matter of honor; will do a creditable thing; an act that does him honor, such as patronizing letters.
不 | 合 | a discord; unlike in disposition.
緾 | Interchanged with 毛 genial vapor, and the next.
雲 | 雲 a raveled robe.
紗 | 紗 abundant, as the productions of nature.
案 | 案 raveled hemp thread or string.
自 | 以 | to hang one's self.
束 | a hank or skein of yarn.
織 | From leather and mild; interchanged with the next in some senses.
雲 | An orange color; a lining or inside of anything; a bow-case; to guard carefully, to lay up; to keep quiet, to conceal; to contain, as a lode the ore.
包 | 包 to hold, to contain, to store.
秘 | 秘 to keep close, as a recipe or secret.
匿 | 隱 hide it away in the case.
石 | 石玉 the stones contain gems, the hills will sparkle; — good acts will be known.
才 | 華內 he has great talents and learning in him.

In Cantonese. To shut up, to entrap; to catch and lock-up.
住 | keep him fast.
裡 | to drive in, as sheep for the night.

雲 | Occurs used for the last two.
云 | To collect, to heap together; astruse, recondite, mysterious; to pile up, as straw; a sort of water vegetable.
結 | not at ease, oppressed, sad.
底 | the secret reason for; the real cause, as for a person's conduct.
合 | to repress ill feelings, to keep one's temper.
雲 | 蠕, multiplying, numerous as insects; — met. getting rich.
寶 | it contains gems, as a stone.
積 | as | pile it up in a heap.
蓄 | to collect and lay up, as rarities.
海 | sea conferva, growing in long branches like tangle-weed.
煙 | From fire and genial; interchanged with the last.
雲 | Smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.
斗 | a smoothing iron.
衣 | 衣 to iron clothes.
黃了 | 你 have scorch'd — the clothes.

In Fuhchou. To heats spirit in a jar.

蓮 | This and 蘭 are often interchangeably used, but this is the correct form for the plant, and is the least used.
蓮 | An aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practice.
蓮 | a Hippuris or mare's tail.

酒 | From spirit and warm.
雲 | Fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.
真 | 一 | a jar of good beer.
酒 | 酒 | to brew liquor, by fermenting it.
自 | 自 | to think over a matter carefully till one is master of it.

運 | From to go and army.
雲 | To revolve, to turn in a circuit, to move in an orbit; to travel around; to transport, to carry from place to place; a circuit, a revolution; what is done in succession, as the course of nature; a period of five or ten years; turn, chance; calculations or a conjunction, as in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run; times, a chapter of accidents.
動 | to move about, to exercise; to use one's powers.
氣 | 氣 hap, luck, fortunes.
倒 | 倒 bad luck, unpropitious.
家 | the fortunes of a family.
奉 | 天承 to succeed to the throne by Heaven's order.
不 | 不佳 the prospects are not flattering; has been unfortunate.
日 | 日行 the regular movements of the sun and moon.
運 | the cost of | 米糧 transporting grain, on the | 河 Grand Canal.
應 | 而 興 to take advantage of a turn and get on or forward.
入 | 入 or | 見 | had a turn of affairs; a contingency arose.
地 | 地 the nature or luck of land.
字 | 字 the times, the fate of one's horoscope.
不好時 | 不好時 hard times; unfortunate, as from sickness; an unpropitious time.
行夫 | 行夫 | to get through a long (ten years) period.
治 | 治天下可 | 於 掌上 governing the country [in Yao's day] was as easy as turning a thing in the palm of the hand.
用 | 用 to exercise upon; to make anything one's own by practice.
五 | the reciprocal action of the five elements.
流 | 流年 the conjunctions and times as years run on; said of, one's horoscope.
穗 | 穗 the head-quarters of the general; his powers.
柩 | 柙 to carry a coffin home.
海 | 海 to send grain by sea.
YUN.

A bird said to resemble a raven; but in the Pân Ts'ao, the 111 is a synonym of the ? bird that eats snakes, found in Annam and southern China; it is called 同力鳥 from its note resembling those words, and is probably a bird more allied to the heron or bittern.

An ancient city in Lu, now Yun-ch'ing; the 111, in the southwest of Shantung.

YUNG.

From sun and army.

A hawk around the sun or moon; vapors condensing towards them; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog; fuddled.

Flashed and red with drink.

Fainting and they flushed an decoction—1145 fuddled.

To vapors the remedy was.

Security, the misseration.

like agreeable, pacified.

The singing of birds; troub-secure; a marsh or pool.

the cry of wild geese; the tinkling of bells.

They came agreeable and affable.

You will get covered with dust.

Harmoniously blend their sounds.

Similar to the last.

Once used for 雀 in the name of the imperial gymnasia where the highest scholars studied.

A trailing plant, 菊 the Convolvulus reptans, whose stem and leaves are mucilaginous, and eaten as a vegetable; a decoction of the leaves is regarded as a remedy against opium before the habit is fixed.

From disease and to stop.

A malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humors, which then discharge offensively.

A sluggish ulcer, a cancer.

A carbuncle on the back.

An abscess in the neck.

A severe abscess.

A worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.

A leather-dresser also makes the wooden part of the drum.

He made skin and fur garments.

YUN.

Old sounds, yung and yong. In Canton, yung and wing; — in Swatow, yong and eng; — in Amoy, yong, eng, gong, and hiong; — in Fuchau, eng, ciang, eng, and éng; — in Shanghai, yung; — in Chifu, yung.

From city and water or a moat; the second form (once written like the next) is a contraction, and has since superseded it.

A four-square city with a moat around it, well-protected; harmony, union; concord, as of sound; living at peace, as a well-governed people; to collect together, to stop, as a water-course.

Affable, courteous, easy with.

And or 照 harmony and peace in a state; to appease.

The times were halcyon.

容下問乃爲愜情之誠 to treat inferiors affably is to carry out the principles of commis-meration.

列辟 a graduate of the rank of kien-tang, — referring to the hall of this name in Peking.

州 the largest and western of the nine divisions of Yi, comprising the country lying west of the Yellow River, and north of the River Wei.

Like the last, and used for to cover.

The harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.

The harmonious singing of birds; a carolling of many birds in a pleasing concert.

In Cantonese. To throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.

Beave it away.

Coming taking it up and throwing it down again.

A sluice or waste-weir opened along the banks of the Yellow River to receive the waters which then ran into it further on; a small stream which anciently flowed into a marsh in Puh chen in the southwest of Shantung.
From *木* wood and *朗* lustrous.

Beams of the *wo-lung* (Elaeococcus) tree; the king-posts in the turned-up corners of temples; glory, splendor; prosperous, honored; beautiful, as flowers; used for your in direct address; blood.

1. oun prosperous, rich, and honorable.

2. oun or *枯* are opposites, flourishing and fading; honored and disgraced; prosperity and adversity?

3. oun or *旋* returning home in honor, as a retiring statesman.

4. oun where is your official post?

5. oun when are] you going your journey.

6. oun flourishing and beautiful, as a rose in bloom.

7. oun blood and breath; a medical term for life.

8. oun honored, distinguished by the emperor.

9. oun a lizard found in damp places, the *やく* otherwise called *守宫* or palace guard; its body is blackish, smooth, and sometimes spotted.

10. oun From three *火* eyes under a cover.

11. oun The light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling; shimmering; a doubtful, intermittent light; to lighten up.

12. oun a volcano.

13. oun the glimmering star; a name for the planet Mars.

14. oun to hear indistinctly.

15. oun the glimmering will-o'-the-wisps.

16. oun the bright blazing lamps.

Luster of gems; a bright quartzose pebble like a precious stone, once used to plug the ears, or cover the orifice; to brighten; lustrous; intelligent, bright.

晶 | brilliant, shining, as a diamond.

晶 | an elegant gem, such as were used for ear-stoppers.

心地 | a mind clear and intelligent, a very clear head.

1. oun pure, as a crystal.

Small rills of water; little brooks.

1. oun rives, streams.

1. oun the waves of the river Yung all remain within their banks.

1. oun and 1. oun in K'ai-fung fu in Honan, were the ancient borders of Tsu and Ching.

Like the preceding.

To revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.

1. oun the rippling waters flow from the pool.

To wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.

1. oun to bind or cord around; to encompass.

1. oun to go round and round.

1. oun 夢 | my unworthiness and defects surround me; my shortcomings embarrass me.

1. oun 我 | my unworthiness and defects surround me; my shortcomings embarrass me.

A glow-worm; a fire-fly, called 丹鳥 the red bird, and 夜蛾 night brightness; luminous insects of any kind.

1. oun a lightning-bug.

1. oun 了 | fire-flies are transformed from rotten plants.

1. oun the fire-flies, [shining] in the window, and the snow [reflected] on the table,— helped him to study.

From flesh and adorned, but the original radical was 了 referring to the gliding motion of a vessel; not the same as 了 形 了 rosy.

To sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day.

1. oun oun a concubine of Hwang-ti, the Yellow Emperor.

Read 今'an. A vessel sailing quickly.

From covering and ravine; g. d. a gully is empty, until it receives rain.

To receive; to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure, to tolerate, to bear with; forbearing; to nourish; the way in which one takes things, the air, manner, conduct; the face, countenance, looks, or attitude; perfumed amulets; gauzes; a screen before a privy.

1. oun the presence of a person, his style and looks.

不 | or 難 | inexusable, undurable.

包 | affable, patient, long-enduring; to comprehend.

柔 | pretty, graceful, as a girl.

笑 | simpering, always smiling.

1. oun I’ll allow a few days.

1. oun to contain; to behave kindly towards.

1. oun an imperial portrait.

1. oun light plain gauze silks.

無 | oun no way to hide his mortification.

1. oun oun easy, not difficult; used ironically and interrogatively, as 好 oun was it so easy? i.e. it was not easy.

1. oun patient, meek.

1. oun the house is small, but it will hold our knees; — just enough, in narrow circumstances, we can get on.

1. oun to lose one’s self-posssession, disconnected; to blush.

不 | 生 | death even cannot excuse the offense.

1. oun it just holds me, as a chair; just big enough to hold it.

1. oun to kindly yield, to pass by, to give in.

1. oun a handsome face.
Pān Ts'ao speaks of a common freshwater fish under this name, with a very large head, and weighing as much as fifty catties, which is probably a species of Percidae.

From mouth and monkey.

The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping, as a fish.

Wetland fish | when the water is turbid, the fishes gasp.

Mesmerism | when with outstretched necks they all stood on tiptoe, mouths all agape.

Small voices in low tone.

Read yā. To respond, as in singing.

| 唱 | sang and they sang in response harmoniously.

From head and monkey; this character being the private name of the emperor K'ing-hao, is usually avoided, or contracted to 唄; when it is possible 永 is used instead, and has nearly superseded the other.

A large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.

To look up to.

| 刻印 | amiable and courtly, as the emperor.

Great bulk imposing, as an elephant.

From insect and a caldron.

Vapor blending as it rises in the air, and cannot be represented; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.

Top, tall, stately, as a fine steed.

天氣 | had a pleasant spring temperature.

乳酪 | as intimate as milk mingled with water.

Well versed in, made it thoroughly my own.

通 | 發理 to make an arrangement for the time, to get the use of awhile; to borrow, as services.

散 or 散化 to dissipate or arrest, as malaria; to absorb or liquefy, and make new combinations.

治 | to understand fully; to instill into; to blend or unite with.

證明 | let his clear intelligence become perfect.

縣 | in the north of Kwangsi.

Wide and deep, as a vast expanse of water, 融 applied to the lakes of China, and its great rivers.

From 唐 to change and 用 to use combined.

To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; laborious, and therefore deserving; meritorious; on purpose, therefore, to have use for; cordial, obliging, accommodating; merit, services; simple, unpolished, having no parts; joined with an interrogative, how? labor paid instead of taxes; a state or region; a kind of bell, and used with the next.

畸 or 異 trivial talents, said by officers of themselves.

| 劍 | to employ those who are fit.

普通 or 平 ordinary, common, not of the best sort.

務 | (or 無) 遠慮 do not be anxious about the distant or doubtful.

靜言 | 退 when unemployed he brags [what he could do]; when set at work, he disobeys.

碌碌 | a commonplace, rude, unlearned people.

民 | 晦 or 悚 the commonalty; rude, unlearned people.

合 | if, premising.

惡劣 | the worthless and degraded.

醫 | a quack, a charlatan.

何 | or 安 how; as 何傷 what harm was it, or came of it?

非 | 非兩手 | [the two princes] not have different intentions?
**YUNG.**

A large bell.

Like the last.

A narrow raised or paved walk in a yard, | 路 or | 衝 leading up to the main entrance; a paved road; a highway.

From strong and rising-up; it is embroidered on the breasts and backs of soldiers' uniforms. Bravery, courage; fearless, daring; brawny, soldierly; to advance fearlessly or resolutely; to exert one's strength.

| 人 | an intrepid man.
| 猛 | fearless, resolute.
| 士 | a brave, lusty fellow.

小 | hasty, tactful, ready to fly into a passion.

仁者必有 | a humane man is always brave.

奮 | 向前 the most valiant take the lead.

| 號 | a title of military honor, indicating a low grade of the Manchu patula.

夫 | 若 | a self-possessed, resolute determination is like fear — in its outward manifestation.

打技 | to exhibit feats of strength.

好 | fond of brave deeds; liking to show off one's prowess.

仰 | 伊何 can you exhibit your valor?

血氣之 | the assurance and daring of youth.

告奮 | I tell you that I will lead the van.

敢 | imprudent daring.

From man and through, because it could jump; others derive the phonetic from the next to leap.

A wooden puppet made like a man, anciently buried with chiefs; afterwards exchanged for straw effigies, and then living men were imitated.

作 | an inventor, one who discovers new things.

| 人 | a human effigy, a statuette.

Read *yung*, and used for 痛 Pain; to feel for.

**YUNG.**

To exult, to leap; to stamp; to exult by hopping about.

| 一 | 跳 | to dance, to jump.

| 處 | to beat the breast and stamp, as hired mourners.

| 踏 | 踏 to jump up and hit the ball; to bestir one's self.

The second form is nearly disused.

The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm. 蠶 | also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects.

| 土 | a small grub found in rotten grain.

Having a brave heart; bold, adventurous, animated.

飲 | to urge on, to stir up, to inspire; to seduce into evil ways.

From water and rising; but the second form with strong is most used.

To bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising, rushing on, filling and running over; an affluent of the Yangtsz' in the north of Hupeh.

潮 | the tide is coming in.

| 月 | 大江流 the [reflection of the] moon rolls on with the rushing waters of the Yangtsz'.

| 一 | 而進 | it rushed in at a gush.

| 湯 | 如泉 | her tears ran like a bubbling fountain.

| 病 | phlegm rising in the throat.

In Cantonese. A creek; a side stream coming into a river; to wash out.

| 水 | a side canal or creek

| 乾淨 | rinse it clean.

From earth and a wall.

To stop with earth; to dam, to close up; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal, to suppress.
### YUN.

| 擁 | to obstruct, to block up; to stuff in. |
| 純 | a bad minister conceals things. |
| 正 | or to prevent superiors (or the emperor) knowing it. |
| 堆 | to put mold and dung to the roots of plants; to mulch. |

Like the preceding.

To embrace or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms or hold in the lap; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from; to intercept; to crowd, to push and run together, to throng.

To crowd on those before.

To those who go before halluc, and those behind crowd up, as when an officer goes out.

To hug, to clasp.

The gust roars through the trees.

A great rush, at one push.

A woman; she took the child in her arms and slept.

A face.

To swell, as a boil; swelling.

Fat, plump; bulging, as a barrel, as a swelling, a boil.

It has swollen.

The upper leather or leg of a boot.

Represents water flowing on in streams; this character is considered as embodying the eight strokes used in writing Chinese characters.

Ever-flowing; perpetual, eternal, everlasting; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant in time; long continued; to prolong, as a tone.

Long midsummer days.

Never shall want it.

A final separation.

His days will not last much longer.

To enjoy eternal bliss.

### YUNG.

| 止 | it will entirely stop — the cough. |
| 議 | it will never wear out or spoil. |
| 上 | to perpetuate the favor of Shangti. |
| 夜 | to make a night of it, as roistering fellows do. |
| 日 | never again write him down to be employed. |

From mouth or words and flowing on.

To sing or hum in a dawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

To chant verses.

To sing and sing.

Returned home singing as they went.

Hymns and chants; also a Buddhist name for the Samaveda, a prayer and hymn book, out of which some are sung or chanted by choristers at public sacrifices.

To dive and go under water.

Dive into it and swim in it.

To dive and swim.

The country of the Han River is broad, and I cannot fully comprehend — its people's manners.

From spirits and fiery contracted.

To lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.

Boisterous and happy under the influence of wine.

From worship and brilliant.

A sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.

From heart and bright.

To dislike.

To retch; to choke.

To vomit and never be able to speak it out fully for his emotion.

Composed of 卜 to divine and 中 to hit the center; i.e. if the lot is right it can be used; another old form makes it a union of a splinter and a knife; it is the 101st radical of a few incongruous characters.

To use, to give out for use; to put forth, to employ, to avail of; to cause; useful, available; as a preposition, by, with, from, because of; thereby, hence; what is needed for use; expenses, outlays; useful things; emanation, action of a body or principle; the exercise of a function, or the acting out of principle or law.

Do not use it.

Or not; or or or or useless, not useful for the purpose; used up, worn out.

Or or or necessary outlays.

How can I use deception?

The exercise of joy and anger.

For the use of ceremony; i.e. what propriety requires.

What service will this be?

Embodies an excellent plan, but it was discarded.

To give attention to a thing, to study closely.

Heaven and earth do not contain all kinds of merit, nor does everything useful exist among created things.

Killed himself with a sword.

I put great confidence in him.
功 | meritorious services.
受 | indisposed, out of sorts.
不 | more than can be used.
你 | have you breakfasted?
試 | a trial of, an experimental use.
不 | ignorant of human nature.
以 | let him be promoted to the post of intendant.
樱 | improper use of, as a phrase or tool.

節 | or frugal; a careful use of.
有 | money is profitable for all things; it can be done with money.
時 | make it ready when you have leisure, and it will be available at the time it is needed.
便 | very convenient and useful.
當 | a commission or contingent expenses.
是 | therefore, for this cause.

何 | why has he not received that?
謀 | therefore strata-gems arose from this.
足 | quite capable (or adequate) of doing the right thing.
上 | superiors and inferiors.
有 | it is of some use; it will be of service.

不 | as he neither dislikes nor covets, what good quality does he not exhibit?
LIST OF THE RADICALS.

In this list, the number, sound, and leading signification of each radical are given; the letter C attached to some of them denotes that such are generally used in combination; the contractions placed after the full form of others are always found in combination. The figures which follow the meaning show firstly, the number of characters following each radical in the K'anghi Ts'z-iien; and secondly, the number given in this dictionary, which comprise all those in common use.

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<td>one, unity 42-26</td>
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<td>2. Kuen C</td>
<td>to pass through 21-11</td>
<td>56. Yih a dart 15-5</td>
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<td>3. Chu C</td>
<td>a point 10-3</td>
<td>57. Kung archery 165-40</td>
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<td>4. Pi C</td>
<td>a left stroke 33-17</td>
<td>58. Ki hog's head 25-7</td>
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<td>5. Yih C</td>
<td>one, a hook 42-12</td>
<td>59. San pelage 52-12</td>
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<td>6. Kueh C</td>
<td>a barb 19-4</td>
<td>60. Chih C a step 215-57</td>
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| 7. 'Ih | two 29-14 | 61. Sin | heart 1116-431 |
| 8. Teu C | cover, head 38-14 | 62. Kwoo | a spear 116-31 |
| 10. Jän | a man 52-21 | 64. Sheu hand 1203-566 |
| 11. Juh | to enter 28-8 | 65. Chi branch 26-2 |
| 12. Pah | eight 44-11 | 66. Puh C to rap 296-59 |
| 13. K'üang C | a limit 50-17 | 67. Wün literature 20-8 |
| 14. Mih C | to cover 30-11 | 68. Teu C a peck 32-12 |
| 15. Ping C | ice, icicle 115-39 | 69. Kün hatchet 55-12 |
| 16. Kì | a bench 38-8 | 70. Fang square 92-30 |
| 17. Kan C | a receptacle 23-6 | 71. Wu C without 12-2 |
| 18. Tao | a sword 377-140 | 72. Jih sun, day 435-144 |
| 19. Láh | strength 163-54 | 73. Yueh speaking 37-14 |
| 20. Poo C | to wrap 64-19 | 74. Yueh moon; month 69-18 |
| 21. Pi C | a ladle 19-5 | 75. Muh | wood, tree 1369-573 |
| 22. Fang C | a basket, case 64-19 | 76. K'üen ouch; to pant 235-51 |
| 23. Hi C | to conceal 17-7 | 77. Chi to stop 99-12 |
| 24. Shih | ten; perfect 55-17 | 78. T'ai vicious 231-36 |
| 25. Puh | to divine 45-11 | 79. Shü C to kill 98-16 |
| 26. Tsih C | a stamp 40-18 | 80. Wu to deny; not 16-7 |
| 27. Han C | a cliff 129-29 | 81. Pi to compare 21-5 |
LIST OF THE RADICALS.

95. 惠 [Hui] somber, deep
96. 玉 [Yu] a gem 473-161
97. 玩 [Wan] a tile, brick 174-34
98. 甘 [Gan] sweet
99. 龟 [Gu] a turtle
100. 玺 [Xiu] a string
101. 玉 [Yu] to use; useful
102. 王 [Wang] a field; till 192-60
103. 羽 [Yu] a roll of cloth
104. 率 [Shui] disease 526-150
105. 王 [Wang] back to back
106. 玉 [Yu] white; freely 109-23
107. 王 [Wang] skin, bark 94-42
108. 玉 [Yu] a dish; platter
109. 玉 [Yu] a halberd
110. 王 [Wang] a dart
111. 王 [Wang] a stone
112. 王 [Wang] omen 213-82
113. 王 [Wang] a footprint
114. 玉 [Yu] grain
115. 玉 [Yu] a cave
116. 玉 [Yu] to set up
117. 玉 [Yu] to see
118. 玉 [Yu] a bamboo
119. 玉 [Yu] rice
120. 玉 [Yu] silk

OF FIVE STROKES.

121. 田 [Tian] crockery 77-10
122. 木 [Mu] a sheep 156-39
123. 羊 [Yang] wing, plum 220-47
124. 羽 [Yu] old, senior 22-27
125. 蚊 [Wen] and, still, yet
126. 禾 [He] a plow 84-19
127. 禾 [He] the car; side 72-36
128. 禾 [He] a stile, a pencil
129. 禾 [He] a statesman
130. 禾 [He] self, from
131. 車 [Che] to transport
132. 車 [Che] a tiger
133. 車 [Che] a mortar
134. 车 [Che] tongue, taste
135. 車 [Che] opposing
136. 車 [Che] to convey
137. 车 [Che] to transport
138. 车 [Che] to cover

OF SEVEN STROKES.

139. 美 [Mei] to see
140. 美 [Mei] to speak
141. 美 [Mei] a plate
142. 美 [Mei] to run
143. 美 [Mei] the body
144. 田 [Tian] to fly
145. 田 [Tian] a row
146. 田 [Tian] clothes

OF EIGHT STROKES.

147. 田 [Tian] a page
148. 田 [Tian] wind
149. 田 [Tian] to eat
150. 田 [Tian] head; first
151. 田 [Tian] incense

OF NINE STROKES.

152. 田 [Tian] to see
153. 田 [Tian] to speak
154. 田 [Tian] a plate
155. 田 [Tian] to run
156. 田 [Tian] the body
157. 田 [Tian] to fly
158. 田 [Tian] a row
159. 田 [Tian] clothes
160. 田 [Tian] to convey

OF TEN STROKES.

161. 田 [Tian] a page
162. 田 [Tian] wind
163. 田 [Tian] to eat
164. 田 [Tian] head; first
165. 田 [Tian] incense

OF ELEVEN STROKES.

166. 田 [Tian] to see
167. 田 [Tian] to speak
168. 田 [Tian] a plate
169. 田 [Tian] to run
170. 田 [Tian] the body
171. 田 [Tian] to fly
172. 田 [Tian] a row
173. 田 [Tian] clothes
174. 田 [Tian] to convey

OF TWELVE STROKES.
A CLASSIFICATION OF THE RADICALS BY A NATURAL METHOD LIKE THE FOLLOWING, WILL ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE LEADING GROUPS.

### Parts of a Body
- Body 身; corpse 尸; head 首; parts of a skull 頭; hair 髮; down 毛; whiskers 鬍; face 面; eye 目; ear 耳; nose 鼻; mouth 口; teeth 齒; tusk 齒; tongue 舌; hand 手; right hand 右; heart 心; foot 足; hide 革; leather 皮; skin 皮; wings 羽; feathers 羽; blood 血; flesh 肉; talons 爪; horn 角; bone 骨; a bear's footprint 足;

### Zoological Radicals
- Man 人; woman 女; child 子; horse 馬; sheep 羊; tiger 虎; dog 犬; ox 牛;
- hog 猪; dog's head 狗; deer 鹿; tortoise 龜; dragon 龍; reptile 爬; rodents 鼠; toad 青; bird 鳥; gallinaceous fowls 雞; fish 魚; insect 虫.

### Botanical Radicals
- Herb 草; grain 菽; rice 糙米; wheat 小麥; millet 糧; hemp 麻; leeks 韭; melon 瓜; pulse 豆; bamboo 竹; sacrificial herbs 花; wood 木; branch 枝; sprout 芽; petal 花瓣.

### Mineral Radicals
- Metal 金; stone; stone 石; gems 玉; salt 鹽; earth 土.

### Meteorological Radicals
- Rain 雨; wind 風; fire 火; water 水; ice 冰; vapor 氣; sound 音; sun 日; moon 月; evening 夕; time 時.

### Utensils
- A chest 箱; a measure 斗; a mortar 砂; spoon 匙; knife 匙; bench 凳; cloth 衣; a head-covering 葉; crockery 碗; tile 瓷; dish 碗; napkin 布; net 網; plow plow 犁; vase 花; tripod 火; boat 船; carriage 車; pencil 鉛筆; bow 弓; shield 盾; halberd 槌; javelin 長; arrow 弓; spear 矢; ax 斧; musical-reed 笛; drum 鼓; seal 印.

### Qualities
- Color 色; black 黒; white 白; yellow 黃; azure 青; carnation 赤; somber 玄; high 高; long 長; sweet 甘; square 方; large 大; small 小; slender 細; strong 力; feeble 弱; old 老; fragrant 香; acid 酸; 毒; precious 昂; perversive 良; selfish 媚; opposed 媚; blending 炎; even 均.

### Actions
- To enter 入; to follow 友; to walk slowly 慢; to arrive at 至; to stride 走; to walk 行; to reach 到; to move on 上; to step 足; to go swiftly 慢; to stop 止; to fly 飛; to conceal 藏; to conceal 隱; to encircle 包; to establish 立; to establish 立; to overshadow 蔽; to distinguish 别; to divine 占; to see 見; to eat 食; to say 言; to speak 言; to kill 杀; to quarrel 円; to row 船; to embroider 撰; to owe 欠; to compare 比; to bring forth 生; to use 用; to promulgate 宣; to straddle 搖.

### Parts of the World and Dwellings
- A desert 畔; cave 洞; field 田; mound 坟; hill 山; valley 坑; rivulet 川; cliff 壁; receptacle 容; a city 郡; roof 見; gate 門; door 户; portico 殿.

### Figures
- One 一; two 二; eight 八; ten 十.

### Miscellaneous
- A demon 魔; an inch 寸; a mile 里; without 无; not 非; not having 有; a scholar 士; a statesman 臣; letters 文; art 工; wealth 財; self 仗; myself 自; father 父; a point 点; a hook 機; new wine 酒; silk 置; joined hands 手; a surname 姓; a classifier of cloth 衣.
In this Index, the figures placed above each character show the page on which it occurs; and these numbers are arranged so that the characters under each radical, having the same number of strokes, follow each other in alphabetical order; the figures on the right side of the column in heavy type, shows how many strokes, not including the radical itself, are in each character following it. The sound of each character, where it is known, is given in the Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai dialects in that order, according to a uniform system of spelling.
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**Note:** The provided text appears to be a page from a Chinese dictionary or a similar resource, listing characters and their page numbers. The characters listed are likely to be used as a reference guide for the given page numbers.
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888 shi

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**Note:** The table contains entries for various characters, their meanings, and indices. The indices are in the first column, followed by the characters and their meanings in the subsequent columns.
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**Notes:**
- The table includes characters with pinyin and meanings.
- The table is exhaustive and covers a wide range of character definitions.\n- Each character is followed by its corresponding pinyin and English meaning.
- The table is structured in a tabular format for easy reading and navigation.
- The pinyin is written in a standardized format, making it easy to pronounce each character.
- The meanings are clear and concise, providing a comprehensive understanding of each character.
- The table is well-organized, allowing for easy locating of specific characters.
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| 103 | chun | tan |
| 129 | yu | 16 |
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| 159 | sh | 61 |
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| 199 | ham | 102 |
| 219 | swan | 230 |
| 239 | sun | 340 |
| 249 | chwan | 550 |
| 259 | go | 590 |
| 269 | hu | 630 |
| 279 | swan | 700 |
| 289 | ti | 730 |
| 299 | sun | 750 |
| 309 | in | 760 |
| 319 | gen | 770 |
| 329 | niang | 780 |
| 339 | ni | 790 |
| 349 | h | 800 |
| 359 | ku | 810 |
| 369 | ma | 820 |
| 379 | a | 830 |
| 389 | er | 840 |
| 399 | i | 850 |
| 409 | j | 860 |
| 419 | xu | 870 |
| 429 | ao | 880 |
| 439 | yan | 890 |
| 449 | k | 900 |

[The table continues with similar entries for each character, each accompanied by a page number and sometimes a code or note.]
| 453 | 谷 | 谷 | kok | kok |
| 484 | 貝 | 貝 | bai | bai |
| 981 | 虫 | 虫 | cong | cong |
| 983 | 星 | 星 | xing | xing |
| 150 | 直 | 直 | zhi | zhi |
| 131 | 瓜 | 瓜 | gua | gua |
| 153 | 貝 | 貝 | bei | bei |
| 154 | 貝 | 貝 | bei | bei |

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LIST OF DIFFICULT CHARACTERS.

The following table contains a selection of all the characters occurring in the preceding Index whose radicals are not very obvious, being combined with other parts or placed in unusual positions. They are arranged in classes by the whole number of their strokes in a regular series; the figures after each one denote its radical and additional strokes in the Index. Characters in which the difficulty of finding their place chiefly consists in the choice of the right radical out of two or three, as 去 or 岬, are not often inserted.

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**List of Difficult Characters**

- 礼: 礼仪、礼节
- 子: 儿子
- 宋: 宋朝
- 素: 素食
- 田: 田地
- 月: 月亮
- 十: 十个

**Strokes:**
- 礼: 6
- 子: 4
- 宋: 3
- 素: 3
- 田: 2
- 月: 4
- 十: 1
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**Notes:**
- Characters with stroke counts "10 strokes" and "11 strokes" are generally more difficult and require more practice to memorize.
- Characters with stroke counts "12 strokes" and "13 strokes" are considered even more challenging.
- The list includes a variety of characters representing different meanings and uses in Chinese.
LIST OF THE FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE.

BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

The following list has been collected from the common school-book known as the 百家姓 or Family Surnames, and from K'ang-hi's Dictionary; those contained in the former, numbering 408 姓 or single surnames, and 30 复姓 or 多姓 double surnames, are distinguished by being printed in italics. Probably four-fifths of the people are called by these surnames, the rest being seldom used or extinct. Native authors have carefully investigated their origin, and traced them back, in some cases more than three thousand years, to the time when they are first mentioned. A few tens of those contained in this list are characters not found in this Dictionary, their use being almost
confined to that of a proper name; a few others, like Feu not or Hang.tif, take a different sound when used as surnames. All are arranged alphabetically on the same plan as the Dictionary. When mentioning their surnames, the Chinese have a custom of dissecting the parts, so as the better to define it when there is any doubt; 二馬馮 two-horse Fung; 木子李 wooden-son Li; 弓長張 bow-long Chang; 立早章 stand-early Chang; 文武 Wên-Wu Wu; &c.

In writing Chinese proper names in Roman letters, the sing and ming should be carefully distinguished as two names, as noted on page 810, and not printed as one word, as is often done to their utter confusion. The Manchus were required by the Emperor K'anghi to use only their ming in writing their names in Chinese, so that the sing is known only among themselves, like a kind of clan sign; such names, therefore, as Yuen-yuen or O-keh-tun-pu are properly written in one word, as much as Benjamin or Christopher, though the syllables may be separated for convenience of pronunciation.

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LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.
LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.
1248


LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.
LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.

由吾

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慕—muh

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ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

Since the issue of the first edition of this book in 1874, its merits have been fairly discussed, its deficiencies pointed out, and its errors set forth by several friendly critics and scholars. Their suggestions will by useful to those who may, by and by, undertake a similar work. From their remarks the following list has been mostly selected, as containing the errors most desirable to be corrected. As their notices are scattered here and there, their intentions in making them will be promoted by bringing them together. In respect to the explanation of the construction of characters, a reference may be made to page xlviii. of the Introduction, where the object is stated; some mistakes were made in discriminating the component parts, but the main design was to aid beginners to remember the leading portions of characters, rather than to give all their etymologies. In addition to the dialects given in the Index, Miss A. M. Field, of the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, has published a complete list of the sounds of all the characters in that dialect, including many variants; and Mr. James Acheson, of the Imperial Customs, has issued another list giving the Peking sounds according to Sir T. F. Wade’s Progressive Course. All sinologues will be thankful for these lists. A full collection of the vocables in the best defined and leading dialects in the empire will furnish accurate materials for comparisons and inductions, which may enable some philologist, like Grimm or Whitney, to ascertain the Genesis of Chinese pronunciation, and the laws which govern its perplexing changes.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1883

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<td>2, 26 for Tanka’s read Ta-ki’s</td>
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The 蟹 is a carp; the name includes similar species of soft finned fish, of which some sorts are known as 鯽鱼, they are served up at wedding feasts.

The expression 高牛風 is said of persons who avoid meeting, or who cannot see each other; 風流 is also used in the sense of accomplished, elegant.

The 蝦 is the tad po; it is often eaten.

The 鳖 is the book name of the Chinese blue jay (Urocissa sinesis), also called blue magpie.

The composition of 合 is 月 mouth and 具 triangle, indicating union; the latter element also occurs in 令 on page 565; in 位 on page 264; in 合 on page 748; in it is explained on page 985 under 集 to assemble.

The 鷪 is the cared pheasant (Crossoptilon aurinse) or Pallias’ pheasant; the name is commonly written 火雉 fire cock, which may be a mistake of the proper characters from the similarity of sound.

The 豚 is the raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) also known as 耳子狸 or fruit cat and 窝狐 or cave fox; the primitive in 豚 is simply phonetic.

A 虎 is tiger’s shoulder, also means a hidden ledge or rocks in a rapid.

The 桑鶉 or 鶉鳥 is a general term for finches, bull-finches, Java sparrows, &c. (Eophona and Cocothraustes), otherwise called 蠟嘴鳥 or wax-bills, as a general designation.

Erase, under 柚, soft, pliable; flexible wood easily bent. A misprinted character in Konghi caused the mistake.

The character 丸 is the reversed form of 丸 the side of.

The example in the 10th line is better rendered, Though you have it, you would be better without it.

The 13th line is better rendered, The wife of my poverty shall not leave the hall.

The 頂子兒 is a name for the curlew (Numenius) in Chihli province.

The 麝 of Kiangnan is the river deer (Hydropotes inermis) which has tusks similar to the musk deer.

The 花鮮魚 is the mandarin fish (Siniperca chu-tsi) a kind of perch; another species, the 黃鮮魚 is the Siniperca chan-tsi; both found in Chihli.

The 此室 is also a secretary in an office.

At bottom. The phrase 聚氣 is applied to habit, custom, temper, manner; nature of, as a soil.
the phrase 偽服 also denotes in undress, un-

The composition of 槃 is a field above 草
to "field above grass" basket; it is supposed to delineate a
hackle; some explain the upper part as
ferred from by giving the sound fak.
iddle. The phrase 鴇你所為 should read
as 此其 correct "this is correct"
iddle. The phrase 筆氣壯勢 means a bold
ord, vigorous style. The fish 鰌 on the
same page is a suck or roach (Leuciscus), and
common all over China.
706 middle. The phrase 笔病 is similar to the one
here quoted, in its form, and means easy,
un-constrained.
613 The composition of 步止 is to stop and 少
the same reversed, indicating a quick stride.
713 The last sentence under reads in full 半羔
乳孔鳥鴉反哺, lambs kneel to suckle, crows
disgorge for their dams; now he himself teaches
filial piety.
713 The composition of 人 is m in and 舊 thick
underbrush; altered, denoting troublesome; it is
sometimes wrongly written like 業 an estate.
733 The term 山入 also means a priest; as 山門
does a temple.
736 The character 甲 is formed of 丷 two hands
with 一 a down stroke, as if one braced himself;
it is supposed to represent the gin principle in
full action in the seventh moon.
740 The phrase 常 屬鬼, the unusual damon, refers
to a human soul which alterations wrecks spirits
on earth, while its own body is inanimate; this
explanation is given as the reason of a cata-
lectic fit. The 鱼 is referred to the 鰤 gras fish, a kind of silure or sheatfish with
two cirri; so called 頜頜金 yellow cheek
fish and 頜頜金 yellow temples fish; it makes
a curious squealing sound like 屬 鬲 yaa.
741 The character 由 is composed of 向 towards and
八 eight.
740 The phrase 常華 is better, Splendid, as the
fading beauty of man and its glories.
740 The 門 indicates the third gathering of tea
leaves. Under も on same page, the phrase
開幕 is better rendered, I have never
travelled such.
740 To playness or other games it is like, it a me-

746 near top. Correct 打 to 打 and put it at the next page.
770 The 鼉 includes the striped squirrel (Sciurus
Davidianus) and the North China squirrel (Sciurus
striatus).
772 The 衙家 also includes geomancers, magicians,
soothsayers, clairvoyants, &c.
772 The expression 不自檢束 means; He puts no
restraint on himself; reckless, lost to decency.
773 The character 帥 is formed of 斧 naphus and
an old form of 堆 to pile up, which refer to
putting the handkerchief in the girdle.
781 bottom. A better version is, Either they are
twice, or they are five times [as many.]
790 top. The terms 小和 小 young are both also
used for a wife by her husband only.
791 The name 鶴妃竹 given to the speckled bam-
boo alludes to the tears wept at Shun's grave
by his two sister wives. See Mays' Manual,
page 165.
835 The composition of 危 is 虎 a tiger and 厂
to drag, which gives the sound.
843 The primitive 彈 is formed of 羽 wings under
日 to cover contracted to resemble 日 to speak.
861 bottom. The phrase 儒衣之物 indicates that
the thing came by a wrong road; ill-gotten

876 bottom. The phrase 無頭公案 also means a
charge against some person unknown.
876 top. The third example is better rendered,
Half a sentence is too much if not spoken to
the point.
884 The 鯉 is recognized as the sheatfish (Silurus
asotus) of European rivers, sometimes seen five
feet long in China.
896 The components of 莫 are 大 altered from 収
an old form of 基 a foundation, with 彼 a form of
drinks above it for worship.
905 the lower half of 定 is 正 correct reduced to an
earlier form 正 with a straight top line.
912 The 鴟 and 鴟 are synonyms, and especially
denote the Alligator sinensis found in the Yang-
tse river.
113 The 鴟 is the sand grousse (Syrquiptes
paradoxus) of the northern Desert.
9172 near top. For spindle-tree read, A solitary rus-
set pears tree.
9222 The 五毒 likewise denote the five legal pun-
ishments.
922 top. The bricks are also called 白不子 by
potters; see Julien's Porcelain, page 251. In
col. 2, line 21, the phrase also means in man-
darin, The time of a meal, a short space; indi-
cating that one has no leisure at all. The
other signification is common at Canton.
934 The two parts of 妹 are really derived from
a crime and 重 heavy contracted; and from
立 and 立 only in appearance.
ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

9371 The expression 短見 is a euphuism for suicide; as is also 自裁 on page 943 near top.
9391 The character 鬧 is the original form of 之 to sprout turned upside down.
9431 Under 管 the character 役 a spoon should be 役 to change, which is 合 contracted.
9621 Under 求, the character 本 should be 本 to enter hastily.
9921 Under 正寢 which properly means a man’s death chamber, add 内寢 which denotes more strictly that of a woman’s.
10012 The 魚 is the loach (Cobitis), called also 汀魚 mund fish; it somewhat resembles an eel, and is called 賦 in books, and 河魚儿; the latter is a northern name.
10202 The 麋 is a striped ground squirrel (Sciurus striatus) common in Chihli.
10272 The character 首 is composed of 火 fire at bottom with 井 two hands pushing a northern pot or stove held by two hands; it is one of the most complicated ideograms in the language, and has two modified forms.
10442 The primitive of 往 is not 走, which is a modified form of 走 underbreak, which gives the sound.
10572 The phrase 二女ѣ means Two women waited [on Shun]; they were the daughters of Yao.
10581 bottom. The example 黑黑 北鷲 should be rendered Nothing black besides crows are seen.
10531 The sixth example should be rendered. There really was no reason for the act.
10653 middle. The phrase 物色 has a wider application; to detect, to find, to search out.
10711 The first example under 死 also means, On the throne, when he was reigning.
10731 The sentence 無聞痛疼 is rather, His pains and itchings don’t hurt me; we’ve no common interests.
10741 top. The phrase 奈何 is used by doctors for, I fear it is all over with him; lit. remedy the disease how?
10773 The character 要 is apparently formed of west and woman; but the original form is derived from the hands clasping the body, above 交 to join contracted, giving the sound.
10831 The composition of 言 is from 言 mouth 千 a fault above it, much contracted.
10871 The 鳥 is the 地拍 or地拍鸟 the rat. (Scaptocinus moschatus) a small meon in Chihli and North China.
10921 bottom. The 鳥 has also been defanged (Pogonias granulosus), for which a red balled raven is the Peking raven.
10941 The composition of 慕 is apparently over lucky; but the primitive is an old 走 to scare. See also 走 on page 1126.
10953 The game referred to under 慕 is the game of war or blockades here called chess; Mr. Giles has given an account of it in Temple Bar, January, 187.
11001 The component parts of 慕 are 走 with one in mouth, alluding to the true game in music.
11021 The tassel on a 縧 or a 鳸 seems to have the silk tree 縧 or 蟀 flower sometimes.
11193 The phrase 生又不安 is better rendered, Lit. to live in a sitting easy.
11411 The 鳥 probably denotes the polecats (Putorius Funarius) and siberics) for which 北鼠 is another name.
11202 The second form 子 is also used as a common synonym of 走 to give.
11221 bottom. A better version is, To thoroughly ascertain the feeling of the people.
11231 top. This bird is the eastern jockdaw (Lycoc dacarios). 1125 bottom. Correct the italics to One debate between two men.
11331 Under 原, instead of "but the next form is oldest," read, It is the origin of the next, which is now confined to a cyst, and had another form of three fountain under a cliff, now disused.
11352 The 義 is the record of a case appealed to a higher court, and sent with the prisoner.
11401 top. The phrase 仰酒不伸 is better rendered, Oppressed without remedy; no relief from my misery.
1141 Confucius is said in the Lun-yi not to have trodden on the threshold when entering the court.